



**Biennial Report 2007 and 2008**  
**AUSTRIA**



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**Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and  
Water Management  
Stubenbastei 5, A-1010 Vienna**

### A. General information

Party	AUSTRIA
Period covered in this report: 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2008	2007-2008
Details of agency preparing this report	Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management Stubenbastei 5 A-1010 Wien Austria
Contributing agencies, organizations or individuals	Federal Ministry of Finance (Customs Authority) 9 Federal States "Länder" as Scientific Authorities

### B. Legislative and regulatory measures

1	Has information on CITES-relevant legislation already been provided under the CITES National Legislation Project? If yes, ignore questions 2, 3 and 4.	Yes (fully) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (partly) <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information/unknown <input type="checkbox"/>				
2	If your country has planned, drafted or enacted any CITES-relevant legislation, please provide the following details:					
	Title and date:	Status:				
	Brief description of contents:					
	<p><b>The Federal Republic of Austria has ratified the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora on 1<sup>st</sup> July 1981 which is enforced by the Federal Law Gazette No 189/1982 of 27<sup>th</sup> April 1982.</b></p> <p><b>The Austrian Species Trade Act of 30<sup>th</sup> January 1998, enforced by Federal Austrian Law Gazette No 33/1998, which has been amended on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2006, enforced by Federal Austrian Law Gazette No 29/2006 includes Control Measures, Penal Provisions etc.; and the Species Marking Ordinance of 19<sup>th</sup> April 2006, enforced by Federal Austrian Law Gazette No 164/2006, which lays down the rules about marking methods of live Annex A animals.</b></p> <p><b>The Austrian Species Trade Act and the Species Marking Ordinance are now in the process of being revised.</b></p> <p><b>Furthermore, an Austrian national law about Animal Protection was established and has come into force on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2005.</b></p> <p><b>In order to support the work of Austrian customs and the nine Scientific authorities of the Austrian Federal states, a list of appointed expert bodies and individuals is continuously updated and made available to these authorities. The task of these independent experts is the identification of animals and plants.</b></p> <p><b>The Ordinance on Fees was amended (Federal Law Gazette II, 371/2006; (entry into force: 5<sup>th</sup> October 2006).</b></p>					
3	Is enacted legislation available in one of the working languages of the Convention?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>				
4	If yes, please attach a copy of the full legislative text or key legislative provisions that were gazetted.	legislation attached <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> provided previously <input type="checkbox"/> not available, will send later <input type="checkbox"/>				
	<b>ATTACHEMENT B4a to B4e</b>					
5	Which of the following issues are addressed by any stricter domestic measures that your country has adopted for CITES-listed species (in accordance with Article XIV of the Convention)? Tick all applicable					
	The conditions for:					
	The complete prohibition of:					
Issue	Yes	No	No information	Yes	No	No information

Trade	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Taking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Possession	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Additional comments						

6	What were the results of any review or assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation, with regard to the following items?				Tick all applicable	
	Item	Adequate	Partially Inadequate	Inadequate	No information	
	Powers of CITES authorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Clarity of legal obligations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Control over CITES trade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Consistency with existing policy on wildlife management and use	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Coverage of law for all types of offences	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Coverage of law for all types of penalties	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Implementing regulations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Coherence within legislation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>						
Please provide details if available:						
7	If no review or assessment has taken place, is one planned for the next reporting period?				Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
					No	<input type="checkbox"/>
				No information	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Please provide details if available:						
8	Has there been any review of legislation on the following subjects in relation to implementation of the Convention?				Tick all applicable	
	Subject	Yes	No	No information		
	Access to or ownership of natural resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Harvesting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Transporting of live specimens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Handling and housing of live specimens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Please provide details if available:						
9	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:					

### C. Compliance and enforcement measures

		Yes	No	No information
1	Have any of the following compliance monitoring operations been undertaken?			
	Review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inspections of traders, producers, markets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Border controls <b>restricted to international airports</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Have any administrative measures <sup>1</sup> (e.g., fines, bans, suspensions) been imposed for CITES-related violations?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	If Yes, please indicate how many and for what types of violations? If available, please attach details as Annex. Illegal Imports and national trade – outcome of legal procedures patchy and one in the process of collection retrospectively.			
4	Have any significant seizures, confiscations and forfeitures of CITES specimens been made? If so, please provide: 1) Number of live specimens: 2007: 74 pcs.; 2008: 1607 pcs and 11,298 kg caviar. 2) Number of dead specimens: 2007: 6523 pcs.; 5571 pcs; 1,751 kg caviar and 15,5 kg corals <b>ATTACHEMENT C4/5</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	If information available: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Significant seizures/confiscations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total seizures/confiscations If possible, please specify per group of species or attach details on annex. <b>ATTACHEMENT C4/5</b>		Number <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
6	Have there been any criminal prosecutions of significant CITES-related violations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	If Yes, how many and for what types of violations? If available, please attach details as Annex.			
8	Have there been any other court actions of CITES-related violations?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	If Yes, what were the violations involved and what were the results? Please attach details as Annex.			
10	How were the confiscated specimens generally disposed of? Tick if applicable			
	– Return to country of export			<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Public zoos or botanical gardens			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Designated rescue centres			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Approved, private facilities			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Euthanasia			<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Other (specify)			<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:				

11	Has your country provided to the Secretariat detailed information on significant cases of illegal trade (e.g. through an ECOMESSAGE or other means), or information on convicted illegal traders and persistent offenders?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments: <b>The CITES-Secretariat and also the European Commission are informed quarterly.</b>			
12	Has your country been involved in cooperative enforcement activities with other countries (e.g. exchange of intelligence, technical support, investigative assistance, joint operation, etc.)?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
13	If Yes, please give a brief description:		
14	Has your country offered any incentives to local communities to assist in the enforcement of CITES legislation, e.g. leading to the arrest and conviction of offenders?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
15	If Yes, please describe:		
16	Has there been any review or assessment of CITES-related enforcement?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Comments:			
17	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:		

#### D. Administrative measures

##### D1 Management Authority (MA)

1	Have there been any changes in the designation of or contact information for the MA(s) in your country which are not yet reflected in the CITES Directory?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	If Yes, please use the opportunity to provide those changes here.		
3	Is there more than one MA in your country?  <b>In Austria there is only one Management Authority (Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water) which is empowered to issue import, export and re-export-permits as well as Cites-certificates.</b>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
3b	If there is more than one MA in your country, has a lead MA been designated?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	If Yes, please name that MA and indicate whether it is identified as the lead MA in the CITES Directory.		
5	What is the total number of staff members that work in the MA(s)? <b>8 persons</b>		

6	Can you estimate the percentage of time they spend on CITES related matters?  If yes, please give estimation <b>6 persons are working fulltime, 1 person part-time, 1 person is working 50 % on CITES matters</b>	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
7	What are the skills/expertise of staff within the MA(s)?		Tick if applicable
	– Administration		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Biology		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Economics/trade		<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Law/policy		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Other (specify)		<input type="checkbox"/>
	– No information		<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Have the MA(s) undertaken or supported any research activities in relation to CITES species or technical issues (e.g. labelling, tagging, species identification) not covered in D2(8) and D2(9)?	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
9	If Yes, please give the species name and provide details of the kind of research involved. <b>Financial support for the Bulbophyllum-project together with the University of Vienna (Botanical Garden).</b>		
10	Please provide details of any additional measures taken		

**D2 Scientific Authority (SA)**

1	Have there been any changes in the designation of or contact information for the SA(s) in your country which are not yet reflected in the CITES Directory?	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
2	If Yes, please use the opportunity to provide those changes here.		
3	Has your country designated a Scientific Authority independent from the Management Authority? <b>Austria has designated 9 different and independent Scientific Authorities in the federal states (Länder).</b> <b>The Designation of scientific authorities is regulated within § 12 (3) of the Austrian national law No 33/1998 of 30<sup>th</sup> January 1998. The national Scientific Authorities in Austria are located in the nine local governments. These areas are regulated through their own nature- and animal-conservation laws. Additionally, since 1 January 2005 there is a revised Austrian national law about animal protection, including transport and housing for live animals. The scientific experts in the nine different Scientific Authorities are all members of the government of the province, therefore all the members of the Scientific Authorities are fully recognized legal bodies. The nine Scientific Authorities are responsible for the issuance of scientific opinions or expertises and the controlling of animal housing conditions and the legality of the offsprings. All nine Scientific Authorities are located in nine different national countries, therefore they are at independent geographic locations too.</b>	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
4	What is the structure of the SA(s) in your country?		Tick if applicable
	– Government institution		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Academic or research institution		<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Permanent committee		<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Pool of individuals with certain expertise		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Other (specify)		<input type="checkbox"/>

5	How many staff work in each SA on CITES issues? <b>one to two</b>		
6	Can you estimate the percentage of time they spend on CITES related matters?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
	If yes, please give estimation	No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>In 8 Scientific Authorities the staff is only working 50 % on CITES related matters, in one SA one person is 100 % involved.</b>			
7	What are the skills/expertise of staff within the SA(s)?	Tick if applicable	
	- Botany		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	- Ecology		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	- Fisheries		<input type="checkbox"/>
	- Forestry		<input type="checkbox"/>
	- Welfare		<input type="checkbox"/>
	- Zoology		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	- Other (specify) <b>Law/policy</b>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	- No information		<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Have any research activities been undertaken by the SA(s) in relation to CITES species?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	If Yes, please give the species name and indicate which kind of research was involved		
	Species name	Populations	Distribution
			Off take
			Legal trade
			Illegal trade
			Other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			No information <input type="checkbox"/>
10	Have any project proposals for scientific research been submitted to the Secretariat under Resolution Conf. 12.2?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	Please provide details of any additional measures taken: <b>Research on the Bulbophyllum-project of the University of Vienna (Botanical Garden).</b>		

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**D3 Enforcement Authorities**

1	<p>To date, has your country advised the Secretariat of any enforcement authorities that have been designated for the receipt of confidential enforcement information related to CITES?</p> <p><b>Federal Ministry of Finance (also Customs Authority)</b></p> <p><b>According to paragraph 12 (5) of the Austrian Species Trade Act, the agendas of the Convention and the EC-Regulations on the Austrian borders, the Austrian's Customs Authority, will be executed by the Federal Ministry of Finance.</b></p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>
2	<p>If No, please designate them here (with address, phone, fax and email).</p>	
3	<p>Has your country established a specialized unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement (e.g. within the wildlife department, Customs, the police, public prosecutor's office)?</p> <p><b>The Customs Authority, with some police involvement.</b></p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Under consideration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>
4	<p>If Yes, please state which is the lead agency for enforcement:</p> <p><b>Federal Ministry of Finance</b>  <b>Department IV/8</b>  <b>Hintere Zollamtsstraße 2b</b>  <b>A-1030 Vienna</b>  <b>Austria</b></p> <p><b>The customs offices which are authorised under § 12 (5) of the Austrian national law No 33/1998 of 30<sup>th</sup> January 1998 perform border controls (after EU enlargement major international airports represent our borders). At present, this list contains 25 authorised customs offices in Austria. Not all customs offices are permitted to handle all goods. For example, certain offices are only authorised to handle goods sent by post. The handling of live animals subject to certain provisions under veterinary legislation is restricted to a few selected customs offices.</b></p>	
5	<p>Please provide details of any additional measures taken:</p>	

**D4 Communication, information management and exchange**

1	<p>To what extent is CITES information in your country computerized?</p> <p>– Monitoring and reporting of data on legal trade <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>– Monitoring and reporting of data on illegal trade <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>– Permit issuance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>– Not at all <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>– Other (specify) <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Tick if applicable</p>
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2	Do the following authorities have access to the Internet?					Tick if applicable	
	Authority	Yes, continuous and unrestricted access	Yes, but only through a dial-up connection	Yes, but only through a different office	Some offices only	Not at all	Please provide details where appropriate
	Management Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Scientific Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Enforcement Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3	Do you have an electronic information system providing information on CITES species?					Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>	
4	If Yes, does it provide information on:					Tick if applicable	
	– Legislation (national, regional or international)?					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	– Conservation status (national, regional, international)?					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	– Other (please specify)? <b>Animal Protection</b>					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
5	Is it available through the Internet:					Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Please provide URL: <u><a href="http://www.cites.at">www.cites.at</a></u> <b>This homepage provides general and specific information on CITES including the Austrian Regulations (Species Trade Act, the Species Marking Ordinance and also the Austrian National law about animal protection), and all relevant EC-Regulations and the Convention text together with information which is needed and helpful for the application of permits and certificates (like forms, fees, tourism, animals protection [transport and housing]) and some additional links. In addition, it provides for an online electronic permitting system.</b>  <b>Furthermore the both german web-sites <u><a href="http://www.wisia.de">www.wisia.de</a></u> and <u><a href="http://www.zeet.de">www.zeet.de</a></u> are used.</b>  <u><a href="http://www.wisia.de">www.wisia.de</a></u> <b>This internet data bank provides information on CITES protected animals and plants not only for professional conservationists but also for the general public. You can also find information on the protection status, including the relevant date since when a respective species has become a CITES protected specimen.</b>  <u><a href="http://www.zeet.de">www.zeet.de</a></u> <b>Information on all decisions taken by the European Union on import restrictions and other stricter measures regarding international trade in CITES species.</b>						
6	Do the following authorities have access to the following publications?				Tick if applicable		
	Publication	Management Authority	Scientific Authority	Enforcement Authority			
	<i>2003 Checklist of CITES Species</i> (book)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

	<i>2003 Checklist of CITES Species and Annotated Appendices (CD-ROM)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Identification Manual</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<i>CITES Handbook</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7	If not, what problems have been encountered to access to the mentioned information?			
8	Have enforcement authorities reported to the Management Authority on:	Tick if applicable		
	– Mortality in transport?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	– Seizures and confiscations?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	– Discrepancy in number of items in permit and number of items actually traded?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Comments: <b>Mortality data not systematically collected.</b> <b>ATTACHEMENT D4/8</b>			
9	Is there a government website with information on CITES and its requirements?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	If Yes, please give the URL: <a href="http://www.cites.at">www.cites.at</a>			
10	Have CITES authorities been involved in any of the following activities to bring about better accessibility to and understanding of the Convention's requirements to the wider public?	Tick if applicable		
	– Press releases/conferences	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	– Newspaper articles, radio/television appearances	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	– Brochures, leaflets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	– Presentations	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	– Displays	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	– Information at border crossing points	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	– Telephone hotline	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	– Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Please attach copies of any items as Annex. <b>ATTACHEMENT D4/10</b>			
11	Please provide details of any additional measures taken: <b><u>Brochure:</u></b> Austria has produced (together with WWF-Austria) a brochure on EC-Regulation (EC) No 338/97 for travellers, especially long-distance travellers, where also the penalties are included. The target of this brochure, mainly at border stations, is to inform about the contents of the Convention to avoid infringements. This brochure is also available at travel agencies. Reprints of this brochure were made due to heavy demand: <b><u>Power-Point-Information campaign:</u></b> Furthermore Austria produced (together with WWF-Austria) a Power-Point-Information campaign for the training of travel agencies with the title "looking instead of buying" (it is available for downloading from the homepage of the MA). Austrian Campaign for Travel guides and Travellers which is made together with WWF-Austria as well as an Information campaign for medicinal plants (e.g. Hoodia and Prunus africana).			

D5 Permitting and registration procedures

1	Have any changes in permit format or the designation and signatures of officials empowered to sign CITES permits/certificates been reported previously to the Secretariat?		Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
			No	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>		
If no, please provide details of any:			No information	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Changes in permit format:						
Changes in designation or signatures of relevant officials:						
<p><b>Within the reporting period Austria made two changes referring to persons competent to sign CITES documents. Two more persons were authorized to sign documents. We have a new head of Department and a new clerical assistant. All changes had been notified immediately and original samples of the respective new signatures were provided to the Secretariat.</b></p>						
2	To date, has your country developed written procedures for any of the following?			Tick if applicable		
		Yes	No	No information		
	Permit issuance/acceptance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Registration of traders	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Registration of producers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3	Please indicate how many CITES documents were issued or denied in the two year period? (Note that actual trade is normally reported in the Annual Report by Parties. This question refers to issued documents).					
	Year 1	Import or introduction from the sea	Export	Re-export	Other*	Comments
	How many documents were issued?	2096	146	3357	3532	ATTACHMENT D5/3
	How many applications were denied because of severe omissions or mis-information?	0	0	0	0	
	Year 2					
	How many documents were issued?	2216	136	3735	3356	ATTACHMENT D5/3
	How many applications were denied because of severe omissions or mis-information?	0	0	0	0	
4	Were any CITES documents that were issued later cancelled and replaced because of severe omissions or mis-information?		Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
		No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>			
5	If Yes, please give the reasons for this.					
5b	What percentage of permits/certificates issued are returned to the MA after Endorsement by Customs?		No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<p><b>The Austrian Annual Report is based on documents which were endorsed by the customs. Austrian customs returns every endorsed document to the MA. The consistency with which Austrian imports are customs cleared in other EU countries, and documents returned to the Austrian MA, is unknown. The MA of Austria regularly sends documents which are endorsed by Austrian customs to other Management Authorities in the European Union (mainly to the MA of Germany).</b></p>						

6	Please give the reasons for rejection of CITES documents from other countries.		Tick if applicable	
	Reason	Yes	No	No information
	Technical violations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Suspected fraud	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Insufficient basis for finding of non-detriment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Insufficient basis for finding of legal acquisition	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7	<p>Are harvest and/or export quotas used as a management tool in the procedure for issuance of permits, such as indicate whether the question refers to export quotas being used for issuing permits, or for exporting endemic species, and how harvest quotas might be used as a management tool for permit issuance as this is unclear?</p> <p>Comments</p> <p><b>Austria has had no exports of wild taken specimens. But there is a special responsibility in checking export documents of non-EC-Parties if these refer to export quotas.</b></p>		Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			No	<input type="checkbox"/>
			No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	<p>How many times has the Scientific Authority been requested to provide opinions?</p> <p><b>Exports only took place regarding specimen which were either bred in captivity or artificially propagated or products thereof. In such cases the Scientific Authorities are requested to provide advice whether the conditions for artificial propagation or breeding in captivity have been met. Referring to imports of CITES Appendix II species import permits are necessary in accordance with the EU regulations. To optimise and harmonize the application procedure the CITES Scientific Review Group (SRG) of the EU discusses regularly special import cases and concludes on basic scientific statements which either ends in a positive opinion to allow imports or comes to a negative opinion which leads to the restriction of respective imports. Our Scientific Authorities will be requested for an opinion in every case.</b></p>			
9	<p>Has the Management Authority charged fees for permit issuance, registration or related CITES activities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Issuance of CITES documents:</li> <li>- Licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species:</li> <li>- Harvesting of CITES-listed species :</li> <li>- Use of CITES-listed species:</li> <li>- Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species:</li> <li>- Importing of CITES-listed species:</li> <li>- Other (specify):</li> </ul>		<p>Tick if applicable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/></li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>	
10	<p>If Yes, please provide the amounts of such fees.</p> <p><b>ATTACHEMENT D5/9</b></p>			
11	<p>Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Entirely:</li> <li>- Partly:</li> <li>- Not at all:</li> <li>- Not relevant:</li> </ul> <p>Comments:</p>		<p>Tick if applicable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/></li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>	
12	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:			

**D6 Capacity building**

1	Have any of the following activities been undertaken to enhance effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level?				Tick if applicable	
	Increased budget for activities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Improvement of national networks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Hiring of more staff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Purchase of technical equipment for monitoring/enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Development of implementation tools	<input type="checkbox"/>	Computerisation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	– Other (specify)			<input type="checkbox"/>		
2	Have the following target groups in your country been the <i>recipient</i> of any of the following capacity building activities provided by external sources?					
	Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity.	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Other (specify)	What were the external sources?
		Target group				
	Staff of Management Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Staff of Scientific Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Staff of enforcement authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Traders	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Public	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Enforcement agencies, prosecution services and the judiciary	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

3	Have the CITES authorities in your country been the <i>providers</i> of any of the following capacity building activities?					
	Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity.					
	Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Other (specify)	
	Staff of Management Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Staff of Scientific Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Staff of enforcement authorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Traders	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>WWF-Austria</b> Financial support for the information campaign of the WWF-Austria to traders and the public.
	NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Public	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Other parties/International meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Enforcement agencies, prosecution services and the judiciary	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3b	Please provide details of training undertaken and training tools developed in this reporting period.					
	Year	Training	Subject	Training received by	Training provided by	Joint partners and collaborators
4	Please provide details of any additional measures taken					

Formatierte Tabelle

Formatiert: Zentriert

**D7 Collaboration/co-operative initiatives**

1	Is there an inter-agency or inter-sectoral committee on CITES?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	If Yes, which agencies are represented and how often does it meet? <b>An informal task force group with members of the Animals- and Plants-Committee, the Enforcement Authority and veterinary- and phytosanitary-agency meets annually.</b>		

3	If No, please indicated the frequency of meetings or consultancies used by the MA to ensure co-ordination among CITES authorities (e.g. other MAs, SA(s), Customs, police, others):						
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Annually	None	No information	Other (specify)
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Consultations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>as required</b>
4	At the national level have there been any efforts to collaborate with:				Tick if applicable	Details if available	
	Agencies for development and trade				<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Provincial, state or territorial authorities				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Local authorities or communities				<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Indigenous peoples				<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Trade or other private sector associations				<input type="checkbox"/>		
	NGOs				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Other (specify)				<input type="checkbox"/>			
5	To date, have any Memoranda of Understanding or other formal arrangements for institutional cooperation related to CITES been agreed between the MA and the following agencies?					Tick if applicable	
	SA					<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Customs					<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Police					<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Other border authorities (specify)					<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Other government agencies					<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Private sector bodies					<input type="checkbox"/>	
	NGOs					<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Other (specify)					<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>No Memorandum of Understanding has been made with any other national agency.</b>							
6	Has your country participated in any regional activities related to CITES?				Tick if applicable		
	Workshops				<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Meetings				<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Regional enforcement networks				<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Other (specify)				<input type="checkbox"/>		
7	Has your country encouraged any non-Party to accede to the Convention?			Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
				No information	<input type="checkbox"/>		
8	If Yes, which one(s) and in what way?						
9	Has your country provided technical or financial assistance to another country in relation to CITES?				Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
					No	<input type="checkbox"/>	
					No information	<input type="checkbox"/>	

10	If Yes, which country(ies) and what kind of assistance was provided? <b>Financial assistance for the CITES-Trust funds for the participation of other countries at the CoP14 (€10.000,-).</b>		
11	Has your country provided any data for inclusion in the CITES Identification Manual?	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
12	If Yes, please give a brief description. <b>Species identification for Bulbophyllum-species.</b>		
13	Has your country taken measures to achieve co-ordination and reduce duplication of activities between the national authorities for CITES and other multilateral environmental agreements (e.g. the biodiversity-related Conventions)?	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
14	If Yes, please give a brief description. <b>Our expert for the CITES-Convention on the plants-section is also the expert for the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).</b>		
15	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:		

#### D8 Areas for future work

1	Are any of the following activities needed to enhance effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level and what is the respective level of priority?			
	Activity	High	Medium	Low
	Increased budget for activities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Hiring of more staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Development of implementation tools	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Improvement of national networks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Purchase of new technical equipment for monitoring and enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Computerisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Has your country encountered any difficulties in implementing specific Resolutions or Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties?	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
3	If Yes, which one(s) and what is the main difficulty?			
4	Have any constraints to implementation of the Convention arisen in your country requiring attention or assistance?	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
5	If Yes, please describe the constraint and the type of attention or assistance that is required.			
6	Has your country identified any measures, procedures or mechanisms within the Convention that would benefit from review and/or simplification?	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
7	If Yes, please give a brief description. <b>Marking of live reptiles (photo-documentation or micro-chips)</b>			
8	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:			



### E. General feedback

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

Thank you for completing the form. Please remember to include relevant attachments, referred to in the report. For convenience these are listed again below:

Question	Item		
B4	Copy of full text of CITES-relevant legislation	Enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
C3	Details of violations and administrative measures imposed	Enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
C5	Details of specimens seized, confiscated or forfeited	Enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
C7	Details of violations and results of prosecutions	Enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
C9	Details of violations and results of court actions	Enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
D4 (10)	Details of nationally produced brochures or leaflets on CITES produced for educational or public awareness purposes,  Comments	Enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>

## PART 2 - SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

Note: Questions in Part 2 are additional to those in Part 1, and relate to information on the provisions of the [EC Regulations \(Regulation \(EC\) No. 338/97 and Regulation \(EC\) No. 865/2006\)](#) that fall outside the scope of CITES.

[Please be aware that questions in Part 2 have been updated since the last reporting period, and this new version should be used when submitting biennial reports.](#)

## PART 2 SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

The numbering of this section reflects that in Annex 2, Part 1, with the addition of (b) to distinguish the two. New questions that do not correspond to questions in Annex 2, Part 1 are marked "new". Unless otherwise stated, the legislation referred to below is Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97.

### B. Legislative and regulatory measures

1b	If not already provided under questions B2 and B4, please provide details of any national legislation that has been updated in this reporting period and attach the full legislative text.						
2b	If your country has planned, drafted or enacted any additional Regulation -relevant legislation, other than that reported under question B (2) or above, please provide the following details:						
	Title and date:		Status:				
	Brief description of contents:						
5b	Has your country adopted any stricter domestic measures, other than those reported under question B(5), specifically for non CITES-listed species <sup>1</sup> ?						
	Tick all applicable categories below that these categories apply to.						
		The conditions for:			The complete prohibition of:		
	Issue	Yes	No	No information	Yes	No	No information
	Trade	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Taking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Possession	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Additional comments						
8b	Has there been any review of legislation on the following subjects in relation to implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97?						
		Yes	No	No information			
	Introduction of live Regulation-listed species into the Community that would threaten the indigenous fauna and flora (in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 2 (d)).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Marking specimens to facilitate identification (in accordance with Article 19, paragraph 1 (iii)).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Please provide details if available,						

<sup>1</sup> In this questionnaire, "non CITES-listed species" refers to species that are listed in the Regulation Annexes, but not in the CITES Appendices. They include some species in Annexes A and B and all those in Annex D.

9b	<p>Please provide the following details about Regulations-related violations:</p> <p>i) _____ Maximum penalties that may be imposed;</p> <p>ii) _____ Maximum sanctions which have been imposed over this reporting period;</p> <p>iii) _____ The outcomes of any prosecutions;</p> <p>iv) _____ Or any other additional measures taken in relation to implementation of the Regulation not reported on in question B (9).</p> <p><b>Specific sanctions for the illegal import, export or re-export of species included in the EC-Regulation Annexes A, B, C and D are covered by different paragraphs in the Austrian Species Trade Act of 30<sup>th</sup> January 1998, which has amended on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2006 (it creates sanctions for the offences listed in Article 16 of the Council Regulation). Penalties range from 730 € to 36.340 €, alternatively, offenders can be sentenced to up to 2 years imprisonment.</b></p> <p><b>There is the possibility of administrative and penal sanctions (only for Annex A) according to the weight of the offence. Paragraph 7 of the Austrian Species Trade Act authorizes the confiscation of specimens in order to secure (the) forfeiture. Paragraph 11 provides the possibility to impose punishment or replacement of the value if there is no possibility to execute (the) forfeiture or if there is a need to consider the ownership of any other person.</b></p>
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### C. Compliance and enforcement measures

2b	Have any actions, in addition to those reported in C (2-9) above, been taken for Regulation-related violations?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No information <input type="checkbox"/>
16b	Has there been any review or assessment of Regulation-related enforcement, in addition to that reported under C (16) above?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No information <input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:				
17 new	Have specimens been marked to establish whether they were born and bred in captivity or artificially propagated? (In accordance with <i>Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006, Article 66</i> );	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No information <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Comments:</p> <p><b>Further to Article 66 of Reg. (EC) No 865/2006 which regulates the marking of specimens of captive born and bred animals as well as other than captive bred live vertebrates area, all marking methods in Austria, like the possibility of closed rings, bands, tags, tatoos, marks, microchip-transponders and DNA-fingerprinting with feathers, blood and excrements regulated through the Species Marking Ordinance of 19<sup>th</sup> April 2006. Austria also accepts photo-documentation for reptiles as a method of identifying live specimens, reptiles in particular.</b></p> <p><b>The valid marking methods and also the persons who are allowed to do the marking of birds are contained in the enclosed documents.</b></p>				
18 new	Have any monitoring activities been undertaken to ensure that the intended accommodation for a live specimen at the place of destination is adequately equipped to conserve and care for it properly? (In accordance with Article 4 paragraph 1 c) of <i>Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97</i> ).	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No information <input type="checkbox"/>
Comments: <b>These activities are executed by our Scientific Authorities before issuing an expertise for the import.</b>				
19 new	Have any monitoring activities been undertaken to ensure that live animals are transported in accordance with Article 9 paragraph 5 of <i>Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97</i> ?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No information <input type="checkbox"/>

**Kommentar [M1]:** In the Spanish version of the template, this question number is missing 'new'.

**Kommentar [M2]:** In the Spanish version of the template, this question number is missing 'new'.

	Comments:		
20 new	Have national action plans for co-ordination of enforcement, with clearly defined objectives and timeframes been adopted, and are they harmonized and reviewed on a regular basis? (In accordance with <i>Commission Recommendation C (2007) 2551</i> , paragraph IIa)	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments: <b>The Management Authority created an national action plan which also involves the enforcement and scientific authorities.</b>		
21 new	Do enforcement authorities have access to specialized equipment and relevant expertise, and other financial and personnel resources? (In accordance with <i>Commission Recommendation C (2007) 2551</i> , paragraph IIb)  If yes, please provide details	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments:		
22 new	Do penalties take into account inter alia the market value of the specimens and the conservation value of the species involved in the offence, and the costs incurred? (In accordance with <i>Commission Recommendation C (2007) 2551</i> , paragraph IIc)	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments:		
23 new	Are training and/or awareness raising activities being carried out for a) enforcement agencies, b) prosecution services, and c) the judiciary? (In accordance with <i>Commission Recommendation C (2007) 2551</i> , paragraph II d)	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Comments:		
24 new	Are regular checks on traders and holders such as pet shops, breeders and nurseries being undertaken to ensure in-country enforcement? (In accordance with <i>Commission Recommendation C (2007) 2551</i> , paragraph IIg)	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Comments:		
25 new	Are risk and intelligence assessment being used systematically in order to ensure thorough checks at border-crossing points as well as in-country? (In accordance with <i>Commission Recommendation C (2007) 2551</i> , paragraph IIh)	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Comments:		
26 new	Are facilities available for the temporary care of seized or confiscated live specimens, and are mechanisms in place for their long-term re-homing, where necessary? (In accordance with <i>Commission Recommendation C (2007) 2551</i> , paragraph Iii)	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

	<p>Comments:</p> <p><b>If live animals or plants are seized, they have to be brought to a rescue center or an appropriate institution. With regard to seized specimens, an agreement with the competent Scientific Authority requires a search for a suitable accommodation. In Austria 23 institutions or rescue centers are now at disposal for such specimens (see also <a href="#">Table IV – Rescue Centers</a>).</b></p> <p><b>According to Article 16 (3) and (4) of the Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97, all confiscated and seized parts, goods and derivatives are at the disposal of the Management Authority. These goods will be passed on to museums, schools, scientific institutions as well as for trainings courses for the officers of the customs authority. Some confiscated specimens will be used for information events about the theme of protected species regulated through the Convention.</b></p>		
27 new	Is cooperation taking place with relevant enforcement agencies in other Member States on investigations of offences under Regulation (EC) No. 338/97? (In accordance with <i>Commission Recommendation C (2007) 2551</i> , paragraph IIIe)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Comments:		
28 new	Is assistance being provided to other Member States with the temporary care and long-term re-homing of seized or confiscated live specimens? (In accordance with <i>Commission Recommendation C (2007) 2551</i> , paragraph IIIj)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Comments:		
	Is liaison taking place with CITES MAs and law enforcement agencies in source, transit and consumer countries outside of the Community as well as the CITES Secretariat, ICPO, Interpol and the World Customs Organization to help detect, deter and prevent illegal trade in wildlife through the exchange of information and intelligence? (In accordance with <i>Commission Recommendation C (2007) 2551</i> , paragraph IIIk)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Comments:		
30 new	Is advice and support being provided to CITES MAs and law enforcement agencies in source, transit and consumer countries outside of the Community to facilitate legal and sustainable trade through correct application of procedures? (In accordance with <i>Commission Recommendation C (2007) 2551</i> , paragraph IIIl)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Comments:		

#### D. Administrative measures

##### D1 Management Authority (MA)

8b	Have the MA(s) undertaken or supported any research activities in relation to non CITES-listed species or technical issues (e.g. species identification) not covered in D2 (8) and D2 (9)?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>	
10 new	Has the Commission and the CITES Secretariat (if relevant) been informed of the outcomes of any investigations that the Commission has considered it necessary be made? (In accordance with Article 14 paragraph 2 of <i>Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97</i> ).	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

## D2 Scientific Authority (SA)

8b	Have any research activities been undertaken by the SA(s) in relation to non CITES listed species?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No information <input type="checkbox"/>			
9b	If Yes, please give the species name and provide details of the kind of research involved.						
	Species name	Populations	Distribution	Off take	Legal trade	Illegal trade	Other (specify)
	1						
	2						
	3						
	etc.						
							No information <input type="checkbox"/>
11 new	How many Scientific Review Group (SRG) meetings have the SA attended?	Number		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
	<b>All meetings of the SRG have been attended by Dr. Andreas Ranner.</b>						
	Indicate any difficulties that rendered attendance to the SRG difficult:						

**Kommentar [M3]:** The numbering in the Spanish version should include 'b' for this question.

**Kommentar [M4]:** The numbering in the Spanish version should include 'b' for this question.

**Kommentar [M5]:** The numbering in the Spanish version should include 'new' for this question.

## D3 Enforcement Authorities

6 new	Has a liaison officer/focal point for CITES been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority in your country?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Under consideration <input type="checkbox"/>	No information <input type="checkbox"/>
	see answer in question D7 (2)				

**Kommentar [M6]:** The numbering in the Spanish version should include 'new' for this question.

## D4 Communication, information management and exchange

1b	Is Regulation-related information in your country computerized on?	Tick if applicable		
	- Annex D listed species	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	- Other matters not reported on in question D4 (1) (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3b	Do you have an electronic information system providing information on Regulation-listed species?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No information <input type="checkbox"/>

## D5 Permitting and registration procedures

9b	Has the Management Authority charged fees for any Regulation-related matters not covered in question D5 (9)?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No information <input type="checkbox"/>
	If yes, please provide details of these Regulation related matters and the amount of any such fees.			
13 new	Can you indicate the percentage of permits/certificates issued that are returned to the MA after endorsement by customs?	Number: XX		
	<b>The Austrian Annual Report is based on documents which were endorsed by the customs. Austrian customs returns every endorsed document to the MA. The consistency with which Austrian imports are customs cleared in other EU countries, and documents returned to the Austrian MA, is unknown. The MA of Austria regularly sends documents which are endorsed by Austrian</b>			

<b>customs to other Management Authorities in the European Union (mainly to the MA of Germany).</b>			
14 new	Has a list of places of introduction and export in your country been compiled in accordance with Article 12 of <i>Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97</i> ? If yes, please attach.	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>ATTACHEMENT D1/14</b>			
15 new	Have persons and bodies been registered in accordance with Articles 18 and 19 of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006? If yes, please provide details.	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
16 new	Have scientific institutions been registered in accordance with Article 60 of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006? If yes, please provide details.	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>ATTACHEMENT D1/16</b>			
17 new	Have breeders been approved in accordance with Article 63 of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006? If yes, please provide details.	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
18 new	Have caviar (re-)packaging plants been licensed in accordance with Article 66 (7) of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006? If yes, please provide details. <b>Austria has only on caviar producing plant for exporting, processing and repackaging, which has the Code AT 0001.</b>	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
19 new	Are <u>phytosanitary</u> certificates used in accordance with Article 17 of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006? If yes, please provide details. <b>Austria has also notified the issuance of Phytosanitary Certificates, also called Plants Health Certificates for Annex II/B plants. This is executed by the Chamber of Agriculture in Vorarlberg (enclosed there is a <u>Phytosanitary certificate</u>). They will be used for the export of artificially propagated plants to Switzerland (ATTACHEMENT D1/19).</b>	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
20 new	Have cases occurred where export permits and re-export certificates were issued retrospectively in accordance with Article 15 of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006? If yes, please provide details.	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

**D8 Areas for future work**

2b	Has your country encountered any difficulties in implementing specific suspensions or negative opinions adopted by the European Commission? (In accordance with Article 4 (6).	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
4b	Have any constraints to implementation of the Regulation, not reported under question D8(4) , arisen in your country requiring attention or assistance?	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

**ATTACHEMENT**



## **Confiscations 2007 and 2008**

(Question C4/5)

### **Confiscations 2007**

#### **Live specimens**

<b>Species</b>		<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit</b>
Cactaceae spp. (Parodia horstii)	live	Korea	50	pieces
Orchidaceae spp.	live	Maldives	2	pieces
Orchidaceae spp.	live	Thailand	7	pieces
Psittacus erithacus	live	South Africa	1	piece
Testudo graeca	live	Egypt	3	pieces
Testudo hermanni	live	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	pieces
Trachemys scripta elegans	live	China	5	pieces
Trachemys scripta elegans	live	Turkey	4	pieces

#### **Dead specimens**

<b>Species</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit</b>
Acipenseriformes spp.	eggs	Azerbaijan	3390	gramm
Acipenseriformes spp.	eggs	Iran	400	gramm
Acipenseriformes spp.	eggs	Ukraine	7508	gramm
Acropora spp.	corals	Mauritania	3	pieces
Alligator mississippiensis	small leather product	USA	2	pieces
Alligator mississippiensis	small leather product	unknown	5	pieces
Caretta caretta	carapace	Egypt	4	pieces
Crocodylus niloticus	small leather product	Turkey	7	pieces
Crocodylus spp.	small leather product	Australia	1	piece
Crocodylus spp.	Bones	Thailand	2	pieces
Crocodylus spp.	small leather product	USA	1	piece
Crocodylia spp.	teeth	Argentina	10	pieces
Hippocampus spp.	bodies	Vietnam	6	pieces
Hippopotamus amphibius	carapace	South Africa	1	piece
Hoodia spp.	medicinal	India	180	pieces
Hoodia spp.	medicinal	USA	2713	pieces
Hoodia spp.	medicinal	Zambia	90	pieces
Loxodonta africana	ivory carving	Austria	1	piece
Loxodonta africana	tail	Cameroon	1	piece
Loxodonta africana	teeth	Cameroon	2	pieces
Loxodonta africana	tusks	Cameroon	2	pieces
Loxodonta africana	carvings	Togo	1	piece
		United Arab Emirates		
Naja spp.	bodies	Emirates	1	piece
Naja spp.	bodies	India	1	piece

Naja spp.	bodies	Singapur	16 pieces
Naja spp.	bodies	Taiwan	3 pieces
Naja spp.	bodies	Vietnam	4 pieces
Panthera leo	skulls	USA	2 pieces
Panthera pardus	medicinal	Zimbabwe	1 piece
Prunus africana	medicinal	USA	3338 pieces
Python molurus	small leather product	Turkey	4 pieces
Python spp.	small leather product	United Arab Emirates	2 pieces
Python spp.	small leather product	Japan	8 pieces
Python spp.	Garment	Thailand	1 piece
Python spp.	small leather product	Thailand	7 pieces
Python spp.	small leather product	USA	1 piece
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Bangladesh	18 pieces
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Canada	1 piece
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Indonesia	19 pieces
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Iran	19 pieces
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Seychelles	2 pieces
Scleractinia spp.	corals	South Africa	22 pieces
Tridacna spp.	shells	Seychelles	2 pieces
Tridacna spp.	shells	Egypt	1 piece
Tridacnidae spp.	shells	Maldives	2 pieces
Tridacnidae gigas	shells	Indonesia	1 piece
Tridacnidae spp.	shells	Seychelles	1 piece
Tridacnidae spp.	shells	Singapur	2 pieces
Ursus arctos	trophy	Russian Federation	8 pieces
Varanus spp.	small leather product	Japan	4 pieces

### Confiscations 2008

#### Live Specimens

Species		Country of origin	Quantity	Unit
Ariocarpus spp.	live	unknown	115	pieces
Astrophytum spp.	live	unknown	18	pieces
Aylosteria spp.	live	unknown	7	pieces
Aztekium hintonii	live	unknown	12	pieces
Aztekium ritteri	live	unknown	4	pieces
Cintia knizei	live	unknown	16	pieces
Coryphantha spp.	live	unknown	2	pieces
Echinocactus horizonthalonius	live	unknown	10	pieces
Echinofossulocactus spp.	live	unknown	1	piece
Epithelantha micromeris	live	unknown	8	pieces

Fraillea spp.	live	unknown	610	pieces
Geohintonia mexicana	live	unknown	18	pieces
Gymnocalycium spp.	live	unknown	20	pieces
Hildewintera colademonis	live	unknown	1	piece
Lobivia spp.	live	unknown	11	pieces
Lophophora spp.	live	unknown	11	pieces
Obregonia denegrii	live	unknown	18	pieces
Ortegocactus macdougallii	live	unknown	2	pieces
Pediocactus spp.	live	unknown	3	pieces
Pelecyphora aselliformis	live	unknown	6	pieces
Soehrensia spp.	live	unknown	1	piece
Strombocactus disciformis	live	unknown	6	pieces
Sulcorebutia augustinii	live	unknown	1	piece
Thelocactus spp.	live	unknown	16	pieces
Turbincarpus spp.	live	unknown	2	pieces
Wigginsia erinaceus	live	unknown	1	piece
Cactaceae spp.	live	Brasilien	430	pieces
Cactaceae spp. (Copiapoa spp., Neochilenia spp., Neoperteria spp.)	live	Chile	229	pieces
Cactaceae spp.	live	USA	1	piece
Iguana iguana	live	unknown	1	piece
Orchidaceae spp.	live	Ecuador	13	pieces
Orchidaceae spp.	live	Paraguay	2	pieces
Orchidaceae spp.	live	Thailand	6	pieces
Corallus caninus	live	USA	2	pieces
Morelia spilota var. variegatae	live	USA	2	pieces
Trachemys scripta elegans	live	Turkey	1	piece

### Dead Specimens

Species	Code	Country of origin	Quantity	Unit
Acipenseriformes spp.	eggs	Armenia	1467	gramm
Acipenseriformes spp.	eggs	Russian Federation	113	gramm
Acropora spp., Pocillopora	corals	China	171	pieces
Alligator mississippiensis	small leather products	USA	1	piece
Alligator mississippiensis	skulls	USA	1	piece
Caracal caracal	skulls	South Africa	1	piece
Cheloniidae spp.	bodies	Belarus	1	piece
Crocodylus siamensis	large leather products	Thailand	1	piece
Crocodylia spp.	small leather products	Jordan	2	pieces
Crocodylia spp.	small leather products	Switzerland	3	pieces
Crocodylia spp.	small leather products	USA	17	pieces
Eretmochelys imbricata	carvings	unknown	4	pieces
Hoodia spp.	medicine	Canada	164	pieces
Hoodia spp.	medicine	USA	3000	pieces
Loxodonta africana	ivory carvings	unknown	6	pieces

Naja spp.	bodies	Taiwan	3 pieces
Naja spp.	bodies	Thailand	20 pieces
Naja spp.	bodies	Vietnam	6 pieces
Pandinus imperator	bodies	Chad	2 pieces
Panthera pardus	trophies	Zimbabwe	1 piece
Prunus africana	medicine	USA	2131 pieces
Prunus africana	medicine	Turkey	120 pieces
Python spp.	small leather products	Thailand	6 pieces
Python spp.	small leather products	USA	4 pieces
Sauria spp.	small leather products	Switzerland	17 pieces
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Dominican Republic	11 pieces
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Cuba	6 pieces
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Maldives	1 piece
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Mauritius	3 pieces
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Mexico	4 pieces
Scleractinia spp.	corals	New Zealand	11 kg
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Oman	2 pieces
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Oman	1 kg
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Seychelles	2 pieces
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Seychelles	4,5 kg
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Taiwan	1 piece
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Thailand	12 pieces
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Turkey	1 piece
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Venezuela	1 piece
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Yemen	1 piece
Tridacna spp.	shells	Uganda	1 piece
Tridacnidae spp.	shells	Maldives	1 piece
Tridacnidae spp.	shells	Mauritius	1 piece
Tridacnidae spp.	shells	Seychelles	2 pieces
Tridacnidae spp.	shells	Vietnam	6 pieces
Ursus arctos	trophies	Russian Federation	1 piece
Varanus spp.	small leather products	Switzerland	2 pieces

# FEDERAL LAW GAZETTE

## FOR THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

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Year 1998

Issued on 30 January 1998

Part I

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**33rd Federal Law: Species Trade Act - ArtHG**

*(National Council: Legisl. Period XX Gov. Bill 839 OJ 1030 p.104. Federal Council: OJ 5618 p. 635.)*

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### **33rd Federal Law regulating the Trade in Specimens of Wild Animals and Wild Plant Species (Species Trade Act – ArtHG)**

The Austrian National Council adopted:

#### **Definitions**

**§ 1.** For the purposes of this Federal Law:

1. 'Regulation (EC) No 338/97' shall mean Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, OJ L 61, and
2. 'Implementation Regulation' shall mean Commission Regulation (EC) No 939/97 of 26 May 1997 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, OJ L 140.

#### **More stringent measures**

**§ 2.** (1) The Federal Minister for Economic Affairs shall lay down by ordinance measures for the import and export of and the other trade in specimens of species mentioned in Regulation (EC) No 338/97 more stringent than those provided for in this Regulation, where this

1. is necessary to fulfil obligations under the law of the European Union or
2. is appropriate in the interest of the preservation of a species or population, including the territory occupied by the relevant species or population, and immediately applicable law of the European Union does not conflict therewith.

(2) Where this is appropriate according to legal provisions of the law of the European Union the Federal Minister for Economic Affairs shall provide for duties to obtain a permit, other restrictions and bans also for the trade in specimens of species other than those listed in Regulation (EC) No 338/97.

#### **Acquisition by heritage or donation**

**§ 3.** (1) If specimens which are subject to the application of Art. 3 (1) of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 are passed on free of charge by way of heritage or donation, the new owner shall notify the Federal Minister for Economic Affairs accordingly without delay.

(2) Any requirements and securities shall pass to the new owner.

### **Duty of notification**

**§ 4.** For each tariff clearance of live animals and plants covered by this Federal Law or by Regulation (EC) No 338/97 and the Implementation Regulation the customs office in charge of the clearance of live specimens shall be informed of the presumed time of arrival by giving the species and the number of the animals and plants as well as their classification in the Annexes of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 at least 18 hours in advance.

### **Obligation to give information**

**§ 5.** Who possesses, or has actual control of, a specimen for the purposes of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 which

1. was lawfully imported to the European Union prior to the entry-into-force of this Federal Law, or
2. was bred in captivity or artificially propagated, or
3. is intended for research, education or breeding purposes from which conservation benefits will accrue for the species and which are carried out under scientific supervision,

shall, upon request, furnish proof of this fact to any authority in charge of the execution of this Federal Law.

### **Marking**

**§ 6.** (1) If this is required to attain the objectives of Regulation (EC) No 338/97, a central register of the marks granted shall be established with the Federal Minister for Economic Affairs.

(2) The Federal Minister for Economic Affairs shall, by ordinance, identify those species that require marking in the case of import, export and transit as well as in the case of transport and trade, and shall lay down provisions providing for exemptions from this duty of marking.

(3) In particular for the purposes of Art. 36 of the Implementation Regulation this ordinance shall contain provisions specifying

1. the type and design of the mark;
2. the method and the time of the marking; as well as
3. the place where the mark has to be put.

(4) Marking shall be carried out by the management authority or a person specifically authorised by it by decree according to para. 5. The owner of the specimen shall bear the cost of the marking and shall provide any required support.

(5) Where this is in the interest of efficiency, expediency or economy the management authority shall authorise natural or legal persons that have sufficient veterinary or biological knowledge, are reliable, and whose impartiality is beyond doubt, to carry out the marking of certain groups of specimens. The authorisation shall be revoked by decree if the preconditions for it are no longer satisfied. Prior to

adopting an authorisation or revocation decree the scientific authority of the country in which the authorised person is to carry out, or carries out, his/her activity, shall be heard.

(6) The type of mark and the code of the mark as well as the supervising authority or the person specifically authorised to do so according to para. 5, the time and the place of marking, and the origin of the specimen shall be notified to the Federal Minister for Economic Affairs for entry into the central register.

(7) Any damage to or removal of a mark as provided for in this Federal Law shall without delay be notified to the body which supervised the marking. In the case of the death or perishing of a marked specimen the mark shall be returned to the body which granted it without delay. The notification of damage or removal as well as the return shall be entered into the central register.

### **Supervisory powers**

**§ 7.** (1) To the extent this is required for the execution and for achieving the objectives of this Federal Law or of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 the authorities in charge of execution within the framework of their competences and the experts charged by them in the individual case are, upon founded suspicion, permitted to enter and inspect properties and buildings, to stop means of transportation, to open and inspect containers and means of transportation, as well as to carry out controls.

(2) Persons who have custody of specimens shall enable the authorities in charge of the execution of this Federal Law and the experts charged by them in the individual case to enter, open and inspect the buildings, containers and means of transportation. Furthermore, the said persons shall provide information, present documents and allow access to the records about the stock and to the other records, provided all this is necessary to check the source or the whereabouts of specimens of protected species.

(3) Customs identification marks which have been removed shall be replaced by the respective official identification marks. Wherever possible the owner of the property or the person authorised to dispose of it or the owner of the enterprise or the representative of that person shall be informed at the latest upon the entry of the property or the enterprise. If danger is imminent and neither the owner of the property nor the owner of the enterprise or the representative of those persons can be contacted, subsequent information shall be sufficient.

(4) To secure against forfeiture specimens can be seized by the authorities and bodies specified in para. 1 as well as by bodies of the customs authorities and held in custody at the cost of the delinquent. These authorities and bodies shall without delay inform the authority in charge of prosecution of the seizure.

(5) The authorities and bodies specified in para. 1 shall avoid any disturbance or obstruction that is not immediately necessary.

### Penal provisions

**§ 8.** (1) Anybody who exports, re-exports, imports, or transports in transit live animals or plants of a species to which Art. 3 (1) of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 applies

1. without having the permit or certificate required according to Articles 4 and 5 of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 or
2. contrary to an official order adopted according to the provisions of this Federal Law or of Articles 4 through 7 and 11 of Regulation (EC) No 338/97

shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding 360 daily rates.

(2) Liable to punishment shall also be any person who, contrary to the provisions of Art. 8 of Regulation (EC) No 338/97,

1. purchases, offers to purchase or otherwise acquires,
2. displays, keeps for sale, transports or otherwise uses, or
3. sells or offers for sale,

any of the animals or plants specified in para. 1.

(3) The animals or plants forming the subject of the criminal offence as well as the objects used for their keeping, custody or care shall be confiscated and given to the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs for execution of the further procedure as provided for in § 11.

(4) The courts and the public prosecutor's offices can request the support of the customs authorities when prosecuting offences according to para. 1 and para. 2. Further, § 197 of the Tax Crimes Act ('Finanzstrafgesetz'), Federal Law Gazette No 129/1958, shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

**§ 9.** (1) An administrative infringement is committed by any person who

1. contrary to the provisions of this Federal Law or to the provisions of Articles 4, 5, 7, or 11 of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 exports, re-exports, imports, or carries through a specimen of a species to which Art. 3 of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 applies, or
2. by means of incorrect or incomplete data surreptitiously obtains a permit or certificate required according to this Federal Law or according to the provisions of Art. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, or 11 of Regulation (EC) No 338/97, or pretends that no authorisation is required, or
3. offends against Art. 6, para. 3, against the Articles 8 or 9 of Regulation (EC) No 338/97, or against § 3, para. 1, § 5 or § 7, para. 2, of this Federal Law, or
4. offends against an ordinance according to § 2 or § 6 of this Federal Law, or
5. offends against the Federal Law according to § 13, para. 3,

and shall be punished by the district administration authority by a fine of ATS 10,000 to ATS 100,000. Offences according to items 1 or 2 shall be subject to a fine of ATS 20,000 to ATS 200,000, if a specimen of a species to which Art. 3, para. 2, of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 applies is concerned, but



to a fine of ATS 50,000 to ATS 500,000 if a specimen of a species covered by Art. 3, para. 1, of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 is concerned.

(2) The attempt shall be punishable.

(3) The application of § 21 of the Capital Tax Act (“Vermögenssteuergesetz – VStG”) shall be excluded.

(4) An administrative infringement according to the above provisions is not committed if the act constitutes an offence falling within the competence of the courts.

(5) The limitation period for the imposition of penalties (§ 31, para. 2, Capital Tax Act) shall be three years.

(6) The specimens constituting the subject of the offence as well as the objects used for their storage, custody or care shall be declared forfeited.

(7) Objects which are used for the storage, custody or care of live specimens shall not forfeit if they are not needed for the storage, custody and care of the specimens and if there is an extreme disproportion of the value of the objects on the one hand and the extent of fault and the amount of damage caused on the other hand.

### **Compensation for lost value**

**§ 10.** (1) Instead of forfeiture the punishment of compensation for lost value shall be imposed where

1. it is certain at the time of the decision that the forfeiture would not be enforceable,
2. forfeiture is not ordered only because the title of another person is considered.

(2) The amount of the compensation for lost value shall be twice the common value of the specimen, part or product at the time when the offence was committed; if this time cannot be determined, the time of the discovery of the offence shall be decisive. If the value cannot be determined, payment of a compensation for the assumed lost value shall be ordered.

(3) The Federal Government shall receive the compensation for lost value. The funds received by the Federal Government shall be used for matters of species protection.

### **Treatment of specimens declared forfeited**

**§ 11.** If a live specimen is declared forfeited, the Federal Minister for Economic Affairs shall, at the cost of the person who committed the offence, act as stipulated in Art. 16, paragraphs 3 and 4, of Regulation (EC) No 338/97.

### **Provisions regulating competence**

**§ 12.** (1) Unless otherwise provided by the below paragraphs, the Federal Minister for Economic Affairs shall be in charge of the execution of this Federal Law, of Regulation (EC) No 338/97, the Implementation Regulation, and the Convention.

(2) The management authority for the purposes of Art. IX of the Convention and Art. 13, para. 1(a), of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 shall be the Federal Minister for Economic Affairs.

(3) The scientific authority for the purposes of Art. IX of the Convention and Art. 13, para. 2, of Regulation (EC) No 338/97, shall be the institution relevant according to the provisions of the Provincial legislation.

(4) Applications for issuance of permits and certificates according to this Federal Law shall be submitted with the management authority, using the forms provided for in Art. 2 of the Implementation Regulation.

(5) The Federal Minister of Finance shall be responsible for the execution

1. of § 4 of this Federal Law,

2. of Art. 12, para. 1 and 2, of Regulation (EC) No 338/97,

3. of Articles 12, 14 and 19, para. 1 and 2, of the Implementation Regulation,

4. where the intervention of the customs authorities is provided for according to the provisions mentioned in § 1.

(6) The execution of Art. 8, para. 3(e), of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 shall be the responsibility of the Federal Chancellor, the execution of Art. 8, para. 3(g) leg. cit., the responsibility of the Federal Minister for Science and Transport.

(7) The execution of § 5 and § 7 of this Federal Law shall be the responsibility of the Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and the Federal Minister of Finance within the framework of their respective fields of competence.

(8) The execution of § 8 shall be the responsibility of the Federal Minister for Justice.

(9) The Federal Minister for Economic Affairs shall reach the agreement with

1. the Federal Minister of Finance with respect to the execution of Art. 12, paragraphs 4 and 5, of Regulation (EC) No 338/97;

2. the Federal Minister for Science and Transport with respect to the execution of Art. 7(4) of Regulation (EC) No 338/97;

3. the Federal Minister for Agriculture and Forestry with respect to the execution of Art. 19, para. 1(ii), of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 and with respect to Art. 18, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Implementation Regulation.

### **Transitional provisions and final provisions**

**§ 13.** (1) Unless otherwise provided in the following paragraphs, the Federal Law implementing the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Law implementing

the Washington Species Protection Convention; WC Implementing Law), Federal Law Gazette No 179/1996, shall cease to have effect simultaneously with the entry into force of this Federal Law.

(2) § 8 of this Federal Law shall not apply to criminal matters in which, prior to its entry-into-force, the judgement was delivered at the court of first instance. However, after reversal of a judgement due to nullity appeal, appeal, resumption or renewal of the criminal procedure, or due to an objection, the procedure shall follow the provisions of §§ 1 and 61 of the Criminal Code.

(3) Until an ordinance has been adopted according to § 2 of this Federal Law the Ordinance of the Federal Minister for Economic Affairs concerning an import ban for the skins of certain young seals and products made thereof, Federal Law Gazette No 248/1996, shall continue to apply as a federal law.

(4) Until an ordinance has been adopted according to § 12, para. 5(2), of this Federal Law in connection with Art. 12, para. 1, of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 the Ordinance concerning the provision of the customs authorities where specimens, parts or products of endangered species of wild fauna and flora may be exported and imported, Federal Law Gazette No 196/1982, last amended by the Ordinance Federal Law Gazette No 454/1994, shall continue to apply as a federal law.

**Klestil**

**Klima**

# FEDERAL LAW GAZETTE

## FOR THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

Year 2006

Issued on 7 March 2006

Part I

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**29th Federal Law: Amendment to the Species Trade Act**

*(NC: Legisl.Period XXII Gov. Bill 1115 OJ 1177 p. 127. FC: OJ 7432 p. 728.)*

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### **29th Federal Law amending the Species Trade Act**

The National Council decided:

The Austrian Federal Law regulating the Trade in Specimens of Wild Animals and Wild Plant Species (Species Trade Act – ArHG), Federal Law Gazette I No 33/1998, in the version of Federal Law Gazette I No 108/2001, shall be amended as follows:

*1. § 1 shall read:*

**“§ 1.** For the purposes of this Federal Law:

1. “Regulation (EC) No 338/97” shall mean the Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, OJ L 61 of 03/03/1997, p.1,
2. “Implementation Regulation” shall mean Regulation (EC) No 1808/01 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, OJ L 250, of 19/09/2001, p.1, and
3. “holder” shall mean the person who possesses, or has actual control of, a specimen for the purposes of Regulation (EC) No 338/97.”

*2. In § 5 the wording “Who possesses, or has actual control of, a specimen for the purposes of Regulation (EC) No 338/97” shall be replaced by the wording “The holder of a specimen”.*

*3. § 6 (2) shall read:*

“(2) The Federal Minister for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management shall, by ordinance, identify those species that require marking in the case of import, export or transit as well as in the case of transport and trade. Moreover, he shall lay down provisions providing for exemptions from the duty of marking and shall specify the marking methods to be applied to the individual species. In this, due consideration shall be given to the latest state-of-the-art of biological and veterinary research and it shall be ensured that the respective method constitutes the smallest possible intervention into the bodily integrity and the well-being of the species.”

*4. § 6 (4) shall read:*

“(4) Marking shall be undertaken by a person specifically authorised by the management authority by decree according to para. 5 or by a veterinary. The holder of the specimen shall bear the cost of the marking and shall provide any required support. If the marking method of photo documentation is applied, the marking shall, according to the ordinance provided for in para. 2, be undertaken by the holder.”

*5. § 6 (6) shall read:*

“(6) Except in the case of photo documentation, the holder of the specimen shall prepare records about the process of marking. The marking records shall be confirmed by the person undertaking the marking. In the case of an application for a permit or for issuance of a certificate according to Regulation (EC) No 338/97 the marking records shall be communicated to the management authority for entry of the data into the central register. The form and contents of the marking records shall be laid down in the ordinance provided for in para. 2.”

*6. § 6 (7) shall be deleted.*

*7. In § 12 (5) the following sentence shall be added:*

“The customs authorities and customs offices shall furthermore cooperate in the execution of the bans and restrictions provided for in Art. 8 of Regulation (EC) No 338/97.”

*8. In § 2, paragraphs 1 and 2; § 3, para. 1; § 6, para.1; § 8, para. 3; § 11, and in § 12, paragraphs 1 and 2, the wording “Federal Minister for Economic Affairs” (“Bundesminister für wirtschaftliche Angelegenheiten”) shall each time be replaced by the wording “Federal Minister for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management”.*

*9. § 12 (9) shall read:*

“(9) The Federal Minister for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management shall reach the agreement with

1. the Federal Minister for Finances with respect to the execution of Art. 12, para. 4 and 5, of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 and
2. the Federal Minister for Transport, Innovation and Technology with respect to the execution of Art. 7(4) of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 and with respect to Art. 30 of the Implementation Regulation.”

*10. In § 13 the following para. 5 shall be added:*

“(5) Where this Federal Law makes reference to Regulations of the European Community the latter shall be applied as applicable.”

**Fischer**

**Schüssel**

# FEDERAL LAW GAZETTE

## FOR THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

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Year 2006

Issued on 19 April 2006

Part II

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### 164<sup>th</sup> Ordinance: Species Marking Ordinance

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#### 164<sup>th</sup> Ordinance of the Federal Minister for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management regulating the Marking of Species (Species Marking Ordinance)

On the basis of § 6, paragraphs 2, 3 and 6, of the Species Trade Act, Federal Law Gazette I No 33/1998, last amended by Federal Law Gazette I No 29/2006, the following ordinance is adopted:

#### Scope of application

§ 1. (1) The present Ordinance regulates the marking of live vertebrates which are covered by an obligation for marking according to Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, OJ L 61, of 03/03/1997, p. 1, and according to Regulation (EC) No 1808/01 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, OJ L 250, of 19/09/2001, p. 1.

(2) Where this Federal Law makes reference to Regulations of the European Community the latter shall be applied as applicable.

#### Marking methods

§ 2. (1) Marking shall be undertaken by applying one of the marking methods listed in **Annex I**.

(2) The marking method to be applied to the relevant species is specified in **Annex II**. If more than one marking methods are given for a species, the holder shall choose one of them.

(3) If for a species exclusively the marking by means of transponder is listed, marking by way of photo documentation shall suffice if the respective specimen has morphological characteristics like scars, deformities, irregular squamations or other anomalies, which allow clear recognizing.

(4) A method of marking which allows clear identification other than the one specified in para. 2 may be possible according to Art. 36 of Regulation (EC) No 1808/2001 or can be determined in individual cases by the management authority after hearing of the scientific authority.

(5) For specimens of species for which no method of marking was specified in Annex II the management authority shall, after hearing of the scientific authority, decide in the individual case which method has to be applied.

(6) The mark may be used only once.

(7) If a specimen is marked by way of photo documentation, the holder of the specimen shall always bring this documentation with the specimen.

#### **Time of marking**

**§ 3.** The marking shall be undertaken as soon as the physical properties of a specimen permit safe marking.

#### **Records of marking**

**§ 4.** The marking records as provided for in § 6 (6) of the Species Trade Act shall comply with the provisions of **Annex III** with respect to form and contents.

#### **Expiration**

**§ 5.** Upon the entry-into-force of this Ordinance the Ordinance of the Federal Minister for Economic Affairs regulating the Marking of Species (Species Marking Ordinance), Federal Law Gazette II No 321/1998, shall expire.

#### **Pröll**

**Methods of marking according to § 2 are:**

**Closed ring**

Uniquely marked seamlessly and commercially manufactured legging with a figure code which has to be preceded by the letter “A” as the symbol of Austria.

A closed ring must be of the minimum size specified in Annex II – referring to the inner diameter. It has to be of a size which cannot be removed from the animal when its leg is fully grown after having been applied in the first days of its life.

The ring must be such that it cannot be destroyed by the animal and that readability is permanently ensured.

In the list in Annex II, table “Birds”, column “Ring/size mm”, 1.0 stands for male and 0.1 for female; where only one ring size is given, this shall apply both to male and to female specimens.

**Transponder**

In the following groups of animals a transponder may be implanted only provided that the specimen has reached a certain minimum size or minimum weight:

Fish: 40 cm total length

Birds: 200 grams

All minimum sizes for the implantation of a transponder relate to the presently available transponder dimensions of 12 x 2.1 mm.

As regards the code structure and the information the transponder shall comply with the provisions of Art. 36 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1808/2001 of 30 August 2001 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.

**Photo documentation**

Photo documentation is the photographic presentation of individual features of the body which permits the identification of the specimen.

In the case of applications for permits and certificates according to the Regulations specified in § 1 hereof the photographs shall be communicated to the management authority in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance. Also the holder himself shall keep copies of these photographs for the photo documentation.



The photographs shall be updated frequently enough to ensure that changes in the properties of the body are recognizable. Updated photographs shall remain the property of the respective owner of the specimen.

Updating of the photographs shall not be necessary in cases where specimens are characterised by a unique morphological deformity and therefore can be identified at any time (e.g. scars, deformities, irregular squamations, or other anomalies). The holder shall furnish proof of the presence of a morphological deformity by means of a photograph.

Photographs for individual species shall provide a clear representation of the parts of the body specified in Annex II in order to permit definite identification. If no parts of the body are listed, a photo of the entire animal shall be taken.

The following criteria shall be satisfied:

- Size of the photograph 9 x 13 cm or 10 x 15 cm (two photos).
- The specimen to be photographed has to be clean and dry (except fishes and amphibians).
- Each photograph shall bear the date of the day when it was taken. In the case of applications for more than one specimen photographs have to be properly identified so it is clear which photograph relates to which specimen.
- The specimen (or the part of the body to be photographed) has to cover about 80% of the photograph.
- Sharpness and uniform exposure (no shadows).
- Photo processing glossy (not matte)
- Background of photo: uniformly light (specimen must well stand out against it) or a squared paper sheet with black and white squares of 1 cm length. In any case it must be possible to check the real size of the specimen from the photo.
- Each part of the body of which a picture has to be taken must be photographed in a straight angle, e.g. from a vertical position for the lower (plastron) or upper shell (carapace) of tortoises.

## List of the methods to be applied to the respective species

## 1. MAMMALS

Scientific name	Common name(s)	Transponder	Photo documentation
<i>Acerodon jubatus</i>	Golden-capped Fruit Bat		+ skin, head
<i>Acerodon lucifer</i>	Panay Giant Fruit Bat Panaya Golden-capped Fruit Bat		
<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	Cheetah or Hunting Leopard	+	
<i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>	Addax	+	
<i>Ailuropoda melanoleuca</i>	Giant Panda	+	+ face, skin
<i>Ailurus fulgens</i>	Lesser Panda, Red Cat-bear, Red Panda	+	
<i>Allocebus trichotis</i>	Hairy-eared Dwarf Lemur	+	
<i>Alouatta coibensis</i>	Coiba island Howling Monkey	+	
<i>Alouatta palliata</i>	Golden-mantled Howling Monkey or Mantled Howler Monkey	+	
<i>Alouatta pigra</i>	Guatemalan Black Howler Monkey, Guatemalan Howler, Guatemalan Howling Monkey, Mexican Black Howler Monkey	+	
<i>Antilocapra americana</i>	Mexican Pronghorn or Pronghorn	+	
<i>Aonyx congicus</i>	Cameroon Clawless Otter, Congo Clawless Otter, Small-clawed Otter, Zaire Clawless Otter	+	
<i>Arctocephalus philippii</i>	Juan Fernández Fur Seal	+	
<i>Arctocephalus townsendi</i>	Guadalupe Fur Seal or Lower Californian Fur Seal	+	
<i>Ateles geoffroyi frontatus</i>	Black-browed Spider Monkey or Red-bellied Spider Monkey	+	
<i>Ateles geoffroyi panamensis</i>	Panama Spider Monkey or Red Spider Monkey	+	
<i>Axis kuhlii</i>	Bawean Deer, Bawean Hog Deer, Kuhl's Hog Deer	+	
<i>Axis porcinus annamiticus</i>	Indochinese Hog Deer or Thai Hog Deer	+	
<i>Axis calamianensis</i>	Calamianian Deer, Calamian Deer, Calamian Hog Deer, Philippine Deer	+	
<i>Babyrousa babyrussa</i>	Babiroussa or Babirusa	+	
<i>Bettongia penicillata</i>	Brush-tailed Bettong	+	
<i>Bettongia spp.</i>	Bettong – unless otherwise listed	+	
<i>Blastocerus dichotomus</i>	Marsh Deer	+	
<i>Bos gaurus</i>	Gaur	+	
<i>Bos mutus</i>	Wild Yak or Yak	+	

Scientific name	Common name(s)	Transponder	Photo documentation
<i>Bos sauveli</i>	Grey Ox or Kouprey	+	
<i>Brachyteles arachnoides</i>	Muriqui, Southern Muriqui, Woolly Spider Monkey	+	
<i>Bubalus depressicornis</i>	Anoa or Lowland Anoa	+	
<i>Bubalus mindorensis</i>	Tamaraw or Tamarou	+	
<i>Bubalus quarlesi</i>	Mountain Anoa	+	
<i>Cacajao calvus</i>	Bald-headed Uacari	+	
<i>Cacajao melanocephalus</i>	Black Uacari, Black-headed Uacari, Humboldt's Black-headed Uacari	+	
<i>Cacajao</i> spp.	Uacaris – unless otherwise listed	+	
<i>Callicebus personatus</i>	Atlantic Titi, Masked Titi, Northern Masked Titi	+	
<i>Callimico goeldii</i>	Goeldi's Marmoset, Goeldi's Monkey, Goeldi's Tamarin	+	
<i>Callithrix aurita</i>	Buffy-tufted-ear Marmoset or White-eared Marmoset	+	
<i>Callithrix flaviceps</i>	Buffy-headed Marmoset	+	
<i>Caloprymnus campestris</i>	Buff-nosed Rat-kangaroo, Desert Rat Kangaroo, Plains Rat-kangaroo	+	
<i>Canis lupus</i>	Grey Wolf or Gray Wolf	+	
<i>Canis simensis</i>	Ethiopian Wolf, Simien Fox, Simien Jackal	+	
<i>Capra falconeri</i>	Markhor	+	
<i>Caprolagus hispidus</i>	Assam Rabbit or Hispid Hare	+	
<i>Caracal caracal</i>	African Caracal, Asian Caracal, Caracal	+	
<i>Catagonus wagneri</i>	Chacoan Peccary or Tagua	+	
<i>Catopuma temminckii</i>	Asiatic Golden Cat, Golden Cat, Temminck's Cat	+	
<i>Cephalophus jentinki</i>	Jentink's Duiker	+	
<i>Cercopithecus diana</i>	Diana Guenon, Diana Monkey, Roloway Monkey	+	
<i>Cercopithecus solatus</i>	Sun-tailed Guenon or Sun-tailed Monkey	+	
<i>Cercocebus galeritus</i>	Golden-bellied Nangabey	+	
<i>Cervus duvaucelii</i>	Barasingha	+	
<i>Cervus elaphus hanglu</i>	Hangul, Kashmir Deer, Kashmir Red Deer, Kashmir Red Stag	+	
<i>Cervus eldii</i>	Manipur Brow-antlered Deer	+	
<i>Cetaceae</i> spp.	Whales	+	
<i>Chaeropus ecaudatus</i>	Pig-footed Bandicoot	+	

Scientific name	Common name(s)	Transponder	Photo documentation
<i>Cheirogaleus major</i>	Greater Dwarf Lemur	+	
<i>Cheirogaleus medius</i>	Fat-tailed Dwarf Lemur	+	
<i>Cheirogaleidae</i> spp.	Dwarf lemurs – unless otherwise listed	+	
<i>Chinchilla brevicaudata</i>	Short-tailed Chinchilla	+	
<i>Chinchilla lanigera</i>	Chinchilla or Long-tailed Chinchilla	+	
<i>Chinchilla</i> spp.	Chinchillas – unless otherwise listed	+	
<i>Chiropotes albinasus</i>	Red-nosed Saki, White-nosed Bearded Saki, White-nosed Saki	+	
<i>Colobus satanas</i>	Black Colobus	+	
<i>Cynomys mexicanus</i>	Mexican Prairie Dog or Mexican Prairie Marmot	+	
<i>Dama mesopotamica</i>	Mesopotamian Fallow Deer or Persian Fallow Deer	+	
<i>Daubentonia madagascariensis</i>	Aye-aye	+	
<i>Dugong dugong</i>	Dugong or Sea Cow	+	
<i>Elephas maximus</i>	Asian Elephant or Indian Elephant	+	+ ear sideward
<i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i>	Southern Sea Otter or Californian Sea Otter	+	
<i>Equus africanus</i>	Nubian Wild Ass	+	+ legs
<i>Equus grevyi</i>	Grevy's Zebra	+	+ skin
<i>Equus hemionus</i>	Asian Wild Ass, Asiatic Wild Ass, Kulan	+	
<i>Equus kiang</i>	Kiang	+	
<i>Equus onager khur</i>	Indian Wild Ass	+	
<i>Equus przewalskii</i>	Przewalski's Horse	+	
<i>Equus zebra zebra</i>	Cape Mountain Zebra	+	+ skin
<i>Felis nigripes</i>	Black-footed Cat or Small-spotted Cat		
<i>Felis silvestris</i>	Scottish Wildcat	+	
<i>Gazella dama</i>	Dama Gazelle	+	
<i>Gorilla gorilla</i>	Gorilla or Western Gorilla	+	+ face
<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>	Malayan Sun Bear or Sun Bear	+	+ neck, chest
<i>Herpailurus yaguarondi</i>	Texas Jaguarundi	+	+ skin
<i>Hippocamelus</i> spp.	Andean Deer	+	
<i>Hippotragus niger variani</i>	Giant Sable Antelope	+	
<i>Hylobatidae</i> spp.	Gibbons	+	
<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	Crested Porcupine or North African Crested Porcupine	+	
<i>Indridae</i> spp.	Indris	+	
<i>Lagorchestes hirsutus</i>	Rufous Hare-wallaby	+	
<i>Lagostrophus fasciatus</i>	Banded Hare-wallaby	+	
<i>Lagothrix flavicauda</i>	Yellow-tailed Woolly Monkey	+	
<i>Lasiorhinus krefftii</i>	Northern Hairy-nosed Wombat	+	
<i>Lemur catta</i>	Ring-tailed Lemur	+	
<i>Lemuridae</i> spp.	Lemurs – unless otherwise listed	+	
<i>Leontopithecus chrysomela</i>	Golden-headed Lion Tamarin	+	
<i>Leontopithecus rosalia</i>	Golden Lion Tamarin	+	

Scientific name	Common name(s)	Transponder	Photo documentation
<i>Leontopithecus</i> spp.	Lion tamarin – unless otherwise listed	+	
<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	Ocelot	+	
<i>Leopardus tigrinus</i>	Little Spotted Cat, Oncilla, Tiger Cat	+	
<i>Leopardus wiedii</i>	Margay or Tree Ocelot	+	
<i>Leporillus conditor</i>	Greater Stick-nest Rat or House-building Rat	+	
<i>Lontra felina</i>	Marine Otter or Sea Cat	+	
<i>Lontra longicaudis</i>	La Plata Otter, Long-tailed Otter, Neotropical Otter, Neotropical River Otter, South American River Otter	+	
<i>Lontra provocax</i>	Huillin or Southern River Otter	+	
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	African Elephant	+	+ ear sideward
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Common Otter, Eurasian Otter, European Otter, European River Otter, Old World Otter	+	
<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Eurasian Lynx	+	
<i>Lynx pardinus</i>	Iberian Lynx, Pardel Lynx, Spanish Lynx	+	
<i>Macaca silenus</i>	Lion-tailed Macaque, Liontail Macaque, Wanderoo	+	
<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	Bilby, Dalgyte, Greater Bilby, Greater Rabbit-eared Bandicoot	+	
<i>Macrotis leucura</i>	Lesser Bilby, Lesser Rabbit-eared Bandicoot, White-tailed Rabbit-eared Bandicoot, Yallara	+	
<i>Mandrillus leucophaeus</i>	Drill	+	
<i>Mandrillus sphinx</i>	Mandrill	+	
<i>Megaladapidae</i> spp.	Weasels or Sportive Lemurs	+	
<i>Megamuntiacus vuquangensis</i>	Giant Muntjac	+	
<i>Melursus ursinus</i>	Sloth Bear	+	
<i>Monachus</i> spp.	Modern Monk Seals	+	
<i>Moschus</i> spp.	Musk Deer	+	
<i>Muntiacus crinifrons</i>	Black Muntjac	+	
<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	Black-footed Ferret	+	
<i>Naemorhedus baileyi</i>	Red Goral	+	
<i>Naemorhedus caudatus</i>	Amur Goral	+	
<i>Naemorhedus goral</i>	Goral or Himalayan Goral	+	
<i>Naemorhedus sumatraensis</i>	Sumatran Serow	+	

Scientific name	Common name(s)	Transponder	Photo documentation
<i>Nasalis concolor</i>	Pig-tailed Langur	+	
<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>	Long-nosed Monkey or Proboscis Monkey	+	
<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>	Clouded Leopard	+	
<i>Oncifelis geoffroyi</i>	Geoffroy's Cat	+	
<i>Onychogalea fraenata</i>	Bridled Nailtail Wallaby	+	
<i>Onychogalea lunata</i>	Crescent Nail-tailed Wallaby or Wurrung	+	
<i>Oreailurus jacobita</i>	Andean Cat or Mountain Cat	+	
<i>Oryx dammah</i>	Sahara Oryx or Scimitar-horned Oryx	+	
<i>Oryx leucoryx</i>	Arabian Oryx or White Oryx	+	
<i>Ovis ammon hodgsonii</i>	Tibetan Argali	+	
<i>Ovis ammon nigrimonata</i>	Kara Tau Argali	+	
<i>Ovis orientalis ophion</i>	Cyprus Mouflon	+	
<i>Ovis vignei vignei</i>	Ladakh Urial or Ladah Urial	+	
<i>Ozotoceros bezoarticus</i>	Pampas Deer	+	
<i>Pan spp.</i>	Chimpanzees	+	+ face
<i>Panthera leo persica</i>	Asiatic Lion or Indian Lion	+	
<i>Panthera onca</i>	Jaguar	+	
<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Amur Leopard	+	
<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Tiger	+	
<i>Pantholops hodgsonii</i>	Chiru or Tibetan Antelope	+	
<i>Pardofelis marmorata</i>	Marbled Cat	+	
<i>Perameles bougainville</i>	Western Barred Bandicoot	+	
<i>Phaner furcifer</i>	Pale Fork-marked Lemur	+	
<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>	Orang-Utan	+	+ face
<i>Presbytis potenziani</i>	Mentawai Langur or Mentawai Leaf-monkey	+	
<i>Priodontes maximus</i>	Giant Armadillo	+	+ scales
<i>Prionailurus bengalensis bengalensis</i>	Bengal Cat or Leopard Cat	+	
<i>Prionailurus bengalensis iriomotensis</i>	Iriomote Cat	+	
<i>Prionailurus planiceps</i>	Flat-headed Cat	+	
<i>Prionailurus rubiginosus</i>	Rusty-spotted Cat	+	
<i>Prionodon pardicolor</i>	Spotted Linsang	+	
<i>Procolobus pennantii</i>	Pennant's Red Colobus	+	
<i>Procolobus preussi</i>	Preuss's Red Colobus	+	
<i>Procolobus rufomitratu</i>	Eastern Red Colobus or Tana River Red Colobus	+	
<i>Pseudomys praeconis</i>	Shark Bay Mouse	+	
<i>Pseudoryx nghetinhensis</i>	Saola	+	
<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>	Giant Brazilian Otter or Giant Otter	+	
<i>Pteropus insularis</i>	Chuuk Flying Fox or Ruck Flying Fox	+	
<i>Pteropus livingstonei</i>	Comoro Black Flying Fox or Livingstones's Flying Fox	+	
<i>Pteropus mariannus</i>	Marianas Flying Fox, Marianna Flying Fox, Micronesian Flying-fox	+	

Scientific name	Common name(s)	Transponder	Photo documentation
<i>Pteropus molossinus</i>	Pohnpei Flying Fox	+	
<i>Pteropus phaeocephalus</i>	Mortlock Flying Fox	+	
<i>Pteropus pilosus</i>	Large Palau Flying Fox, Palau Flying-fox, Palau Fruit Bat	+	
<i>Pteropus rodricensis</i>	Rodrigues Flying Fox	+	
<i>Pteropus samoensis</i>	Samoan Flying Fox or Samoa Flying Fox	+	
<i>Pteropus tonganus</i>	Pacific Flying Fox	+	
<i>Pteropus voeltzkowi</i>	Pemba Flying Fox	+	
<i>Pudu puda</i>	Chilean Pudu or Southern Pudu	+	
<i>Puma concolor costaricensis</i>	Costa Rican Puma	+	
<i>Puma concolor coryi</i>	Florida Cougar, Florida Panther, Florida Puma	+	
<i>Puma concolor cougar</i>	Eastern Cougar, Eastern Panther, Eastern Puma	+	
<i>Pygathrix nemaeus</i>	Douc Langur, Douc Monkey, Douc, Red-shanked Douc Langur	+	
<i>Pygathrix</i> spp.	Snub-nosed langurs and doucs – unless otherwise listed	+	
Rhinocerotidae spp.	Rhinoceroses	+	
<i>Romerolagus diazi</i>	Volcano Rabbit	+	
<i>Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata</i>	Abruzzo Chamois or Apennine Chamois	+	
<i>Saguinus bicolor</i>	Brazilian Bare-faced Tamarin, Pied Bare-faced Tamarin, Pied Tamarin	+	
<i>Saguinus geoffroyi</i>	Geoffroy's Tamarin, Rufous-naped Tamarin, Panamanian Tamarin	+	
<i>Saguinus leucopus</i>	White-footed Tamarin	+	
<i>Saguinus oedipus</i>	Cotton-headed Tamarin or Cotton-top Tamarin	+	
<i>Saimiri oerstedii</i>	Black-crowned Central American Squirrel Monkey, Central American Squirrel Monkey, Red-backed Squirrel Monkey	+	
<i>Semnopithecus entellus</i>	Grey Langur or Hanuman Langur	+	
<i>Sminthopsis longicaudata</i>	Long-tailed Dunnart	+	
<i>Sminthopsis psammophila</i>	Large Desert Marsupial-mouse or Sandhill Dunnart	+	
<i>Sotalia</i> spp.	River Dolphins	+	
<i>Speothos venaticus</i>	Bush Dog, Savannah Dog, Vinagar Dog	+	
<i>Sus salvanius</i>	Pygmy Hog	+	
Tapiridae spp.	Tapirs – unless otherwise listed	+	
<i>Tapirus bairdii</i>	Baird's Tapir or Central American Tapir	+	

Scientific name	Common name(s)	Transponder	Photo documentation
<i>Tapirus indicus</i>	Asian Tapir, Indian Tapir, Malay Tapir, Malayan Tapir	+	
<i>Tapirus pinchaque</i>	Mountain Tapir	+	
<i>Tarsius spp.</i>	Tarsiers	+	
<i>Thylacinus cynocephalus</i>	Tasmanian Wolf or Thylacine	+	
<i>Trachypithecus francoisi</i>	Francois's Langur or White Side-burned Black Langur	+	
<i>Trachypithecus geei</i>	Gee's Golden Langur or Golden Leaf Monkey	+	
<i>Trachypithecus johnii</i>	Black Leaf Monkey, Hooded Leaf Monkey, Indian Hooded Leaf Monkey, John's Langur, Nilgiri Black Langur, Nilgiri Langur, Nilgiri Leaf Monkey	+	
<i>Trachypithecus pileatus</i>	Shortridge's Capped Langur	+	
<i>Tremarctos ornatus</i>	Andean Bear or Spectacled Bear	+	+ face
<i>Trichechidae spp.</i>	Amazonian Manatees or South American Manatees	+	
<i>Uncia uncia</i>	Ounce or Snow Leopard	+	
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	Brown Bear	+	
<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>	Asiatic Black Bear or Himalayan Black Bear	+	+ collar
<i>Vicugna vicugna</i>	Vicugna	+	
<i>Xeromys myoides</i>	False Water Rat	+	
<i>Zyomys pedunculatus</i>	Central Rock Rat, Central Thick-tailed Rock-rat, Macdonnell Range Rock-rat	+	

## 2. BIRDS

Scientific name	Common name(s)	Closed ring	Transponder	Ring/size mm
<i>Accipiter brevipes</i>	Levant Sparrowhawk	+	+	10
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk	+	+	1.0 = 13 0.1 = 16
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	+		1.0 = 6 0.1 = 8
<i>Aceros nipalensis</i>	Rufous-necked Hornbill	+	+	
<i>Aceros subruficollis</i>	Plain-pouched Hornbill	+	+	
<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	Boreal Owl	+		10
<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	Cinereous Vulture	+	+	28
<i>Agelaius flavus</i>	Saffron-cowled Blackbird	+		



Scientific name	Common name(s)	Closed ring	Transponder	Ring/size mm
<i>Amazona arausiaca</i>	Red-necked Parrot	+	+	11
<i>Amazona barbadensis</i>	Yellow-shouldered Amazon	+	+	9.5
<i>Amazona brasiliensis</i>	Red-tailed Amazon	+	+	11
<i>Amazona finschi</i>	Lilac-crowned Amazon Parrot	+	+	9.5
<i>Amazona guildingii</i>	St Vincent Parrot	+	+	11
<i>Amazona imperialis</i>	Imperial Parrot	+	+	13
<i>Amazona leucocephala</i>	Cuban Parrot	+	+	9.5
<i>Amazona ochrocephala auropalliata</i>	Yellow-naped Amazon	+	+	11
<i>Amazona ochrocephala belizensis</i>	Yellow-headed Parrot	+	+	11
<i>Amazona ochrocephala caribaea</i>	Yellow-headed Parrot	+	+	11
<i>Amazona ochrocephala oratrix</i>	Yellow-headed Parrot	+	+	11
<i>Amazona ochrocephala parvipes</i>	Yellow-headed Parrot	+	+	11
<i>Amazona ochrocephala tresmariae</i>	Yellow-headed Parrot	+	+	11
<i>Amazona pretrei</i>	Red-spectacled Amazon	+	+	9.5
<i>Amazona rhodocorytha</i>	Red-browed Amazon	+	+	11.0
<i>Amazona tucumana</i>	Tucumán Parrot	+	+	9.5
<i>Amazona versicolor</i>	St Lucia Parrot	+	+	11
<i>Amazona vinacea</i>	Vinaceous Amazon	+	+	11
<i>Amazona viridigenalis</i>	Red-crowned Parrot	+		14
<i>Amazona vittata</i>	Puerto Rican Parrot	+	+	9.5
<i>Anas aucklandica</i>	Auckland Island Teal	+	+	9
<i>Anas laysanensis</i>	Laysan Duck			
<i>Anas oustaleti</i>	Mariana Mallard	+		12
<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Garganey	+	+	7
<i>Anodorhynchus</i> spp.	Glaucous Macaws	+	+	18
<i>Aquila adalberti</i>	Spanish Imperial Eagle	+	+	24
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle	+	+	28
<i>Aquila clanga</i>	Greater Spotted Eagle	+	+	20
<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Imperial Eagle	+	+	24

Scientific name	Common name(s)	Closed ring	Transponder	Ring/size mm
<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	Lesser Spotted Eagle	+	+	20
<i>Ara ambigua</i>	Great Green Macaw	+	+	14
<i>Ara glaucogularis</i>	Blue-throated Macaw	+	+	14
<i>Ara macao</i>	Scarlet Macaw	+	+	14
<i>Ara maracana</i>	Blue-winged Macaw	+	+	9.5
<i>Ara militaris</i>	Military Macaw	+	+	11
<i>Ara rubrogenys</i>	Red-fronted Macaw	+	+	12
<i>Aratinga guarouba</i>	Golden Parakeet	+		9.5
<i>Ardeotis nigriceps</i>	Great Indian Bustard			
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl	+	+	10
<i>Asio otus</i>	Long-eared Owl	+	+	10
<i>Athene blewitti</i>	Forest Owlet	+		6
<i>Athene noctua</i>	Little Owl	+		8
<i>Atrichornis clamosus</i>	Noisy Scrub-bird			
<i>Aythya innotata</i>	Madagascar Pochard	+	+	9
<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Duck			
<i>Bebornis rodericanus</i>	Rodrigues Warbler	+		
<i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i>	Atleutian Canada Goose	+	+	14
<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Red-breasted Goose			
<i>Branta sandvicensis</i>	Hawaiian Goose			
<i>Bubo bubo</i>	Eurasian Eagle-owl	+	+	24
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	+	+	14
<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	Great Hornbill	+	+	
<i>Buceros vigil</i>	Helmeted Hornbill	+	+	
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Common Buzzard	+	+	14
<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Rough-legged Hawk	+	+	14
<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	Long-legged Buzzard	+	+	14
<i>Cacatua goffini</i>	Tanimbar Cockatoo	+	+	9.5
<i>Cacatua haematuropygia</i>	Philippine Cockatoo	+	+	9.5
<i>Cacatua moluccensis</i>	Salmon-crested Cockatoo	+	+	14
<i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>		+	+	11
<i>Cairina scutulata</i>	White-winged Duck	+	+	14
<i>Caloenas nicobarica</i>	Nicobar Pigeon	+	+	11
<i>Campephilus imperialis</i>	Imperial Woodpecker			
<i>Carduelis cucullata</i>	Red Siskin	+		2.5
<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	Great Egret	+	+	18
<i>Catreus wallichii</i>	Cheer Pheasant	+	+	14
<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>	Houbara Bustard	+	+	14
<i>Chondrohierax unicatus wilsonii</i>	Cuban Hook-billed Kite	+	+	12
<i>Ciconia boyciana</i>	Oriental Stork	+	+	18
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork	+	+	16
<i>Ciconia stormi</i>	Storm's Stork	+	+	
<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	Short-toed Snake-eagle	+	+	24
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Western Marsh-harrier	+	+	12
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Northern Harrier	+	+	12
<i>Circus macrourus</i>	Pallid Harrier	+	+	12
<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Montagu's Harrier	+	+	12
<i>Claravis godefrida</i>	Purple-winged Ground-dove	+		4.5
<i>Colinus virginianus ridgwayi</i>	Masked Bobwhite	+		6.5

Scientific name	Common name(s)	Closed ring	Transponder	Ring/size mm
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Pigeon			
<i>Cotinga maculata</i>	Banded Cotinga			
<i>Crax alberti</i>	Blue-billed Curassow	+	+	20
<i>Crax blumenbachii</i>	Red-billed Curassow	+	+	20
<i>Crossoptilon crossoptilon</i>	White Eared-pheasant	+	+	14
<i>Crossoptilon harmani</i>	Tibetan Eared-pheasant			
<i>Crossoptilon mantchuricum</i>	Brown Eared-pheasant	+	+	14
<i>Cyanopsitta spixii</i>	Spix's Macaw	+	+	
<i>Cyanoramphus auriceps forbesi</i>	Forbes's Parakeet	+		4.5
<i>Cyanoramphus cookii</i>	Norfolk Island Green Parrot	+		4.5
<i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae</i>	Red-fronted Parakeet			
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma</i>	Double-eyed Fig-parrot	+		4.5
<i>Dasyornis broadbenti litoralis</i>	Rufous Bristlebird (western)	+		
<i>Dasyornis longirostris</i>	Western Bristlebird	+		
<i>Diomedea albatrus</i>	Short-tailed Albatross			
<i>Dryocopus javensis richardsi</i>	Tristram's Woodpecker or White-bellied Black Woodpecker			
<i>Ducula mindorensis</i>	Mindoro Imperial-pigeon	+	+	10
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	+	+	18
<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Black-winged Kite	+		12
<i>Eos histrio</i>	Red-and-blue Lory	+		7
<i>Eupodotis bengalensis</i>	Bengal Florican			
<i>Eupodotis indica</i>	Lesser Florican			
<i>Eutriorchis astur</i>	Madagascar Serpent-eagle	+	+	12
<i>Falco araea</i>	Seychelles Kestrel	+	+	9
<i>Falco biarmicus</i>	Lanner Falcon	+	+	1.0 = 9 0.1 = 11
<i>Falco cherrug</i>	Saker Falcon	+	+	1.0 = 12 0.1 = 13
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin	+		7
<i>Falco eleonorae</i>	Eleonora's Falcon	+	+	6.5
<i>Falco jugger</i>	Laggar Falcon	+	+	1.0 = 13 0.1 = 14
<i>Falco naumanni</i>	Lesser Kestrel	+		7
<i>Falco newtoni</i>	Madagascar Kestrel	+	+	

Scientific name	Common name(s)	Closed ring	Transponder	Ring/size mm
<i>Falco pelegrinoides</i>	Barbary Falcon	+	+	1.0 = 12 0.1 = 14
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	+	+	14
<i>Falco punctatus</i>	Mauritius Kestrel	+		9
<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Gyrfalcon	+	+	1.0 = 13 0.1 = 14
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Eurasian Hobby	+		9
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Common Kestrel	+		9
<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	Red-footed Falcon	+		9
<i>Fregata andrewsi</i>	Christmas Island Frigatebird			
<i>Gallirallus sylvestris</i>	Lord Howe Woodhen			
<i>Geopsittacus occidentalis</i>	Night Parrot	+		4.5
<i>Geronticus calvus</i>	Southern Bald Ibis	+	+	
<i>Geronticus eremita</i>	Northern Bald Ibis	+	+	
<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>	Eurasian Pygmy Owl	+		8
<i>Grus americana</i>	Whooping Crane	+	+	
<i>Grus canadensis</i>	Sandhill Crane	+	+	
<i>Grus grus</i>	Common Crane	+	+	19
<i>Grus japonensis</i>	Red-crowned Crane	+	+	
<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	Siberian Crane	+	+	
<i>Grus monacha</i>	Hooded Crane	+	+	
<i>Grus nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Crane	+	+	16
<i>Grus vipio</i>	White-naped Crane		+	
<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	California Condor	+	+	
<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Lammergeier	+	+	28
<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	Eurasian Griffon	+	+	28
<i>Haliaeetus spp.</i>	Fish-eagles	+	+	28
<i>Harpia harpyja</i>	Harpy Eagle		+	
<i>Hieraaetus fasciatus</i>	Bonelli's Eagle	+	+	20
<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	Booted Eagle	+	+	22
<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>	Jabiru	+	+	
<i>Larus relictus</i>	Relict Gull	+		7
<i>Leptoptilos dubius</i>	Greater Adjutant	+		
<i>Leptotila wellsi</i>	Grenada Dove	+		5.5
<i>Leucopsar rothschildi</i>	Bali Starling or Rothschild's Mynah or Bali Myna	+		5.5
<i>Leucopternis occidentalis</i>	Grey-backed Hawk	+	+	14
<i>Lichenostomus melanops cassidix</i>	Helmeted Honeyeater	+		
<i>Lophophorus lhuysii</i>	Chinese Monal	+	+	16
<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>	Himalayan Monal	+	+	
<i>Lophophorus sclateri</i>	Sclater's Monal	+	+	14
<i>Lophura edwardsi</i>	Edwards's Pheasant	+	+	
<i>Lophura imperialis</i>	Imperial Pheasant	+	+	12
<i>Lophura swinhoii</i>	Swinhoe's Pheasant	+	+	
<i>Macrocephalon maleo</i>	Maleo	+	+	20
<i>Mergus octosetaceus</i>	Brazilian Merganser	+	+	1.0 = 10, 0.1 = 11

Scientific name	Common name(s)	Closed ring	Transponder	Ring/size mm
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	+	+	12
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	+	+	12
<i>Mimizuku gurneyi</i>	Giant Scops-owl	+		8
<i>Mitu mitu</i>	Alagoas Curassow	+	+	20
<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>	Milky Stork	+	+	
<i>Neophema chrysogaster</i>	Orange-bellied Parrot	+		3.8
<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Egyptian Vulture	+	+	20
<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata</i>	Norfolk Island Morepork sub-species of the Boobook Owl	+		11
<i>Ninox squamipila natalis</i>	Christmas Island Hawk Owl	+		
<i>Nipponia nippon</i>	Crested Ibis	+	+	
<i>Numenius borealis</i>	Eskimo Curlew	+	+	
<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Curlew	+		6.5
<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>	Snowy Owl	+	+	24
<i>Odontophorus strophium</i>	Gorgeted Wood-quail	+		6.5
<i>Ognorhynchus icterotis</i>	Yellow-eared Parrot	+		7.5
<i>Ophrysia superciliosa</i>	Himalayan Mountain Quail	+		6.5
<i>Oreophasis derbianus</i>	Horned Guan	+	+	18
<i>Otis tarda</i>	Great Bustard	+	+	26
<i>Otus ireneae</i>	Sokoke Scops-owl	+	+	
<i>Otus scops</i>	Common Scops-owl	+		6.5
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	White-headed Duck	+	+	10
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	+	+	19
<i>Papasula abbotti</i>	Abbott's Booby			
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmatian Pelican	+	+	
<i>Penelope albipennis</i>	White-winged Guan	+	+	14
<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	Honey Buzzard or European Honey Buzzard	+	+	12
<i>Pezoporus wallicus</i>	Ground Parrot	+		4.5
<i>Pharomachrus mocinno</i>	Resplendent Quetzal			
<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	Caribbean Flamingo	+	+	18
<i>Picathartes gymnocephalus</i>	White-necked Picathartes or Bear-headed Rockfowl	+		
<i>Picathartes oreas</i>	Grey-necked Picathartes or Grey-necked Rockfowl	+		
<i>Pionopsitta pileata</i>	Pileated Parrot	+		7.5
<i>Pipile jacutinga</i>	Black-fronted Piping-guan	+	+	14
<i>Pipile pipile</i>	Trinidad Piping-guan	+	+	14
<i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i>	Philippine Eagle	+	+	28
<i>Pitta gurneyi</i>	Gurney's Pitta	+		
<i>Pitta kochi</i>	Whiskered Pitta	+		
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Eurasian Spoonbill or Common Spoonbill	+	+	18
<i>Podilymbus gigas</i>	Atitlán Grebe			
<i>Polyplectron emphanum</i>	Palawan Peacock-pheasant	+	+	10
<i>Probosciger aterrimus</i>	Palm Cockatoo	+	+	16
<i>Psephotus chrysopterygius</i>	Golden-shouldered Parrot	+		4.5
<i>Psephotus dissimilis</i>	Hooded Parrot			
<i>Psephotus pulcherrimus</i>	Paradise Parrot	+		4.5
<i>Pseudibis gigantea</i>	Giant Ibis	+		
<i>Pseudochelidon sirintarae</i>	White-eyed River-Martin			

Scientific name	Common name(s)	Closed ring	Transponder	Ring/size mm
<i>Psittacula echo</i>	Mauritius Parakeet	+		7.5
<i>Pyrrhura cruentata</i>	Blue-chested Parakeet	+		6
<i>Ramphodon dornhii</i>	Hook-billed Hermit			
<i>Rhea pennata</i>	Lesser Rhea	+	+	
<i>Rheinardia ocellata</i>	Crested Argus	+	+	14
<i>Rhodonessa caryophyllacea</i>	Pink-headed Duck	+		10
<i>Rhynchopsitta</i> spp.	Thick-billed Parrot	+		7.5
<i>Rhynochetos jubatus</i>	Kagu	+	+	
<i>Spheniscus humboldti</i>	Humboldt Penguin	+	+	
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	European Turtle-dove	+		6
<i>Strigops habroptilus</i>	Kakapo			
<i>Strix aluco</i>	Tawny Owl	+	+	12
<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Great Grey Owl	+	+	16
<i>Strix uralensis</i>	Ural Owl	+	+	14
<i>Struthio camelus</i>	Ostrich	+	+	
<i>Surnia ulula</i>	Northern Hawk Owl	+	+	10
<i>Syrmaticus ellioti</i>	Elliot's Pheasant	+	+	
<i>Syrmaticus humiae</i>	Hume's Pheasant	+	+	
<i>Syrmaticus mikado</i>	Mikado Pheasant	+	+	12
<i>Tadorna cristata</i>	Crested Shelduck	+		14
<i>Tauraco bannermani</i>	Bannerman's Turaco	+	+	
<i>Tetraogallus caspius</i>	Caspian Snowcock	+	+	14
<i>Tetraogallus tibetanus</i>	Tibetan Snowcock	+	+	14
<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>	Little Bustard	+	+	16
<i>Tinamus solitarius</i>	Solitary Tinamou	+	+	
<i>Tragopan blythii</i>	Blyth's Tragopan	+	+	14
<i>Tragopan caboti</i>	Cabot's Tragopan			
<i>Tragopan melanocephalus</i>	Western Tragopan	+	+	14
<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	Spotted Greenshank or Nordmann's Greenshank			
<i>Tympanuchus cupido attwateri</i>	Attwater's Prairie Chicken	+	+	12
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	+	+	11
<i>Tyto soumagnei</i>	Madagascar Red Owl	+	+	
<i>Vini</i> spp.	Vini Iories			
<i>Vultur gryphus</i>	Andean Condor	+	+	
<i>Xipholena atropurpurea</i>	White-winged Cotinga			
<i>Zosterops albogularis</i>	White-chested White-eye	+		

### 3. REPTILES

Scientific name	Common name	Transponder	Photo documentation
<i>Acrantophis</i> spp	Madagascar Boas, Madagascar Ground Boas	+	+ head and back of the whole animal from the top, head sideward
<i>Alligator sinensis</i>	China Alligator, Chinese Alligator	+	+ head sideward, head and neck from the top, tail sideward
<i>Apalone ater</i>	Cuatro Clenegas Softshell	+	+ back shield, head sideward, head from the top
<i>Aspideretes gangeticus</i>	<i>Aspideretes gangeticus</i> (has no widely accepted English common name according to IUCN), English Softshell Turtle	+	+ back shield, head sideward, head from the top

<b>Scientific name</b>	<b>Common name</b>	<b>Transponder</b>	<b>Photo documentation</b>
<i>Aspideretes hurum</i>	<i>Aspideretes hurum</i> (has no widely accepted English common name according to IUCN), Indian Peacock Softshell Turtle	+	+ back shield, head sideward, head from the top
<i>Aspideretes nigricans</i>	Black Softshell Turtle	+	+ back shield, head sideward, head from the top
<i>Batagur baska</i>	Common Batagur, Four-Toed Terrapin, River Terrapin	+	+ back shield, plastron, head sideward
<i>Boa constrictor occidentalis</i>	Argentine Boa	+	+ head and back of the whole animal from the top, head sideward
<i>Bolyeria multocarinata</i>	Round Island Burrowing Boa		+ head and back of the whole animal from the top, head sideward
<i>Brachylophus</i> spp	Fiji Iguanas		+ head and trunk sideward, head from the top
<i>Brookesia perarmata</i>	Antsingy Leaf Chameleon		+ head and trunk sideward,
<i>Caiman crocodilus apaporiensis</i>	Apaporis River Caiman, Rio Apaporis Spectacled Caiman, Rio Apaporis Caiman	+	+ head sideward, head and neck from the top, tail sideward
<i>Caiman latirostris</i>	Broad-Snouted Caiman	+	+ head sideward, head and neck from the top, tail sideward
<i>Casarea dussumieri</i>	Round Island Keel-Scaled Boa,		+ head and back of the whole animal from the top, head sideward
<i>Chamaeleo chamaeleon</i>	European Chameleon, Common Chameleon		+ head sideward, head from the top, head and trunk sideward
<i>Cheloniidae</i> spp.	Sea turtles	+	+ back shield, plastron, head fro the top
<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	Snapping Turtle	+	+ back shield, plastron,
<i>Clemmys muhlenbergi</i> (syn. <i>Glyptemys muhlenbergi</i> )	Bog Turtle	+	+ back shield, plastron, head sideward
<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>	American Crocodile	+	+ head sideward, head and neck from the top, tail sideward
<i>Crocodylus cataphractus</i>	African Sharp-Nosed Crocodile, African Slender-Snouted Crocodile, Long-Snouted Crocodile	+	+ head sideward, head and neck from the top, tail sideward
<i>Crocodylus intermedius</i>	Orinoco Crocodile	+	+ head sideward, head and neck from the top, tail sideward
<i>Crocodylus mindorensis</i>	Philippines Crocodile	+	+ head sideward, head and neck from the top, tail sideward
<i>Crocodylus moreletii</i>	Belize Crocodile, Morelet's Crocodile	+	+ head sideward, head and neck from the top, tail sideward

<b>Scientific name</b>	<b>Common name</b>	<b>Transponder</b>	<b>Photo documentation</b>
<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	Nile Crocodile	+	+ head sideward, head and neck from the top, tail sideward
<i>Crocodylus palustris</i>	Broad-Snouted Crocodile, Marsh Crocodile, Muzzer	+	+ head sideward, head and neck from the top, tail sideward
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	Estuarine Crocodile, Salt-Water Crocodile	+	+ head sideward, head and neck from the top, tail sideward
<i>Crocodylus rhombifer</i>	Cuban Crocodile	+	+ head sideward, head and neck from the top, tail sideward
<i>Crocodylus siamensis</i>	Siamese Crocodile	+	+ head sideward, head and neck from the top, tail sideward
<i>Cyclura</i> spp.	Rock Iguanas	+	+ head and trunk sideward, head sideward, head from the top
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback, Leathery Turtle, Luth, Trunkback Turtle	+	+ back shield, head sideward
<i>Epicrates inornatus</i>	Puerto Rican Boa, Yellow Tree Boa	+	+ head and back of the whole animal from the top, head sideward
<i>Epicrates monensis</i>	Virgin Islands Tree Boa, Virgin Islands Boa, Mona Boa	+	+ head and back of the whole animal from the top, head sideward
<i>Epicrates subflavus</i>	Jamaican Boa	+	+ head and back of the whole animal from the top, head sideward
<i>Eryx jaculus</i>	Sand Boa		+ head and back of the whole animal from the top, head sideward
<i>Gallotia simonyi</i>	Hierro Giant Lizard		+ head and back of the whole animal from the top, head head from the top, sideward, thorax from the bottom
<i>Gavialis gangeticus</i>	Fish-Eating Crocodile, Gharial, Gavial, Long-Nosed Crocodile	+	+ head sideward, head and neck from the top, tail sideward
<i>Geochelone nigra</i> (syn. <i>Chelonoidis nigra</i> )	Indefatigable Island Tortoise	+	+ back shield, head from the top
<i>Geochelone radiata</i> (syn. <i>Astrochelys radiata</i> )	Radiated Tortoise, Madagascar Radiated Tortoise, Sokatra	+	+ back shield, plastron
<i>Geochelone yniphora</i> (syn. <i>Astrochelys yniphora</i> )	Madagascar Tortoise, Angonoka, Madagascar Angulated Tortoise, Madagascar Ploughshare Tortoise, Ploughshare Tortoise	+	+ back shield, plastron, head from the top
<i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i>	Black Pond Turtle, Black Spotted Turtle, Hamilton's Terrapin, Spotted Pond Turtle	+	+ back shield, plastron



<b>Scientific name</b>	<b>Common name</b>	<b>Transponder</b>	<b>Photo documentation</b>
<i>Gopherus flavomarginatus</i>	Bolson Tortoise, Mexican Glant Tortoise, Yellow-Bordered Tortoise		+ back shield, plastron, head from the top
<i>Homopus bergeri</i>	Berger's Cape Tortoise		+ back shield, plastron, head from the top
<i>Kachuga tecta</i>	Indian Roofed Turtle		+ back shield, plastron, head sideward
<i>Macrolemys temminckii</i> (syn. <i>Macrochelys temminckii</i> )	Alligator Snapping Turtle	+	+ back shield, plastron, head from the top
<i>Malacochersus tornieri</i>	Crevice Tortoise, Pancake Tortoise, Softshell Tortoise, Tornier's Tortoise		+ back shield, plastron
<i>Melanochelys tricarinata</i>	Three-Keeled Land Tortoise, Three-Keeled Land Turtle, Tricarinate Hill Turtle		+ back shield, plastron, head sideward
<i>Melanosuchus niger</i>	Black Caiman	+	+ head sideward, head and neck from the top, tail sideward
<i>Morenia ocellata</i>	Bengal Eyed Terrapin, Burmese Eyed Turtle, Peacock Turtle, Swamp Turtle		+ back shield, plastron, head sideward
<i>Osteolaemus tetraspis</i>	Dwarf Crocodile,	+	+ head sideward, head and neck from the top, tail sideward
<i>Phelsuma guentheri</i>	Round Island Day Gecko		+ head and back of the whole animal from the top, head from the top
<i>Podarcis lilfordi</i>	Lilford's Wall Lizard		+ head and back of the whole animal, head sideward, thorax from the bottom
<i>Podarcis pityusensis</i>	Ibiza Wall Lizard		+ head and back of the whole animal, head sideward, thorax from the bottom
<i>Psammobates geometricus</i>	Geometric Tortoise		+ back shield, plastron
<i>Pseudemys umbrina</i>	Western Swamp Turtle, Western Short-Necked Turtle		+ back shield, , plastron, head from the top
<i>Python molurus molurus</i>	Asiatic Rock Python, Burmese Python, Tiger Python	+	+ head and back of the whole animal from the top, head sideward
<i>Pyxis arachnoides</i>	Spider Tortoise		+ back shield, plastron
<i>Pyxis planicauda</i>	Flat-Backed Spider Tortoise, Flat-Shelled Spider Tortoise, Madagascar Flat-Shelled Tortoise		+ back shield, plastron
<i>Sanzinia madagascariensis</i>	Madagascar Tree Boa, Sanzinia	+	+ head and back of the whole animal from the top, head sideward

Scientific name	Common name	Transponder	Photo documentation
Sauromalus varius	Giant Chuckwalla		+ head and back of the whole animal from the top, head sideward
Sphenodon spp	Tuatara		+ head and trunk sideward, head from the top
Terrapene coahuila	Coahuilan Box Turtle		+ back shield, plastron
Testudo graeca	Common Tortoise, Greek Tortoise, Moorish Tortoise, Spur-Thighed Tortoise		+ back shield, plastron
Testudo hermanni	Hermann's Tortoise		+ back shield, plastron
Testudo kleinmanni	Egyptian Tortoise		+ back shield, plastron, head from the top
Testudo marginata	Marginated Tortoise		+ back shield, plastron
Testudo wernerii	Negev Tortoise		+ back shield, plastron, head from the top
Tomistoma schlegelii	False Gaviel, False Gharial, Malayan Gharial, Tomistoma	+	+ head and neck from the top, head sideward, tail sideward
Varanus bengalensis	Bengal Monitor, Indian Deser Monitor,	+	+ head and back of the whole animal from the top, head sideward, head from the top
Varanus flavescens	Calcutta Oval Grain Lizard, Ruddysnub-Nosed Monitor, Yellow Land Lizard, Yellow Monitor	+	+ head and back of the whole animal from the top, head sideward
Varanus griseus	Grey Monitor Lizard		+ head and back of the whole animal from the top, head sideward,
Varanus komodoensis	Komodo Dragon, Komodo Monitor, Ora	+	+ head and back of the whole animal from the top, head sideward, head from the top
Varanus olivaceus	Gray's Monitor	+	head and back of the whole animal from the top, head sideward, head from the top
Vipera latifii	Latifi's Viper		+ head and back of the whole animal from the top, belly of the whole animal
Vipera ursinii	Meadow Viper, Orsini's Viper		head and back of the whole animal from the top, belly of the whole animal

#### 4. FISH

Scientific name	Common name	Transponder	Photo documentation
Acipenser brevirostrum	Pinkster, Short-Nosed Litte Sturgeon, Shortnose Sturgeon	+	
Acipenser sturio	Baltic Sturgeon, Common Sturgeon	+	
Chasmistes cujus	Cui-ui	+	

Scientific name	Common name	Transponder	Photo documentation
Cynoscion (Totoaba)	Macdonalds Weakfish	+	
Latimeria chalumnae	Coelacanth, Gombessa	+	+ whole animal, from the left side, from the right side, from the top
Pangasianodon gigas	Giant Catfish, Mekong Giant Catfish	+	
Scleropages formosus	Asian Arowana, Asian Bonytongue, Golden Arowana, Golden Dragon Fish, Kelesa	+	

## 5. AMPHIBIA

Scientific name	Common name	Transponder	Photo documentation
Altiphrynoides spp	Malcolm's Ethiopian Toad		
Andrias spp.	Giant Salamander		
Atelopus varius zeteki	Golden Arrow Poiseon Frog, Golden Frog, Panamanian Golden Frog, Zetek's Golden Frog		
Bufo periglenes	Alajuela Toad, Golden Toad, Monte Verde Toad, Orange Toad		
Bufo superciliaris	African Giant Toad, Congo Toad		
Dyscophus antongilii	Tomato Frog		
Nectophrynoides spp	African Viviparous Toad		
Nimbaphrynoides spp	Mount Nimba Viviparous Toad		
Probarbus jullieni	Jullien's Golden Carp, Seven-Striped Barb		
Rheobatrachus silus	Conondale Gastric-Brooding Frog, Platypus Frog, Southern Gastric Brooding Frog, Southern Platypus Frog		
Spinophrynoides	Ethiopian toads		

**Marking records according to Section 6, para. 4 Species Trade Act**

To the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment, and Water Management

Division II/4  
 Stubenbastei 5  
 A-1010 Vienna

Scientific name	Common name	Marking method  Ring number:  Chip number:
Sex:	Date of birth:	Parents: Identification number: f – m –  Year of birth: f – m-
Special features:	Size: <sup>1</sup>	
Place of marking:	Marking person Name:  Date: Signature:	
Holder: Name:  Address:  Date: Signature:		

<sup>1</sup> To be indicated:

With turtles and tortoises the length and the breadth and the height of the shield, with lizards, tuataras (*Shenodon punctatum*) and crocodiles the distance between snout apex and vent. (head-trunk length), with all other species the total length.

# FEDERAL LAW GAZETTE FOR THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

Year 2006

Issued on 5 October 2006

Part II

**371th Ordinance: Amendment to the “Bundesabgabenverordnung 1983” (Ordinance regulating the Federal Administrative Duties 1983)**

## **371th Ordinance of the Federal Government amending the “Bundesabgabenverordnung 1983”**

Section 78 of the General Administrative Procedure Act 1991 (“Allgemeines Verwaltungsverfahrensgesetz 1991”), Federal Law Gazette No 51, last amended by Federal Law Gazette I No 10/2004, provides as follows:

The “Bundesverwaltungsabgabenverordnung 1983”, Federal Law Gazette No 24, last amended by Ordinance Federal Law Gazette II No 103/2005, shall be amended as follows:

*XIXa reads:*

### **“XIXa. Matters of international and Community species protection according to the Regulations on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, Regulation (EC) No 1332/2005, OJ L 215 of 19 August 2005, as well as Regulation (EC) No 338/97, OJ L 61 of 3 March 1997, as applicable:“**

The administrative duties for the positions 434a. through (incl.) 434f. for the issuance of a permit shall be paid per species applied for, the administrative duties for certificates shall be paid per specimen applied for. The administrative duty for the position 434g. shall be paid per permit/certificate. Scientific institutions registered at the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management shall be exempt from the obligation of paying the duties for the positions 434a. through 434g.

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434a.	Issuance of permits and certificates for live animals of Annex A: Mammals and birds.....	40.00
434b.	Issuance of permits and certificates for live animals of Annex A: Reptiles .....	15.00
434c.	Issuance of permits and certificates for live animals and plants of Annex A: Amphibians, fish, insects, molluscs, and plants .....	10.00
434d.	Issuance of permits and certificates for live animals and plants of the Annexes B and C .....	10.00
434e.	Issuance of permits and certificates for dead animals and plants of Annex A, parts or derivatives thereof, including hunting trophies and antiquities for the purposes of Article 2(w) of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 .....	40.00
434f.	Issuance of permits and certificates for specimens of Annex B for hunting trophies and antiquities for the purposes of Article 2(w) of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 .....	40.00
434g.	Issuance of permits and certificates for dead animals and dead plants of Annex B, parts or derivatives thereof“ .....	7.00

**Schüssel Gorbach Plassnik Gehrer Grasser Rauch-Kallat Prokop Gastinger  
Platter Pröll Haubner Bartenstein**



## Confiscations 2008

### Live Specimens Species

Species		Country of origin	Quantity	Unit
Ariocarpus spp.	live	unknown	115	pieces
Astrophytum spp.	live	unknown	18	pieces
Aylostera spp.	live	unknown	7	pieces
Aztekium hintonii	live	unknown	12	pieces
Aztekium ritteri	live	unknown	4	pieces
Cintia knizei	live	unknown	16	pieces
Coryphantha spp.	live	unknown	2	pieces
Echinocactus horizontalonius	live	unknown	10	pieces
Echinofossulocactus spp.	live	unknown	1	piece
Epithelantha micromeris	live	unknown	8	pieces
Frailea spp.	live	unknown	610	pieces
Geohintonia mexicana	live	unknown	18	pieces
Gymnocalycium spp.	live	unknown	20	pieces
Hildewintera colademonis	live	unknown	1	piece
Lobivia spp.	live	unknown	11	pieces
Lophophora spp.	live	unknown	11	pieces
Obregonia denegrii	live	unknown	18	pieces
Ortegocactus macdougallii	live	unknown	2	pieces
Pediocactus spp.	live	unknown	3	pieces
Pelecyphora aselliformis	live	unknown	6	pieces
Soehrensia spp.	live	unknown	1	piece
Strombocactus disciformis	live	unknown	6	pieces
Sulcorebutia augustinii	live	unknown	1	piece
Thelocactus spp.	live	unknown	16	pieces

Turbinicarpus spp.	live	unknown	2 pieces
Wigginsia erinaceus	live	unknown	1 piece
Cactaceae spp.	live	Brasilien	430 pieces
Cactaceae spp.	live	Chile	229 pieces
Cactaceae spp.	live	USA	1 piece
Iguana iguana	live	unknown	1 piece
Orchidaceae spp.	live	Ecuador	13 pieces
Orchidaceae spp.	live	Paraguay	2 pieces
Orchidaceae spp.	live	Thailand	6 pieces
Corallus caninus	live	USA	2 pieces
Morelia spilota var. variegatae	live	USA	2 pieces
Trachemys scripta elegans	live	Turkey	1 piece

### Dead Specimens

Species	Code	Country of origin	Quantity	Unit
Acipenseriformes spp.	eggs	Armenia	1467	gramm
Acipenseriformes spp.	eggs	Russian Federation	113	gramm
Acropora spp., Pocillopora	corals	China	171	pieces
Alligator mississippiensis	small leather products	USA	1	piece
Alligator mississippiensis	skulls	USA	1	piece
Caracal caracal	skulls	South Africa	1	piece
Cheloniidae spp.	bodies	Belarus	1	piece
Crocodylus siamensis	large leather products	Thailand	1	piece
Crocodylia spp.	small leather products	Jordan	2	pieces
Crocodylia spp.	small leather products	Switzerland	3	pieces
Crocodylia spp.	small leather products	USA	17	pieces
Eretmochelys imbricata	carvings	unknown	4	pieces
Hoodia spp.	medicine	Canada	164	pieces



Hoodia spp.	medicine	USA	3000 pieces
Loxodonta africana	ivory carvings	unknown	6 pieces
Naja spp.	bodies	Taiwan	3 pieces
Naja spp.	bodies	Thailand	20 pieces
Naja spp.	bodies	Vietnam	6 pieces
Pandinus imperator	bodies	Chad	2 pieces
Panthera pardus	trophies	Zimbabwe	1 piece
Prunus africana	medicine	USA	2131 pieces
Prunus africana	medicine	Turkey	120 pieces
Python spp.	small leather products	Thailand	6 pieces
Python spp.	small leather products	USA	4 pieces
Sauria spp.	small leather products	Switzerland	17 pieces
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Dominican Republic	11 pieces
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Cuba	6 pieces
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Maldives	1 piece
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Mauritius	3 pieces
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Mexico	4 pieces
Scleractinia spp.	corals	New Zealand	11 kg
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Oman	2 pieces
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Oman	1 kg
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Seychelles	2 pieces
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Seychelles	4,5 kg
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Taiwan	1 piece
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Thailand	12 pieces
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Turkey	1 piece
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Venezuela	1 piece
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Yemen	1 piece
Tridacna spp.	shells	Uganda	1 piece
Tridacnidae spp.	shells	Maldives	1 piece
Tridacnidae spp.	shells	Mauritius	1 piece

Tridacnidae spp.	shells	Seychellen	2 pieces
Tridacnidae spp.	shells	Vietnam	6 pieces
Ursus arctos	trophies	Russian Federation	1 piece
Varanus spp.	small leather products	Switzerland	2 pieces

## Confiscations 2007

### Live specimens

Species		Country of origin	Quantity
Cactaceae spp. ( <i>Parodia horstii</i> )	live	KR	50
Orchidaceae spp.	live	MV	2
Orchidaceae spp.	live	TH	7
<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	live	ZA	1
<i>Testudo graeca</i>	live	EG	3
<i>Testudo hermanni</i>	live	BA	2
<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	live	CN	5
<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	live	TR	4

### Dead specimens

Species	Code	Country of origin	Quantity
<i>Acipenseriformes</i> spp.	eggs	Azerbaijan	3390
<i>Acipenseriformes</i> spp.	eggs	Iran	400
<i>Acipenseriformes</i> spp.	eggs	Ukraine	7508
<i>Acropora</i> spp.	corals	Mauritania	3
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	small leather products	USA	2
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	small leather products	unknown	5
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	carapace	Egypt	4
<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	small leather products	Turkey	7
<i>Crocodylus</i> spp.	small leather products	Australia	1
<i>Crocodylus</i> spp.	bones	Thailand	2
<i>Crocodylus</i> spp.	small leather products	USA	1
<i>Crocodylia</i> spp.	teeth	Argentina	10
<i>Hippocampus</i> spp.	bodies	Vietnam	6
<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	carapace	South Africa	1
<i>Hoodia</i> spp.	medicinal	India	180
<i>Hoodia</i> spp.	medicine	USA	2713
<i>Hoodia</i> spp.	medicine	South Africa	90
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	ivory carving	Austria	1
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	tails	Cameroon	1
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	teeth	Cameroon	2
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	tusks	Cameroon	2
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	carvings	Togo	1
<i>Naja</i> spp.	bodies	United Arab. Emirates	1
<i>Naja</i> spp.	bodies	India	1
<i>Naja</i> spp.	bodies	Singapur	16
<i>Naja</i> spp.	bodies	Taiwan	3
<i>Naja</i> spp.	bodies	Vietnam	4
<i>Panthera leo</i>	skulls	USA	2
<i>Panthera pardus</i>	medicine	Zimbabwe	1
<i>Prunus africana</i>	medicine	USA	3338

Python molurus	small leather products	Turkey	4
Python spp.	small leather products	United Arab. Emirates	2
Python spp.	small leather products	Japan	8
Python spp.	garment	Thailand	1
Python spp.	small leather products	Thailand	7
Python spp.	small leather products	USA	1
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Bangladesh	18
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Canada	1
Scleractinia spp.	corals	India	19
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Iran	19
Scleractinia spp.	corals	Seychelles	2
Scleractinia spp.	corals	South Africa	22
Tridacna spp.	shells	Seychelles	2
Tridacna spp.	shells	Egypt	1
Tridacnidae spp.	shells	Maldives	2
Tridacnidae gigas	shells	Indonesia	1
Tridacnidae spp.	shells	Seychelles	1
Tridacnidae spp.	shells	Singapur	2
Ursus arctos	trophies	Russian Federation	8
Varanus spp.	small leather products	Japan	4

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**Report on import mortality of live specimens of species listed in Annexes A and B**

Class Species	Country of origin	Country of re-export	Quantity Imported	Dead on arrival
<b>ARIOCARPUS KOTSCHOUBEYANUS</b>	THAILAND	THAILAND	1	0
<b>ASTROPHYTUM ASTERIAS</b>	THAILAND	THAILAND	5	0
<b>CACTACEAE SPP.</b>	SWITZERLAND	SWITZERLAND	6	0
<b>CYCLURA CORNUTA</b>	SWITZERLAND	SWITZERLAND	4	0
<b>FALCO PELEGRINOIDES</b>	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1	0
<b>FALCO PELEGRINOIDES</b>	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	4	0
<b>FALCO PEREGRINUS</b>	KUWAIT	KUWAIT	1	0
<b>FALCO PEREGRINUS</b>	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	4	0
<b>FALCO RUSTICOLUS</b>	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1	0
<b>FALCO RUSTICOLUS</b>	KUWAIT	KUWAIT	1	0
<b>FALCO RUSTICOLUS</b>	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	4	0
<b>FALCO RUSTICOLUS</b>	AUSTRIA	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	2	0
<b>FALCO RUSTICOLUS</b>	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1	0
<b>FALCONIDAE SPP.</b>	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	2	0
<b>FALCONIDAE SPP.</b>	KUWAIT	KUWAIT	2	0
<b>FALCONIDAE SPP.</b>	AUSTRIA	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	4	0
<b>GERONTICUS EREMITA</b>	SWITZERLAND	SWITZERLAND	10	0
<b>GYPAETUS BARBATUS</b>	SWITZERLAND	SWITZERLAND	1	0
<b>MELOCACTUS CONOIDEUS</b>	THAILAND	THAILAND	1	0
<b>PYXIS PLANICAUDA</b>	SWITZERLAND	SWITZERLAND	2	0
<b>SAIMIRI OERSTEDII</b>	SWITZERLAND	SWITZERLAND	4	0

**Report on import mortality of live specimens of species listed in Annexes A and B**

Class Species	Country of origin	Country of re-export	Quantity Imported	Dead on arrival
<b>ACROPORA SPP.</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	1076	0
<b>AGAVE VICTORIAE-REGINAE</b>	SWITZERLAND	SWITZERLAND	2	0
<b>ALOE SPICATA</b>	SWITZERLAND	SWITZERLAND	1	0
<b>ARAPAIMA GIGAS</b>	PERU	PERU	6	0
<b>ASPIDITES RAMSAYI</b>	CANADA	CANADA	3	0
<b>ASTROPHYTUM MYRIOSTIGMA</b>	THAILAND	THAILAND	3	0
<b>BOA CONSTRICTOR</b>	USA	USA	3	0
<b>BRADYPODION TAVETANUM</b>	TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	60	0
<b>CACTACEAE SPP.</b>	SWITZERLAND	SWITZERLAND	400	0
<b>CALOPOGON SPP.</b>	CANADA	CANADA	5	0
<b>CANDOIA ASPERA</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	13	0
<b>CANDOIA CARINATA</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	15	0
<b>CAULASTRAEA ECHINULATA</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	77	0
<b>CAULASTRAEA SPP.</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	20	0
<b>CAULASTRAEA TUMIDA</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	57	0
<b>CHAMAELEO BITAENIATUS</b>	TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	22	0
<b>CHAMAELEO DILEPIS</b>	TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	116	0
<b>CHAMAELEO MELLERI</b>	TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	65	0
<b>CHAMAELEO RUDIS</b>	TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	72	0
<b>CORALLUS CANINUS</b>	CANADA	CANADA	2	0
<b>CYPRIPEDIUM ACAULE</b>	CANADA	CANADA	5	0
<b>CYPRIPEDIUM ARIETINUM</b>	CANADA	CANADA	5	0



**Report on import mortality of live specimens of species listed in Annexes A and B**

Class Species	Country of origin	Country of re-export	Quantity Imported	Dead on arrival
<b>CYPRIPEDIUM CALIFORNICUM</b>	CANADA	CANADA	5	0
<b>CYPRIPEDIUM KENTUCKIENSE</b>	CANADA	CANADA	5	0
<b>CYPRIPEDIUM PARVIFLORUM</b>	CANADA	CANADA	5	0
<b>CYPRIPEDIUM REGINAE</b>	CANADA	CANADA	5	0
<b>DENDROPHYLLIA FISTULA</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	40	0
<b>DISTICHOPORA SPP.</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	10	0
<b>ECHINOCACTUS GRUSONII</b>	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	0	0
<b>EUPHORBIA SPP.</b>	SWITZERLAND	SWITZERLAND	3	0
<b>EUPHORBIA SUBMAMMILLARIS</b>	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	10	0
<b>EUPHYLLIA ANCORA</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	119	0
<b>EUPHYLLIA CRISTATA</b>	MALAYSIA	MALAYSIA	7	0
<b>EUPHYLLIA GLABRESCENS</b>	MALAYSIA	MALAYSIA	5	0
<b>FAVIA PALLIDA</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	22	0
<b>FAVIA SPP.</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	4	0
<b>FAVITES ABDITA</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	26	0
<b>FAVITES CHINENSIS</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	9	0
<b>FUNGIA FUNGITES</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	64	0
<b>FUNGIA MOLUCCENSIS</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	10	0
<b>FUNGIA PAUMOTENSIS</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	33	0
<b>FUNGIA SPP.</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	7	0
<b>GALAXEA ASTREATA</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	15	0
<b>GALAXEA FASCICULARIS</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	68	0
<b>GONIASTREA PECTINATA</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	22	0
<b>GONIASTREA RETIFORMIS</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	8	0
<b>GONIOPORA LOBATA</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	201	0
<b>GONIOPORA MINOR</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	282	0

**Report on import mortality of live specimens of species listed in Annexes A and B**

Class Species	Country of origin	Country of re-export	Quantity Imported	Dead on arrival
<b>GONIOPORA STOKESI</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	370	0
<b>GONIOPORA STOKESI</b>	MALAYSIA	INDONESIA	5	0
<b>GYMNOCALYCIUM BALDIANUM</b>	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	900	0
<b>HELIOFUNGIA ACTINIFORMIS</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	47	0
<b>HELIOFUNGIA ACTINIFORMIS</b>	MALAYSIA	INDONESIA	8	0
<b>HELIOPORA COERULEA</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	53	0
<b>HERPOLITHA LIMAX</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	28	0
<b>HIPPOCAMPUS REIDI</b>	SRI LANKA	SRI LANKA	822	0
<b>HYDNOPHORA EXESA</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	35	0
<b>HYDNOPHORA RIGIDA</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	10	0
<b>LEIOPYTHON ALBERTISII</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	5	0
<b>LEPTAILURUS SERVAL</b>	USA	USA	1	0
<b>LOBOPHYLLIA CORYMBOSA</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	40	0
<b>LOBOPHYLLIA CORYMBOSA</b>	MALAYSIA	MALAYSIA	4	0
<b>LOBOPHYLLIA HEMPRICHII</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	33	0
<b>MANOURIA IMPRESSA</b>	SWITZERLAND	SWITZERLAND	4	0
<b>MERULINA AMPLIATA</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	30	0
<b>MILLEPORA SPP.</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	34	0
<b>MONTASTREA ANNULIGERA</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	23	0
<b>MONTASTREA VALENCIENNESII</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	31	0
<b>MONTIPORA SPP.</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	240	0
<b>MORELIA AMETHISTINA</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	6	0
<b>MORELIA SPILOTA</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	5	0
<b>MORELIA SPILOTA</b>	CANADA	CANADA	2	0
<b>MORELIA SPILOTA</b>	CANADA	CANADA	5	0
<b>MORELIA VIRIDIS</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	40	0

**Report on import mortality of live specimens of species listed in Annexes A and B**

Class Species	Country of origin	Country of re-export	Quantity Imported	Dead on arrival
<b>MORELIA VIRIDIS</b>	INDONESIA		40	0
<b>NEOCERATODUS FORSTERI</b>	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRALIA	5	0
<b>OPUNTIA MONACANTHA</b>	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	10	0
<b>OPUNTIA RUTILA</b>	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	950	0
<b>OPUNTIA SPP.</b>	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	10	0
<b>PANDINUS IMPERATOR</b>	GHANA	GHANA	2500	0
<b>PARODIA HERTERI</b>	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	16900	0
<b>PECTINIA LACTUCA</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	5	0
<b>PHELSUMA DUBIA</b>	TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	128	0
<b>PHYSOGYRA LICHTENSTEINI</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	10	0
<b>PLATANThERA SPP.</b>	CANADA	CANADA	5	0
<b>PLEIONE SPP.</b>	CANADA	CANADA	5	0
<b>POCILLOPORA VERRUCOSA</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	5	0
<b>POLYPHYLLIA TALPINA</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	43	0
<b>PORITES SPP.</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	397	0
<b>PYTHON CURTUS</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	14	0
<b>PYTHON REGIUS</b>	GHANA	GHANA	600	0
<b>PYTHON REGIUS</b>	USA	USA	38	0
<b>PYTHON RETICULATUS</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	20	0
<b>PYTHON SPP.</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	20	0
<b>SCLERACTINIA SPP.</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	5364	0
<b>SCLEROCACTUS SPP.</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	30	0
<b>SERIATOPORA HYSTRIX</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	25	0
<b>STYLOPHORA PISTILLATA</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	75	0
<b>TUBIPORA MUSICA</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	15	0

**Report on import mortality of live specimens of species listed in Annexes A and B**Class  
Species

Country of origin

Country of re-export

Quantity Imported

Dead on arrival

Class Species	Country of origin	Country of re-export	Quantity Imported	Dead on arrival
<b>TURBINARIA MESETERINA</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	83	0
<b>TURBINARIA PELTATA</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	66	0
<b>VARANUS DOREANUS</b>	INDONESIA	INDONESIA	5	0
<b>VARANUS EXANTHEMATICUS</b>	GHANA	GHANA	100	0

**Customs-, Entrance- und Exit-Stations for live animals, live plants and parts and derivatives:**

**Entrance-Stations**

Customs Office	Entrance-Station for		
	live animals	live plants	parts and derivatives
Customs Office Airport Vienna	X	X	X
Customs Office Klagenfurt, branch office Airport/Street		X	X
Customs Office Linz, branch office Airport	X	X	X
Customs Office Salzburg, branch office Airport		X	X
Customs Office Graz Branch Office Airport		X	X
Customs Office Innsbruck, Branch Office Airport		X	X
Customs Office Feldkirch, Branch Office Tisis	X	X	X
Customs Office Feldkirch, Branch Office Buchs/Station	X	X	X
Customs Office Wolfurt, Branch Office Höchst	X	X	X

**Exit-Stations:**

<b>Customs Office</b>	<b>Exit-Station for</b>		
	<b>live animals</b>	<b>live plants</b>	<b>parts and derivatives</b>
Customs Office Vienna	X	X	X
Customs Office Airport Vienna	X	X	X
Customs Office Krems, Branch Office Gmünd-Nagelberg			X
Customs Office Wiener Neustadt, Branch Office Drasenhofen	X	X	X
Customs Office Eisenstadt, Branch Office Berg	X	X	X
Customs Office Eisenstadt, Branch Office Nickelsdorf	X	X	X
Customs Office Eisenstadt, Branch Office Sopron/Station			X
Customs Office Klagenfurt	X	X	X
Customs Office Villach	X	X	X
Customs Office Linz	X	X	X
Customs Office Wels			X
Customs Office Salzburg	X	X	X
Customs Office Graz	X	X	X
Customs Office Innsbruck	X	X	X
Customs Office Feldkirch	X	X	X
(exemption: customs offices Tosters, Nofels, Bangs and Meiningen)			
Customs Office Wolfurt	X	X	X

### SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS IN AUSTRIA

ISO-Code/No.	NAME	ADDRESS	FEDERAL STATE
AT 001	Landesmuseum Kärnten	Museumgasse 2 A-9020 Klagenfurt	Carinthia
AT 002	Landesmuseum Kärnten - Kärntner Botanikzentrum (ehem. Botanischer Garten Kreuzbergl)	Prof.-Dr. Kahler-Platz 1 A-9020 Klagenfurt	Carinthia
AT 003	Forschungs- und Außenstelle des Institutes für Parasitologie und allgemeine Zoologie der Veterinärmedizinischen Universität betreffend Greifvögel	Untere Hauptstraße 34 A-2286 Haringsee	Lower Austria
AT 004	Niederösterreichisches Landesmuseum	Kulturbezirk 5 A-3109 St. Pölten	Lower Austria
AT 005	Biologiezentrum der Oberösterreichischen Landesmuseen	Johann-Wilhelm-Klein-Strasse 73 A-4040 Linz/Dornach	Upper Austria
AT 006	Botanischer Garten und Naturkundliche Station der Stadt Linz (ehem. Botanischer Garten der Stadt Linz)	Roseggerstrasse 20 A-4020 Linz	Upper Austria

ISO-Code/No.	NAME	ADDRESS	FEDERAL STATE
AT 007	Universität Salzburg Fachbereich Organismische Biologie AG: Ökologie + Diversität der Pflanzen (ehem. Institut für Botanik der Universität Salzburg)	Hellbrunner Strasse 34 A-5020 Salzburg	Salzburg
AT 008	Haus der Natur	Museumsplatz 5 A-5020 Salzburg	Salzburg
AT 009	Landesmuseum Joanneum	Raubergasse 10 A-8010 Graz	Styria
AT 010	Tierwelt Herberstein Steirischer Landestiergarten GmbH. (ehem. Tier- und Naturpark Herberstein)	Buchberg 50 A-8223 Stubenberg am See	Styria
AT 011	Naturschutzzentrum Bruck/Mur Station Bruck/Weiental	Stadtwaldstraße 43 A-8600 Bruck/Mur	Styria
AT 012	Universität Graz Institut für Pflanzenwissenschaften Bereich Systematische Botanik & Geobotanik (ehem. Institut für Botanik der Universität Graz)	Holteigasse 6 A-8010 Graz	Styria



ISO-Code/No.	NAME	ADDRESS	FEDERAL STATE
AT 013	Tiroler Landesmuseen, Ferdinandeum Naturwissenschaftliche Sammlungen	Feldstraße 11a A-6020 Innsbruck	Tyrol
AT 014	Universität Innsbruck Institut für Zoologie	Technikerstraße 25 A-6020 Innsbruck	Tyrol
AT 015	Universität Innsbruck Institut für Botanik	Sternwartestraße 15 A-6020 Innsbruck	Tyrol
AT 016	INATURA Erlebnis Naturschau GmbH. (ehem. Vorarlberger Naturschau)	Jahngasse 9 A-6850 Dornbirn	Vorarlberg
AT 017	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien	Burgring 7 A-1010 Wien	Vienna
AT 018	Universität für Bodenkultur Wien	Gregor-Mendel-Strasse 33 A-1180 Wien	Vienna
AT 019	Schönbrunner Tiergarten Ges.m.b.H. (ehem. Schloßhauptmannschaft Schönbrunn)	Maxingstraße 13b A-1130 Wien	Vienna

ISO-Code/No.	NAME	ADDRESS	FEDERAL STATE
AT 020	Fakultät für Lebenswissenschaften, Department für Biogeographie Botanischer Garten der Universität Wien	Rennweg 14 A-1030 Wien	Vienna
AT 021	Universität Wien – Department für Molekulare Systembiologie (ehem. Institut für Pflanzenphysiologie)	Althanstrasse 14 A-1090 Wien	Vienna
AT 022	Universität Wien, Fakultät für Lebenswissenschaften Department für Verhaltensbiologie  (ehem. Institut f. Zoologie der Universität Wien)	Althanstrasse 14 A-1090 Wien	Vienna
AT 023	Bundesgärten Wien_Innsbruck	Schönbrunn A-1130 Wien	Vienna
AT 024	Zoo Salzburg Gemeinnützige Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Anifer Landesstrasse 1 A-5081 Anif	Salzburg
AT 025	Alpenzoo Innsbruck	Weierburggasse 37a A-6020 Innsbruck	Tyrol

ISO-Code/No.	NAME	ADDRESS	FEDERAL STATE
AT 026	Technische Universität Wien - Institut für Verfahrenstechnik, Umwelttechnik und Technische Biowissenschaften (ehem. Institut für Angewandte Botanik, Technische Mikroskopie und Organische Rohstofflehre)	Getreidemarkt 9/173 A-1060 Wien	Vienna
AT 027	Stadtmuseum Dornbirn	Marktplatz 11 A-6850 Dornbirn	Vorarlberg
AT 028	Institut für Anatomie der Veterinärmedizinischen Universität Wien	Veterinärplatz 1 A-1210 Wien	Vienna
AT 029	Veterinärmedizinische Universität Wien Department für Biomedizinische Wissenschaften, Biochemie	Veterinärplatz 1 A-1210 Wien	Vienna
AT 030	Medizinische Universität Wien Zentrum für Physiologie, Pathophysiologie und Immunologie Institut für Physiologie	Schwarzspanierstraße 17, I A-1090 Wien	Vienna
AT 031	Forschungszentrum für Wildtierkunde und Ökologie der Veterinärmedizinischen Universität Wien	Savoyenstrasse 1 A-1160 Wien	Vienna

## Details of violations and results of prosecutions

Status of procedures (01 <sup>st</sup> June 2009)	2006
Outstanding procedures	16
Violations with fines	36
Procedures with criminal offences to the court	0
Abandonment of violations	7
Forfeitures	33
<b>Total Procedures</b>	<b>92</b>

2007

2008

38

46

24

10

1

0

8

9

14

no information

**85**

**65**

**Español**

- 1 Nombre y dirección del exportador
- 2 Certificado Fitosanitario No. CE/AT/
- 3 Nombre y dirección declarados del destinatario
- 4 Organización de Protección Fitosanitaria del Austria Organización(es) de Protección Fitosanitaria de \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Lugar de origen
- 6 Medios de transporte declarados
- 7 Punto de entrada declarado
- 8 Numero y descripción de los bultos, marcas distintivas, nombre del producto, nombre botánico de las plantas
- 9 Cantidad declarada
- 10 Por la presente se certifica que las plantas, productos vegetales u otros artículos reglamentados descritos aquí se han inspeccionado y/o sometido ensayo de acuerdo con los procedimientos oficiales adecuados y se considera que están libres de las plagas cuarentenarias especificadas por la parte contratante importadora y que cumplen los requisitos fitosanitarios vigentes de la parte contratante importadora, incluidos los relativos a las plagas no cuarentenarias reglamentadas.
- 11 Declaración Adicional

**Tratamiento de Desinfestación y/o Desinfección**

- 12 Tratamiento
- 13 Producto químico (ingrediente activo)
- 14 Duración y temperatura
- 15 Concentración
- 16 Fecha
- 17 Información adicional

Lugar de expedición  
Sello de la Organización  
Nombre del funcionario autorizado  
Fecha  
Firma

Esta Organización de Protección Fitosanitaria del Austria y sus funcionarios y representantes declinan toda responsabilidad financiera resultante de este certificado.

**Русский**

1. Наименование и адрес экспортера
2. Фитосанитарный сертификат, № EC/AT/
3. Заявленное наименование и адрес получателя
4. Служба по карантину и защите растений Австрии  
Службе по карантину и защите растений
5. Место происхождения.
6. Заявленный способ транспортировки
7. Заявленный пункт ввоза
8. Маркировка (Отличительные признаки); количество мест и вид упаковки; наименование продукции; ботаническое название растений
9. Заявленное количество
10. Настоящим удостоверяется, что растения или растительные продукты, описанные выше:
  - были досмотрены согласно соответствующим процедурам и признаны свободными от карантинных вредных организмов и практически свободными от других вредных организмов и
  - признаны соответствующими действующим фитосанитарным требованиям импортирующей страны
11. Дополнительная декларация

**Обеззараживание**

12. Способ обработки
13. Химикат (действующее вещество)
14. Экспозиция и температура
15. Концентрация
16. Дата
17. Дополнительная информация

Место выдачи  
Дата  
Фамилия и подпись уполномоченного лица  
Печать организации

Никаких финансовых обязательств в отношении настоящего сертификата не налагается на Австрия (наименование организации по карантину и защите растений) или на кого-либо из ее инспекторов или представителей.

**Français**

- 1 Nom et adresse de l'exportateur
- 2 Certificat phytosanitaire N° CE/AT/
- 3 Nom et adresse déclarés du destinataire
- 4 Organisation de la protection des végétaux d'Autriche a Organisation(s) de la protection des végétaux de \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Lieu d'origine
- 6 Moyen de transport déclaré
- 7 Point d'entrée déclaré
- 8 Nombre et nature des colis, Marques des colis, Nom du produit, Nom botanique des végétaux
- 9 Quantité déclarée
- 10 Il est certifié que les végétaux, produits végétaux ou autres articles réglementés décrits ci-dessus ont été inspectés et/ou testés suivant des procédures officielles appropriées et estimés exempts d'organismes de quarantaine comme spécifié par la partie contractante importatrice; et qu'ils sont jugés conformes aux exigences phytosanitaires en vigueur de la partie contractante importatrice, y compris à celle concernant les organismes réglementés non de quarantaine.
- 11 Déclaration supplémentaire

**Traitement de désinfestation et/ou de désinfection**

- 12 Traitement
- 13 Produit chimique (matière active)
- 14 Durée et température
- 15 Concentration
- 16 Date
- 17 Renseignements complémentaires

Lieu de délivrance  
Cachet de l'organisation  
Nom du fonctionnaire autorisé  
Date  
Signature

Le présent certificat n'entraîne aucune responsabilité financière pour l'Organisation de la protection des végétaux d'Autriche, ni pour aucun de ses agents ou représentants.



<b>1 Name und Anschrift des Exporteurs</b> <i>Name and address of exporter</i>		<b>2 PFLANZENGEUNDHEITSZEUGNIS</b> <b>Nr. EG/AT/ 029070</b> <i>No. EC/AT/</i> <b>Phytosanitary Certificate</b>	
<b>3 Angegebener Name und Anschrift des Empfängers</b> <i>Declared name and address of consignee</i>		<b>4 Pflanzenschutzdienst von ÖSTERREICH</b> an Pflanzenschutzdienst(e) von <i>Plant Protection Organization of AUSTRIA</i> to Plant Protection Organization(s) of <b>5 Ursprungsort</b> <i>Place of origin</i>	
<b>6 Angegebenes Transportmittel</b> <i>Declared means of transport</i>			REPUBLIC ÖSTERREICH  AMTLICHER ÖSTERREICHISCHER PFLANZENSCHUTZDIENST
<b>7 Angegebene Eintrittsstelle</b> <i>Declared point of entry</i>			
<b>8 Zahl und Beschreibung der Packstücke, Unterscheidungsmerkmale, Art der Ware, botanischer Name der Pflanzen</b> <i>Number and description of packages, Distinguishing marks, Name of produce, Botanical name of plants</i>		<b>9 Angegebene Menge</b> <i>Quantity declared</i>	
<b>10 Hiermit wird bestätigt, dass die oben beschriebenen Pflanzen, Pflanzenerzeugnisse oder anderen geregelten Gegenstände mittels geeigneter Verfahren amtlich untersucht oder getestet wurden und als frei von Quarantäneschadorganismen, die von der einführenden Vertragspartei benannt wurden, befunden wurden und dass sie den geltenden phytosanitären Anforderungen der einführenden Vertragspartei einschließlich den Anforderungen hinsichtlich geregelter Nicht-Quarantäne-Schadorganismen, entsprechen.</b> <i>This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests.</i>			
<b>11 Zusätzliche Erklärung</b> <i>Additional Declaration</i>			
<b>ENTSEUCHUNG UND/ODER DESINFIZIERUNG</b> <b>Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment</b>		Ausstellungsort <i>Place of issue</i>	
<b>12 Behandlungsart</b> <i>Treatment</i>		Dienstsiegel <i>Stamp of Organization</i>	
<b>13 Chemikalie (Wirkstoff)</b> <i>Chemical (active ingredient)</i>	<b>14 Einwirkungsdauer u. Temperatur</b> <i>Duration and temperature</i>		
<b>15 Konzentration</b> <i>Concentration</i>	<b>16 Datum</b> <i>Date</i>	Datum <i>Date</i>	
<b>17 Zusätzliche Anmerkungen</b> <i>Additional information</i>		Unterschrift <i>Signature</i>	
Mit dem gegenständlichen Zeugnis wird seitens des Amtlichen Österreichischen Pflanzenschutzdienstes oder seiner Organe keine finanzielle Haftung übernommen. <i>No financial liability with respect to this certificate shall attach to the Official Austrian Plant Protection Service or to any of its officers or representatives.</i>			

- MUSTER - SPECIMEN - NOT VALID -

Verteiler: weiß - Original  
rosa - Exporteur  
blau - Beschaufgaben  
gelb - Verrechnung



**Español**

- 1 Nombre y dirección del exportador
- 2 Certificado Fitosanitario para la Reexportación No. CE/AT/
- 3 Nombre y dirección declarados del destinatario
- 4 Organización de Protección Fitosanitaria del Austria (parte contratante de reexportación) a Organización(es) de Protección Fitosanitaria de \_\_\_\_\_ (parte(s) contratante(s) de importación)
- 5 Lugar de origen
- 6 Medios de transporte declarados
- 7 Punto de entrada declarado
- 8 Numero y descripción de los bultos, marcas distintivas, nombre del producto, nombre botánico de las plantas
- 9 Cantidad declarada
- 10 Por la presente se certifica que las plantas, productos vegetales u otros artículos reglamentados descritos más arriba se importaron en \_\_\_\_\_ (parte contratante de reexportación) desde \_\_\_\_\_ (parte contratante de origen) amparados por el Certificado Fitosanitario No. \_\_\_\_\_ original\*  copia fiel certificada  del cual se adjunta al presente certificado; que están empacados\*  reempacados  en recipientes originales\*  nuevos  que tomando como base el Certificado Fitosanitario original\*  y la inspección adicional  se considera que se ajustan a los requisitos fitosanitarios vigentes de en la parte contratante importadora, y que durante el almacenamiento en \_\_\_\_\_ (parte contratante de reexportación) el envío no estuvo expuesto a riesgos de infestación o infección.  
\* Marcar la casilla  correspondiente
- 11 Declaración Adicional

**Tratamiento de Desinfestación y/o Desinfección**

- 12 Tratamiento
- 13 Producto químico (ingrediente activo)
- 14 Duración y temperatura
- 15 Concentración
- 16 Fecha
- 17 Información adicional

Lugar de expedición  
Sello de la Organización  
Nombre del funcionario autorizado  
Fecha  
Firma

Esta Organización de Protección Fitosanitaria del Austria y sus funcionarios y representantes declinan toda responsabilidad financiera resultante de este certificado.

**Français**

- 1 Nom et adresse de l'exportateur
- 2 Certificat phytosanitaire pour la réexportation N°CE/AT/
- 3 Nom et adresse déclarés du destinataire
- 4 Organisation de la protection des végétaux d'Autriche (patrie contractante de réexportation) à Organisation(s) de la protection des végétaux de \_\_\_\_\_ (partie(s) contractante(s) d'importation)
- 5 Lieu d'origine
- 6 Moyen de transport déclaré
- 7 Point d'entrée déclaré
- 8 Nombre et nature des colis, Marques des colis, Nom du produit, Nom botanique des végétaux
- 9 quantité déclarée
- 10 Il est certifié que les végétaux, produits végétaux ou autres articles réglementés décrits ci-dessus ont été importés en \_\_\_\_\_ (partie contractante de réexportation) en provenance de \_\_\_\_\_ (partie contractante d'origine) et ont fait l'objet du Certificat phytosanitaire N° \_\_\_\_\_ dont l'original\*  la copie authentifiée  est annexé(e) au présent certificat; qu'ils sont emballés\*  reballés  dans les emballages initiaux\*  dans de nouveaux emballages ; que d'après le Certificat phytosanitaire original\*  et une inspection supplémentaire  ils sont jugés conformes aux exigences phytosanitaires en vigueur de la partie contractante importatrice, et qu'au cours de l'emménagement en \_\_\_\_\_ (partie contractante de réexportation) l'envoi n'a pas été exposé au risque d'infestation ou d'infection.  
\* Mettre une croix dans la case  appropriée
- 11 Déclaration supplémentaire

**Traitement de désinfestation et/ou de désinfection**

- 12 Traitement
- 13 Produit chimique (matière active)
- 14 Durée et température
- 15 Concentration
- 16 Date
- 17 Renseignements complémentaires

Lieu de délivrance  
Cachet de l'organisation  
Nom du fonctionnaire autorisé  
Date  
Signature

Le présent certificat n'entraîne aucune responsabilité financière pour l'Organisation de la protection des végétaux d'Autriche, ni pour aucun de ses agents ou représentants.

**Русский**

1. Наименование и адрес экспортера
2. Резкспортный фитосанитарный сертификат, № EC/AT/
3. Заявленное наименование и адрес получателя
4. Служба по карантину и защите растений Австрии Службе по карантину и защите растений
5. Место происхождения.
6. Заявленный способ транспортировки
7. Заявленный пункт ввоза
8. Маркировка (Отличительные признаки); количество мест и вид упаковки; наименование продукции; ботаническое название растений
9. Заявленное количество
10. Настоящим удостоверяется, что
  - описанные выше растения или растительные продукты были импортированы в \_\_\_\_\_ (страна резкспорта) из \_\_\_\_\_ (страна происхождения) с фитосанитарным сертификатом № \_\_\_\_\_ (\*)  оригинал или  утвержденная копия которого прилагается к данному сертификату,
  - они (\*)  упакованы  переупакованы  в оригинальные или в  новые упаковки,
  - на \_\_\_\_\_ основании \_\_\_\_\_ данных (\*)  первичного фитосанитарного сертификата и  дополнительного досмотра установлено, что они соответствуют действующим фитосанитарным требованиям страны импортера и что
  - во время хранения в \_\_\_\_\_ (страна резкспортёр) они не подвергались риску заражения вредными для растений организмами
- (\*) Проставить отметки в соответствующих квадратах
11. Дополнительная декларация
- Обеззараживание**
12. Способ обработки
13. Химикат (действующее вещество)
14. Экспозиция и температура
15. Концентрация
16. Дата
17. Дополнительная информация

Место выдачи  
Дата  
Фамилия и подпись уполномоченного лица  
Печать организации

Никаких финансовых обязательств в отношении настоящего сертификата не налагается на Австрия (наименование организации по карантину и защите растений) или на кого-либо из ее инспекторов или представителей.



1 Name und Anschrift des Exporteurs <i>Name and address of exporter</i>		2 PFLANZENGESUNDHEITSZEUGNIS FÜR DIE WIEDERAUSFUHR Nr. EG/AT/ 001420 No. EC/AT/ 001420 <i>Phytosanitary Certificate for Re-Export</i>	
3 Angegebener Name und Anschrift des Empfängers <i>Declared name and address of consignee</i>		4 Pflanzenschutzdienst von ÖSTERREICH (Wiederausführende Vertragspartei) <i>Plant Protection Organization of AUSTRIA (contracting party of re-export)</i> an Pflanzenschutzdienst(e) von ..... (Einführende Vertragspartei(en)) <i>To Plant Protection Organization(s) of ..... (contracting party(ies) of import)</i>	
6 Angegebenes Transportmittel <i>Declared means of conveyance</i>			5 Ursprungsort <i>Place of origin</i>
7 Angegebene Eintrittsstelle <i>Declared point of entry</i>			REPUBLIC ÖSTERREICH  AMTLICHER ÖSTERREICHISCHER PFLANZENSCHUTZDIENST
8 Zahl und Beschreibung der Packstücke, Unterscheidungsmerkmale, Art der Ware, botanischer Name der Pflanzen <i>Number and description of packages, distinguishing marks, Name of produce, Botanical name of plants</i>		9 Angegebene Menge <i>Quantity declared</i>	
10 Hiermit wird bestätigt, dass - die oben beschriebenen Pflanzen, Pflanzenerzeugnisse oder anderen geregelten Gegenstände aus..... (Ursprungsland) nach Österreich (Wiederausfuhrland) eingeführt worden sind und dass ihnen das Pflanzengesundheitszeugnis Nr. .... beiliegt. <i>This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described above were imported into Austria (contracting party of re-export) from ..... (contracting party of origin) covered by Phytosanitary Certificate No. ....</i> (* ) <input type="checkbox"/> Original <input type="checkbox"/> beglaubigte Kopie in der Anlage angebracht ist, beigelegt war dessen <input type="checkbox"/> Original <input type="checkbox"/> verpackt <input type="checkbox"/> ungepackt worden <input type="checkbox"/> in den ursprünglichen Behältern <input type="checkbox"/> in neuen Behältern sind <i>that they <input type="checkbox"/> packed <input type="checkbox"/> are <input type="checkbox"/> repacked <input type="checkbox"/> sind <input type="checkbox"/> in original containers <input type="checkbox"/> in new containers</i> - (* ) und dass <input type="checkbox"/> des ursprünglichen Pflanzengesundheitszeugnisses <input type="checkbox"/> und einer zusätzlichen Untersuchung sie aufgrund <input type="checkbox"/> <i>the original phytosanitary certificate</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>and additional inspection</i> als den derzeit geltenden phytosanitären Bestimmungen der einführenden Vertragspartei entsprechend befunden wurden und dass die Sendung während der Lagerung in Österreich (Wiederausführendes Land) nicht dem Risiko eines Befalls oder einer Infektion ausgesetzt wurde. <i>they are considered to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, and that during storage in Austria (contracting party of re-export), the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation or infection</i> (* ) Zutreffendes ankreuzen.* <i>Insert tick in appropriate boxes</i>			
11 Zusätzliche Erklärung <i>Additional Declaration</i>			
ENTSEUCHUNG UND/ODER DESINFIZIERUNG <i>Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment</i>		Ausstellungsort <i>Place of issue</i>	
12 Behandlungsart <i>Treatment</i>		Dienststelle <i>Stamp of Organization</i>	
13 Chemikalie (Wirkstoff) <i>Chemical (active ingredient)</i>	14 Einwirkungsdauer u. Temperatur <i>Duration and temperature</i>	Name des Kontrollorgans <i>Name of authorized officer</i>	
15 Konzentration <i>Concentration</i>	16 Datum <i>Date</i>	Datum <i>Date</i>	
17 Zusätzliche Anmerkungen <i>Additional information</i>		Unterschrift <i>Signature</i>	
Mit dem gegenständlichen Zeugnis wird seitens des Amtlichen Österreichischen Pflanzenschutzdienstes oder seiner Organe keine finanzielle Haftung übernommen. <i>No financial liability with respect to this certificate shall attach to the Official Austrian Plant Protection Organization or to any of its officers or representatives.</i>			

MUSTER - SPECIMEN - NOT VALID

Verleiher: weiß - Original  
rosa - Exporteur  
blau - Beschlüssigen  
gelb - Verrechnung







# Das Washingtoner Artenschutzübereinkommen

360.000 lebende Papageien, 43.000 Schildkröten und 2,4 Millionen Steinkorallen wechseln jährlich den Besitzer und sind typische Beispiele für das Ausmaß des Handels.

Mit dem Washingtoner Artenschutzübereinkommen (auch CITES-Konvention genannt) und der für Österreich gültigen EU-Artenschutzverordnung wird dieser



Schildkrötenpanzer: Ausverkauf der Natur!

## Formulare Formulare

Produkte aus Arten, die in der EU-Verordnung gelistet sind, dürfen Sie je nach Art

- entweder gar nicht oder
- nur mit einer gültigen Ausfuhrgenehmigung der zuständigen Behörde des Exportlandes (Achtung: die USA und Santa Lucia stellen keine Ausfuhrgenehmigungen aus, es genügt eine Einfuhrgenehmigung der österreichischen Behörde) oder
- nur mit Ein- und Ausfuhrgenehmigung (für lebende Tiere und Pflanzen und für Produkte der strenger geschützten Arten) in die EU einführen.

Im Einzelfall wenden Sie sich bitte einige Zeit vor Ihrem Auslandsaufenthalt an die österreichische Behörde, das Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft (BMLFUW).

Fotos: © Anature/BIOS, S. Sawanet, Anature, Wildlife U. Grimm

Schildpatt: verboten!

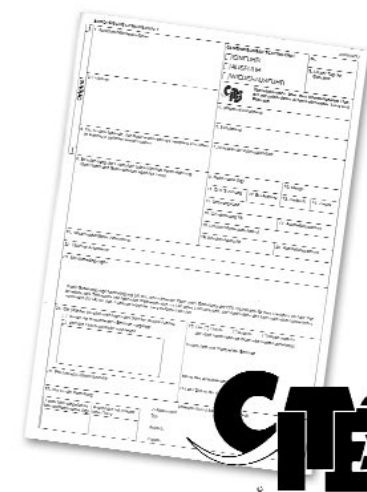


Handel heute kontrolliert und – wenn nötig – auch eingeschränkt. Nur so wird sichergestellt, dass gefährdete Arten überleben können bzw. dass auch in Zukunft Handel mit derartigen Produkten möglich ist.

Das bedeutet für Sie,

dass Sie Souvenirs tierischer und pflanzlicher Herkunft im Ausland sehr vorsichtig auswählen sollten. In den Anhängen zur EU-Verordnung sind über 30.000 Arten angeführt. Es ist also unmöglich, alle zu kennen. Im Zweifelsfall sollten Sie auf einen Kauf verzichten.

Wenn sich das falsche Stück ohne die nötigen Papiere in Ihrem Gepäck befindet, kostet Sie das beim österreichischen Zoll mindestens € 1.453,- und das Produkt wird beschlagnahmt.



# Reisen genießen – Arten erhalten

Hunderte Millionen Exemplare geschützter Arten werden jedes Jahr weltweit gehandelt, davon etwa ein Viertel illegal. Dieser illegale Handel wird im Ausmaß nur durch den Drogenhandel übertroffen. Ohne die notwendigen Ausfuhrgenehmigungen und im Zweifelsfall lassen Sie lieber die Hände davon!

Asien (Thailand):

Der globale Handel mit Seepferdchen beläuft sich etwa auf 70 Tonnen jährlich, das sind mindestens 24,5 Millionen Tiere! Durch die Verwendung in der Traditionellen Chinesischen Medizin, als getrocknete Souvenirs oder lebend für Aquarien sind alle Arten stark gefährdet – Ausfuhrdokumente sind daher notwendig.

Afrika (Tansania):

Die Ausfuhr aller Elfenbeinprodukte aus Elefantenzähnen, aller Produkte aus Nashorn und Felle von Wildkatzen, Geparden oder Leoparden sind verboten. Für Zähne von Flusspferden benötigen Sie eine Ausfuhrgenehmigung.

Karibik:

In einigen Ländern wird Schmuck, der aus Panzern von Meeresschildkröten oder aus Steinkorallen hergestellt wird, zum Verkauf angeboten. Der internationale Handel ist aber nicht erlaubt und Sie riskieren Beschlagnahme und hohe Strafen.

## Häufigste Beschlagnahmungen

- Alligator- und Krokodilprodukte
- Stiefel, Taschen und Gürtel aus Schlangenleder
- Traditionelle Chinesische Medizin (Tiger, Leopard, Nashorn, Moschus)
- Orchideen, Kakteen
- Schildkrötenpanzer und Schildpatt
- Kaviar > 250 Gramm
- Greifvögel, Papageien



Keine Lizenz zum Töten! Ihr Einkauf fördert das Angebot. No license to kill! Your demand enhances supply.



Fotos: © V. Lefevre, E. Coppola, M. Günther, Anature, BIOS, Penda Photo

Lass sie leben! Nicht für das Handgepäck. Born to be wild! Not for your suitcase.

Mittelmeerländer:

In manchen Ferienorten an der Küste werden Meerestiere, die eigentlich aus anderen Erdteilen stammen, angeboten (z. B. Mördermuschel), ebenso auch Schmuckstücke aus Schildkrötenpanzern oder Elfenbein oder auch Felle von Raubkatzen.

Mediterranean:

In a number of holiday resorts along the coast, marine species originally coming from other continents (e.g. giant clams) as well as jewellery and ornaments made from turtle shells or ivory, and also furs of big cats, are offered for sale.

# Enjoy your holidays – protect endangered species

Every year hundreds of millions of protected plants and animals are sold, and about one out of four specimens are traded illegally. The only form of illegal trade that is still larger than trade in endangered species is drug trafficking. Don't buy anything unless you have an export licence and unless you are sure that the transaction is legal.

Asia (Thailand):

Global trade in seahorses amounts to approximately 70 tons annually, i.e. at least 24.5 million specimens. As they are used in traditional Chinese medicine and also sold either dried as souvenirs or alive for aquariums, all species are seriously endangered. Therefore export documents are necessary.

Africa (Tanzania):

It is forbidden to export any ivory products made from elephant teeth, any products made from rhinos as well as furs of wildcats, cheetahs or leopards. For teeth of hippopotamuses export licences are required.

Caribbean:

In a number of countries jewellery and ornaments made from the shells of marine turtles or stony corals are offered for sale. However, international trade is forbidden: you run the risk of seizure and high fines.

## Most frequent seizures

- alligator and crocodile products
- snakeskin boots, bags and belts
- Traditional Chinese Medicine (tigers, leopards, rhinos, musk)
- orchids, cacti
- turtle shells and turtle shell products
- caviar > 250 gramme
- birds of prey, parrots



Korallen: Juwelen der Meere. Corals: Diamonds of the sea.

# Vergewissern Sie sich

Das falsche Souvenir sollte sich nicht in Ihrem Gepäck befinden, denn auch Unwissenheit schützt vor Strafe nicht.



Es kostet sie:

Wenn Sie ein Uhrband aus dem falschen Leder, eine Kaviardose zuviel eingepackt haben oder wenn ein schweres artenschutzrechtliches Vergehen vorliegt, wie der Schmuggel eines lebenden Tieres, kann Sie das bis zu

€ 36.336,- oder 2 Jahre Freiheitsstrafe kosten.

Nehmen Sie daher im Zweifelsfall von jedem Souvenirkauf aus bedrohten Arten Abstand und verzichten Sie auf den Erwerb von lebenden Tieren und Pflanzen im Urlaubsland. Für weitere Informationen wenden Sie sich bitte an das Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft (BMLFUW), Stubenbastei 5, 1010 Wien.

## Webinformationen:

- [www.eu-wildlifetrade.org](http://www.eu-wildlifetrade.org)
- [www.lebensministerium.at/cites](http://www.lebensministerium.at/cites)
- [www.bmf.gv.at](http://www.bmf.gv.at)
- [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org)
- [www.traffic.org](http://www.traffic.org)
- [www.panda.org](http://www.panda.org)
- [www.wwf.at](http://www.wwf.at)



Adonisröschen: in freier Natur kaum noch zu finden.

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Fotos: © Transglabe, Anature, G. Poldan



# Schauen statt Kaufen

Reisen genießen, Arten erhalten



Fotos: © Anature/BIOS, Klein-Huber, Anature/Wildlife, J. Malwitz, K. Enzinger, Matjevic, H. Schöber



Elfenbeinkette



Fechterschnecke



Kaviar



Lebende Pflanzen

Durch überlegten Souvenirkauf und vor allem durch Nichtkauf können Sie der Natur helfen und sich selbst viel Ärger und hohe Kosten ersparen. Der Handel mit Produkten tierischer oder pflanzlicher Herkunft ist nämlich neben dem Verlust an natürlichen Lebensräumen die Hauptursache für die Gefährdung vieler Tier- und Pflanzenarten.





# Chinesisch für Kenner

Die Traditionelle Chinesische Medizin (TCM) liegt neuerdings auch in Europa im Trend. Leider spielt sie aber auch eine bedeutende Rolle in der Bedrohung vieler Tier- und Pflanzenarten.

Um jeweils 90 Prozent sind die Tiger- und Nashornbestände in den letzten Jahrzehnten zurückgegangen – dafür ist zum großen Teil TCM verantwortlich. Für Medikamente, die Tigerknochenmehl oder -wein, pulverisiertes Nashorn-Horn oder Nashorn-Tabletten enthalten, gilt heute ebenso wie für Präparate aus Bären-gallenblasen ein Einfuhrverbot in die EU.



**Verboten:** Nashorn- und Tigerpräparate.



**Nashörner:** nur mehr 15.000 Tiere in freier Natur.

Der Duft, aus dem die Träume sind: Mehr als 300 traditionelle chinesische Medikamente und einige Parfums enthalten Moschus, eine Absonderung der Duftdrüsen des Moschustieres, einer kleinen Hirschart. Für solche Produkte brauchen Sie Ausfuhrdokumente, ebenso für Medikamente aus dem Horn der Saiga-Antilope und der mittlerweile stark dezimierten Seepferdchen. Obwohl stark bedroht, werden Millionen von ihnen jährlich für chinesische Apotheken verpulvert, zerrieben und gekocht.

## Auch Heilpflanzen sind gefährdet

Adonisröschen und Ginseng etwa kommen in freier Natur kaum noch vor. Für die Einfuhr von deren Wurzeln und für Aloe-Produkte (außer Aloe vera) brauchen Sie zumindest Ausfuhrdokumente. Ginsengtees und -kapseln sind unproblematisch, fragen Sie aber nach der Zuchtform wählen!



**Ginseng:** Tees und Pillen der Zuchtform wählen!

## Erfolgreicher Artenschutz

Schutzprojekte haben die Bestände des indischen Tigers innerhalb von 20 Jahren verdoppelt. Wenn Sie sich für die elegante Großkatze interessieren, dann besuchen Sie die Tigerschutzprojekte des WWF ([www.indev.nic.in/wwf](http://www.indev.nic.in/wwf); [www.envfor.nic.in](http://www.envfor.nic.in)).



**Tiger:** nur mehr 7.000 Tiere.



# Fein aber Nein

Leopard, Jaguar und Ozelot haben sich vom Pelzhandel der 70iger-Jahre noch immer nicht erholt. Die Einfuhr von Häuten, Zähnen und Klauen von gefleckten Katzen in die EU ist verboten.



**Verboten:** Häute gefleckter Katzen.

## Kaschmir statt Shatoosh

Drei bis fünf Tibetantilopen müssen für jeden Shatoosh-Schal ihr Leben lassen. Ihr Bestand ist deswegen bereits auf zehn Prozent gesunken. Shatoosh ist verboten! Die Alternative heißt Pashmina und ist feinstes Kaschmir. Kaufen Sie keine Schmetterlinge aus tropischen Ländern. Für einige Arten ist die Einfuhr verboten, für andere brauchen Sie Ausfuhrdokumente. Letzteres gilt auch für Flusspferdzähne.



**Achtung:** Elfenbein und Schlangenleder.



**Krokotaschen:** mit Papieren erlaubt.

# Achtung: Lebende Tiere

Kaufen Sie keine lebenden Tiere im Ausland, auch wenn sie Ihnen noch so leid tun. Sie erhöhen dadurch nur wieder die Nachfrage nach den armen Kreaturen.

Der Ärger, den Sie sich durch den Kauf eines lebenden Tieres, eines Papageis oder einer Schildkröte „einhandeln“, ist grenzenlos. Die Höhe der Geldstrafen ebenso: bis zu € 36.336,- oder 2 Jahre Haft. Sie benötigen nämlich für die Einfuhr lebender Tiere immer tierärztliche Gesundheitszeugnisse und für viele Arten Artenschutzpapiere.



**Kakadus:** unwürdiger Transport.



**Leopard:** Wem könnte dieser Mantel besser passen?

## Naturreisen in alle Welt

Reisen mit dem WWF-US führen Sie ([www.worldwildlife.org/travel](http://www.worldwildlife.org/travel))

- mit bestausgebildeter Reiseleitung
- zu den schönsten Plätzen der Welt (Alaska, Amazonien, Galapagos, Kenia, Nepal, Rocky Mountains, Südafrika usw.)
- zu spektakulären Tierbeobachtungen im natürlichen Lebensraum.

Für Safaris vor dem Bildschirm klicken Sie: [www.africam.com](http://www.africam.com) [www.animal.discovery.com](http://www.animal.discovery.com)

## Arten unter Schutz

Der Handel mit fast allen Affenarten, fast allen Greifvögeln, vielen Papageien- und Schildkrötenarten wie z. B. den beliebten Griechischen und Maurischen Landschildkröten und mit Rotwangenschmuckschildkröten ist verboten.

## Warum Exoten einsperren?

Viel spannender ist es, Tiere in freier Natur zu beobachten: Sie benötigen:

- einen Feldstecher mit Mindestmaß 8x30
- Bestimmungsbücher und Tierstimmen-Kassetten, die Ihnen durch den Dschungel der vielen Arten helfen.



**Buchfink:** Farbenpracht vor der Haustür.

Wenn Sie trotzdem ein exotisches Tier aus dem Ausland einführen wollen, müssen Sie einige Zeit vor Ihrer Abreise bei der österreichischen CITES-Behörde (BMLFUW) eine Einfuhrgenehmigung für die betroffene Art einholen. Wenn kein Handelsverbot besteht, wird überprüft, ob Sie das beantragte Tier artgerecht halten können. Im Ausland müssen Sie Ausfuhrgenehmigung und Gesundheitszeugnisse besorgen. Bei der Einreise ist mit einiger Zeit Quarantäne zu rechnen.

# Feinschmecker in Gefahr



Innerhalb der letzten 20 Jahre gingen die Bestände der Störe im Kaspischen Meer, dem wichtigsten Produktionsgebiet für Kaviar, um 95 Prozent (!) zurück.



**Orchidee:** nur mit Papieren.

Damit Kaviar nicht zur Delikatesse der Vergangenheit wird, dürfen nur mehr 250 Gramm Kaviar frei über die EU-Grenze nach Österreich gebracht werden, für größere Mengen brauchen Sie gültige Ausfuhrdokumente. Das Problem ist, dass Störe zur Kaviarproduktion nicht gemolken, sondern getötet werden. Die weiblichen Fische werden aufgeschnitten und die Eier herausgestreift. Unzählige weitere Eier gehen verloren. Da auch Jungtiere gefischt werden, erreichen immer weniger Störe überhaupt die Geschlechtsreife. Eine ökologisch verträgliche Fischerei- bzw. Zuchtpraxis muss erst entwickelt werden.

# Grüne Exoten

Auch unzählige Pflanzenarten wurden durch den Handel dramatisch reduziert.

Für lebende Pflanzen besonders bedrohter Arten, z. B. für Orchideen, Kakteen, verschiedene Tillandsien- und Euphorbienarten, aber auch für das Schneeglöckchen, brauchen Sie daher – so nicht überhaupt ein Handelsverbot besteht – Ein- und Ausfuhrgenehmigungen der Behörden, für alle Arten meist Pflanzengesundheitszeugnisse. Keine Papiere benötigen Sie für Schnittblumen aus künstlich vermehrten Pflanzen und für „Rainsticks“ (=Musikinstrumente aus Kakteenholz), von denen Sie drei Stück frei einführen dürfen.



**Rainstick:** beruhigend und erlaubt.



**Achtung bei Tropenholzschnitzereien**  
Immer mehr Holzarten unterliegen der Kontrolle durch CITES, darunter Palisander-, Mahagoni- und Sandelholzarten. Tropenholz aus nachhaltiger Waldbewirtschaftung hat ein Zeichen. Das FSC-Gütesiegel ist eine weltweit gültige Auszeichnung.

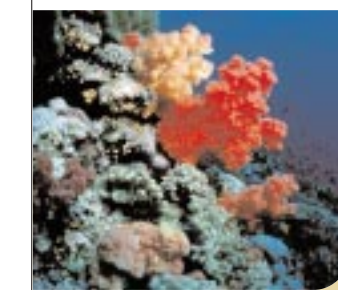
# Von Meer und Strand

Sonne, Strand und Souvenirs: Wer kann den bunten Marktständen widerstehen und möchte nicht ein Stück Urlaubsstimmung mit nach Hause nehmen?

Der Überfluss am Marktstand täuscht. Im Meer wurden viele Schnecken- und Muschelarten bereits so selten, dass ihr Handel heute kontrolliert wird. Daher benötigen Sie z. B. für Feichterschnecken und Riesenschnecken behördliche Ausfuhrdokumente. Achtung: Papiere von Straßenhändlern sind ungültig. Vorsicht auch beim Muschel-Sammeln am Strand: Bedrohte Arten könnten darunter sein, Papiere sicher nicht! Auch für Korallen und Korallenschmuck benötigen Sie Ausfuhrdokumente. Durch Souvenirproduktion, Überfischung, Wasserverschmutzung und Klimawandel sind die Korallenriffe der Welt bereits stark unter Druck.



**Marktstand:** mehr Muscheln als im Meer.



**Korallenriffe:** 10 % komplett zerstört, 56 % bedroht.

## Absolut verboten

ist es, die z. B. in nordischen Ländern angebotenen Schnitzereien aus Walzähnen und -knochen in die EU einzuführen. Auf Schildkrötenpanzer, -öl, Käme und Brillenfasungen aus Schildpatt müssen Sie ebenfalls verzichten.

## Das Meer genießen, Arten schützen

Nehmen Sie Taucherbrille und Schnorchel und tauchen Sie ein in das Wunder der Unterwasserwelt.

- Sporttaucher können am internationalen Korallenschutzprojekt Reef-Check teilnehmen ([www.reefcheck.org](http://www.reefcheck.org)).



- Sind Sie Meeresschildkrötenfan? Dann machen Sie mit bei der Bewachung der Brutplätze und erleben Sie Schildkröten auf griechischen Inseln ([www.archelon.gr](http://www.archelon.gr)).
- Oder besuchen Sie als Ökotourist die Meeresprojekte des WWF-Indonesien, die sanft genutzten Korallenriffe und die Nahrungsgründe der Meeresschildkröten ([www.worldwildlife.org/travel](http://www.worldwildlife.org/travel)).



# Hilf mit! Werde ArtenschutzdetektivIn!

Starte deine Detektivarbeit, wenn du die Ferien im Ausland verbringst:

- ★ **Auftrag 1:** Schau dich ganz genau in den Souvenirläden in deiner Urlaubsort um. Hast du Souvenirs gesehen, die nicht verkauft werden dürfen?
- ★ **Auftrag 2:** Fotografiere ein verbotenes Souvenir.
- ★ **Auftrag 3:** Überlege dir, was du statt der verbotenen Souvenirs zur Erinnerung mit nach Hause nimmst: Einen besonders schönen Stein, Glasperlenmuck oder ein Foto von deinem Lieblingsplätzchen?
- ★ **Auftrag 4:** Beide Fotos schicke bitte per mail an [kids@wwf.at](mailto:kids@wwf.at) und beschreibe sie kurz. Vergiss bitte nicht, deinen Namen und deine Adresse draufzuschreiben.



© WWF Canon - M. Harvey

WWF Kids: wachsam wie die Tiger

Wir veröffentlichen alle Fotos im Internet! Mit deiner Hilfe wollen wir zeigen, dass man ganz leicht vermeiden kann, verbotene Souvenirs zu kaufen. Mach mit!

Mehr Infos auf [www.wwf.at/kids](http://www.wwf.at/kids)



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[kids@wwf.at](mailto:kids@wwf.at) [www.wwf.at/kids](http://www.wwf.at/kids)



lebensministerium.at



[www.ozo.at](http://www.ozo.at)



Der WWF (World Wide Fund For Nature) ist die größte Naturschutzorganisation der Welt. In über 150 Ländern schützt der WWF Tier- und Pflanzenarten.

Auf der WWF-Kids-Homepage findest du viele spannende Infos über bedrohte Arten. Schau mal rein auf [www.wwf.at/kids](http://www.wwf.at/kids)



# Schauen statt Kaufen

ArtenschutzdetektivInnen gesucht!



WERDE  
WILDLIFE-PATE  
[www.wwf.at/patenschaft](http://www.wwf.at/patenschaft)

# Augen auf beim Souvenirkauf

**Sei gescheit und verzichte auf Reisemitbringsel aus bedrohten Tier- und Pflanzenarten.**

Von einer tollen Reise bringt man gerne Souvenirs mit nach Hause. Die erinnern einen dann an besondere Erlebnisse oder sind ganz typisch für das Land, das man besucht hat. Leider werden an vielen Urlaubsorten oft Souvenirs aus bedrohten Tier- und Pflanzenarten angeboten und von Touristen gekauft. Beispielsweise landes Leopardenfelle, Panzer von Meeresschildkröten, Muscheln oder Elfenbeinschnitzereien häufig in Koffern von Urlaubern. Um bedrohte Arten vor der Ausrottung zu bewahren, gibt es internationale Gesetze, die den Handel mit Tieren und Pflanzen regeln oder verbieten. Zum Beispiel sind Meeresschildkröten, Elefanten, Nashörner und Großkatzen streng geschützt. Souvenirs von vielen Arten darf man entweder überhaupt nicht

kaufen oder man braucht spezielle Genehmigungen, um sie mit nach Hause nehmen zu dürfen.

## Lebende Tiere: Hände weg!

Papageien oder Reptilien werden an manchen Urlaubsorten in kleinen Käfigen zur Schau gestellt und bieten einen traurigen Anblick. Auch wenn sie einem noch so leid tun, sollte man auf keinen Fall lebende Tiere im Urlaubsland kaufen. Pflanzen wie Kakteen oder Orchideen gehören ebenfalls nicht ins Reisegepäck.

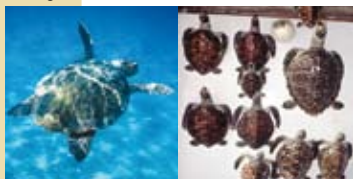
## Artenschutz auf Reisen

Bring von deinem Urlaubsort doch Töpfereien, T-Shirts oder am besten selbstgemachte Fotos mit und lass die Finger von Souvenirs aus Tieren und Pflanzen. So kannst du auch im Urlaub etwas für den



**Hyazinthara:** wunderschön, aber schon sehr selten

© WWF Canon - R. LeGuen



**Schildkröte:** Ihren Panzer braucht sie nötiger auf ihrem Rücken als du in deinem Zimmer.



**Koralle:** Korallenriffe sind die Schatzkammern der Meere und die größten Bauwerke der Erde.



**Seepferdchen:** Diese putzigen Tiere sind im Meer viel schöner als getrocknet.



**Elefant:** Nur wegen des Elfenbeins ihrer Stoßzähne wurden die Dickhäuter fast ausgerottet.



**Tiger:** Rück mir nicht auf den Pelz! Felle von Großkatzen sind wohl kaum die richtigen Souvenirs.



**Krokodil:** Für eine Handtasche oder ein Paar Stiefel doch wirklich viel zu schade.



**Papagei:** Ein Leben in Freiheit würde ihnen besser gefallen.



**Stör (bedrohter Fisch):** Es muss nicht immer Kaviar sein. Verzichten wir doch auf die salzigen Fischeier.

Naturschutz tun. Denn wenn niemand mehr Souvenirs aus Tieren und Pflanzen kaufen würde, wäre das schon ein großer Schritt zur Erhaltung bedrohter Arten.

## Wusstest du dass...

- ...jeden Tag 70 Tier- und Pflanzenarten aussterben?
- ...auch Souvenirkauf zum Aussterben von Arten beiträgt?
- ...die Tigerbestände weltweit um 90 Prozent zurückgegangen sind?
- ...jedes Jahr Millionen von Seepferdchen gefangen und getrocknet werden?
- ...man bis zu zwei Jahre ins Gefängnis kommen kann, wenn man bedrohte Arten schmuggelt?
- ...Störe getötet werden, um Kaviar zu gewinnen?
- ...für über 30.000 Tier- und Pflanzenarten strenge Gesetze für den Verkauf gelten?



# Von Meer und Strand

Wer kann den bunten Marktständen widerstehen und möchte nicht ein Stück Urlaubsstimmung mit nach Hause nehmen?

Der Überfluss am Marktstand täuscht. Im Meer wurden viele Schnecken- und Muschelarten bereits so selten, dass ihr Handel heute kontrolliert wird. Daher benötigen Sie



**Am Markt:** mehr Schildkröten als im Meer



**Nehmen Sie lieber Taucherbrille** und Schnorchel und tauchen Sie ein in das Wunder der Unterwasserwelt.



**Korallenriffe:** 10 % komplett zerstört, 56 % bedroht

© WWF - C. Holloway

z. B. für mehr als drei Riesenmuscheln oder Seepferdchen behördliche Ausfuhrdokumente, ebenso für die meisten Arten von Korallen und Korallenschmuck. **Achtung:** Papiere von Straßenhändlern sind ungültig. Vorsicht auch beim Sammeln am Strand – bedrohte Arten könnten darunter sein! Durch Souvenirproduktion, Überfischung, Wasserverschmutzung und Klimawandel sind die Korallenriffe der Welt bereits stark unter Druck.

## Absolut verboten

ist der kommerzielle Handel mit z.B. Schnitzereien aus Walzähnen und -knochen. Auf Schildkrötenpanzer, -öl, Kämmen und Brillenfassungen aus Schildpatt müssen Sie ebenfalls verzichten.

© WWF - M. Gawler, C. Holloway

## Mit Zähnen und Klauen

Viele Tierarten wurden wegen ihrer Felle, Häute, Zähne oder Klauen bis an den Rand der Ausrottung bejagt. Der Handel mit diesen Arten und Produkten ist daher heute international verboten oder sehr streng reglementiert.



**Leopard:** Wem könnte dieser Mantel besser passen?

© Denis-Huot/Anature/BIOS

Elfenbein und Elefantenleder sind - außer in wenigen Ländern und mit gültigen CITES-Papieren - verboten, ebenso Felle von Großkatzen. Für die feinen Shatoosh-Schals wurden bereits 90 Prozent der Tibetantilopen ausgerottet. Auf dieses Souvenir sollte daher unbedingt verzichtet werden. Auch der Handel mit vielen Krokodil- und Echsenarten muss wegen der starken Nutzung ihrer Häute reguliert werden.

## Feinschmecker in Gefahr

In den letzten Jahrzehnten nahm die Zahl der Störe im Kaspischen Meer, Hauptproduktionsgebiet für Kaviar, um 95 Prozent (!) ab.

Damit Kaviar nicht zur Delikatesse der Vergangenheit wird, dürfen nur mehr 125 Gramm Stör-Kaviar frei über die EU-Grenze nach Österreich gebracht werden, für größere Mengen brauchen Sie behördliche Dokumente. Das Problem ist, dass Störe zur Kaviarproduktion nicht gemolken, sondern getötet werden. Die weiblichen Fische werden aufgeschnitten und die Eier herausgestreift. Wegen der extremen Überfischung erreichen immer weniger Störe überhaupt die Geschlechtsreife – für das Überleben dieser stark gefährdeten Fische eine Katastrophe. Eine ökologisch verträgliche Fischerei- bzw. Zuchtpraxis kann die große Nachfrage noch nicht decken.



## Grüne Exoten

Auch unzählige Pflanzenarten wurden durch den Handel dramatisch reduziert.



**Orchidee:** Wildpflanzen nur mit Papieren

© WWF - R. LeGuen

Für lebende Pflanzen besonders bedrohter Arten, z. B. für alle Orchideen und Kakteen, verschiedene Tillandsien- und Euphorbienarten, brauchen Sie daher – so nicht überhaupt ein Handelsverbot besteht – zumindest Ausfuhr genehmigungen der Behörden. Keine Papiere benötigen Sie für Schnittblumen aus künstlich vermehrten Pflanzen und für drei „Rainsticks“ (= Musikinstrumente aus Kakteenholz) pro Person.

## Achtung bei Tropenholzschnitzereien:

Immer mehr Holzarten stehen unter dem Schutz von CITES, darunter Palisander-, Mahagoni- und Sandelholzarten. Tropenholz aus nachhaltiger Bewirtschaftung hat ein Zeichen. Das FSC-Gütesiegel ist eine weltweit gültige Auszeichnung.



## Achtung: Lebende Tiere

Kaufen Sie keine lebenden Tiere im Ausland, auch wenn sie Ihnen noch so leid tun. Sie erhöhen dadurch nur wieder die Nachfrage nach den armen Kreaturen.



Papageien:  
unwürdiger  
Transport

© WWF - W. Lullif

In vielen Ländern ist auch das Sammeln von wildlebenden Tieren und Pflanzen verboten. Am Zoll wird nicht zwischen selbst Gesammeltem und Gekauftem unterschieden.

### Arten unter Schutz

Der kommerzielle Handel mit fast allen Affenarten, Greifvögeln, Papageien- und Schildkrötenarten wie z. B. den beliebten Griechischen und Maurischen Landschildkröten ist ohne behördliche Genehmigung verboten.

## Reisen genießen – Arten erhalten

Hunderte Millionen Exemplare geschützter Arten werden jedes Jahr weltweit gehandelt, davon etwa ein Viertel illegal. Dieser illegale Handel wird im Ausmaß nur vom Drogenhandel übertroffen.



© WWF - M. Günther

**Keine Lizenz zum Töten!**  
Fördern Sie nicht die Wilderei!

### Häufigste Beschlagnahmungen:

- Krokodil- und Schlangenlederprodukte
- Elfenbein
- Korallen
- Traditionelle Chinesische Medizin (aus Tiger, Bär, Leopard, Nashorn, Moschus)
- Orchideen, Kakteen
- Schildkrötenpanzer und Schildpatt
- Stör-Kaviar (Achtung: schon ab 125 Gramm)
- lebende Tiere (Reptilien, Papageien, Greifvögel)

## Artenschutz international

Mit dem Washingtoner Artenschutzübereinkommen (= CITES) und den für Österreich gültigen EU-Artenschutzverordnungen wird der Handel mit bedrohten Arten kontrolliert und – wenn nötig – auch eingeschränkt oder sogar verboten. Nur so wird sichergestellt, dass gefährdete Arten überleben können. Auch der Kauf von Souvenirs trägt zur deren Gefährdung bei.

### Das bedeutet für Sie,

dass Sie Souvenirs tierischer und pflanzlicher Herkunft sehr vorsichtig auswählen sollten.

In den EU-Verordnungen sind über 30.000 Arten angeführt. Es ist also unmöglich, alle zu kennen. Im Zweifelsfall sollten Sie auf einen Kauf verzichten. Das Nichtbeachten dieser Regelungen aus Vorsatz oder Unwissen kann höchst unangenehme Folgen haben.



### Webinformationen:

- [www.wwf.at/cites](http://www.wwf.at/cites)
- [www.cites.at](http://www.cites.at)
- [www.bmf.gv.at](http://www.bmf.gv.at)
- [www.eu-wildlifetrade.org](http://www.eu-wildlifetrade.org)
- [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org)
- [www.traffic.org](http://www.traffic.org)

## Vergewissern Sie sich

Das falsche Souvenir sollte sich nicht in Ihrem Gepäck befinden, denn auch Unwissenheit schützt vor Strafe nicht.



© WWF - M. Harvey

### Es kostet Sie:

Wenn Sie eine Schlangenledertasche ohne Genehmigung, eine Kaviardose zuviel eingepackt haben oder wenn ein schweres artenschutzrechtliches Vergehen vorliegt, wie der Schmuggel eines lebenden Tieres, kann Sie das bis zu **€ 36.336,-** oder **2 Jahre Freiheitsstrafe** kosten.

Nehmen Sie daher im Zweifelsfall von jedem Souvenirkauf aus bedrohten Arten Abstand und verzichten Sie auf den Erwerb von lebenden Tieren und Pflanzen im Urlaubsland. **Für weitere Informationen** wenden Sie sich bitte an das Lebensministerium, Stubenbastei 5, 1010 Wien, Tel.: 01/51 522-1402.

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## Schauen statt Kaufen

Reisen genießen, Arten erhalten



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Elfenbein



Seepferdchen



Kaviar

Durch überlegten Souvenirkauf und vor allem durch Nichtkauf können Sie der Natur helfen und sich selbst viel Ärger und hohe Kosten ersparen.



[www.ozo.at](http://www.ozo.at)



[lebensministerium.at](http://lebensministerium.at)



# Das Washingtoner Artenschutzübereinkommen

360.000 lebende Papageien, 43.000 Schildkröten und 2,4 Millionen Steinkorallen wechseln jährlich den Besitzer und sind typische Beispiele für das Ausmaß des Handels mit bedrohten Arten.

Mit dem Washingtoner Artenschutzübereinkommen (auch CITES genannt) und der für Österreich gültigen EU-Artenschutzverordnung wird dieser Handel heute kon-



Schildkrötenpanzer: Ausverkauf der Natur!

## Formulare Formulare

Arten, die in der EU-Verordnung gelistet sind, dürfen Sie je nach Art

- entweder gar nicht oder
- nur mit Ein- und Ausfuhrgenehmigung (für lebende Tiere und Pflanzen und für Produkte aus besonders streng geschützten Arten) oder
- nur mit Ausfuhrgenehmigung der zuständigen Behörde des Exportlandes (für Souvenirs aus weniger streng geschützten Arten) in die EU einführen.

Im Einzelfall wenden Sie sich bitte einige Zeit vor Ihrem Auslandsaufenthalt an die österreichische Behörde, das Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft (BMLFUW).

© U.Grimm/nature/istockphoto, M. Gawler

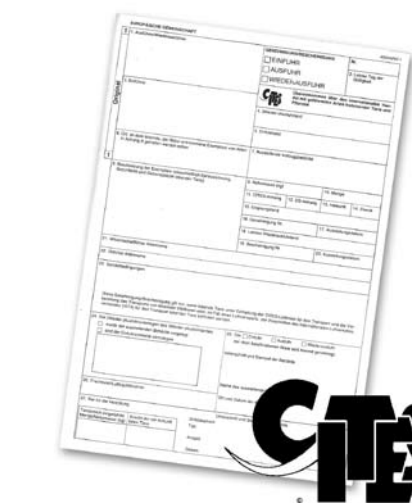


trolliert und – wenn nötig – auch eingeschränkt. Nur so wird sichergestellt, dass gefährdete Arten überleben können bzw. dass auch in Zukunft Handel mit derartigen Produkten möglich ist.

### Das bedeutet für Sie,

dass Sie Souvenirs tierischer und pflanzlicher Herkunft im Ausland sehr vorsichtig auswählen sollten. Durch die EU-Verordnung sind über 30.000 Arten geschützt. Es ist also unmöglich, alle zu kennen. Im Zweifelsfall sollten Sie auf einen Kauf verzichten.

Wenn sich ein Stück ohne die nötigen Papiere in Ihrem Gepäck befindet, kostet Sie das beim österreichischen Zoll viel Geld und das Produkt wird beschlagnahmt.



# Reisen genießen – Arten erhalten

Hunderte Millionen Exemplare geschützter Arten werden jedes Jahr weltweit gehandelt, davon etwa ein Viertel illegal. Dieser illegale Handel wird im Ausmaß nur durch den Drogenhandel übertroffen. Ohne die notwendigen behördlichen Genehmigungen und im Zweifelsfall lassen Sie lieber die Hände davon!

## Asien (Thailand):

Der globale Handel mit Seepferdchen beläuft sich auf etwa 70 Tonnen jährlich, das sind mindestens 24,5 Millionen Tiere! Durch die Verwendung in der Traditionellen Chinesischen Medizin, als getrocknete Souvenirs oder lebend für Aquarien sind alle Arten stark gefährdet – für mehr als vier tote Seepferdchen sind daher Ausfuhrdokumente notwendig.

## Afrika (Tansania):

Die Mitnahme von Produkten aus Elfenbein oder Nashorn und Fellen von Raubkatzen ist ohne Ausfuhr- und Einfuhrgenehmigung verboten. Für Zähne von Flusspferden benötigen Sie eine Ausfuhrgenehmigung.

## Karibik:

In einigen Ländern wird Schmuck aus Panzern von Meeresschildkröten zum Verkauf angeboten. Der internationale Handel ist aber nicht erlaubt und Sie riskieren Beschlagnahme und hohe Strafen. Vorsicht auch bei Korallen und Fechterschnecken!

## Häufigste Beschlagnahmungen

- Krokodil- und Schlangenederprodukte
- Elfenbein
- Korallen
- Traditionelle Chinesische Medizin (aus Tiger, Bär, Leopard, Nashorn, Moschus)
- Orchideen, Kakteen
- Schildkrötenpanzer und Schildpatt
- Stör-Kaviar (Achtung: schon ab 125 Gramm)
- lebende Tiere (Reptilien, Papageien, Greifvögel)



Keine Lizenz zum Töten! Fördern Sie nicht die Wilderei! No license to kill! Don't enhance poaching!



© M.Gumbler, R. Webster, E.Coppola/istockphoto/Panda Photo

Lass sie leben! Nicht für das Handgepäck. Born to be wild! Not for your suitcase.

## Mittelmeerländer:

In manchen Ferienorten an der Küste werden Korallen oder Riesenmuscheln, die eigentlich aus anderen Erdteilen stammen, angeboten, ebenso Schmuckstücke aus Schildkrötenpanzern oder Elfenbein oder auch Felle von Raubkatzen.

## Mediterranean:

In a number of holiday resorts along the coast, corals or giant clams originally coming from other continents as well as jewellery and ornaments made from turtle shells or ivory, and also furs of big cats, are offered for sale.

# Enjoy your holidays – protect endangered species

Every year hundreds of millions of protected plants and animals are sold, and about one out of four specimens are traded illegally. The only form of illegal trade that is still larger than trade in endangered species is drug trafficking. Don't buy anything unless you have an official licence and unless you are sure that the transaction is legal.

## Asia (Thailand):

Global trade in seahorses amounts to approximately 70 tons annually, i.e. at least 24.5 million specimens. As they are used in traditional Chinese medicine and also sold either dried as souvenirs or alive for aquariums, all species are seriously endangered. Therefore export documents are necessary for more than four dead seahorses.

## Africa (Tanzania):

It is forbidden to export any ivory products made from elephant teeth, any products made from rhinos as well as furs of wildcats, cheetahs or leopards without export and import documents. For teeth of hippopotamuses export licences are required.

## Caribbean:

In a number of countries jewellery and ornaments made from the shells of marine turtles are offered for sale. However, international trade is forbidden: you run the risk of seizure and high fines. Caution also with corals and queen conches!

## Most frequent seizures

- crocodile and snakeskin products
- ivory
- corals
- Traditional Chinese Medicine (tigers, leopards, rhinos, musk)
- orchids, cacti
- turtle shell and turtle shell products
- sturgeon caviar (more than 125 grams)
- live animals (reptiles, parrots, birds of prey)

# Vergewissern Sie sich

Das falsche Souvenir sollte sich nicht in Ihrem Gepäck befinden, denn auch Unwissenheit schützt vor Strafe nicht.



## Es kostet Sie:

Wenn Sie eine Schlangenedertasche ohne Genehmigung, eine Kaviardose zuviel eingepackt haben oder wenn ein schweres artenschutzrechtliches Vergehen vorliegt, wie der Schmuggel eines lebenden Tieres, kann Sie das bis zu

€ 36.336,- oder 2 Jahre Freiheitsstrafe kosten.

Nehmen Sie daher im Zweifelsfall von jedem Souvenirkauf aus bedrohten Arten Abstand und verzichten Sie auf den Erwerb von lebenden Tieren und Pflanzen im Urlaubsland. Für weitere Informationen wenden Sie sich bitte an das Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft (BMLFUW), Stubenbastei 5, 1010 Wien, Tel.: 01/51 522-1402.

WERDEN SIE WILDLIFE-PATE [www.wwf.at/patenschaft](http://www.wwf.at/patenschaft)



Frauenschuh: in freier Natur kaum noch zu finden.

## Webinformationen:

- [www.wwf.at/cites](http://www.wwf.at/cites)
- [www.cites.at](http://www.cites.at)
- [www.bmf.gv.at](http://www.bmf.gv.at)
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# Schauen statt Kaufen

Reisen genießen, Arten erhalten



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AKTUALISIERTE AUSGABE 08



Elfenbein



Seepferdchen



Kaviar



Lebende Pflanzen

Durch überlegten Souvenirkauf und vor allem durch Nichtkauf können Sie der Natur helfen und sich selbst viel Ärger und hohe Kosten ersparen. Der Handel mit Produkten tierischer oder pflanzlicher Herkunft ist nämlich neben dem Verlust ihrer Lebensräume die Hauptursache für die Gefährdung vieler Tier- und Pflanzenarten.



www.ozo.at



lebensministerium.at



# Chinesisch für Kenner

Die Traditionelle Chinesische Medizin (TCM) liegt auch in Europa im Trend. Leider spielt sie aber auch eine bedeutende Rolle in der Bedrohung vieler Tier- und Pflanzenarten.

Um 90 Prozent sind die weltweiten Tigerbestände in den letzten Jahrzehnten zurückgegangen – dafür ist zum großen Teil TCM verantwortlich. Für Präparate mit Tigerknochenmehl oder -wein, pulverisiertem Nashorn-Horn oder Bären-galle gibt es keine Einfuhrgenehmigungen in die EU.



Nashörner: strenger Schutz durch CITES.



Verboten: Nashorn- und Tigerpräparate.

Der Duft, aus dem die Träume sind: Mehr als 300 traditionelle chinesische Medikamente und einige Parfums enthalten Moschus, eine Absonderung der Duftdrüsen des Moschustieres, einer kleinen Hirschart. Dessen Einfuhr in die EU ist größtenteils verboten. Für Medikamente aus dem Horn der Saiga-Antilope und den mittlerweile stark dezimierten Seepferdchen brauchen Sie behördliche Dokumente. Obwohl stark bedroht, werden Millionen von ihnen jährlich für chinesische Apotheken verpulvert, zerrieben und gekocht.

### Auch Heilpflanzen sind gefährdet

Adonisröschen und Ginseng etwa kommen in freier Natur kaum noch vor. Für die Einfuhr von deren Wurzeln und für Aloe-Produkte (außer Aloe vera) brauchen Sie zumindest Ausfuhrdokumente. Ginsengtees und -kapseln sind unproblematisch, fragen Sie aber nach der Zuchtform.



Ginseng: Tees und Pillen der Zuchtform wählen!

### Erfolgreicher Artenschutz

Nur mit streng kontrollierten Schutzgebieten und gut ausgebildeten Rangern hat der Tiger eine Chance. Wenn Sie sich für die elegante Großkatze interessieren, dann werden Sie Tigerpate des WWF. ([www.wwf.at/patenschaft](http://www.wwf.at/patenschaft)).



Tiger: nur mehr 4.500 Tiere.



# Fein aber Nein

Leopard, Jaguar und Ozelot haben sich vom Pelzhandel der 70iger-Jahre noch immer nicht erholt. Die Einfuhr von Häuten, Zähnen und Klauen von Raubkatzen in die EU ist streng reglementiert.



Bedrohliche Beliebtheit: Häute von Raubkatzen.

### Kaschmir statt Shatoosh

Drei bis fünf Tibetantilopen müssen für jeden Shatoosh-Schal ihr Leben lassen. Ihr Bestand ist deswegen bereits auf zehn Prozent gesunken. Shatoosh ist verboten! Die Alternative heißt Pashmina und ist feinstes Kaschmir.

Kaufen Sie keine Schmetterlinge aus tropischen Ländern. Für einige Arten ist die Einfuhr verboten, für andere brauchen Sie Ausfuhrdokumente.



Achtung: Elfenbein und Schlangenleder.



Krokotaschen und -schuhe: vier Stück sind erlaubt.



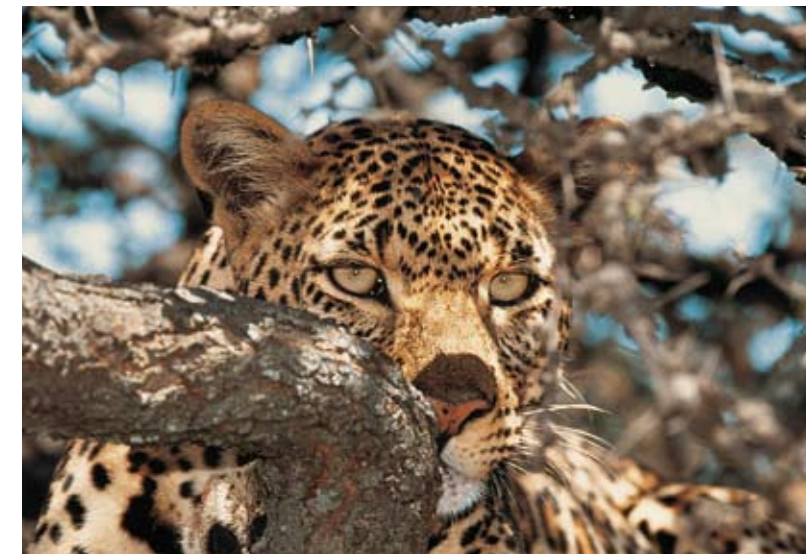
# Achtung: Lebende Tiere

Kaufen Sie keine lebenden Tiere im Ausland, auch wenn sie Ihnen noch so leid tun. Sie erhöhen dadurch nur wieder die Nachfrage nach den armen Kreaturen.

Der Ärger, den Sie sich durch den Kauf eines lebenden Tieres – eines Papageis oder einer Schildkröte – „einhandeln“, ist grenzenlos. Die Höhe der Geldstrafen ebenso: bis zu € 36.336,- oder 2 Jahre Haft. Sie benötigen nämlich für die Einfuhr lebender Tiere immer tierärztliche Gesundheitszeugnisse und für viele Arten Artenschutzpapiere.



Papageien: unwürdiger Transport.



Leopard: Wem könnte dieser Mantel besser passen?

### Naturreisen in alle Welt

Reisen mit dem WWF-US führen Sie ([www.worldwildlife.org/travel](http://www.worldwildlife.org/travel))

- mit bestausgebildeter Reiseleitung
- zu den schönsten Plätzen der Welt (Alaska, Amazonien, Galapagos, Kenia, Nepal, Rocky Mountains, Südafrika usw.)
- zu spektakulären Tierbeobachtungen im natürlichen Lebensraum.

Naturverträglicher Tourismus ist eine wichtige Einnahmequelle für die Menschen in unseren Urlaubsländern. Genießen Sie Ihren Urlaub ohne schlechtes Gewissen.

### Arten unter Schutz

Der Handel mit fast allen Affenarten, Greifvögeln, Papageien- und Schildkrötenarten wie z. B. den beliebten Griechischen und Maurischen Landschildkröten und Rotwangenschmuckschildkröten ist ohne behördliche Genehmigung verboten.

### Exoten einführen

Wenn Sie trotzdem ein exotisches Tier aus dem Ausland einführen wollen, müssen Sie einige Zeit vor Ihrer Abreise bei der österreichischen CITES-Behörde (BMLFUW) eine Einfuhrgenehmigung für die betroffene Art einholen. Wenn kein Handelsverbot besteht, wird überprüft, ob Sie das beantragte Tier artgerecht halten können. Im Ausland müssen Sie Ausfuhr-genehmigung und Gesundheitszeugnisse besorgen. Bei der Einreise ist mit einiger Zeit Quarantäne zu rechnen.



Griechische Landschildkröte: nicht aus der freien Wildbahn.

# Feinschmecker in Gefahr

Innerhalb der letzten Jahrzehnte gingen die Bestände der Störe im Kaspischen Meer, dem wichtigsten Produktionsgebiet für Kaviar, um 95 Prozent(!) zurück.



Damit Kaviar nicht zur Delikatesse der Vergangenheit wird, dürfen nur mehr 125 Gramm Stör-Kaviar frei über die EU-Grenze nach Österreich gebracht werden, für größere Mengen brauchen Sie behördliche Dokumente.

Das Problem ist, dass Störe zur Kaviarproduktion nicht gemolken, sondern getötet werden. Die weiblichen Fische werden aufgeschnitten und die Eier herausgestreift. Wegen der extremen Überfischung erreichen immer weniger Störe überhaupt die Geschlechtsreife. Eine ökologisch verträgliche Fischerei- bzw. Zuchtpraxis kann die große Nachfrage noch nicht decken.

# Grüne Exoten

Auch unzählige Pflanzenarten wurden durch den Handel dramatisch reduziert.

Für lebende Pflanzen besonders bedrohter Arten, z. B. für Orchideen, Kakteen, verschiedene Tillandsien- und Euphorbienarten, aber auch für das Schneeglöckchen, brauchen Sie daher – so nicht überhaupt ein Handelsverbot besteht – Aus- und zum Teil auch Einfuhrgenehmigungen der Behörden, für alle Arten Pflanzengesundheitszeugnisse. Keine Papiere benötigen Sie für Schnittblumen aus künstlich vermehrten Pflanzen und für „Rainsticks“ (=Musikinstrumente aus Kakteenholz), von denen Sie drei Stück frei einführen dürfen.



Orchidee: Wildpflanzen nur mit Papieren.



Mahagoni: selten, daher geschützt.

Achtung bei Tropenholzschnitzereien  
Immer mehr Holzarten unterliegen der Kontrolle durch CITES, darunter Palisander-, Mahagoni- und Sandelholzarten. Tropenholz aus nachhaltiger Waldbewirtschaftung hat ein Zeichen. Das FSC-Gütesiegel ist eine weltweit gültige Auszeichnung.

# Von Meer und Strand

Sonne, Strand und Souvenirs: Wer kann den bunten Marktständen widerstehen und möchte nicht ein Stück Urlaubsstimmung mit nach Hause nehmen?

Der Überfluss am Marktstand täuscht. Im Meer wurden viele Schnecken- und Muschelarten bereits so selten, dass ihr Handel heute kontrolliert wird. Daher benötigen Sie z. B. für mehr als drei Feichterschnecken und Riesenmuscheln behördliche Ausfuhrdokumente. Achtung: Papiere von Straßenhändlern sind ungültig. Vorsicht auch beim Muschel-Sammeln am Strand – bedrohte Arten könnten darunter sein! Auch für die meisten Arten von Korallen und Korallenschmuck benötigen Sie Ausfuhrdokumente. Durch Souvenirproduktion, Überfischung, Wasserverschmutzung und Klimawandel sind die Korallenriffe der Welt bereits stark unter Druck.



Marktstand: mehr Vielfalt als im Meer.



Korallenriffe: 10% komplett zerstört, 56% bedroht.

### Absolut verboten

ist z.B. die Einfuhr von Schnitzereien aus Walzfähnen und -knochen in die EU ohne Ein- und Ausfuhrdokumente. Auf Schildkrötenpanzer, -öl, Käbme und Brillenfassungen aus Schildpatt müssen Sie ebenfalls verzichten.

### Das Meer genießen, Arten schützen

Nehmen Sie Taucherbrille und Schnorchel und tauchen Sie ein in das Wunder der Unterwasserwelt.  
• Sporttaucher können am internationalen Korallenschutzprojekt Reef-Check teilnehmen ([www.reefcheck.org](http://www.reefcheck.org)).



- Sind Sie Meeresschildkrötenfan? Dann machen Sie mit bei der Bewachung der Brutplätze und erleben Sie Schildkröten auf griechischen Inseln ([www.archelon.gr](http://www.archelon.gr)).
- Oder besuchen Sie als Ökotourist die Meeresprojekte des WWF-Indonesien, die sanft genutzten Korallenriffe und die Nahrungsgründe der Meeresschildkröten ([www.worldwildlife.org/travel](http://www.worldwildlife.org/travel)).

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