

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

**Biennial Report 2009 - 2010
of the
Federal Republic of Germany**



Cover design: Pictures of CITES protected reptiles: *Morelia viridis* (F. Rogalla) above left, *Varanus salvator* (C. Grabner) above right, *Eretmochelys imbricata* (D. Hausen) below left, *Crocodylus porosus* (D. Jelden) below right.

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PART 1 – CITES Questions

Note: Part 1 is composed exclusively of the questions included in the CITES Biennial Report format, approved at the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES, October 2004

A. General information

Party:	Federal Republic of Germany
Period covered in this report:	1st January 2009 to 31st December 2010
Details of agency preparing this report:	Federal Agency for Nature Conservation Konstantinstraße 110 D – 53179 Bonn Germany
Contributing agencies, organizations or individuals:	1. Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety Robert-Schuman-Platz 3 D – 53175 Bonn Germany 2. Federal States ‘Länder’ of the Federal Republic of Germany

B. Legislative and regulatory measures

1	<p>Has information on CITES-relevant legislation already been provided under the CITES National Legislation Project? If yes, ignore questions 2, 3 and 4.</p>	<p>Yes (fully) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Yes (partly) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information/unknown <input type="checkbox"/></p>
2	<p>If your country has planned, drafted or enacted any CITES-relevant legislation, please provide the following details:</p> <p>European Union (EU) law: EC Wildlife Trade Regulations (WTR)</p> <p>Since 1984, the European Union has been implementing the provisions of CITES, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, through common regulations. The most recent of these are the basic Regulation, currently <i>Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the Protection of the Species of Wild Fauna and Flora by Regulating Trade Therein</i> (entry into force: 1st June 1997) and its successive implementing Regulation, currently <i>Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006 laying down detailed rules concerning the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97</i> (entry into force: 9th July 2006). These two regulations must be read together to understand the European Community wildlife trade law.</p> <p>Regulation No 338/97 has four Annexes of which A, B and C largely correspond to the first three appendices of the Convention. However these Annexes do also include some non-CITES listed species protected under EU internal legislation. The Annexes are revised according to the CITES appendices and were lastly amended through Commission Regulation (EC) No 709/2010 implementing the decisions at CITES CoP 15 (entry into force: 25th July 2010).</p> <p>The implementing Regulation (Commission Regulation (EC) 865/2006) was amended by Commission Regulation (EC) 100/2008 (entry into force: 25th April 2008) which incorporates Resolutions and Decisions adopted at CoP 13 and CoP 14, e.g. standard nomenclature, pre-Convention status, personal effects exemptions (caviar, seahorses, giant clam shells), restrictions for trade in caviar, sample collections covered by ATA carnets, retrospective issuance of documents or the new CITES Biennial Report format.</p> <p>In addition, there are EC Trade Suspension Regulations, currently Commission Regulation (EC) No 997/2010 suspending the introduction into the European Community of certain wild fauna and flora. All regulations are available through www under http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/home_en.htm.</p> <p>National German Law</p> <p>A revised version of the Federal Nature Conservation Act <BNatSchG> was promulgated on 6th August 2009 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 2542) and has been in force since 1st March 2010.. Part Five of the Federal Nature Conservation Act is dealing with the protection of wild fauna and flora. The Federal Nature Conservation Act also grants powers to impose further more detailed rules which are laid down in the Federal Ordinance on the Conservation of Species (<BArtSchV>, Federal Law Gazette I, 2005, p. 258). The national instruments of protection ensure effective enforcement of the international and European rules on the conservation of species. Both, directives and international conventions of relevance to species conservation are implemented. As far as transposition of the EC Birds Directive (removal, possession, keeping) is concerned, the Federal Game Conservation Ordinance (<BWildSchV>, Federal Law Gazette I, 1985, p. 2040) contains provisions in respect of the species governed by German hunting law (Annex 1 to the Federal Game Conservation Ordinance, <BJagdG>, Federal Law Gazette I, 1976, p. 2849).</p> <p>Specifically, the Federal Nature Conservation Act comprises the following provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The legal protection of species listed in Annex A and Annex B of the EC Regulation on species conservation as so-called specially protected species under national law; • Information and access rights (Art. 52 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act); • The legal protection of species listed in Annex IV of the Habitat Directive 92/43/EEC and those European bird species protected under the Bird Directive 79/409/EEC; • The legal protection of indigenous species (Annex 1 of the Federal Ordinance on the Conservation of Species); 	

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Coverage of law for all types of offences	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Coverage of law for all types of penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>						
<p>The EU Wildlife Trade Regulations (Council Regulation (EC) 338/97 and its successive implementing Regulations, currently Commission Regulation (EC) 865/2006), have now been in place for over 10 years. The EU Commission decided to launch a study on the effectiveness of the Regulations, which was carried out by TRAFFIC and IUCN and completed in December 2007. The purpose of the study was to assess the effectiveness of the current EC Wildlife Trade Regulations in relation to the objectives of CITES to ensure that trade in species of wild fauna and flora does not threaten their survival. The study provided also options on how to address the issues and shortcomings identified. The Study can be downloaded from the following website: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/pdf/studies/effectiveness_study.pdf</p> <p>The Study concludes that by and large the basic Regulation (Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97) is effective in achieving the objective of CITES to ensure that trade in species is sustainable. Hence, at this stage a full revision is not necessary. However, there is considerable scope for rendering the regulatory system more efficient and effective by revising the Implementing Regulation (Commission Regulation (EC) 865/2006) and by developing guidelines for the implementation of both Regulations.</p>						
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: The follow-up process of the 'Effectiveness Study' (see B 6) will be continued and probably finalized in late 2011 or early 2012 by amending the implementing Regulation (Commission Regulation (EC) 865/2006) and/or adopting guidelines.						
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Harvesting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Transporting of live specimens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Handling and housing of live specimens <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inspections of traders, producers, markets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	see Attachment 2
	Border controls	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (specify) (regular checks of trade through the world wide web)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Have any administrative measures (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. see Attachment 3			
4	Have any significant seizures, confiscations and forfeitures of CITES specimens been made?	<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.	Number see Attachment 4		
6	Have there been any criminal prosecutions of significant CITES-related violations?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	If Yes, how many and for what types of violations? If available, please attach details as Annex. see Attachment 5			
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. see Attachment 6			
10	How were the confiscated specimens generally disposed of?	Tick if applicable		
	– Return to country of export			<input checked="" 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	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not applicable		<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments: ECOMESSAGE only used by police to inform Interpol			

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
13	<p>If Yes, please give a brief description:</p> <p>Cooperation with institutions</p> <p>During the reporting period significant preparatory input and cooperation was provided to the CITES Enforcement Working Group of the European Commission, the Interpol Wildlife Crime Working Group and the WCO Working Group on CITES issues.</p> <p>In addition to these regular exchanges of information a multilateral workshop regarding the illegal trade in reptiles held in Italy was attended. Nearly 40 participants from different EU member states but also from neighbouring countries discussed enforcement matters and investigations related to the illegal trade in reptiles especially tortoises.</p> <p>Furthermore numerous exchanges of intelligence with different countries occurred during the reporting period such as with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Belgium, Austria, Netherlands and UK on the illegal trade in birds of prey; - Czech Republic, United Kingdom and Belgium on the illegal trade in tortoises; - Czech Republic on illegal transactions of parrots; - Estonia on the illegal transport of whale meat; and - Hungary on the illegal transport of tortoises. 	
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Comments:</p> <p>Regular review by the CITES Management Authority, the Customs Criminal Investigations Agency and regional CITES enforcement and management authorities</p>		

17	<p>Please provide details of any additional measures taken:</p> <p>Enhancement of enforcement in international trade in CITES listed tropical timber species</p> <p>The CITES timber enforcement subcommittee which had been initiated at the 52nd meeting of Germany's <i>Bund/Länder</i> 'Standing Committee on Species and Biotope Conservation' had met under the chairmanship of the FANC during the reporting period four times, twice in 2009 and 2010 each. The subcommittee had evaluated a market analysis and a world wide web research on Germany's trade in CITES protected timber and its derivatives as background information and preparatory research for coordinated controls of stakeholders in the trade chain. Furthermore a list and network of experts in the identification of tropical timber was created and guidelines for enforcement bodies where developed on how to undertake controls of traders, construction warehouses, wholesale shops or furniture producing companies which trade in or process CITES protected timber. The working group will continue with its work under the mandate given to it throughout 2011.</p> <p>Enhancement of enforcement in international trade in CITES protected tortoises</p> <p>In late 2009 the 'Standing Committee on Species and Biotope Conservation' of the <i>Bund/Länder</i> working group for Nature Conservation (BLANA) agreed at its 57th meeting on the establishment of a CITES turtle and tortoises enforcement subcommittee under the chairmanship of the FANC. During the reporting period the subcommittee met three times. Major objectives of its work were to identify certain species where controls of CITES protected tortoises needs to be enhanced and intensified and how to organize and handle coordinated controls of traders and private reptile keepers. The project was made up in two parts. During a first step the available data was evaluated. In a further step in depth controls and house researches were undertaken which led to a number of seizures of rare tortoises such as <i>Astrochelys radiata</i>, <i>Testudo kleinmanni</i> and <i>Astrochelys yniphora</i>. First results have been presented and published but further investigations are still ongoing.</p> <p>Implementation of EU Commission Recommendation C (2007) 2551 of 13th June 2007</p> <p>With regard to the implementation of the EU Enforcement Action Plan the 'Standing Committee on Species and Biotope Conservation' of the <i>Bund/Länder</i> working group for Nature Conservation (BLANA) agreed at its 57th meeting on a new main focus area in CITES enforcement in April 2010, i.e. the international trade in birds of prey and certain vulture species. A main driving force to initiate the new focus area in CITES enforcement were seizures of illegally sold birds of prey which in 2009 had been part of a special enforcement case in 'Rhineland Palatinate'. In addition the new focus area will initiate in depth investigations into the legal breeding, keeping and selling of birds of prey among selected caretakers on the basis of seven selected species.</p>

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	If there is more than one MA in your country, has a lead MA been designated?	Yes <input checked="" 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. Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety Robert-Schumann-Platz 3 D – 53175 Bonn Germany		
5	How many staff works in each MA? At the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation 26 persons		
6	Can you estimate the percentage of time they spend on CITES related matters? If yes, please give estimation	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>	
7	What are the skills/expertise of staff within the MA(s)? – Administration – Biology – Economics/trade – Law/policy – Other (specify) Veterinary & Forestry – No information	Tick if applicable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>	
9	If Yes, please give the species name and provide details of the kind of research involved. 1. Determination of age and geographical origin of African elephant Ivory Exact methods for determination of age and geographical origin are essential to meet the still persisting problem of ivory smuggling and can help to avoid the intermixing of legal with illegal ivory. Long-term conservation of the constantly declining elephant populations of Western and Central Africa will only be possible with a control mechanism in place that helps identifying the age and geographical provenance of confiscated ivory. This, as a worldwide necessity, was also acknowledged by the 15 th Conference of the Parties of CITES in March 2010. The German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation responded to this need and initiated the above mentioned project in co-operation with its partners, the WWF Germany, two German universities and the 'Conseil International de la Chasse' (CIC). One of the objectives of the project is to validate a new method for the determination of age, based on isotope analysis. In addition to the existing methods using the radiocarbon (¹⁴ C/C) testing the new method will combine the already existing ¹⁴ C/C test with the analysis of a variety of nuclides (⁹⁰ Sr/Ca, ²²⁸ Th, ²³² Th and others). With the conventional method the results can be ambiguous, with the year of death not clearly defined (e. g. 1962 and 1980 for the same sample). By combining this classical method with the determination of strontium and thorium the results will become more accurate. The reason is that due to nuclear testing a significantly increased value of ⁹⁰ Sr/Ca is typical for a death between 1960 and 1970. Lower values indicate a death before 1960 or after 1980. A value below the		

	<p>detection limit indicates a death before 1955. ^{228}Th and ^{232}Th are naturally occurring radionuclides of the thorium decay series. If the time of death is dated back before 1960 the ratio of the two nuclides is 1:1; if the death was approximately around 1990 the ratio is higher than 1:1. Therefore by combining these analyses the time of death of the elephant can be determined with a high degree of certainty which makes the new method very precise and extremely reliable.</p> <p>The second objective of the project will be to develop a new method for the determination of the exact geographical origin of African elephant ivory. The focus of this part of the project is to set up a freely accessible reference database for the African continent, by testing more than 500 ivory samples and combining the results with the spatial monitoring data of the IUCN. Therefore ivory with known origin from all over Africa must be tested with a combination of various geochemical analyses (strontium, but also carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur). The different composition of these elements in a tusk is dependant on the food elephants are consuming, which differs according to their habitat (vegetation, soil and climate). I.e. young volcanic regions like the East African Rift Valley are characterized by a low $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratio, whereas geologically older parts have a high $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratio. Carbon and nitrogen isotopes serve as indicators of the nutritional composition of a specific climate zone. A very low $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ratio indicates densely forested habitats, a high ratio is indicative of savannah landscapes. After its completion the database can be used to identify the geographical provenance of confiscated ivory as a device to check the legality.</p> <p>The project and its objectives had been presented to the African elephant range states during their 3rd African elephant meeting which had been held from 1-3 November 2010 in Nairobi, Kenya</p> <p>2. Market survey on domestic use of manufactured products made of Ramin (<i>Gonystylus</i> spp.)</p> <p>In order to enhance control and enforcement of the CITES listed tropical timber Ramin the FANC commissioned in late 2009 through the 'Johann Heinrich von Thünen Institut', which for any kind of tropical timber is an approved German Federal Government CITES expert institution, a nation wide market study of products made of this tropical timber. The promising results of the study which provided a deeper understanding and insight of Germany's trade in pre- and readily processed Ramin products will form the basis of future nation wide random controls both at the industry and the wholesale trade sector level dealing professionally with Ramin products.</p>
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 <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	Has your country designated a Scientific Authority independent from the Management Authority?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
4	What is the structure of the SA(s) in your country? – Government institution – Academic or research institution – Permanent committee – Pool of individuals with certain expertise – Other (specify)	Tick if applicable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
5	How many staff work in each SA on CITES issues? There are totally 8 persons in both Scientific Authorities involved and working on CITES issues.	
6	Can you estimate the percentage of time they spend on CITES related matters? If yes, please give estimation	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/> The percentage of time the 8 persons mentioned under paragraph 5 invest in CITES issues would correspond to roughly 3,5 full time posts
7	What are the skills/expertise of staff within the SA(s)? – Botany – Ecology – Fisheries – Forestry – Welfare – Zoology – Other (specify) Geography – No information	Tick if applicable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
8	Have any research activities been undertaken by the SA(s) in relation to CITES species?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
9	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.	
	If Yes, please give the species name and provide details of the kind of research involved.	
	No information <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Market survey on succulent <i>Euphorbia</i> species protected by CITES and used as cosmetic, food and medicine, with special focus on Candelilla wax.	
	This market survey review was conducted from December 2008 until February 2009 in order to resolve the increasing enforcement problems associated with the international trade in consumer products containing Candelilla wax as an ingredient. The focus of the study was on the on the use and trade volume of Candelilla wax, obtained from the succulent plant <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> from Mexico. Other <i>Euphorbia</i> species involved in trade as raw materials for medicinal, aromatic, cosmetic or other more technical uses were additionally discussed.	
	According to the data and results provided by the study, the exemption of finished products in the	

generic listing of succulent *Euphorbia* species on CITES Appendix II was not considered to be harmful to the wild population status of *Euphorbia antisiphilitica* and therefore supported. The outcomes of the study was discussed at the 18th meeting of the CITES Plants Committee (Buenos Aires, March 2009).

Assessment of *Bulnesia sarmientoi* (Palo Santo) exploited forest stands in the Province of Formosa, Argentina

This project was funded by Germany's CITES Scientific Authority of Germany which was conducted by Fundación Biodiversidad (FB), Argentina from October 2009 until January 2010. The objective of the project was to generate updated background information on the status of the major *Bulnesia sarmientoi* exploited forest stands in Argentina in order to provide sound and recent scientific data for the proposal of listing the species in CITES Appendix II. In this regard the project assisted (i) to assess basic population features on a sample of recently exploited *Bulnesia* forest stands in the Province of Formosa; (ii) to assess main impacts of recent logging on stand structure; and (iii) to evaluate the impact of current legal management procedures in the field.

Review of trade in Merbau (*Intsia spp.*) from major range states

The FANC funded study was undertaken between 2007 and 2009 by TRAFFIC Southeast Asia and published in 2009 as a TRAFFIC Southeast Asia report (Tong, P.S., H.K. Chen, J. Hewitt & A. Affre A 'Review of trade in Merbau from major range States'. 128pp. ISBN 9789833393176). The report investigates in detail the international trade in Merbau timber and provides scientific and current data on the population status, harvest management and trade in these species from most important range states and into the most important importing countries. Based on the analysis recommendations for short- and long-term strategies for Merbau conservation are provided. An executive summary was also provided as an information document (PC 18 Inf. 8) for the 18th meeting of the CITES Plants Committee.

Trade in and conservation of two shark species, Porbeagle (*Lamna nasus*) and Spiny Dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*)

Since the 14th CITES Conference of the Parties (CoP) Germany's Scientific Authority continuously collected new information on trade and conservation of the two shark species Porbeagle (*Lamna nasus*) and Spiny Dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*) and updated the listing proposals for these species for the 15th CoP of CITES held in 2010 in Doha, Qatar.

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:		

D3 Enforcement Authorities

1	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?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
2	If No, please designate them here (with address, phone, fax and email).	
3	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)?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Under consideration <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
4	If Yes, please state which is the lead agency for enforcement: Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (FANC) Division I.1.1 "Legal Affairs and Enforcement" Konstantinstrasse 110 D – 53179 Bonn Germany	
5	Please provide details of any additional measures taken: The CITES Management Authority (MA) of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation had taken note of the EU Enforcement Action Plan, published on 20 th June 2007 in the official journal of the EU No. L 159/07 (Document 2007/425/EC) and began after the 14 th CoP to CITES in close co-ordination with the Federal Ministry of Environment to nationally implement the recommendations contained in the action plan on which the Community had agreed upon unanimously. Since September 2007 the CITES MA started several initiatives on a national level to develop a national enforcement action plan in accordance with the provisions of CITES Resolution Conf 11.3 (Rev. CoP 14). Some of the actions recommended in the national action plan had already been implemented in Germany such as the rapid exchange of important information by electronic means through an electronic CITES newsletter, public awareness campaigns, training of enforcement officers or strong working relations among German officials in the different authorities and enforcement agencies. Such working relations are backed up both by formalized but also not formalized agreements and strong government support. In addition to these activities Germany had nationally started a process to implement further actions recommended in the EU Enforcement Action Plan. All relevant enforcement and management authorities involved in the implementation of CITES have been invited to collaborate on the creation and implementation of a national action plan. To meet these objectives an Interagency National Action Plan Working Group (IANAP-WG) was established at the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation. The IANAP-WG includes representatives from German customs services, the police, national and local CITES Management Authorities and other enforcement bodies. The main objectives and targets of this group are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to improve overall inter-agency cooperation; - to collect and distribute relevant information; - to identify enforcement priorities; - to coordinate public relation activities; and - to control and coordinate adequate training activities. 	

D4 Communication, information management and exchange

1	To what extent is CITES information in your country computerized? Tick if applicable						
	– Monitoring and reporting of data on legal trade <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
	– Monitoring and reporting of data on illegal trade <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
	– Permit issuance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
	– Not at all <input type="checkbox"/>						
– Other (specify) <input type="checkbox"/>							
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)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
	Import restrictions, trade statistics, permit application procedures etc.						
	Legislation: http://www.bfn.de/0305_rechtsgrundlagen+M52087573ab0.html						
	Trade statistics: http://www.bfn.de/0305_statistik+M5054de7a952.html						
	Permit application procedures: http://www.bfn.de/0305_antragstellung+M5054de7a952.html						
	Import of hunting trophies: http://www.bfn.de/0305_jagd+M5054de7a952.html						
	Personal effects: http://www.bfn.de/0305_pers_gebrauch+M5054de7a952.html						
Costs ordinance: http://www.bfn.de/0305_kosten_vo+M5054de7a952.html							

Labels for scientific exchanges:

http://www.bfn.de/0305_etikett-verfahren.html#c66821

In Germany nearly 100 scientific institutions and scientists are entitled to the exemption provided in Article VII, paragraph 6 of the Convention, most of them have been registered many years ago. The responsibility to check the applications lies first with the Länder authorities and in a second step the respective approved participants are finally notified by BfN to the CITES Secretariat. During the reporting period the respective standing committee of the LANA decided to review the situation referring to the nomination of participants and to their practice to use this exemption. To serve this purpose a questionnaire and a standardized application format on the basis of the provisions of Res. Conf. 11.15 (rev. CoP 12) was drafted and sent out to the responsible authorities of the Länder. The result of this survey was evaluated and summarized by the Management Authority of the BfN and finally discussed at a special LANA meeting. In conclusion it can be summarized that the procedures were known both to the authorities and the institutions. Finally the inclusion of special information section on BfN's CITES website which was undertaken in November 2010 was highly welcomed by the Länder. In addition the newly developed standardised application form was considered useful and recommended to be applied when new institutions want to be registered. In addition, it was decided that those Länder which consider it necessary should check the participants in their territory whether they are still up-to-date. This is foreseen for 2011 and individually listed registered scientists should be checked as a first priority.

5	<p>Is it available through the Internet:</p> <p>Please provide URL:</p> <p>www.cites.bfn.de</p> <p>General information both in German and in English on CITES and relevant regulations including information on permit applications, associated fees and specific provisions for tourist souvenirs, personal effects or hunting trophies. The internet site had been significantly updated and amended during the reporting period. It provides now among others original text of all relevant CITES legislation on the international, EU- and national level.</p> <p>www.bmu.de</p> <p>General and up-to-date political information on CITES such as Conferences of the Parties their major agenda items and outcomes as well as information on other relevant multilateral environmental agreements.</p> <p>www.wisia.de</p> <p>The internet data bank WISIA-online provides information on CITES protected animals and plants not only for professional conservationists but also for the general public. Whoever intends to acquire an exotic souvenir, which often has been manufactured by means of protected species can find through WISIA-online besides information on the protection status many further useful hints, including the relevant date since when a respective species has become a CITES protected specimen.</p> <p>www.artenschutz-online.de</p> <p>An internet based information forum established as a common project between German customs and the CITES Management Authority of the FANC which specifically is targeted for tourists by providing information on protected species in the relevant tourist regions of the world.</p> <p>www.cites-online.de</p> <p>Online platform for internet based applications for an electronically submission of CITES permits including qualified electronic signature.</p> <p>www.zeet.de</p> <p>Information platform provided by Germany's Scientific Authorities of the FANC on all decisions taken by the European Union on import restrictions and other stricter domestic measures regarding international trade in CITES species.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
6	Do the following authorities have access to the following publications? Tick if applicable		
Publication	Management Authority	Scientific Authority	Enforcement Authority
<i>2005 Checklist of CITES Species</i> (book and CD-ROM)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>2008 Checklist of CITES Species and Annotated Appendices and reservations</i> (CD-ROM & WCMC web based checklist)	<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:	
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: www.cites.bfn.de	
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	- Displays	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	- Information at border crossing points	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	- Telephone hotline	<input type="checkbox"/>
	- Other (specify)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<p>- On 3rd March 2009 which was the 'International Day of Species Conservation' the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (FANC) launched a press release pointing out on certain challenges which CITES has to face in future and its continuing political importance in the international species conservation arena (http://www.bfn.de/5117.html?&cHash=5754ee8606&tx_ttnews[backPid]=5116&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=2496).</p> <p>- On 18th June 2009 at the airport of Duesseldorf and on 6th July 2010 at the airport in Berlin, each respectively at the beginning of the holiday and travel season, the President of the FANC, Prof. Beate Jessel together with the customs administration of both airports informed the general public during a press conference on the objectives of CITES. Both events which were predominantly targeted at tourists travelling to exotic destinations did receive considerable media presence from major newspapers as well as local and national TV- and Radio stations. During the press conference in Duesseldorf also two newly trained sniffer dogs used by customs to detect protected wildlife shipments were shown to the public and media representatives. (http://www.bfn.de/5117.html?&cHash=b5f36c72a5&tx_ttnews[backPid]=5116&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=2528) (http://www.bfn.de/6914.html?&cHash=360ea14fbb&tx_ttnews[backPid]=6913&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=3242)</p> <p>- The FANC and one of the leading tour operators in Germany, i.e. the TUI company started with a common press release on 9th November a nation wide information campaign on the conservation of species diversity in order to motivate both young and adult tourists to become enthusiastic about the conservation of wildlife. (http://www.bfn.de/5117.html?&cHash=0d7719a980&tx_ttnews[backPid]=5116&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=2562). TUI agreed to show on all his aircrafts the by the FANC commissioned CITES filmspots which are also available to the general public on the FANC's website as follows: http://www.bfn.de/0508_videos_cites.html.</p> <p>- The return of five young loggerhead sea turtles to the Seychelles for release into the wild had been used by the FANC, Frankfurt Zoo and German customs for a press conference on 16th December 2009 which received major media response. The turtles where hatched successfully from eggs at the Frankfurt Zoo after German customs trained sniffer dogs had detected the specimens at Frankfurt airport with a passenger in transit on his way back to Austria</p>	

[http://www.bfn.de/5117.html?&cHash=5826e28d98&tx_ttnews\[backPid\]=5116&tx_ttnews\[tt_news\]=2574](http://www.bfn.de/5117.html?&cHash=5826e28d98&tx_ttnews[backPid]=5116&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=2574)).

- The run-up of the 15th Conference of the Parties (CoP) of CITES which was convened between the 13th – 25th March 2010 in Doha, Qatar was used by the FANC by means of a press release for raising awareness on the objectives of the Convention in general and on one of the major political issues to be discussed such as the proposed protection of certain marine species under the Convention such as several species of sharks or the blue fin tuna ([http://www.bfn.de/6914.html?&cHash=5f2912b32e&tx_ttnews\[backPid\]=6913&tx_ttnews\[tt_news\]=2949](http://www.bfn.de/6914.html?&cHash=5f2912b32e&tx_ttnews[backPid]=6913&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=2949)).
- The opening of CITES exposition on 25th June 2010 organized between the zoological garden of Munich, the FANC and German customs was used again just before the holiday season to raise awareness on tourist souvenirs made from CITES protected species. The opening was accompanied by a press conference.
- A between Germany's Customs Criminal Investigation Service, Police, Federal and National CITES Authorities co-ordinated law enforcement action in late September 2010 against the illegal trade in rare CITES protected tortoises which ended with the confiscation of 98 extremely rare tortoises resulted on 3rd October 2010 in a common press release between the Customs Criminal Investigation Service and the FANC. The press release triggered a nationwide media response ([http://www.bfn.de/6914.html?&cHash=5ff0b90ad5&tx_ttnews\[backPid\]=6913&tx_ttnews\[tt_news\]=3297](http://www.bfn.de/6914.html?&cHash=5ff0b90ad5&tx_ttnews[backPid]=6913&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=3297)).
- The worldwide dramatic increase in the illegal trade in rhino horns made the FANC to revise and tighten its policy for re-exports for rhino horn. The revision was following similar decisions which other CITES Management Authorities of EU Member States had already previously taken on the same subject. As publicly announced through a press release on 31st October 2010, re-exports will in future only be permitted if the individual rhino horn is of such artistic value that it exceeds its potential value on the illegal medicine market, the item is part of a genuine exchange of cultural goods between reputable institutions (i.e. museums), the item has not been sold and is an heirloom moving as part of a family relocation or the item is part of a bona fide research project ([http://www.bfn.de/6914.html?&cHash=13640ee212&tx_ttnews\[backPid\]=6913&tx_ttnews\[tt_news\]=3379](http://www.bfn.de/6914.html?&cHash=13640ee212&tx_ttnews[backPid]=6913&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=3379)).
- The ZEET as well as WISIA flyers informing about the contents and use of these databases have been updated in both versions, in German and English in 2009/2010.

Please attach copies of any items as Annex.

11

Please provide details of any additional measures taken:

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:						
Within the reporting period 5 changes referring to persons competent to sign CITES documents for Germany were reported to the Secretariat (15.1.2009, 26.8.2009, 16.12.2009, 24.2.2010 and 11.11. 2010). Three new executive officers were authorized to sign documents. Three officers left the authority. Their authorization was therefore withdrawn and their names were deleted from the list. All changes had been notified immediately and original samples of the respective new signatures were provided to the CITES Secretariat.						
2	To date has your country developed written permit 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Registration of producers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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).					
	2009 Year 1	Import or introduction from the sea	Export	Re-export	Other	Comments
	How many documents were issued?	7,336	1,855	9,037	1,014	see Attachment 7
	How many applications were denied because of severe omissions or miss-information?					no information
	2010 Year 2					
	How many documents were issued?	7,331	1,860	9,497	932	see Attachment 7
	How many applications were denied because of severe omissions or miss-information?					no information
4	Were any CITES documents that were issued later cancelled and replaced because of severe omissions or miss-information?		Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
			No information	<input type="checkbox"/>		
5	If Yes, please give the reasons for this.					

6	Please give the reasons for rejection of CITES documents from other countries.			Tick if applicable		
	Reason			Yes	No	No information
	Technical violations			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify)			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7	Are harvest and/or export quotas used as a management tool in the procedure for issuance of permits?			Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	
				No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
				No information	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Comments:						
In general Germany has no or only in exceptional cases any exports of wild taken specimen. However as a major importing country Germany has a special responsibility in thoroughly checking export documents of non-EC-Parties if these refer to export quotas.						
8	How many times has the Scientific Authority been requested to provide opinions?					
Germany is mainly an importing country. Most exports which took place concerned specimen which were either bred in captivity or artificially propagated. 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 can either result in a positive opinion to allow imports or in a negative opinion which may lead to the restriction of respective imports. Since 1997 the number of single decisions taken on this level has increased considerably. By now these decisions account for already about 60 % of all import applications. Other applications are referred to Germany's Scientific Authorities for evaluation of their scientific aspects.						
9	Has the MA charged fees for permit issuance, registration or related CITES activities?			Tick if applicable		
– Issuance of CITES documents:				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
– Licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species:				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
– Harvesting of CITES-listed species :				<input type="checkbox"/>		
– Use of CITES-listed species:				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
– Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species:				<input type="checkbox"/>		
– Importing of CITES-listed species:				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
– Other (specify):				See Attachment 8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
10	If Yes, please provide the amounts of such fees.			See Attachment 8		
11	Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation?			Tick if applicable		
– Entirely:				<input type="checkbox"/>		
– Partly:				<input type="checkbox"/>		
– Not at all:				<input type="checkbox"/>		
– Not relevant:				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Comments:						
German Federal Budget Legislation doesn't allow revenues from CITES fees to be used for CITES conservation projects. All revenues must go to federal treasuries. In addition annual budget of Germany's Federal Government is fixed more than one year in advance based on applications as occasion demands.						
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 type="checkbox"/>	Improvement of national networks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Hiring of more staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	Purchase of technical equipment for monitoring/enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Development of implementation tools	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Computerisation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
– Other (specify) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> As in previous years during the reporting period in 2009 and 2010 Germany's CITES Management and Scientific Authorities participated regularly as lecturers in several advanced CITES training seminars each year for already in CITES issues specialized German customs officers.						
2	Have the CITES authorities 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	Training	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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Staff of Scientific Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Traders	<input type="checkbox"/>	<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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Public	<input type="checkbox"/>	<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"/>	<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.	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)
		Details				
	Target group					
	Staff of Management Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Staff of Scientific Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Staff of enforcement authorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Traders	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NGOs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other parties/International meetings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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"/>	

4 Please provide details of any additional measures taken:

1. The CITES Management Authority (MA) of Italy had invited for a workshop on illegal reptile trade in the EU and neighbouring countries. At the meeting which was well attended by representatives from 15 European countries and that took place from **27th – 29th January 2009** in Tarvisio, Italy a representative from Germany's CITES Management Authority gave a presentation on the current situation in Germany.

2. The fact that criminals are using increasingly the world wide web to sell illegally obtained wildlife products lead the CITES Secretariat together with the CITES Management Authority (MA) of Canada to organize a workshop from **24th – 26th February 2009** to discuss wildlife e-trade and cyber-crime. The workshop which was also attended by a representative from Germany's CITES MA produced a document with clear recommendations which lead to an amendment of CITES Resolution Conf. 11.3 on 'Compliance and Enforcement'.

3. Two representatives from the CITES Management Authority of Japan visited during a study tour on **12th of March 2009** Germany's CITES Management Authority at the FANC. The pre-dominant objective of the study tour was to collect information how CITES Article VII (6) on the exchange of scientific specimens between registered scientific institutions is implemented in Germany, both on the regional and on the federal level.

4. From **23rd - 27th March 2009** a representative from Germany's Federal Agency for Nature Conservation CITES Management Authority attended as lecturer on CITES implementation with the European Union a workshop in Prague, Czech Republic On 'Improving Policy, Institutions, Legislation and Practices for Sustainable Use and Conservation of Wildlife Resources'. The predominant objective of the workshop which had been organized by the FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia was to build capacity in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in applying principles for developing a sound legal basis for sustainable wildlife management and to propose activities that would strengthen policies, institutions and capacities for sustainable wildlife management.

5. From **24th November– 3rd December 2009** two experts from Germany's CITES Management Authority together with representatives from TRAFFIC's Greater Mekong Programme held two training workshops, one in Hanoi and the second in Ho Chi Minh City for Viet Nam's environmental police. One of the objectives was to train 50 selected participants in how to lead their own trainings for other officers in their unit and thereby ensuring a long-term sustainability of CITES enforcement in Viet Nam.

6. During the reporting period Germany contributed again actively to the work of the European Union's Enforcement working group to develop common training materials for customs authorities or law enforcement officials at the various levels. Germany had been asked to take the lead of a subgroup which had been charged to prepare such common training materials for the Member States of the European Union. The training material was finalized in late 2010 and tested successfully in this year during several training workshops within the Community such as in Belgium (**25th - 26th February**), Hungary (**10th – 12th May**), Portugal (**17th – 18th May & 20th – 21st May**), Slovakia (**27th - 28th September**), Czech Republic (**6th – 7th October**), Estonia (**23rd – 25th November**) and Malta (**29th November – 1st December**). Altogether 240 government officials were trained in CITES issues during these eight courses.

7. Since 2004 Germany's CITES Management Authority of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (FANC) issues rather regularly an electronic CITES Newsletter ('Artenschutz-Info des BfN') which (provides information on recent developments in CITES relevant legislation, on significant infraction cases and development in illegal trade, on court cases or on any other issues of relevance to CITES implementation and enforcement government agencies within Germany. The overall well received and widely acknowledges newsletter is sent by e-mail to all regional CITES management, enforcement and implementation authorities of the 'Länder', to customs and criminal investigation agencies and to the CITES Scientific Authorities. During the reporting period six newsletters were issued in 2009 and four in total in 2010.

8. In order to assist Parties in the African region to meet their obligations under the objectives of the CITES Strategic Vision the Federal German Government committed from 2008 onwards 10 million € financial support for INTERPOL's 'Operational Assistance, Services and Infrastructure Support (OASIS) Africa programme. The outcome of certain well co-ordinated enforcement actions such as operation COSTA or operation BABA which both resulted in significant confiscations of CITES protected specimens within several African parties was communicated to the participants of the 15th Conference of the Parties to CITES as Inf. Doc. 23 (<http://www.cites.org/eng/cop/15/inf/index.shtml>).

9. In 2010 Germany's Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety provided funding to enhance implementation and enforcement of wildlife legislation in Gabon. This support allowed the Gabonese authorities to carry out several law enforcement activities, one of which led to a major ape's related arrest and brought three ape dealers behind bars. During a second action, law enforcement officials and representatives from the "Ministère des Eaux et Forêts" (MINEF) arrested five other wildlife dealers in Libreville and confiscated 13 great apes heads, 32 great apes hands as well as 12 leopard skins, parts of a lion skin and 5 elephant tails.

10. Germany's Scientific and Management Authorities are using a scientific information system for international species conservation, 'WISIA' (www.wisia.de), which has been developed by the Scientific Authority of the FANC as an important reference system for dealing with scientific and management related aspects of species conservation. The Oracle based system which is accessible online both in German and in English contains comprehensive information such as on taxonomy, legal protection status and its history as well as on the distribution of the protected plant or animal species. Currently the internet database contains 30.000 scientific names, about 50.000 synonyms and 13.000 common names of protected animal and plant species. Furthermore the system provides searchable data sets on the conservation status and the distribution of its taxa. About 400 users per day, mostly from customs and regional CITES authorities, Ministries, Nature Conservation Organisations, traders or private individuals, contact free of costs WISIA-online. Any user can either choose between a synoptic overview and an individual species specific information set. Since 2006 WISIA-online can also be searched for strictly protected native non-CITES species. The legal relevance of the online information system is assured through continuous up-dates by Germany's Scientific and Management Authorities which were particularly labour-intensive in 2010 after the 15th Conference of the Parties due to the many adopted nomenclatural changes of the species listed in the CITES Appendices.

11. Germany's Scientific Authority has developed the database 'ZEET' (www.zeet.de), with a complete collection of all individual decisions adopted at EU level on the import of protected species of fauna (under Annex A and B of the EU Wildlife Trade Regulation) from certain countries of origin, for internal and external use. Due to the complexity of EU legislation there is a considerable need of information in the public regarding the provisions on the import of protected animal species such as parrots, chameleons or brown bear hunting trophies. Although import permits are issued on a national basis a large number of decisions taken at EU level must also be taken into account. ZEET offers a direct overview of those protected species that may or may not be imported into the EU member states. ZEET contains 1,157 import decisions for 600 animal species (data as of 25th January 2011), supplemented by export quotas as officially reported by countries of origin for some 666 species/country of origin combinations. The data base of ZEET provides for a synopsis of all individual decisions and annual export quotas currently in force for respective species which are listed in alphabetical order by their scientific name. The German version is available via internet as a PDF-file (www.zeet.de). The ZEET information system targets at animal traders and importers, nature and species conservation authorities, breeders, journalists or media and private individuals interested in nature conservation. The legal relevance of the online information is assured by continuous up-dates by Germany's Scientific Authority.

12. Germany's Scientific Authority for plants co-organized from 29th September – 2nd October 2010 in Limbe, Cameroon together with ITTO a 2nd CITES/ITTO Africa Regional Workshop which major objective was to ensure that international trade in the African CITES listed tree species *Pericopsis elata* and *Prunus africana* is consistent with sustainability. A further objective of the meeting was to assist national CITES authorities in Africa to allow these to meet the scientific, administrative and legal requirements for managing and regulating trade in *P. elata* from Cameroon, Congo, and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Recently the program scope has been expanded to include a project to ensure that management of *P. africana* in Cameroon is consistent with CITES provisions and recommendations. In addition the regional workshop further allowed other countries to review their management of this species in relation to the requirements of CITES. Finally activities were discussed how to generate Non-Detriment Finding (NDF) reports for *Pericopsis elata* for the Congo basin as well as for *Prunus africana* for Cameroon.

13. In June 2009, the FANC, together with the Institute of Wood Technology and Wood Biology at the Johann Heinrich von Thünen Institute Hamburg (vTI) organized and conducted the second international training workshop on "Identification of CITES timber species". The workshop which took place in Hamburg/Germany was attended by 25 participants of 10 countries as well as a representative from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Lectures and practical instructions were given by the international reputable wood anatomist Prof. Dr. G. Koch from the vTI. During the workshop, participants from a wide range of backgrounds, were trained on how to use CD-Rom "**CITESwoodID**" as an aid for the identification of CITES timbers or how to exclude timbers that are not regulated under CITES. In addition several presentations which were given by staff of the University of Hamburg provided the attendants with an overview on different measures how to address illegal logging and associated trade as well as on progress in identifying species and origin of timber by means of DNA analyses and chemical fingerprint methods.

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	<p>If Yes, which agencies are represented and how often does it meet?</p> <p>Species Conservation Advisory Committee for the implementation of CITES</p> <p>A new advisory committee on "Conservation of Species in International Trade" was set up at the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (FANC) in May 1995 (Federal Gazette No. 94, amended on 29th March 1999, Federal Gazette No. 67). Its task is to advise the FANC on the implementation of species conservation provisions, and also to advise the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety <BMU> on the development of species conservation legislation relating to imports and exports. The advisory committee is composed of a total of 14 representatives drawn from the scientific community, nature conservation organisations and representatives from the industry, trade or consumer associations. The committee's day-to-day business and its working groups are managed by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation. The working period for the committee is limited to four years and its 3rd working period ended in 2007. Since that time the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety did not request for a reinstallation of the Species Conservation Advisory Committee for a 4th working period.</p>																									
3	<p>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):</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="248 925 1434 1088"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Daily</th> <th>Weekly</th> <th>Monthly</th> <th>Annually</th> <th>None</th> <th>No information</th> <th>Other (specify)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Meetings</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consultations</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Annually	None	No information	Other (specify)	Meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Consultations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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4	<p>At the national level have there been any efforts to collaborate with:</p> <p>Agencies for development and trade</p> <p>Provincial, state or territorial authorities</p> <p>Local authorities or communities</p> <p>Indigenous peoples</p> <p>Trade or other private sector associations</p> <p>NGOs</p> <p>Other (specify)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Tick if applicable</th> <th>Details if available</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Agencies for development and trade</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Provincial, state or territorial authorities</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local authorities or communities</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indigenous peoples</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trade or other private sector associations</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NGOs</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other (specify)</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Tick if applicable	Details if available	Agencies for development and trade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Provincial, state or territorial authorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Local authorities or communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Indigenous peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>		Trade or other private sector associations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		NGOs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>																									
5	<p>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</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="248 1686 1434 2051"> <tbody> <tr> <td>SA</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Customs</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Police</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other border authorities (specify)</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other government agencies</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Private sector bodies</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NGOs</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other (specify)</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		SA	<input type="checkbox"/>	Customs	<input checked="" 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"/>								
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Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>																									

6	<p>Has your country participated in any regional activities related to CITES? Tick if applicable</p> <p>Workshops <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Meetings <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other (specify) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1. The Head of Germany's CITES Management Authority participated actively with a lecture at the 'International Workshop on Red Coral Science, Management and Trade – Lessons learned from the Mediterranean' held from 23rd – 26th October 2009 in Naples, Italy. Following the commitment given at the 14th Conference of the Parties of CITES, the Italian Government had organized this International Workshop on the Mediterranean Red Coral (<i>Corallium rubrum</i>) jointly with the U.S. Government. Aim of this event, which followed that held in Hong Kong from 16th - 20th March 2009, was to define a management strategy for the Mediterranean Red Coral analyzing the various problems of conservation and the most suitable methods of sustainable harvest (http://coris.noaa.gov/activities/lessons_mediterranean).</p>
7	<p>Has your country encouraged any non-Party to accede to the Convention? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>
8	<p>If Yes, which one(s) and in what way?</p> <p>During the reporting period delegations from the Committee of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Tajikistan which has been notified as the competent authority to issue comparable CITES documentation visited twice on 9th July 2009 and on 26th November 2010 Germany's CITES Management Authority at the FANC. Delegates were informed on the basic requirements to implement CITES and on the CITES legal implementation framework for the Member States of the European Union. In addition advantages of accession to CITES were discussed in particular with regard to international trade in high prized hunting trophies derived from CITES protected ungulates such as Argali (<i>Ovis ammon</i>), Urial (<i>Ovis vignei</i>), Markhor (<i>Capra falconeri</i>) originating from Tajikistan.</p>
9	<p>Has your country provided technical or financial assistance to another country in relation to CITES? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>
10	<p>If Yes, which country (-ies) and what kind of assistance was provided?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">See answers given under question D 6 (4)</p>
11	<p>Has your country provided any data for inclusion in the CITES Identification Manual? Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>
12	<p>If Yes, please give a brief description.</p>
13	<p>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 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>
14	<p>If Yes, please give a brief description.</p>
15	<p>Please provide details of any additional measures taken:</p>

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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Purchase of new technical equipment for monitoring and enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Computerisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In particular for both Scientific Authorities hiring of more staff and the increase in financial resources remains an issue. These two constraints have impeded the performance of both authorities in the past few years.				
2	Has your country encountered any difficulties in implementing specific Resolutions or Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties?	Yes		<input type="checkbox"/>
		No		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No information		<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		<input type="checkbox"/>
		No		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No information		<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		<input type="checkbox"/>
		No		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No information		<input type="checkbox"/>
7	If Yes, please give a brief description.			
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 see ATTACHMENT 1	Enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
C1	Inspections of traders, producers, markets see ATTACHMENT 2	Enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
C3	Details of violations and administrative measures imposed see ATTACHMENT 3	Enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
C5	Details of specimens seized, confiscated or forfeited see ATTACHMENT 4	Enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
C7	Details of violations and results of prosecutions see ATTACHMENT 5	Enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
C9	Details of violations and results of court actions see ATTACHMENT 6	Enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
D5 (3)	CITES documents issued see ATTACHMENT 7	Enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
D5 (10)	Charges for the issuance of CITES documents see ATTACHMENT 8	Enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input 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, see ATTACHMENT 9	Enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments on the reporting format

In principle the biennial report format as adopted at CITES CoP 13 has proven to be adequate and relatively easy to complete. Amendments, if necessary, shall be considered restrictively on a case by case basis and only in the scope of new decisions or resolutions adopted at a Conference of the Parties.

However the information value in relation to questions D1-5&6 and D2-5&6 referring to staff numbers and time spent on work in CITES Management Authorities and Scientific Authorities remains highly questionable as there are instances where such staff is not only working on CITES matters but likely also on other conservation or non-conservation issues. Hence it is extremely difficult and time consuming to evaluate precisely the time and work input on CITES issues only.

ATTACHMENT 1

(referring to question B 4)

Full text of CITES relevant legislation

(only available in printed version)

ATTACHMENT 2

(Referring to question C 1)

***Details on inspections of traders,
producers and markets carried out
by Germany's 'Länder' Authorities
and other authorities
in 2009 – 2010***

Number of controls carried out in 2009 and 2010

Federal States	2009			2010		
	1)	2)	Σ	1)	2)	Σ
Baden-Württemberg	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)
Bavaria	491	203	694	3)	3)	3)
Berlin	923	56	979	984	53	1,037
Brandenburg	32	17	49	3)	3)	3)
Bremen	65	21	86	3)	3)	3)
Hamburg	43	11	54	3)	3)	3)
Hesse	403	50	453	391	30	421
Mecklenburg- Western Pomerania	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)
Lower Saxony	395	112	507	384	97	481
North-Rhine/ Westphalia	843	230	1,073	813	246	1,059
Rhineland-Palatinate	351	111	462	3)	3)	3)
Saarland	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)
Saxony	305	37	342	3)	3)	3)
Saxony-Anhalt	233	62	295	270	45	315
Schleswig-Holstein	64	21	85	3)	3)	3)
Thuringia	470	48	518	494	50	544

- 1) Regular controls
 2) Controls based on tip-offs
 3) No data

In addition to the controls conducted by the Federal States the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (FANC) had also undertaken on its own initiative and in its capacity as the CITES Management Authority a few exemplary inspections both at traders premises and at private holders facilities during the reporting period as follows:

- In 2009 a non commercial private breeder who has become part of an international breeding project for *Pyxis planicauda* (App. I) has been inspected by the FANC. Because of the source code F of the specimen to be imported the import permit to this holder had been issued under the condition that every year a status report has to be submitted to FANC to provide research data and information on the welfare of the animals. The situation on the premises of the keeper was very well and the discussion about the project showed an

extremely professional approach and resilient knowledge on keeping tortoises. As result of this expertise in 2010 two new holders in Germany were included in this project under the mentoring of the first keeper.

- In 2010 a special focus of controls was given to caviar (re-)packing plants. Every year it is foreseen that registered plants be at least one time controlled by the local responsible authority and that the results are submitted to the FANC which registers the operations with the CITES Secretariat. Three registered plants in Hamburg and Fulda were inspected by FANC personal in collaboration with the local authority. Main objective of the controls were the bookkeeping, the labelling and the lot-numbering of each caviar charge produced or repacked in the plant. No significant shortcomings were identified during the visits.

- In July 2010 one non commercial hobby breeder of wild cats from different protected species was visited by FANC together with the representative of the local CITES authority after having been invited by the owner of the facility. The breeders aim was concentrated on better collaboration with the authorities and to find out any possibilities to import wild and F sourced specimen of Appendix I and II species for breeding purposes to keep a reserve breeding stock of specimen outside its natural habitat to protect the species. It could be concluded that the holding conditions and the care of the specimen already held in this facility was exceptional well but it had to be admitted that outside already existing EEP Programs run by the EASA there was no possibility seen to establish viable breeding populations through additional imports of new specimen for this breeder.

ATTACHMENT 3

(Referring to question C 3)

***Administrative and criminal offence proceedings
sanctioned by Germany's 'Länder' Authorities
in 2009 – 2010***

Number of administrative offence proceedings and criminal offence

Proceedings sanctioned by 'Länder' Authorities in Germany in 2009/2010

Concluded administrative proceedings				Concluded criminal proceedings		
Federal States	Year	Number	Total fines	Number	Discontinued	Total fines
Baden-Württemberg	2009	1)	1)	1)	1)	1)
	2010	1)	1)	1)	1)	1)
Bavaria	2009	21	855 €	2	1	3,600 €
	2010	1)	1)	1)	1)	1)
Berlin	2009	39	1,275 €	3	2	12,600 €
	2010	43	1,420 €	0	0	0 €
Brandenburg	2009	4	230 €	13	13	750 €
	2010	1)	1)	1)	1)	1)
Bremen	2009	0	0 €	0	0	0 €
	2010	1)	1)	1)	1)	1)
Hamburg	2009	5	1,380 €	0	0	0 €
	2010	1)	1)	1)	1)	1)
Hesse	2009	15	872 €	2	0	11,000 € ²⁾
	2010	14	1,100 €	4	2	1,000 €
Mecklenburg- Western Pomerania	2009	1)	1)	1)	1)	1)
	2010	1)	1)	1)	1)	1)
Lower Saxony	2009	4	4,180 €	4	2	900 €
	2010	3	1,750 €	7	6	500 €
North-Rhine/ Westphalia	2009	69	6,349 €	8	4	6,500 €
	2010	21	1,931 €	5	3	13,100 € ³⁾
Rhineland-Palatinate	2009	13	1,450 €	0	0	0 €
	2010	1)	1)	1)	1)	1)
Saarland	2009	1)	1)	1)	1)	1)
	2010	1)	1)	1)	1)	1)
Saxony	2009	4	608 €	0	0	0 €
	2010	1)	1)	1)	1)	1)
Saxony-Anhalt	2009	7	874 €	2	2	900 €
	2010	5	525 €	5	3	1,700 €
Schleswig-Holstein	2009	0	0 €	0	0	0 €
	2010	1)	1)	1)	1)	1)
Thuringia	2009	10	1,500 €	0	0	0 €
	2010	5	479 €	2	2	800 €

1) - no data

2) - two procedures, in each case sentenced additional to two years imprisonment on probation

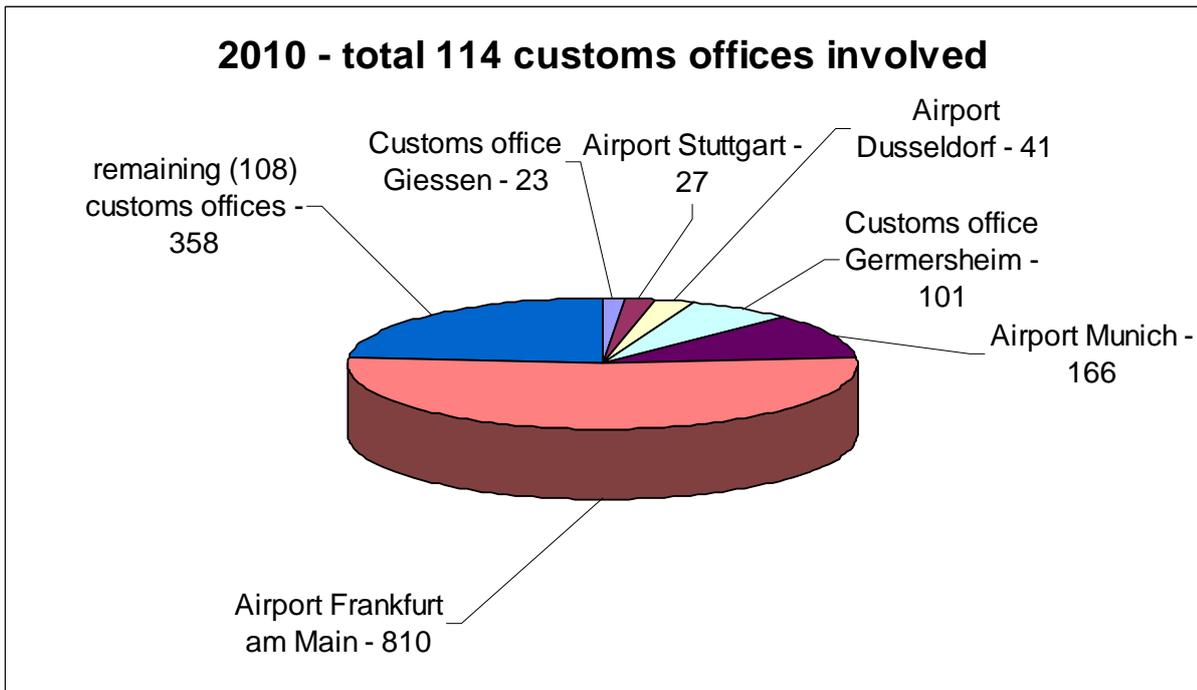
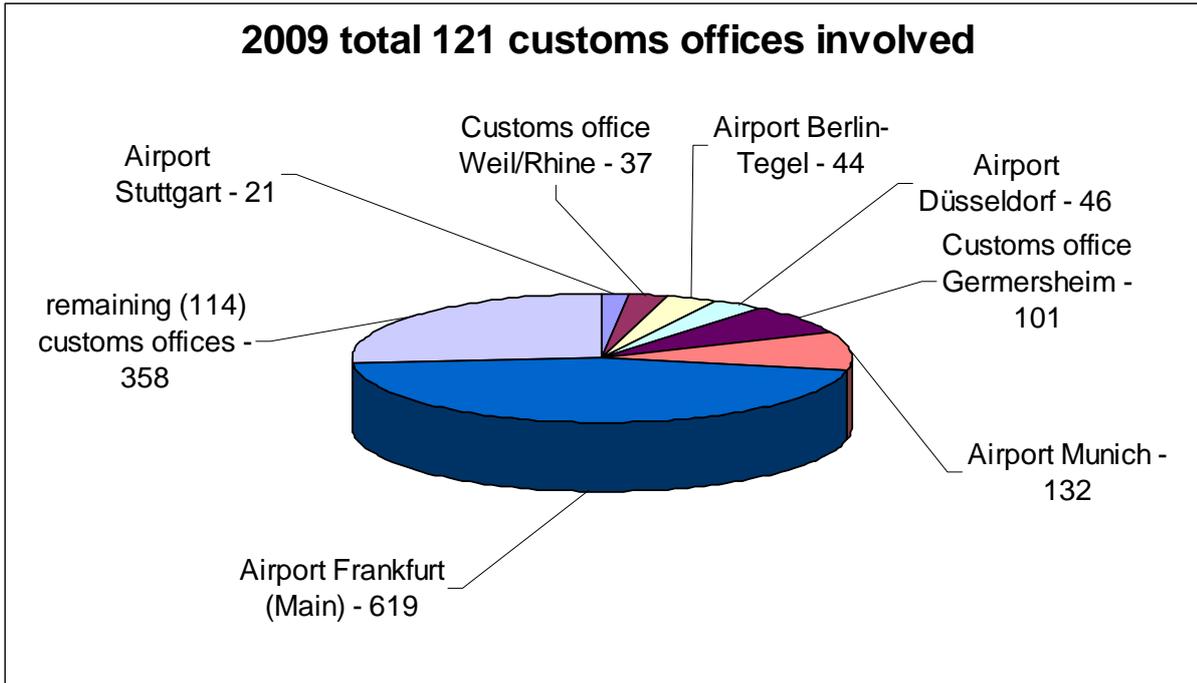
3) - in two cases sentenced to two years imprisonment on probation, in one case additional 3 years employment ban (trading with tortoises)

ATTACHMENT 4

(Referring to question C 5)

***Details of specimens seized,
confiscated or forfeited
in 2009 – 2010***

Attachment 4.1 Number of confiscations at major German ports of entry in 2009/2010



Status : 12.04.2010

Code	Description	Seizure				Cancelled				Confiscation			
		Procedure	no.	kg	1	Procedure	no.	kg	1	Procedure	no.	kg	1
LIA	Live animals	67	2.238	156,00		18	1.911	156,00		39	188		
EGL	Eggs (live)	1	5							1	5		
LIP	Live plants	214	5.129			52	1.960			150	3.137		
TUS	Tusks	4	8			1	1						
IVC	Ivory-carving	42	640			1	19			24	112		
IVK	Ivory-keyboard	4	5			4	5						
TRO, FOO, SKU, TEE, CLA, TAI	Trophies and parts of trophies	56	186			16	68			18	35		
BON, BOC	Bones, Bones-carving	6	27			2	20			1	1		
FEA	Feathers	9	112							6	106		
BOD	Stuffed specimens	89	736	5,20		3	2	5,20		55	401		
CAP	carapaces	5	10							4	7		
COR, COM	Corals,also manufactured	234	6.369	1.574,59		8	4.691	1.140,00		184	1.460	57,00	
SHE	Shells	38	219	125,00						29	178		
HAI	Hairs	13	278			6	107			2	4		
LPL,LPS	Leather products (small/large)	243	520			45	112			135	233		
SKI, SKP	Skins, skin pieces	47	125			17	28			15	29		
GAR	Garments	25	51			11	30			5	9		
CAV	Caviar	38		17,58		4		3,14		26		11,10	
MED, SPE, EXT, OIL,GAL	Medicine; blood tissues, extracts, oil, gall	179	168.920	438,45	105,69	5	3.794	161,81		91	32.920	204,52	1,69
ROO, DPL, COS, POW, WAX	Roots, dried plants, cosmetics, powder, wax	47	85.344	1536,45	8,34	12	34.099	1457,00	1,07	20	336	22,44	7,27
TIM	Cacti-rainsticks	3	3							1	1		
Total	Specimens	1.364	270.925	3853,27	114,03	205	46.847	2923,15	1,07	806	39.162	295,06	8,96

Notes on the confiscations in 2009:

Following taxa (data not complete) and specimens were confiscated. Information on seizures which were cancelled is indicated in italic letters.

Notes on the confiscations in 2009:

Following taxa (data not complete) and specimens were confiscated. Information on seizures which were cancelled is indicated in italic letters.

LIA	Psittaciformes spp. (4, 6), Paleosuchus palpebrosus (5), Chamaleo spp. (2), Testudinidae spp. (24, 601), Trachemys scripta elegans (30), Chrysemys picta (15), Brachypelma spp. (44), Scleropagus formosus (2), Hirudo medicinalis (5, 150kg); Chalcides ocellatus (50, Habitats directive) cancelled : <i>Dendrobates</i> spp. (53), <i>Uromastix dispar</i> . (200), <i>Iguana iguana</i> (473), <i>Troides</i> spp. (572), <i>Acipenser oxyrinchus</i> (6 kg larvae, app. 1-2cm length);
EGL	Cheloniidae spp. (5)
LIP	Cactaceae spp. (507), Orchidaceae spp. (1.075), Euphorbia spp. (1.505), Nepenthes spp. (10); cancelled : <i>Cactaceae</i> spp.(1), <i>Orchidaceae</i> spp.(1,262), <i>Euphorbia</i> spp. (670);
TUS	<i>Seizure: Loxodonta africana</i> (7, <i>cancelled</i> : 1), <i>Elephantidae</i> spp. (1);
IVC, IVK	<i>Loxodonta africana</i> (102, <i>seized</i> : 595), <i>Elephas maximus</i> (6), <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i> (2, 18), <i>Odobenus rosmarus</i> (1); cancelled : <i>IVK-Elephantidae</i> spp. (5);
TRO/...	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i> (TEE-6), <i>Primates</i> spp. (TRO-1, SKU-4), <i>Ursidae</i> spp. (TRO-1, CLA-10), <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i> (SKU-1, TEE-1), <i>Canis lupus</i> (SKU-1), <i>Felidae</i> spp. (FOO-1, TAI-1), <i>Ovis ammon</i> (SKU-1), <i>Asio otus</i> (TRO-1), <i>Crocodylia</i> spp. (SKU-2), <i>Pristidae</i> spp. (TRO-2); cancelled : <i>Primates</i> spp. (SKU-1), <i>Ursidae</i> spp. (SKU-2), <i>Odobenus rosmarus</i> (TEE-11), <i>Crocodylia</i> spp. (SKU-6; TEE-41); seized : <i>Alopex lagopus</i> (TAI-51), <i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i> (FOO-4).
LPL, LPS	<i>Elephas maximus</i> (LPS-1), <i>Crocodylia</i> spp. (LPL-21, LPS-74; <i>cancelled</i> : LPL-7, LPS-60), <i>Serpentes</i> spp. (LPL-60, 9, LPS-58, 25), <i>Varanus</i> spp. (LPL-5, 4, LPS-11, 2), <i>Tupinambis</i> (LPL-0, 2, LPS-4, 2);
BOD	Cheloniidae spp. (6), Falconiformes spp. (1), <i>Crocodylia</i> spp. (4), <i>Naja</i> spp. (63), <i>Ornithoptera</i> spp. (8, <i>seized</i> : 147), <i>Hippocampus</i> spp.(295, <i>seized</i> : 412), <i>Pandinus imperator</i> (17); cancelled : <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> (5,2 kg smoked eel), seized : <i>Felidae</i> spp. (4).
CAP	Cheloniidae spp. (5), Testudinidae spp. (2);
SKI, SKP	<i>Felidae</i> spp. (SKI-3, SKP-1), <i>Crocodylia</i> spp. (SKI-8), <i>Tupinambis</i> spp. (SKI-5, SKP-1), <i>Serpentes</i> spp. (SKI-1 <i>seized</i> : 47, SKP-4), <i>Varanus</i> spp. (SKI-1),; cancelled : <i>Canidae</i> spp. (SKI-2), <i>Felidae</i> spp. (SKI-2, SKP-2), <i>Ursidae</i> spp. (SKI-4), <i>Equus zebra</i> (SKI-6, <i>seized</i> 12);
SHE	<i>Tridacnidae</i> spp. (145), <i>Strombus gigas</i> (27), <i>Hippopus hippopus</i> (6); <i>Papustyla pulcherrima</i> (1); seized : <i>Haliotis midae</i> (125 kg)
MED, EXT, SPE, OIL	<i>Panthera</i> spp. (MED-40, <i>seized</i> : 1002 pills of <i>P. tigris</i>), <i>Rhinoceros</i> spp. (MED-135), <i>Moschus</i> spp. (MED-249), <i>Hippocampus</i> spp. (MED-39), <i>Saussurea costus</i> (MED-28,240, seized : 57,860), <i>Opuntia</i> spp. (MED-360, EXT-120), <i>Dendrobium</i> spp. (EXT-588), <i>Hoodia</i> spp. (MED-2,464, seized : 95,592); <i>Bulnesia sarmentoi</i> (OIL-190kg), <i>Guaiacum</i> spp. (OIL-10kg); cancelled : <i>Opuntia</i> spp. (EXT-1,200), <i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> (MED-124.8kg).
FEA	Falconiformes spp. (6), Psittaciformes spp. (36), Phasianidae spp. (50), Phoenicopteridae spp. (9);
BON, BOC	<i>Bubalus arnee</i> (1); seized : <i>Cetacea</i> spp.(BOC-4, BON-1), <i>Odobenus rosmarus</i> (BON-21, <i>cancelled</i> : 20);
CAV	<i>Acipenseriformes</i> spp. (11.1 kg, cancelled : 3.1kg);
GAL	<i>Ursus thibetanus</i> (20g, 20 ampuls)
GAR	<i>Canidae</i> spp. (3, 5); <i>Felidae</i> spp.(6, 14), cancelled : <i>Alopex lagopus</i> (27, Habitats directive);
HAI	<i>Loxodonta africana</i> (3) <i>Lama glama</i> (1); seized : <i>Hystrix</i> spp. (190), <i>Mustela</i> spp. (84);
COS, WAX, ROO, POW, DPL	<i>Euphorbia antisiphilitica</i> (COS-3,600 ml, cancelled 32,943 of 84,133 <i>seized</i> specimens (also 1,457kg) with candelilla wax, also as code 'WAX'), <i>Orchidaceae</i> spp. (COS-324ml), <i>Acipenseriformes</i> spp. (COS-119 PC); <i>Panax</i> spp. (ROO: 20.4 kg, <i>seized</i> : 1,157 PC and 32kg), <i>Aloe</i> spp. (POW-2 kg, seized : DPL-24kg); cancelled : 20kg <i>Vanilla</i> -POW).

Attachment 4.3 Information on seizures and confiscations by customs offices in 2010

Code	Description	Procedure	Seizure				Cancelled				Confiscation							
			no.	kg	l	kg	no.	kg	l	kg	no.	kg	l					
BOD	Stuffed specimens		89	10,695														
BON, BOC	Bones, Bones-carving		7	11														
CAP, SCA	carapaces, scales		10	34														
CAR	Tortoiseshell-carving		1	47														
CAV	Caviar		43	87,25														
COR, COM	Coral,also manufactured		280	5,611	547,40													
DER	Derivatives		2	1	9,00													
EGG	Eggs		2	50														
FEA	Feathers		9	204														
FRU, FLO	Fruits, Flowers		2	3	0,70													
GAR	Garments		49	58														
HAI	Hairs		11	76														
IVC	Ivory- carving		37	406														
IWK	Ivory-keyboard		2	51														
IWP	Ivory-pieces		1	1														
LIA	Live animals		62	519	50,00													
LIP	Live plants		315	24,660	125,52													
LPL,LPS	Leather products (small/ large)		300	972														
MEA	Meat		2		0,73													
MED, SPE, EXT, GAL	Medicine, blood tissues, extracts, gall		155	35,038	17,01													
ROO, COS, POW, WAX	Roots, cosmetics, powder, wax		23	3,685	77,40	626,50												
SAW	Sawn wood		1		28700,00													
SEE	Seeds		3	410														
SHE	Shells		50	705	80,00													
SKI, SKP	Skins, skin pieces		65	443														
TIM	Cacti-rainsticks		2	3														
TRO, FOO, SKU, TEE, CLA, TAI, EAR, HOR, SKE	Trophies and parts of trophies		54	251														
TUS	Tusks		5	6														
Total	Specimens		1.582	83,940	29695,01	636,62				226	33,733	28950,08	0,02					
															982	26,053	310,73	130,60

Notes on the confiscations in 2010:

Following taxa (data not complete) and specimens were confiscated. Information on seizures which were cancelled is indicated in italic letters.

LIA	Psittaciformes spp. (16), Testudinidae spp. (105, incl. 35 Trachemys scripta elegans); Varanus spp. (108), Boidae spp. (99); cancelled: <i>Psittaciformes spp. (6), Testudinidae spp. (24); Boidae spp. (20)</i>
LIP, SEE	Cactaceae spp. (23192, incl. 23001 Opuntia ficus indica, + 100 kg), Orchidaceae spp. (1288 + 15 kg), Euphorbia spp. (124), Didieraceae spp. (12), Liliales spp. (33); cancelled: <i>Cactaceae spp.(23017, incl. 23000 Opuntia ficus indica, + 100 kg), Orchidaceae spp.(302), Euphorbia spp. (70), Didieraceae spp. (12), Aloe spp. (24)</i>
TUS	Elephas maximus (1), Loxodonta africana (4, <i>cancelled: 2</i>)
IVC	Elephantidae spp. (88), Loxodonta africana (277), Elephas maximus (35), Odobenus rosmarus (3), Cetacea spp. (3); cancelled: <i>Elephantidae spp. (81)</i>
LPL, LPS	Anguilla anguilla (LPL-1), Arctocephalus pusillus (3), Loxodonta africana (1), Crocodylia spp. (LPL-67, LPS-280; <i>cancelled: LPL-12, LPS-57</i>), Panthera onca (LPS-4), Serpentes spp. (LPL-297, 220, LPS-200, 149) Varanus spp. (LPL-9, LPS-13) Tupinambis (LPL-8, LPS-21)
TRO, TEE, SKU, CLA, FOO	Crocodylia spp. (TEE-129, 6), Odobenus rosmarus (TEE-6, 1), Ursus arctos (TRO-3, 1), Papio ursinus (TRO-1), Leopardus pardalis (SKU-1), Crocodylia spp. (SKU-12, 2), Cheloniidae spp. (SKU-1); Panthera tigris (CLA-2); Ursus americanus (CLA-8)
BOD	Acinonyx jubatus (2), Lynx rufus (1), Hippocampus spp (10556, 45; 30 <i>Hippocampus reidi</i>), Reptilia spp. (24, Naja naja 82), Lepidoptera (7)
CAP, SCA	Chelonidae spp. (CAP-4), Stigmochelys pardalis (CAP-4), Cuora spp. (CAP-1), Testudinidae spp. (CAP-3); Arapaimas gigas (SCA-22)
SKI, SKP	Arctocephalus pusillus (SKI-53, 53), Canis lupus (SKI-7, 2), Equus zebra hartmannae (SKI-19, 11; SKP-9, 9), Lutrinae spp (SKI-2), Lynx rufus (SKI-47), Panthera tigris (SKI-1), Pythonidae (SKI-3, 1; SKP-12, 10), Varanus spp. (SKI-6); Alopex lagopus (SKI-160, 12- Habitats directive)
SHE	Tridacnidae spp. (647, 589), Strombus gigas (50, 6), Haliotis midae (8)
MED, EXT, SPE, OIL	Hoodia spp. (MED-2464; 3,8 kg-3,8 kg), Saussurea costus (MED-28058; 8 kg), Panthera pardus (MED-210), Panthera tigris (MED-404), Rhinocerotidae spp. (MED-60), Ursus americanus (EXT-600 gr), Primates spp. (SPE-165)
EGG	Coturnix coturnix (40, 40), Crocodylia spp. (10)
FEA	Psittaciformes spp. (194, 40)
BON	Cetacea spp.(4), Odobenus rosmarus (1), Loxodonta africana (3), Ursidae (2)
CAV	Acipenseriformes spp. (19 kg, 1,72 kg); Polyodon spathula (68,2 kg, 68,2 kg)
MEA	Crocodylia spp. (733 gr)
GAR	Arctocephalus pusillus (1), Lutra lutra (1), Alopex lagopus (53, 42 – Habitats directive)
HAI	Loxodonta africana (8), Hystrix cristata (67, 4)
DER	Hoodia spp. (9 kg)
COS, ROO	Aloe ferox (COS-505,56 l), Saussurea costus (ROO-60 l), Panax quinquefolius (ROO-20 PC, 6,3 kg, <i>cancelled: 4,7 kg</i>), Rauvolfia serpentina (ROO- 70 kg, 70 kg)
SAW, TIM	Dipteryx spp (SAW 28.700 kg, 28.700 kg), Swietenia macrophylla (TIM-2)

Attachment 4.4 Seizures and confiscations by 'Länder' Authorities in Germany in 2009/2010

Number of specimens seized and confiscated by Federal Authorities in 2009 and 2010													
Federal States	Year	Living animals				Living plants				Dead specimens, parts and derivatives			
		Annex A		Annex B		Annex A		Annex B		Annex A		Annex B	
		1)	2)	1)	2)	1)	2)	1)	2)	1)	2)	1)	2)
Baden-Württemberg	2009	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)
	2010	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)
Bavaria	2009	39	52	33	54	0	0	0	0	44	0	33	1
	2010	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)
Berlin	2009	23	22	44	153	0	0	0	0	31	2	475	106
	2010	16	24	69	175	0	0	0	0	122	104	132	104
Brandenburg	2009	11	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	93	53	1	7
	2010	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)
Bremen	2009	1	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2010	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)
Hamburg	2009	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	diverse	diverse	0	0
	2010	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)
Hesse	2009	60	100	27	53	0	0	0	0	11	96	175 ⁴⁾	57 ⁴⁾
	2010	16	37	26	36	0	0	0	0	5	8	5	20
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	2009	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)
	2010	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)
Lower Saxony	2009	23	5	70	19	0	0	0	0	3	0	2 ⁵⁾	0 ⁶⁾
	2010	4	1	182	14	0	0	0	0	28	36	6	546 ⁷⁾
North-Rhine/Westphalia	2009	96	115	91	53	0	0	0	0	30	7	20	21
	2010	94	105	144	205	0	0	0	0	84	36	554	201
Rhineland-Palatinate	2009	72	9	7	4	0	0	0	0	50kg	0	unknown	0
	2010	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)
Saarland	2009	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)
	2010	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)
Saxony	2009	46	19	30	16	0	0	0	0	13	2	3	0
	2010	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)
Saxony-Anhalt	2009	11	11	14	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2010	2	1	19	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schleswig-Holstein	2009	0	19	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2010	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)
Thuringia	2009	9	5	34	15	0	0	0	0	27	12	5	1
	2010	8	4	29	15	0	0	0	0	15	18	1	10

1) seized specimens,

2) confiscated specimens,

3) no data

4) additional 35,39 kg caviar

5) additional *Gonystylus* spp.: 180 products, 4 millions brushes, 7000m sawn wood, 1636 ledges

6) additional *Gonystylus* spp.: 4 millions brushes, 91 ledges

7) thereof 534 packages capsules with *Hoodia* spp.

ATTACHMENT 5

(Referring to question C 7)

Details of violations and results of prosecutions

Status of confiscations and administrative offence procedures initiated in 2008, 2009 and 2010, mainly resulting from seizures by German customs authorities

Status of procedures (27 th April 2011)	from 2008	from 2009	from 2010
Outstanding procedures	32	49	350
Discontinued by Federal Agency for Nature Conservation	652	951	963
Cautions, in some cases with cautionary fines	147	116	68
Administrative orders imposing a fine	235	204	122
<i>of which: currently being enforced by Federal Agency for Nature Conservation</i>	1	3	3
<i>of which: under appeal</i>	1	8	3
Ongoing investigations into suspected criminal offences	8	15	40
Discontinued by public prosecutors/courts	46	50	32
against payment of a fine (Art. 153a Code of Criminal Procedures)	27	28	12
Orders imposing punishments, sentences	8	12	10
Total procedures	1,128	1,397	1,585

In addition, there are procedures carried out by the German 'Länder' (federal state authorities), see under **Attachment 3 and 4.4**

ATTACHMENT 6

(Referring to question C 9)

Details on violations and court actions

Details on violations and court actions

1. Violations in detail

Following significant infringements and legal measures including seizures, cautions, administrative fines and penal offences were noted within the reporting period:

Elephant Ivory:

Several seizures of elephant ivory have been conducted by the German authorities. Around 50 % of the seized shipments had been sent from Western and Central African countries with China as the country of destination. These shipments contained smaller raw parts of ivory (up to 2 kg per part) as well as many of ivory carvings. Most of the shipments were intercepted in postal or express courier parcels with no sender information on the parcel but only a P.O. Box address. In most of the other cases private persons had been involved who were coming back from trips to Western and Southern African countries and carrying the specimens in their personal luggage. It is worth mentioning that some of the shipments have been detected by dogs which had been specifically trained on the detection of specimens of protected species.

Ramin

Experts in the identification of timber species discovered paint-brushes made from Ramin which had been offered in retail shops. Only after these brushes had been seized the importing company became aware of the requirements of a CITES export document and an EC import permit for the importation of brushes which had been manufactured from Ramin. Hence, the company immediately stopped any further sale from their stocks and applied for import permits regarding a container with Ramin brushes which was already en route from India. The company was very supportive in explaining and uncover the actual facts. The investigations revealed finally that since several years already and until May 2009 the German company had imported Ramin brushes from India without any CITES documents. Brushes were processed in India from timber which had been legally exported from Malaysia and Malaysia had reported on these legal exports of 'timber pieces' since 2005. Hence all the remaining stockpiles (about 4 million brushes) were seized and confiscated.

The company was fined with 305,000 € for unlawfully importing Ramin brushes (negligent infringement) since 2006.

A similar incident happened with another company which was dealing with cosmetic brushes also made of Ramin. Those brushes were processed in Japan, re-exported without any documents to Canada and from there distributed worldwide, amongst others to the EU, again without any documents. Originally that timber was legally exported from Malaysia to Japan. About 6700 brushes could be taken off the German market and were confiscated. The company was fined with 120,000 € for the illegal import of around 500 brushes directly to Germany and the trading of around 95.000 brushes in the years 2006 till 2009.

The administrative fines in both cases were higher than the maximum fine set out by law. This is due to the 'absorption of the economic benefit', gained by infringements, which allows exceeding the maximum fine. The final decisions were accepted by both companies and no further legal action was required.

Sea turtles

The German customs authorities seized and confiscated 5 live eggs from a loggerhead turtle, *Eretmochelys imbricata* illegally imported from the Seychelles. These eggs were immediately put in an incubator and shortly after 5 young turtles hatched. Due to the knowledge and great experience available at the rescue centre all hatchlings survived. In cooperation with the CITES Management Authority of the Seychelles the reintroduction to the wild was organized and finally undertaken in December 2009. The importer was taken to court and fined. Besides this extraordinary case parts and derivatives of sea turtles are still regularly seized. In most cases such items had been imported by tourists coming back from Southeast Asia or items made of tortoise shell had been shipped in postal packages.

Tortoises

As a result of an extensive focused review of the book-keeping data held by regional CITES Management Authorities several investigations regarding the trade in rare tortoise species were undertaken in 2010. As a result in autumn 2010 several private households were searched by the German authorities. In a first step these investigations led to the seizure of 98 specimens of rare tortoises such as *Astrochelys yniphora* (5 specimens), *Astrochelys radiata*, *Malacochersus tornieri*, *Pyxis arachnoides* and *Testudo kleinmanni*. During the ongoing investigation several more specimens (e. g. 25 *Testudo kleinmanni*) could be seized. The investigations are still ongoing.

Furthermore 7 live specimens of *Testudo hermanni* had been seized by the German authorities when they checked a private person travelling from Bosnia Herzegovina to Germany. Inside of the car these tortoise which had been wrapped with adhesive tape were hidden in cooling bags. The importer was fined with 4500 €

Another tortoise keeper and breeder had been sentenced to 2 year imprisonment on probation because of the illegal trade in specimens of highly protected tortoises such as *Testudo hermanni*. In addition 39 live specimens of *Testudo hermanni* could be seized and confiscated.

Another German person who had also been dealing with reptiles was deeply involved in the illegal collection and selling of European reptiles and amphibians. After a long lasting investigation this person was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment on probation and a fine of 9000 €. In addition the court sentenced him with a three years ban of dealing with protected animals.

Monitor lizards

In a case which involved two specimens of live Spencer's Monitor *Varanus spenceri* the keeper of the specimens had registered the specimens at his local CITES authority as captive bred specimens. However, because of the rarity of the species in trade (i. e. no trade available at UNEP-WCMC), the local authority instituted a procedure. Thorough investigations revealed that the documents presented as prove of a legal breeding stock were falsified. Hence, all specimens were immediately seized and confiscated.

Birds of prey

After a long lasting investigation a German trader in birds of prey had been sentenced to 28 months imprisonment. The investigations had been started in 2005. Nearly 150 certificates which had been issued by the local authority and based on wrong information were finally withdrawn and declared as being void. Furthermore, the responsible officer at the local authority in charge of issuing such documents had been sentenced to 22 months imprisonment on probation. This case turned out to be closely linked to investigations undertaken in other EU Member States.

Skins

Regularly skins of CITES protected animals and products made thereof are seized and confiscated at German border points. These seizures affect specimens which are either destined for Europe or in transit to other Non-EU-countries such as Russia and China. The skins which are mostly involved originated frequently from spotted cats such as *Panthera onca*, *Panthera pardus*, *Panthera tigris* or *Acinonyx jubatus* but also from wolves (*Canis lupus*). In addition quite regularly skins and products made from strictly protected reptiles such as *Varanus bengalensis* or *Crocodylus siamensis* and others had been seized by German customs authorities.

Rhino horn

One horn (5.4 kg) from a white rhinoceros *Ceratotherium simum* was seized at a German airport. The horn had been transported in crew luggage. The country of destination for the horn had been China.

Traditional Medicine

Several shipments of traditional medicine such as pills, plasters or capsules were seized, mostly containing protected plants but also parts from tigers, musk deer or rhinoceroses. Most of the shipments were sent by mail or via fast parcel services.

- **Examples of fines imposed in other sectors:**

- Import of one skull of *Panthera pardus*, mounted on a wooden plate 900,- €
- Import of two live *Testudo graeca* 1,500,- €
- Import of 1 carved ivory tusk 5,000,- €
- Import of 200 kg of seeds from *Araucaria araucana*, sentenced in 2009: 15,000,- and 10,000,- €
- Import of 22 live *Python regius* from USA 1,200,- €
- Import of 44 live bird spiders (*Brachypelma* spp.) from Switzerland 1,000,- €
- Handbag made of *Crocodylus acutus* 1,500,- €
- Import of 5 live eggs and 5 dead baby tortoises of *Cheloniidae* spp. 5,000,- €
- Import of a skin of *Lynx lynx* mainly because of tax offence: 2,500,- €

- Import of the saw of *Pristidae* spp. 1,500,- €
- Trading with reptile handbags 6 months on probation and 6,000,- €
- Trading with powder of *Hoodia gordonii* amounting to 25,550 € 4,000,- €
- Trading with 14 handbags and 1 carapace (reptiles App. A),
and furniture made of Rio-Palisander 3,200.- €

2. Administrative offence procedures

In addition to charges filed by public prosecutors and courts, the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) is the responsible authority to initiate administrative offence procedures. Fines of up to € 50,000.- may be imposed. The annual revenues from such fines of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation amount to between 50,000 € and 100,000 €

The examples listed below include fines of 1,000 € and more which were imposed within the reporting period for following illegal shipments, partly after they had been returned by public prosecutor to the BfN for an administrative offence procedure:

- Import and trading of around 12 million paint brushes made of Ramin 305,000,- €
- Trading of 95.000 and direct import of 500 cosmetic brushes made of Ramin 120,000,- €
- Import of caviar up to 2,000,- €
- Import of *Testudo graeca* up to 2,000,- €
- Import of 2 skins of *Lynx lynx* 2,000,- €
- Import of a wolf skin (*Canis lupus*) 1,000.- €
- Import of 6kg of *Alauda arvensis* for consumption,
protected under the EU Birds Directive, shipped from Romania via Munich (DE) to Italy: 1,500,- €

ATTACHMENT 7

(Referring to question D 5 (3))

***Number and type of CITES documents issued
by the
Federal Agency for Nature Conservation
in 2009-2010***

**Breakdown of import and export documents and certificates issued by
the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation pursuant to
Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 from 1st January 2009 to 31st December 2010**

	2009	2010
Import permits	7,336	7,331
of which for Annex A species	655	495
of which for Annex B species	6,681	6,836
Export permits	1,855	1,860
Re-export certificates*	13,213	12,420
Combined permits**	255	173
Other import documents***	759	759
Permits granting exemptions under the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive	30	58
Total documents	23,448	22,601

* Including documents under the simplified procedure according to Art. 19 Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006

** Sample collection certificates, certificates of ownership, travelling exhibition certificates

*** Import notifications for specimens listed in Annexes C and D as well as import clearances under concessionary conditions for personal effects in accordance with Art. 57(3) Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006

ATTACHMENT 8

(Referring to question D 5 (10))

Charges for the issuance of CITES documents

Living specimens	Fee
Import permit	41.- €
Export permit	21.- €
Re-export certificate	25.- €
Personal ownership certificate	30.- €
Travelling exhibition certificate	50,-€
Dead specimens, parts and derivatives	
Import permit	16.- €
Export permit	12.- €
Re-export certificate	12.- €
Travelling exhibition certificate	50,-€
Sample collection certificate accompanied by ATA carnet	20.- €
General	
Licensing and registration of (re-)packaging caviar plants	500,-€
Negative certificate ('To Whom It May Concern')	13.- €
Blank forms for registered propagation units	6.- €

Attachment of an annex expanding the permit results in a surcharge of half the fee shown in the table of fees for the relevant permit or certificate.

In exceptional cases, an exemption from fees may be granted for the import, export or re-export of specimens for the purpose of scientific research and teaching, particularly where this contributes to conservation of the species in question, and in the case of applications pertaining to specimens which are imported or exported for the purpose of scientific breeding programmes aimed at species conservation. As a general principle, there is no special form for applications for exemption from fees. The applicant must submit evidence of compliance with the requirements for fee exemption, e.g. in the form of a certificate from a recognised scientific institution indicating that the specimens will be used for the aforementioned purposes. Furthermore, fee reductions will be granted if the fee payable exceeds the value of the goods by more than 30 percent. The minimum fee is € 5.-. No fee is charged for exports of artificially propagated plant specimens up to a commercial value of € 50.-.

The Ordinance on Fees does not apply to EC certificates pursuant to Art 10 of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97. Those certificates are issued by the *Länder* authorities. The fees payable in such cases are regulated by the relevant *Länder* legislation. They are essentially based on the value of the specimen for which the certificate is to be issued.

ATTACHMENT 9

(Referring to question D 4 (10))

***Nationally produced brochures or leaflets
on CITES
for educational or public awareness purposes***

Nationally produced brochures or leaflets on CITES

During the reporting period several new leaflets about CITES and general species conservation were produced by Germany's Management Authority of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (FANC).

In order to promote the objectives of the Convention among tourists the FANC undertook in 2009 a common venture with one of the leading tour operators in Germany, the TUI company. The promotion of CITES was among others undertaken through a very wide distribution of various leaflets produced in different languages (see **Attachment 9.1**) and advertisements of CITES in the tour operators catalogues.

For future awareness raising activities about CITES at public events such as expositions in schools, zoological and botanical gardens or trade fairs the FANC had commissioned a series of new exposition boards (see **Attachment 9.2**). The 13 new boards addressing CITES trade commodities such as ivory, reptile leather, invertebrates, furs, succulents and orchids, caviar or traditional Chinese medicine were first shown to the public in early 2009.

Attachment 9.1 One of the several FANC/TUI leaflets issued during the reporting period 'TUI's little guide to preserving species' (in German: ,Der kleine TUI Artenschützer')



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We are grateful to the Education and Science Centre of the Bundesforstverwaltung in Münster and Kurumathi Biostation (Rasdhoo Atoll, Maldives) for providing some of the illustrations.



TUI's Little Guide to Preserving Species
Fair Souvenirs and Biodiversity



Buying ill-considered souvenirs or removing specimens from the wild poses a threat to natural diversity. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) protects rare species by restricting and prohibiting imports and exports of live animals and plants and any products derived from them. In Europe, violations incur a big fine and in some cases prison.



National CITES authorities:

Austria: www.cites.at
Canada: www.cites.ca
China: www.cites.gov.cn
Denmark: www.cites.dk
Finland: www.environment.fi/cites
France: www.ecologie.gouv.fr
Germany: www.bfn.de
Great Britain: www.defra.gov.uk/animalhealth/cites
Netherlands: www.science.naturalis.nl/cites
Poland: www.mos.gov.pl/cites-ma
Sweden: www.jordbruksverket.se
Switzerland: www.cites.ch





www.cites.org
www.bfn.de
www.tui-sustainability.com

TUI TIP Our Souvenir Guide offers you tips for sustainable holiday memories. You can do more to contribute to the protection of nature and species in your holiday destination: Give priority to sustainable excursions and look out for environment-friendly accommodation in our TUI brochures.

TUI is a founding member of the Business and Biodiversity Initiative of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment



For more information, please go to:
www.business-and-biodiversity.org



Mit dem Kauf fairer Souvenirs leisten Sie einen Beitrag zum Natur- und Artenschutz in Ihrem Urlaubsland. Gleichzeitig unterstützen Sie das lokale Handwerk und tragen zur nachhaltigen Entwicklung der Region bei!





Der kleine TUI Artenschützer
Faire Souvenirs und Artenschutz



Lieber TUI Gast!

Sie verbringen die schönste Zeit des Jahres in einem Urlaubsgebiet mit außergewöhnlicher Artenvielfalt. Werden Sie ein TUI Artenschützer und helfen Sie mit, dieses Urlaubsparadies zu erhalten. Anbei erhalten Sie Tipps, welche Souvenirs Sie bedenkenlos kaufen können.





www.cites.org
www.bfn.de
www.artenschutz-online.de

Unbedachter Souvenirkauf oder die Entnahme aus der Natur gefährdet den Artenreichtum unserer Natur. Das Washingtoner Artenschutzabkommen (CITES) schützt vom Aussterben bedrohte Tier- und Pflanzenarten, indem es die Ein- und Ausfuhr von Tieren und Pflanzen sowie von Produkten aus diesen stark einschränkt oder sogar ganz verbietet. Ein Verstoß wird in Europa (durch den Zoll) mit einem Bußgeld von bis zu 50 000 Euro oder in schweren Fällen mit Freiheitsstrafe verfolgt.





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Wir bedanken uns beim Biologischen Staatsschäfermuseum der Bundesforstverwaltung in Münster und der Curatorial Biostation Rasdhoo Atoll, Maldiven für die Herstellung einiger Abbildungen.



Viele Tier- und Pflanzenarten sind durch die Zerstörung der Lebensräume und den internationalen Handel gefährdet. Deshalb wurde 1973 das „Washingtoner Artenschutzübereinkommen“ (kurz CITES) geschlossen.

**ARTENSCHUTZ GEHT JEDEN AN
VIELE TIERE UND PFLANZEN
SIND GESCHÜTZT**

Es schützt derzeit etwa 7.000 Tier- und 28.000 Pflanzenarten. Geschützt werden nicht nur lebende Tiere oder Pflanzen, sondern auch für alle Produkte, die aus ihnen hergestellt werden.

Die Europäische Union hat CITES durch zwei Verordnungen in EU-Recht umgesetzt. Diese Bestimmungen gehen erheblich weiter als die Bestimmungen von CITES und regeln neben der Ein- und Ausfuhr auch den Handel innerhalb der EU.

**ARTENSCHUTZ GEHT
JEDEN AN**



www.cites.bfn.de

**Convention on International Trade in
Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora**

**Biennial Report
of the
Federal Republic of Germany**

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.

EU – Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 Biennial Report Format PART 2 ,Supplementary Questions’

The numbering of this section reflects that in Part 1, with the addition of (b) to distinguish the two. New questions that do not correspond to questions in 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 B (2) and B (4), 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 ¹ ?						
	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Taking	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Possession	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Transport	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (specify)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Additional comments	see answers to question B.2 and B.5 of Part 1 as well as Attachment 10					
8b	Has there been any review of legislation on the following subjects in relation to implementation of <i>Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97</i> ?						
		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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Marking specimens to facilitate identification (in accordance with Article 19, paragraph 1 (iii)).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Please provide details if available: revised version of the Federal Nature Conservation Act see Attachment 1						
9b	Please provide the following details about Regulations-related violations:						
	i) Maximum penalties that may be imposed;						
	ii) Or any other additional measures taken in relation to implementation of the Regulation not reported on in question B (9): see Attachment 10						

¹ 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.

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"/>
9b	Please provide the following details about Regulations-related violations: i) Maximum sanctions which have been imposed over this reporting period; ii) The outcomes of any prosecutions; see Attachment 6 .	
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:	
18 new	Have specimens been marked to establish whether they were born and bred in captivity? (In accordance with <i>Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006</i> , Article 66)	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments: see national marking provisions under Attachment 10 .	
19 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: The German Scientific Authority evaluated the conditions of Art. 4(1) c) whenever a respective import application had been submitted.	
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 <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>

Comments:

Germany had taken note of the EU Enforcement Action Plan, published in the official journal of the EU No. L 159/07 (Document 2007/425/EC) and started after the 14th CoP to CITES to nationally implement the recommendations contained in the action plan.

However since September 2007 the CITES Management Authority of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (FANC) had started on a national level with several national enforcement initiatives in line with the action planning provisions embedded in CITES Resolution Conf. 11.3 (Rev. CoP 15).

Some of the actions recommended in the above mentioned resolution have already been implemented in Germany such as the rapid exchange of important information by electronic means through an electronic CITES newsletter (6 issues in 2009 and 4 issues in 2010), public awareness campaigns, training of enforcement officers or strong new working relations among German officials in the different authorities and enforcement agencies. The working relations are backed up either by formalized but also not formalized agreements and strong government support.

In addition to these activities Germany had nationally started a process to implement further actions recommended in the EU Enforcement Action Plan. All relevant enforcement and management authorities involved in the implementation of CITES in Germany have been invited to collaborate on the creation and implementation of a national action plan. To meet these objectives in 2007 an Interagency National Action Plan Working Group (IANAP-WG) was established at the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation. The IANAP-WG includes representatives from German customs services, the police, national and local CITES Management Authorities and other enforcement bodies. The main objectives and targets of this new working group are:

- to improve overall inter-agency cooperation;
- to collect and distribute relevant information;
- to identify enforcement priorities;
- to coordinate public relation activities; and
- to control and coordinate adequate training activities.

Germany is a federal state consisting of 16 so called 'Länder'. 'Länder' authorities have powers for issuing intra-Community certificates, to carry out investigations and for controlling trade within the Community. An important body to coordinate activities and to ensure the uniform application of regulations within Germany is the Standing Committee on 'Species and Biotope Conservation' of the "Bund/Länder" Association for Nature Conservation" (BLANA). In order to implement the EU Enforcement Action Plan a subcommittee 'Improvement of Enforcement' was established. Endorsed by that committee main focus areas in enforcement were in 2009 and 2010 tropical timber, rare species of tortoises and certain birds of prey (see details, already reported under C 17 of part I).

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"/>
<p>Comments:</p> <p>A list of experts for species identification is published in the Federal Gazette. A revised list of experts had been published in the Federal Gazette (No. 105: 2458-2469) on 21. July 2009. In addition, lists of laboratories undertaking DNA analysis or other forensic analyses (i.e. isotope-analysis) are available at the CITES Management Authority of the FANC.</p>			

22 new	<p>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.)</p> <p>Comments: In Germany there are both on the federal and the 'Länder'-level directives which lay down that the market value of the specimens shall be considered when administrative offences are delivered. Furthermore according to Germany's criminal law different criteria have to be considered, inter alia the severity of the offence which may also allow taking into account the conservation value of the respective species involved. In practice, a conservation value will not be known usually. Especially with regard to non-native species in many instances it seems to be impossible to ascertain the real conservation value. Germany has enacted legislative provisions that require the offender (i.e. importer in case of unlawful importation of protected specimens) and/or the carrier to meet the costs of confiscation, custody and storage.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>
23 new	<p>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.)</p> <p>Comments: - Since a few years regular training of Germany's federal police have been proven to be quite useful. During the reporting period two such seminars were held at the Federal Criminal Police Agency in Wiesbaden from 25th – 28th May 2009 and 30th August – 3rd September 2010 respectively. - During the reporting period 2 seminars for local management and enforcement authorities (15th-17th September 2009 and 17th – 19th November 2010) were held by the CITES Management Authority of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation at the Species Conservation Centre of North-Rhine/Westphalia at Metelen. The objectives of both seminars were mainly to understand the systematic of basic legal provisions of international species conservation legislation, i.e. Reg. (EC) No. 338/97, the EC Birds Directive, the EC Habitats Directive and of Germany's Federal Ordinance on the Conservation of Species. Furthermore the procedure on how to enforce and implement seizures and confiscations was discussed. Finally follow up procedures after confiscations such as hearings, writing of penalty notice, objection and court proceedings were practiced on simulated case studies. - Again as during the previous reporting period a special training focus had been laid on teaching various regional CITES Management and Enforcement Authorities of the 'Länder' in Germany. Altogether 7 such seminars were held in 2009 and 2010, i.e. in Northrhine-Westphalia (2), Rhineland-Palatinate (2), Saxony (2) and one in Bavaria. All of which were focusing on the basic legal provisions of international species conservation legislation, on trends of confiscations and specific responsibilities of Germany's regional CITES Management Authorities. - German customs authorities have conducted several training seminars on legal matters but also on identification issues. Such seminars are regularly held several times during the year (up to 10 seminars on legal matters and up to 8 identification seminars). As in the past both members of Germany's Scientific and Management Authority contributed as lecturers actively to the identification seminars during the reporting period.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>
24 new	<p>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 II g.)</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>

	<p>Comments:</p> <p>The domestic implementing legislation provides the local authorities with the power to carry out regular checks and to visit any facilities used for commercial purposes. These checks are regularly carried out by local authorities, in special cases also supported by police or customs authorities. In addition in 2010 the CITES enforcement agencies put a special focus on the check of reptile breeders specialized in tortoises. The successful special investigation which resulted in the seizure of several extremely rare tortoises (see also Part 1 question D 4(10)) was carried out by local authorities in close cooperation with the German customs authority and the CITES Management Authority of the FANC.</p> <p>Furthermore, an overview about details on inspections by Germany's 'Länder' Authorities has been provided in Attachment 2 referring to question C 1 of Part 1.</p>		
25 new	<p>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 IIIh.)</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
	<p>Comments:</p> <p>The German customs has established a special unit which specifically deals with risk assessments only and which provides the relevant customs offices with substantial information. This unit is closely linked to and co-operating with similar units in other EU-Member States.</p>		
26 new	<p>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 IIIi.)</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
	<p>Comments:</p> <p>The wildlife conservation administrations in at least two Federal States in Germany (<i>Länder</i>) have established facilities for the temporary keeping of confiscated live specimens. Being in charge of the public administration these facilities remain state-subsidised. If required both facilities are also able to quarantine specimens.</p> <p>In addition, some German NGO's have established similar facilities which are also subsidised by those. As above these facilities are readily prepared to take temporarily care for protected wildlife specimens. In addition some of these NGO facilities are even able to quarantine specimens.</p> <p>Furthermore most 'bona fide' Zoological Gardens in Germany will offer their support if live specimens will be seized by government enforcement bodies.</p> <p>The long-term repatriation of confiscated CITES-listed animals will be handled on a case-by-case basis. Such a repatriation case of five live loggerhead turtles to the Seychelles which had hatched from eggs confiscated in transit at Frankfurt-Airport was undertaken in December 2009 with close collaboration with the CITES Authorities of the government of the Seychelles (see also Part 1 question D 4(10)).</p> <p>A number of public facilities like Zoos or botanical gardens are able to keep such specimens. The administrative handling is also regulated. Generally a public contract will be signed between the keeping facility and the responsible government authority which on a case-by-case basis can comprise additional special provisions.</p>		
27 new	<p>Is cooperation taking place with relevant enforcement agencies in other Member States on investigations of offences under Regulation No. (EC) 338/97? (In accordance with <i>Commission Recommendation C (2007) 2551</i>, paragraph IIIe.)</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
	<p>Comments:</p> <p>Such cooperation takes place on a case-by-case basis. Additionally Germany participates actively in meetings of the EU Enforcement Working Group.</p>		
28 new	<p>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.)</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>	

	Comments: Competent contact agencies were notified accordingly to other Member States.
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29 new	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Comments: Liaison is taking place on a case by case basis		
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Comments: Such support is provided on a case-by-case basis but also by organizing and convening specific training seminars or visitor programs for foreign delegations of CITES Parties visiting Germany (see details reported under question D 6(4) of Part 1).		

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"/>	
11 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>	

D2 Scientific Authority (SA)

8b	Have any research activities been undertaken by the SA(s) in relation to none 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	8
	Indicate any difficulties that rendered attendance to the SRG difficult:		

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"/>

D4 Communication, information management and exchange

1b	Is Regulation-related information in your country computerized on? – Annex D listed species – Other matters not reported on in question D4 (1) (please specify)	Tick if applicable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <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)? If yes, please provide details of these Regulation-related matters and the amount of any such fees.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
13 new	Can you indicate the percentage of permits/certificates issued that are returned to the MA after endorsement by customs?	Percentage:100% <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
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. See answer in Part 1 question B 2.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
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. With regard to certain trade in biological samples simplified procedures (Art. 18 ComR 865/2006) have not been used in Germany. However, Art. 19 ComR 865/2006 pre-issued documents have been used as simplified procedures for (re-)exports of snake venom from <i>Daboia russeli</i> (Annex C of CR 337/97, App. III CITES) originated from captive bred specimens mainly from US and Sweden as well as for re-exports of hair brushes made of <i>Mustela sibirica</i> (Annex D of CR 337/97, App. III CITES).	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <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: The application of Art. 60 rests with the 'Länder' authorities. Germany does not use that regulation for allowing certain 'scientific institutions' commercial activities like the exchange or transfer of Annex A specimens. However, it may be used for the (commercial) display of Annex A specimens in zoos. Irrespective of that regulation certain 'scientific institutions' have been registered using labels for the movement between registered institutions in line with Art. 7 (4) CR (EC) No. 338/97, Art. 52 Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006, see following: http://www.cites.org/common/reg/e_si.html	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>

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: During the reporting period the list of German caviar processing and (re-) packaging plants had been revised. See following: http://www.cites.org/common/resources/reg_caviar.pdf	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
19 new	Are phytosanitary certificates used in accordance with Article 17 of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006? If yes, please provide details. Germany's CITES Management Authority has notified to the CITES Secretariat the responsible authorities which are entitled in Germany to issue for artificially propagated plants listed in CITES Appendix II phytosanitary certificates as export permits. The list of these authorities can be accessed under following website: http://www.cites.org/common/directy/e_directy.html	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: There was one case with regard to a retrospective issued export permit (A-304/09) to Switzerland for smoked eels which were acquired as pre-Convention specimens.	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input 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"/>

ATTACHMENT 10

Referring to
PART 2 Supplementary Questions
B 5b & B 9b

- Question B 5b: Has your country adopted any stricter domestic measures, other than those reported under question B (5), specifically for non CITES-listed species?

1. Prohibition of possession and of national marketing

According to Art. 44 para. 2 no. 1 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act it is prohibited to gain possession of, acquire, have possession of or control over, or to handle or process animals or plants of specially protected species (**prohibition of possession**).

The specially protected species are defined in Art.7 para. 2 no. 13 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act:

- Species listed in **Annex A and Annex B to Regulation (EC) No. 338/97** (species in Annex C and Annex D are not specially protected);
- Species listed in **Annex IV to the Habitat Directive (93/43/EEC)** and all European bird species (**Bird Directive, 79/409/EEC**). The individual bird species are listed on the following website:
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/eu_species/index_en.htm.
- Endangered indigenous species, as well as species which may be confused with the protected species, and also species listed in the **Berne Convention (Annex 1 of the Federal Ordinance on Species Conservation)**.

In addition to the ban on possession, there is a national **ban on marketing** of species not specially protected under EC Regulation No. 338/97 in Art. 44 para. 2 no. 2 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act. These regulations transpose the prohibitions existing under Art. 6 par. 1 of the Birds Directive – having regard to the exception for the species listed in Annex III to the Directive – and the prohibitions under Art.12 para. 2 and Art.13 para. 2 of the Habitat Directive. For game species of birds listed in Annex 1 of the Federal Game Conservation Ordinance, reference should be made to Art. 2 of the latter.

Exemptions from the prohibition of possession and national marketing prohibitions apply under Art. 45 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act to animals and plants of specially protected species where these were either legally

- bred within the Community and have not become ownerless;
- obtained from artificial reproduction;
- legally taken from nature.

In addition to these legal exemptions *Länder* authorities (or in certain cases the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation) may grant exemptions when certain conditions are met (Art. 45 paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act), whereby Art. 16 Birds Directive and Art. 9 Habitat Directive have to be taken into account. In line with these conditions *Länder* are empowered to lay down specific exemptions by statutory order.

The prohibitions also apply to skins of certain seal pups according to **Council Directive 83/129/EEC**. Council Directive 83/129/EEC prohibits the import into the Community of certain products (so-called “whitecoats” or “bluebacks”) derived from pups of Harp Seals (*Phoca groenlandica*) and Hooded Seals (*Cystophora cristata*) for commercial purposes since 1st October 1983. The prohibition on possession and national marketing prohibition also covers skins of such pups and products thereof (Art. 44 para. 3 no. 1 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act). Exemptions apply only to specimens obtained during the course of traditional hunting by Inuits.

2. Reporting and book-keeping obligations

As a general rule, those who acquire, handle, process or circulate animals or plants of specially protected species for commercial purposes, i.e. with the aim of financial gain, are required to keep records of their actions (Art. 6 of the Federal Ordinance on Species Conservation). In individual cases, exemptions may be granted by the competent authority provided adequate monitoring is ensured by other means.

Anyone who keeps vertebrates of specially protected species is required to notify those to the competent ‘*Länder*’ Authority. This does not include species listed in Annex 5 to the Federal Ordinance on Species Conservation, which are usually only found in trade as specimens bred in

captivity. With regard to the birds of prey listed in Annex 4 to the Federal Game Protection Ordinance, reference is made to the latter.

3. Keeping animals

- Birds of prey

There is a general ban on keeping indigenous birds of prey of species which are listed in Annex 4 to the Federal Game Conservation Ordinance (Art. 3 BWildSchV). A privileged position is accorded to traditional falconry with goshawk, golden eagle and peregrine falcon. Holders of a falconry licence may keep up to two specimens of these species. Anyone wishing to keep more than two specimens of these species or any specimens of other species (e.g. fish eagle, sea eagle, black kite, red kite, marsh harrier, hen harrier, sparrowhawk, common buzzard, rough-legged buzzard, kestrel, red-footed falcon, hobby and merlin) requires a special permit issued by the competent 'Länder' Authority.

- Hybrids of birds of prey

With the revision of the Federal Ordinance on Species Conservation in early 2005 special rules for hybrids of birds of prey have been put in place. The regulation contains prohibitions on the keeping, breeding and free flying of such birds. However, to each prohibition certain derogations may apply. The breeding ban does not cover captive breeding operations for birds of prey which have been in existence at the time of entry into force of the regulation on 25th February 2005. For those, the ban will only come into effect ten years later, i.e. on 31st December 2014. The reason for the ban is the risk of adulterating, endangering local populations or the risk of the establishment of populations of non-indigenous birds of prey in the wild.

- Game Park

Anyone who keeps wild species in animal parks may in certain circumstances require an appropriate permit under 'Länder' legislation. The species and game parks concerned are laid down in the individual provisions of 'Länder' law.

- Dangerous incl. venomous animals

It should be noted that in some of the 16 'Länder' (e.g. Bavaria, Berlin, Bremen, Hessen, Mecklenburg Western Pomerania, Lower Saxony, Saarland, Schleswig-Holstein) out of safety reasons it is only allowed to keep certain dangerous (especially venomous) animal species (apes, large wild cats, bears, wolves, crocodiles or poisonous snakes, scorpions and spiders) after having given permission to do so. Consequently, persons should in principle ask their competent police, veterinary or nature conservation agency whether and in what way it is allowed to keep an animal.

- Other animals listed in Annex A and B of Regulation (EC) No. 338/97

In Germany the general requirements for the keeping of animals are laid down in the Federal Animal Welfare Act <TierSchG> (Art. 2 of the Act, Federal Law Gazette I, p. 1105). According to Article 17 of this act, a prison sentence of up to three years or a fine may be imposed on anyone who kills a vertebrate without reasonable cause or inflicts sustained or repeated substantial pain or suffering on a vertebrate. Moreover, vertebrates of specially protected species (e.g. Annex A or B to Regulation (EC) No. 338/97) may only be kept if the keeper possesses the necessary reliability and adequate knowledge about the keeping and care of the animals and has the necessary facilities to ensure that the animals cannot escape and that they will be kept in accordance with the requirements of animal welfare legislation (Art. 7 para. 1 of the Federal Ordinance on the Conservation of Species). The provisions of legislation on animal epidemics must also be taken into consideration. Under the Ordinance on the Control of Animal Epidemics in the Single Market, which transposes Directive 92/65/EEC into national law, the keeping of primates is only permitted in certain specially approved establishments. The keeping of apes by private individuals is regarded as extremely problematic and is therefore basically not permitted.

Specific and detailed requirements for the keeping of animals are contained in various "Animal Husbandry Minimum Requirements". These minimum requirements had been developed by groups of independent experts, mostly under the leadership of the Federal Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV) which is the ministry responsible for animal welfare issues. The "Animal Husbandry Minimum Requirements" have been published by the BMELV and are available on following website:

http://www.bmelv.de/clin_173/DE/Landwirtschaft/Tier/Tierschutz/Tierschutzgutachten/tierschutzgutachten_node.html

In addition, the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation with the assistance of independent experts had developed a few expertises on species-appropriate accommodation for certain groups of animals.

These expertises acquire legally binding force if they are specified as conditions for species-appropriate accommodation when issuing CITES import permits. These keeping requirements are also taken as a basis when, under *Länder* legislation, animal welfare permits or other permits (e.g. permits pursuant to Art. 11 of the Animal Welfare Act) are issued or examinations conducted in the course of which caretaking and housing conditions may be laid down.

The list of “Animal Husbandry Minimum Requirements” given below is not comprehensive; in particular the individual *‘Länder’* may have adopted other though usually comparable requirements. In

practice it is also very important that **evidence of specialist knowledge** is requested as part of a voluntary self-monitoring which some private associations and their members have adopted, to ensure any keeper’s ability to look after certain species, in particular those which are difficult to keep. In recent years various associations have taken a highly committed approach to promoting such evidence of specialist knowledge. Courses leading to an examination are offered which are not only about asking questions on minimum requirements for keeping the animals, but also questions about the legal framework. This is an exemplary demonstration of how to assume responsibility by the private sector and its associations for animals and the demanding hobby of taking care of those.

List of selected animal husbandry expertises prepared by German Federal Authorities

1. BMELV Guidelines for keeping, training and using animals in circuses or similar establishments (**Circus Animals**), 15th October 1990
2. Minimum requirements for keeping **Elephants**, recommended by the Species Conservation Advisory Committee at the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation in connection with the implementation of Regulation (EC) No. 338/97, 24th October 2000
3. BMELV minimum requirements on “Species-appropriate keeping of birds” on minimum requirements for the keeping of **Birds of Prey and Owls**, 10th January 1995
4. BMELV minimum requirements on “Species-appropriate keeping of birds” on minimum requirements for the keeping of **Parrots**, 10th January 1995
5. BMELV minimum requirements for accommodation of **Mammals** in accordance with animal protection principles (zoo directors’ expertise), 10th June 1996
6. BMELV minimum requirements for the keeping of **Small Birds** (Part 1, **Seed Eaters**), 10th July 1996
7. Minimum requirements of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation for the keeping of **Hwamei, Silver-eared Mesia, Pekin robin** and **Mynah bird**, 31st August 2000
8. BMELV minimum requirements on “Species-appropriate keeping of terrarium animals” on minimum requirements for the keeping of **Reptiles**, 10th January 1997
9. Minimum requirements of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation for the accommodation of **Pandinus** species (giant scorpions) by wholesalers and private owners, 24th June 1997
10. Minimum requirements of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation for the keeping of **Corals and Giant Clams** (CITES species), with special regard to the wholesale and retail trade, July 1997
11. Minimum requirements of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation for the accommodation of **Brachypelma** species (American genus of tarantulas) by wholesalers and private owners, 3rd July 1997.

4. Regulations on the transport of live animals

Regarding the transport of live animals in the EU, reference should be made to Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 of 22 December 2004 (entry into force 5th January 2007) on the protection of animals during transport and related operations. That regulation is implemented and also amended by the national ordinance on the protection of animals in transit (Animal Protection Transport Ordinance <TierSchTrV>, see Federal Law Gazette 2009, page 375). Among others the Council Regulation requires that animals being transported by air to be carried in accordance with the rules of the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

5. 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))

Due to the risk of adulterating the indigenous fauna and flora or possibly endangering certain populations or spreading indigenous species of wild fauna and flora or populations of such species, several invasive species have been specifically listed (Art. 54 para.4 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act in conjunction with Art. 3 of the Federal Ordinance on Conservation of Species). Live animals of such species are subject to a prohibition of possession and marketing in accordance with Art.44 para.3 no.2 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act. It concerns the following species mentioned in Art. 3 of the Federal Ordinance on Species Conservation:

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

Exempt from the prohibition are animals which were legally kept before 22nd October 1999. In addition, the breeding of those species is prohibited except for public institutions under competent zoological management.

6. National marking provisions for specimens to facilitate identification (in accordance with Article 19, paragraph 1 (iii))

Above and beyond the marking obligations pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No.338/97, which has been implemented since 1st June 1997 in conjunction with the issue of certificates for commercial use, national legislation requires that animals of the species listed in Annex 6 of the Federal Ordinance on Species Conservation (mammals, birds, reptiles) must be marked right from the start of such keeping and additionally encompasses certain Annex B species. The national marking obligations entered into force on 1st January 2001.

National marking provisions for species listed in Annex A to Regulation (EC) No.338/97 are based on the requirements of Articles 66 and 67 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006. With due regard in particular for requirements under animal protection legislation, these specify the details of the marking methods for those mammal, bird and reptile species listed in Annex 6 of the Federal Ordinance on Species Conservation. For example, there is a ban on marking of falconry birds with a transponder; this also applies to animals that have not yet attained a certain weight (500g for tortoises or 200g for other reptiles). Account is taken of methods of a more animal welfare-oriented nature, such as in particular identification of individuals by photo documentation for reptiles. Expert opinions have shown that documentation of certain body features in accordance with adequate technical requirements, especially in conjunction with an animal passport, is suitable for practical use. However problems can arise with young animals, whose characteristics may yet undergo substantial changes. Taking that into account documentations must be repeated to ensure continuous tracking of the changes in body characteristics. Since 25th February 2005 the revised Federal Ordinance on Species Conservation provides for a general choice between transponder and photo documentation. Mammals shall be marked with the transponder. Birds taken from the wild shall be marked either with open rings or a transponder.

- Question B 9b: Please provide details of maximum penalties that may be imposed for Regulation-related violations, or any other additional measures taken in relation to implementation of the Regulation not reported on in question B (9)

1. Administrative offences and administrative fines

Regulation	Offence	Sanction
Art. 69 para.4 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act	Infringement of Regulation (EC) No.338/97	Fine of up to 50,000.- € (Art. 69 para.6 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act)
Art. 69 para.4 no.1 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act	Infringement of documentation duty on import, export or re-export (Art. 4 para.1 sentence 1 or Art. 4 para.1 sentence 2, Art. 5 para.1 or Art. 5 para.4 sentence 1 of the Regulation)	
Art. 69 para.4 no.3 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act	Infringement of ban on marketing Art. 8 para.1 or Art. 8 para.5 of the Regulation)	
Art. 69 para.4 no.2 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act	Infringement of import notification obligation (Art. 4 para.3 or Art. 4 para.4 of the Regulation)	Fine of up to 10,000.- € (Art. 69 para.6 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act)
Art. 69 para.4 no.4 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act	Infringement of an enforceable condition (Art. 11 para.3 of the Regulation)	

2. Criminal acts

Regulation	Offence	Sanction
Art. 71 para.1 and Art. 69 para.4 nos.1 and 3 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act	Deliberate, illegal, commercial or habitual import, export or re-export or marketing	Imprisonment of up to three years or fine
Art. 71 para.2 and Art. 69 para.4 nos.1 and 3 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act	Deliberate, illegal import, export or re-export or marketing of species in Annex A to the Regulation or of other strictly protected species	Imprisonment of up to five years or fine
Art. 71 para.3 and Art. 69 para.4 nos.1 and 2 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act	Deliberate, illegal commercial or habitual import, export or re-export or marketing of species in Annex A to the Regulation or of other strictly protected species	Imprisonment of at least three months but not exceeding five years

3. Seizure and confiscation

Regulation	Prerequisites	Measure	Competence
Art. 51 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act	Lack of necessary documentation on import, export or re-export, regardless of whether the party is at fault	Seizure and confiscation	Customs
Art. 46, 47 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act	Lack of proof of legal possession/ legal marketing	Seizure and confiscation	<i>Länder</i> Authority
Art. 72 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act	Offence	Confiscation as incidental consequence of an offence	Management Authority

Seizure and confiscation is a two-stage process. Seizure is a provisional action with the opportunity to submit the required documents within one month or furnish the necessary proof, whereby an extension of up to six months may be granted. As a general rule, seizure means that the specimens are taken away. In exceptional cases, specimens will be left in the custody of its holder provided that he'll not dispose of them. Confiscation is a final action whereby ownership of the specimens will pass over to the state.

ATTACHMENT 1

(referring to question B 4)

Full text of CITES relevant legislation

**Act on Nature Conservation and Landscape Management (Federal Nature
Conservation Act – BNatSchG)**

of 29 July 2009

- unofficial translation -

Note: The Act on Nature Conservation and Landscape Management (Federal Nature Conservation Act – BNatSchG) has been translated for information purposes. Only the German version (Federal Law Gazette 2009, part I, no. 51, p. 2542ff.) is legally binding.

Federal Nature Conservation Act in the version promulgated on 06 August 2009 (Federal Law Gazette
[*Bundesgesetzblatt*] | p. 2542)

Entry into force: 1st March 2010

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Chapter 1

General Provisions

Article 1

Purposes of nature conservation and landscape management

(1) By virtue of their intrinsic value and importance as a basic necessity of human life, and also as a responsibility to future generations, nature and landscape in both settled and non-settled areas are to be protected, in keeping with the following paragraphs, so as to permanently safeguard

1. biological diversity,
2. the performance and functioning of the natural balance, including the ability of natural resources to regenerate and lend themselves to sustainable use, and
3. the diversity, characteristic features and beauty of nature and landscape, as well as their recreational value.

Such protection shall include management, development and, as necessary, restoration of nature and landscape (general principle).

(2) In order to permanently safeguard biological diversity, the following actions are to be taken, in accordance with the relevant threat levels:

1. viable populations of wild plants and animals, including their living sites, shall be protected, and exchange between relevant populations, and migrations and resettlement, shall be facilitated,
2. threats to naturally occurring ecosystems, biotopes and species shall be countered,
3. communities and biotopes, including their structural and geographic characteristics shall be preserved, in representative distributions; certain parts of landscapes shall be permitted to undergo natural dynamics.

(3) In order to permanently safeguard the performance and functioning of the natural balance, the following actions are to be taken:

1. the natural balance, in its geographically delimited parts, is to be protected in such a way that its biological functions, material and energy flows and characteristic

landscape structures are protected; economical and careful use is to be made of those natural resources which are not renewable; renewable natural resources must only be used in such a way as to ensure their sustainable availability,

2. soil is to be conserved in a way which allows it to fulfil its function in the natural balance; sealed land areas which are no longer in use shall be restored to a natural state or, where unsealing of soil is not possible or would represent an unreasonable burden, the land areas are to be permitted to undergo natural development,

3. marine and inland water bodies are to be protected from adverse effects, and their natural dynamics and self-cleaning ability are to be maintained; this shall especially apply with regard to natural and semi-natural water bodies, including their shorelines, riparian meadows and other natural water-retention areas; flood protection is to be achieved also via natural or semi-natural measures; aims of precautionary groundwater protection and balanced precipitation-runoff regimes are also to be achieved via measures of nature conservation and landscape management,

4. the air and the climate are also to be protected via measures of nature conservation and landscape management; this shall apply especially with regard to areas with favourable air-cleansing or climatic efforts, such as areas in which fresh or cold air develop, or pathways for air exchange; establishment of sustainable energy supply systems, especially via increasing use of renewable energies, is to have special priority,

5. wild plants and animals, their communities, their living sites and their biotopes are to be protected, also with regard to their respective functions within the balance of nature,

6. development of self-regulating ecosystems, in suitable areas, is to be permitted, and sufficient space and time are to be allowed for such development.

(4) In order to permanently safeguard the diversity, characteristic features, beauty and recreational value of nature and landscape, the following actions are to be taken, in particular:

1. natural landscapes, and cultural landscapes that have developed over time, and including their cultural, structural and soil monuments, are to be protected against defacement and disfigurement, urban sprawl and other adverse effects,

2. for purposes of outdoor recreation, suitable areas for recreational purposes, in terms of their properties and location, are to be protected and kept or rendered accessible, particularly in settled areas and areas close to human settlements.

(5) Extensive, largely unfragmented landscape areas are to be protected against further fragmentation. Re-use of already developed, built-up areas, and development of undeveloped areas within areas of settlements, including areas both with and without binding land-use plans, but not areas earmarked for use as green spaces, is to have priority over use of open land outside of settlement areas. Transport routes, power lines and similar projects are to be routed, designed and combined in such a way that fragmentation and use of the landscape, and adverse effects on the natural balance, are avoided or kept to an absolute minimum. In exploration for, and mining of, mineral resources, and in excavation and landfilling, permanent damage to the natural balance and destruction of valuable landscape components are to be avoided; any unavoidable adverse effects on nature and landscape are to be compensated for or mitigated, in particular by encouraging natural succession, renaturation, semi-natural landscaping, rehabilitation, or recultivation.

(6) Open spaces within and near settlements, including such areas' various components, such as parks, large green spaces and green belts, forests and edges of woods, trees and woody shrubbery, rivers and streams, including their shoreline zones and riparian areas, standing waters, nature experience areas and areas in horticultural and agricultural use, are to be protected and to be re-established in those areas in which they are not present to an adequate extent.

Article 2

Achievement of purposes

(1) Every individual should contribute, to the best of his or her abilities, to the realisation of the purposes of nature conservation and landscape management, and should conduct himself or herself in such a way that nature and landscape are not impaired any more than is unavoidable under the circumstances.

(2) Within the scope of their responsibility, Federal and Länder authorities shall support the realisation of the purposes of nature conservation and landscape management.

(3) In any given individual case, the purposes of nature conservation and landscape management shall be achieved to the extent possible, necessary and appropriate as determined by weighing up all the requirements resulting from Article 1 (1) against one another and against all other public requirements vis-à-vis nature and landscape.

(4) In management of land under public ownership or custody, particular consideration shall be given to the purposes of nature conservation and landscape management.

(5) European efforts in the area of nature conservation and landscape management shall be supported especially via the establishment and protection of the "Natura 2000" network. International efforts in the area of nature conservation and landscape management shall be supported especially via protection of cultural and natural heritage within the meaning of the Convention of 16 November 1972 concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Federal Law Gazette 1977 II pp. 213, 215).

(6) A general understanding of the purposes of nature conservation and landscape management should be promoted by suitable means. Parties responsible for schooling, education and information provision should work to provide information, on all relevant levels, regarding the importance of nature and landscape, the ways in which they are to be managed and used and the tasks of nature conservation and landscape management, and should work to raise awareness of the need for responsible treatment of nature and landscape.

Article 3

Competencies, tasks and authorisations,

contractual agreements, co-operation of authorities

(1) The competent authorities in charge of nature conservation and landscape management, within the meaning of this Act, are

1. the competent authorities for nature conservation and landscape management pursuant to the legislation of the Länder, or
2. the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (Bundesamt für Naturschutz, BfN), to the extent it is assigned responsibilities under this Act.

(2) The competent authorities in charge of nature conservation and landscape management shall monitor compliance with provisions of this Act, and with regulations issued on the basis of this Act, and shall take the measures necessary, in individual cases, and using discretion in accordance with their responsibilities, to ensure such compliance, except as provided otherwise.

(3) In the case of measures of nature conservation and landscape management, priority shall be given to reviewing whether the intended purpose could also be achieved via contractual agreements, at reasonable expense.

(4) For the implementation of landscaping and landscape-management measures, the competent authorities should engage, where possible, agricultural and forestry companies; associations in which municipalities or municipal associations, farmers and associations focussed especially on promoting aims of nature conservation and landscape management are equally represented (landscape management associations); recognised nature conservation associations or sponsors of nature parks. Sovereign powers may not be transferred.

(5) Federal and Länder authorities shall inform the competent authorities in charge of nature conservation and landscape management, during the relevant planning phases, regarding all public planning and measures that could affect interests of nature conservation and landscape management, and shall give them the opportunity to respond, except where a more extensive form of participation is provided for. The participation obligation pursuant to Sentence 1 shall apply mutatis mutandis for the competent authorities in charge of nature conservation and landscape management, where planning and measures for nature conservation and landscape management could relate to the task areas of other authorities.

(6) The competent authorities in charge of nature conservation and landscape management shall provide for early exchanges with stakeholders and the concerned public regarding their planning and measures.

(7) A municipality or a municipal association shall have tasks pursuant to this Act only if the municipality or a municipal association has been charged with such tasks pursuant to the legislation of the Land.

Article 4

Ensuring of proper function in connection with areas for public purposes

For nature conservation and landscape management measures in areas which solely or predominantly serve the following purposes:

1. defence, including compliance with international obligations and protection of the civilian population,
2. the Federal police,
3. public transport, as public transport routes,
4. shipping on lakes and inland waterways,
5. supply, including areas designated as requiring protection for this purpose, and disposal,
6. flood protection, or
7. telecommunications,

or which have been designated for any of the above purposes in a binding plan, measures must be taken to safeguard their use for the intended purpose. The objectives of nature conservation and landscape management must be observed.

Article 5

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

(1) In connection with nature conservation and landscape management measures, the special importance, in conserving cultural and recreational landscapes, of agriculture, forestry and fishing designed to be compatible with nature and landscape conservation shall be taken into account.

(2) In agricultural uses, in addition to requirements arising from provisions applying to agriculture and from Article 17 (2) of the Federal Soil Protection Act (Bundes-Bodenschutzgesetz), the following principles of good practice shall especially be observed:

1. cultivation must be appropriate to the relevant location, and the sustained fertility of the soil and long-term usability of the land must be ensured;
2. the natural features of the arable land (soil, water, flora, fauna) must not be impaired beyond the extent required to achieve a sustainable yield;

3. the landscape components required for the linking of biotopes shall be preserved and, where possible, their numbers increased;
4. animal husbandry must be in a balanced relationship to crop cultivation, and harmful environmental impacts are to be avoided;
5. on slopes at risk from erosion, in flood plains, at sites with a high groundwater level and in boggy locations, farmers shall refrain from tilling grassland;
6. fertilisers and plant-protection products must be used in accordance with the provisions of specialised laws pertaining to agriculture; records must be kept of use of fertilisers and plant-protection products, pursuant to Article 7 of the Fertiliser Application Ordinance (Düngeverordnung) in the version promulgated on 27 February 2007 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 221), amended by Article 1 of the ordinance of 6 February 2009 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 153), and Article 6 (4) of the Federal Plant Protection Act (Pflanzenschutzgesetz) in the version promulgated on 14 May 1998 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 971, 1527, 3512), last amended by Article 1 of the Act of 5 March 2008 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 284, 1102).

(3) Regarding the use of woodlands for forestry purposes, the aim must be to establish semi-natural forests and to manage these sustainably without clear-felling. An adequate proportion of native woodland plants must be retained.

(4) In use of surface water bodies by the fishing industry, these shall be preserved and promoted as living sites and habitats for native species of fauna and flora, including their riparian zones. As a general principle, the stocking of such waters with non-native species of fauna is to be avoided. In the case of fish farming and aquaculture by the freshwater fishing industry, adverse effects on native species of fauna and flora shall be limited to the extent required in order to attain a sustainable yield.

Article 6

Monitoring of nature and landscape

(1) The Federal Government and the Länder shall monitor nature and landscape, in the framework of their respective responsibilities (general principle).

(2) Such monitoring shall serve the purpose of focussed, ongoing determination, description and assessment of the condition of nature and landscape, of changes in their condition and of the reasons for, and consequences of, such changes.

(3) In particular, such monitoring shall cover

1. the condition of landscapes, biotopes and species, with regard to the fulfilment of obligations under international law,

2. the conservation status of natural habitat types and species of Community interest, including unintentional capture or killing of animal species listed in Annex IV Letter a of Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ EC L 206, of 22 July 1992, p.7), most recently amended by Directive 2006/105/EC (OJ EC L 363 of 20 December 2006, p. 368), and of European bird species and their habitats; in this connection, special attention shall be given to priority natural habitat types and priority species.

(4) The competent Federal and Länder authorities shall support each other in such monitoring. They should co-ordinate their monitoring measures.

(5) The Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) shall be responsible for carrying out the Federal Government's tasks in the area of monitoring nature and landscape, except where provided otherwise in relevant legal provisions.

(6) Legal provisions with regard to secrecy, protection of personal data and protection of operational and business secrets shall not be affected.

Article 7

Definitions

(1) For the purposes of this Act, the following definitions shall apply:

1. biological diversity

the diversity of fauna and flora species, including diversity within species and diversity of types of communities and biotopes;

2. natural balance

the natural components soil, water, air, climate, fauna and flora, and the interactions between such components;

3. recreation

nature and leisure activities designed to be compatible with nature and landscape conservation, including sporting activities in the countryside which are compatible with nature and landscape conservation, as long as such activities do not hamper the achievement of the other purposes of nature conservation and landscape management;

4. natural habitat types of Community interest

the habitat types listed in Annex I of Directive 92/43/EEC;

5. priority natural habitat types

the habitat types marked with an (*) in Annex I to Council Directive 92/43/EEC;

6. Sites of Community importance

the sites included in the list pursuant to Article 4 (2) sub-paragraph 3 of Directive 92/43/EEC, even in cases in which protection within the meaning of Article 32 (2) through (4) is not yet assured;

7. special protection areas

areas within the meaning of Article 4 (1) and (2) of Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ EC L 103, of 25 April 1979, p.1), most recently amended by Directive 2008/102/EC (OJ EC L 323 of 3 December 2008, p. 31), where protection within the meaning of Article 32 (2) through (4) is already assured;

8. Natura 2000 sites

Sites of Community importance and special protection areas;

9. conservation objectives

objectives defined for a Natura 2000 site with regard to maintenance or restoration of a favourable conservation status for a natural habitat type of Community interest, or of a species listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC or Article 4 (2) or Annex I of Directive 79/409/EEC.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, the following additional definitions shall apply:

1. animals

a) any species of wild animal, whether alive or dead, as well as living animals of wild species which have been caught or bred in activity and which have not been abandoned,

b) eggs (including empty eggs), larvae, pupae or other forms of development of wild species of fauna,

c) easily recognisable parts of wild species of fauna, and

d) easily recognisable products made from parts of wild fauna species;

2. plants

a) plants growing in the wild, artificially propagated wild plants, and dead plants of wild species,

b) seeds, fruits or other forms of development of wild flora species,

c) easily recognisable parts of wild flora species, and

d) easily recognisable products made from parts of wild flora species;

lichens and fungi shall also be considered plants within the meaning of this Act;

3. species

any species, subspecies or subpopulation of a species or subspecies; species shall be identified by their scientific nomenclature;

4. biotope

habitat of a community of fauna and flora living in the wild;

5. living site

site at which individuals of a wild species are regularly found;

6. population

a biologically or geographically differentiated number of individuals of a species;

7. native species

a wild species of fauna or flora whose range or regular migration area, either wholly or partially,

a) is, or was historically, located within the country,

or

b) extends into the country naturally;

a wild species of fauna or flora shall also be considered native if individuals of that species that have reverted to a wild state, or have become established through human influence, are able to survive within the country as populations in the wild, and without human assistance, for several generations;

8. alien species

a wild species of fauna and flora which does not occur in the wild in the affected area, or has not done so for more than 100 years;

9. invasive species:

a species whose populations outside of its natural range present a significant threat to the naturally occurring ecosystems, biotopes or species in the area in question;

10. species of Community interest

species of fauna and flora listed in Annexes II, IV or V of Directive 92/43/EEC;

11. priority species

species of fauna and flora marked with an asterisk (*) in Annex II to Directive 92/43/EEC;

12. European bird species

bird species occurring naturally in Europe within the meaning of Article 1 of Directive 79/409/EEC;

13. specially protected species

a) fauna and flora species listed in Annex A or B of 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 EC 1997 L 61 of 3 March 1997, p. 1, L 100 of 17 April 1997, p. 72, L 298 of 1 November 1997, p. 70, L 113 of 27 April 2006, p. 26), last amended by Regulation (EC) No 318/2008 (OJ EC L 95 of 8 April 2008, p. 3),

b) where not included under Letter a)

aa) fauna and flora species listed in Annex IV of Directive 92/43/EEC,

bb) European bird species,

c) fauna and flora species listed in a statutory ordinance pursuant to Article 54 (1);

14. strictly protected species

those specially protected species listed in

- a) Annex A of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97,
- b) Annex IV of Directive 92/43/EEC,
- c) in a statutory ordinance pursuant to Article 54 (2);

15. bred animals

animals born, or propagated by other means, in a controlled environment and whose parents have been acquired by legal means;

16. artificially propagated plants

plants produced under controlled conditions from seeds, tissue cultures, cuttings or division;

17. to offer

to declare a willingness to sell or to buy, and to carry out similar actions, including advertising, arranging for advertising and encouraging others to engage in negotiations for buying or selling;

18. to market

to offer to others, to keep in stock for purposes of selling, to have on sale and to provide to others in any way;

19. legal

in conformance with the applicable statutory regulations for the protection of the relevant species in the relevant country, and with legal instruments of the European Community in the area of species protection and with the Convention of 3 March 1973 on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Federal Law Gazette 1975 II p. 773, 777) – CITES – within the framework of the relevant spatial and chronological validity or applicability;

20. Member State

a country that is a member of the European Union;

21. third country

a country that is not a member of the European Union.

(3) Where this Act refers to Annexes of

1. Regulation (EC) No 338/97,

2. Council Regulation (EEC) No 3254/91 of 4 November 1991 prohibiting the use of leghold traps in the Community and the introduction into the Community of pelts and manufactured goods of certain wild animal species originating in countries which catch them by means of leghold traps or trapping methods which do not meet international humane trapping standards (OJ EC L 308 of 9 November 1991, p.1),

3. Directives 92/43/EEC and 79/409/EEC,

4. Council Directive 83/129/EEC of 28 March 1983 concerning the importation into Member States of skins of certain seal pups and products derived therefrom (EC OJ L 91, of 9 April 1983, p.30), most recently amended by Directive 89/370/EEC (OJ EC L 163, of 14 June 1989, p. 37),

or reference is made to provisions of the aforementioned legal instruments in which reference is made to annexes, the relevant versions of said regulations and directives as published in the Official Journal, Part L, of the European Union shall be decisive.

(4) The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit, BMU) shall promulgate the specially protected species and the strictly protected species, along with the dates on which they were placed under protection.

(5) Where specially protected species already enjoyed special protection as a result of regulations in force until 8 May 1998, the time at which they were placed under protection shall be equivalent to the relevant date under such regulations. Similar provisions shall apply to strictly protected species, where such species were designated "threatened with extinction" in regulations in force until 8 May 1998.

Chapter 2

Landscape planning

Article 8

General principle

The purposes of nature conservation and landscape management are specified as the basis for precautionary action in the framework of landscape planning at both the local and supra-local levels, and the requirements and measures for achieving such purposes are described and justified.

Article 9

Tasks and content of landscape planning;

authorisation to issue statutory ordinances

(1) The tasks of landscape planning shall include specifying the purposes of nature conservation and landscape management, for the respective planning area, and identifying applicable requirements and measures for achieving such purposes, also with regard to plans and administrative procedures whose decisions may affect nature and landscape in the planning area.

(2) The content of landscape planning shall include description and justification of specified purposes of nature conservation and landscape management, and of the requirements and measures serving the achievement of such purposes. Such description and justification shall be provided, pursuant to Articles 10 and 11, in landscape programmes (Landschaftsprogramme), landscape master plans (Landschaftsrahmenpläne), landscape plans (Landschaftspläne) and open space structure plans (Grünordnungspläne).

(3) Such plans shall contain information about

1. the existing and anticipated status of nature and landscape,
2. the specified purposes of nature conservation and landscape management,
3. an assessment of the existing and anticipated status of nature and landscape on the basis of these purposes, including any resultant conflicts,
4. requirements and measures relative to achievement of specified purposes of nature conservation and landscape management and, especially, relative to
 - a) avoiding, mitigating or eliminating adverse effects on nature and landscape,
 - b) protecting certain parts of nature and landscape within the meaning of Chapter 4 and of biotopes, communities and living sites of plants and animals living in the wild,

- c) such achievement on areas that, due to their condition, location or natural development potential, are especially suited for future measures of nature conservation and landscape management, especially for offsetting interventions in nature and landscape and for application of funding oriented to nature and landscape,
- d) establishing and protecting a biotope network, links between biotopes and the "Natura 2000" network,
- e) protecting, improving the quality of and regenerating soils, water bodies, air and climate,
- f) conserving and developing the diversity, characteristics, beauty and recreational value of nature and landscape,
- g) conserving and developing open spaces in settled and non-settled areas.

Allowance shall be made for the usability of landscape planning for regional plans (Raumordnungspläne) and local land-use plans (Bauleitpläne). The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) shall be authorised to define, by statutory ordinance issued with the consent of the Bundesrat, the planning symbols to be used for identifying relevant content.

(4) Landscape planning shall be updated as soon as, and to the extent that, such updating becomes necessary with regard to requirements and measures within the meaning of (3) Sentence 1 No 4, especially because significant changes to nature and landscape have occurred, are planned or are anticipated. Such updating may be carried out in the form of a subject-oriented or spatial partial plan, if the circumstances that justify the updating are confined to a specific subject or spatial area.

(5) Planning and administrative procedures must make allowance for the content of landscape planning. In particular, the content of landscape planning must be consulted in evaluation of environmental compatibility and compatibility as defined in Article 34 (1) of this Act, and in establishment of the programmes of measures within the meaning of Article 82 of the Federal Water Act (Wasserhaushaltsgesetz). Where a decision does not make allowance for the contents of landscape planning, justification must be given.

Article 10

Landscape programmes and landscape master plans

- (1) Supra-locally specified purposes, requirements and measures of nature conservation and landscape management shall be set forth in a landscape programme for the area of a Land; for parts of a Land, they shall be set forth in landscape master plans. Such plans shall comply with regional planning objectives and shall take account of the principles and other requirements of regional planning.
- (2) Landscape programmes may be established. Landscape master plans shall be established for all parts of a Land, except where a landscape programme, in terms of its content and degree of specification, is equivalent to a landscape master plan.
- (3) Where specified purposes, requirements and measures of nature conservation and landscape management are spatially significant, they shall be taken into account in the weighing pursuant to Article 7 (2) of the Regional Planning Act (Raumordnungsgesetz).
- (4) The relevant competencies, the plan-preparation procedure and the relationship of landscape programmes and landscape master plans to regional plans shall be determined pursuant to the legislation of the Länder.

Article 11

Landscape plans and open space structure plans

- (1) The purposes, requirements and measures of nature conservation and landscape management specified for the local level shall be specified in landscape plans, for the areas of municipalities, and in open space structure plans, for parts of municipal areas; they shall be specified on the basis of landscape master plans. Such plans shall comply with regional planning objectives and shall take account of the principles and other requirements of regional planning. Such plans should contain the information specified in Article 9 (3), where such information is needed for description of the purposes, requirements and measures specified for the local level. Diverging provisions of the Länder regarding the content of landscape plans and open space structure plans, and regarding the legally binding nature of such plans, shall not be affected.

(2) Landscape plans shall be prepared as soon as, and to the extent that, such preparation becomes necessary with regard to requirements and measures within the meaning of Article 9 (3) Sentence 1 No 4, especially because significant changes to nature and landscape have occurred, are planned or are anticipated. Open space structure plans may be prepared.

(3) The purposes, requirements and measures of nature conservation and landscape management specified for the local level, in landscape plans, shall be taken into account in the weighing pursuant to Article 1 (7) of the Federal Building Code (Baugesetzbuch), and may be included in local land-use plans as representations or designations pursuant to Articles 5 and 9 of the Federal Building Code.

(4) In the Länder of Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg, if the local requirements and measures relating to nature conservation and landscape management are outlined in the form of landscape programmes or landscape master plans, such plans shall replace the landscape plans.

(5) The relevant competencies, the procedure for preparation of landscape plans and open space structure plans and the procedures for implementing such plans shall be determined pursuant to the legislation of the Länder.

Article 12

Co-operation among the Länder in the field of planning

In preparation and updating of programmes and plans pursuant to Articles 10 and 11 for areas that border other Länder, the relevant programmes and plans of such other Länder shall be taken into account. The relevant Länder are to co-ordinate such programmes and plans as is necessary.

Chapter 3

General protection of nature and landscape

Article 13

General principle

Intervening parties shall primarily avoid any significant adverse effects on nature and landscape. Unavoidable significant adverse effects are to be offset via compensation

measures (Ausgleichsmaßnahmen) or substitution measures (Ersatzmaßnahmen) or, where such offset is not possible, via monetary substitution.

Article 14

Interventions in nature and landscape

(1) Interventions in nature and landscape, as defined in this Act, shall refer to any changes affecting the shape or use of areas, or changes in the groundwater level associated with the active soil layer, which may significantly impair the performance and functioning of the natural balance or landscape appearance.

(2) The use of soil for agricultural, forestry and fishing purposes shall not be deemed an intervention, provided the purposes of nature conservation and landscape management are taken into account. The use of soil for agricultural, forestry and fishing purposes corresponding to the requirements specified in Article 5 (2) to (4) of this Act, and to the rules of good practice as defined in the laws on agriculture, forestry and fishing as well as in Article 17 (2) of the Federal Soil Conservation Act, does not, as a general rule, contradict the purposes of nature conservation and landscape management.

(3) Resumption of use of soil for agricultural, forestry and fishing purposes shall not be deemed an intervention if such use was temporarily restricted or interrupted

1. on the basis of contractual agreements or on the basis of participation in public programmes for restriction of cultivation, and if the resumption takes place within ten years after the relevant restriction or interruption has expired,

2. on the basis of the implementation of advance offset measures, where the relevant advance measure is not claimed as an offset.

Article 15

Obligations of the intervening party, inadmissibility of intervention; authorisation to issue statutory ordinances

(1) The intervening party is obligated to refrain from causing any avoidable adverse effects on nature and landscape. Adverse effects shall be considered avoidable if reasonable alternatives are available for achieving the purpose of the intervention, at

the same location, with lesser or no adverse effects on nature and landscape. Where adverse effects cannot be avoided, reasons for such unavoidability must be provided.

(2) The intervening party is obligated to compensate for any unavoidable adverse effects by means of nature conservation and landscape management measures (compensation measures) or to substitute them in some other way (substitution measures). An adverse effect shall be considered to have been compensated as soon as the impaired functions of the natural balance have been restored in an equivalent way and landscape appearance has been restored or re-designed in a manner consistent with the landscape. An adverse effect shall be considered to have been substituted as soon as the impaired functions of the natural balance, in the relevant natural area, have been restored to an equivalent value and landscape appearance has been re-designed in a manner consistent with the landscape.

Designations of development and restoration measures for areas within the meaning of Article 20 (2) Nos 1 through 4 and in management plans pursuant to Article 32 (5), of measures pursuant to Article 34 (5) and Article 44 (5) Sentence 3 of this Act and of measures in programmes of measures within the meaning of Article 82 of the Federal Water Act shall not hinder the recognition of such measures as compensation and substitution measures. In determination of the nature and scope of compensation and substitution measures, the programmes and plans pursuant to Articles 10 and 11 shall be taken into account.

(3) In use of agriculturally or silviculturally used areas for compensation and substitution measures, concerns pertaining to agricultural structures shall be taken into account; in particular, areas with soil especially suited for agricultural use are to be used only to the necessary extent. Priority shall be given to review of whether relevant compensation or substitution can also be achieved via measures for unsealing soil, via measures for relinking habitats or via cultivation or management measures supporting lasting improvements of the natural balance or of landscape appearance, in the interest of making it unnecessary, if at all possible, for land areas to be taken out of use.

(4) Compensation and substitution measures shall be maintained throughout the relevant required period and shall be legally protected. The relevant maintenance period shall be set forth by the competent authority in the relevant official approval

notice. The intervening party, or his legal successor, shall be responsible for carrying out, maintaining and securing compensation and substitution measures.

(5) An intervention may not be permitted or carried out if the relevant adverse effects are unavoidable or cannot be compensated for or substituted in some other way within an appropriate period of time, and the interests of nature conservation and landscape management take precedence over other concerns in a weighing-up of all the requirements applying to nature and landscape.

(6) If an intervention pursuant to (5) is permitted or carried out, even though the relevant adverse effects cannot be avoided or cannot be compensated for or substituted within an appropriate period of time, the intervening party shall provide monetary substitution. The amounts of such substitution payments shall be determined in accordance with the average costs of the unfeasible compensation and substitution measures, including the necessary average costs for planning and maintaining such measures and for providing the necessary areas, also taking account of relevant personnel costs and other administrative costs. If such costs cannot be determined, the amount of a substitution payment shall be determined in accordance with the duration and severity of the intervention, taking account of the resulting advantages accruing to the intervening party. The substitution payment shall be set forth by the competent authority in the relevant official approval notice or, if the intervention is carried out by an authority, shall be determined before the intervention is carried out. The payment is to be made prior to the implementation of the intervention. A different time for the payment may be set; in such cases, provision of security should be required. The substitution payment is to be earmarked for measures, of nature conservation and landscape management, and within the affected natural area if at all possible, for which no legal obligation is already in place under other provisions.

(7) The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) is hereby authorised, in consultation with the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (Bundesministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Verbraucherschutz, BMELV) and the Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development (Bundesministerium für Verkehr, Bau und Stadtentwicklung, BMVBS), and with the consent of the Bundesrat, to specify the details of offsetting interventions, particularly

1. regarding the content, nature and extent of compensation and substitution measures, including measures for unsealing soil, for relinking habitats and for cultivation and management, and to define relevant standards, especially standards applying to comparable types of interventions,
2. regarding the amounts of substitution payments and the procedures for imposing them.

As long as, and to the extent that, the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) does not make use of such authorisation, the details of offsetting interventions shall be determined pursuant to the legislation of the Länder, except where such legislation contradicts the above paragraphs.

Article 16

Stocking of offsetting measures

(1) Nature conservation and landscape management measures that have been carried out with regard to anticipated interventions are to be recognised as compensation or substitution measures if

1. the prerequisites of Article 15 (2) are fulfilled,
2. they have been carried out at no legal obligation,
3. no public funding has been claimed for them,
4. they do not contradict programmes and plans pursuant to Articles 10 and 11, and
5. records showing the original condition of the relevant areas are available; Länder regulations pertaining to requirements for such records shall not be affected.

(2) Stocking of advance compensation and substitution measures, via "eco-accounts", pools of areas or other measures; and, especially, recording, assessment or accounting of advance compensation and substitution measures in "eco-accounts"; requirements pertaining to approval of such accounts and their tradability; and transfer of responsibility pursuant to Article 15 (4) to third parties that carry out advance compensation and substitution measures, shall be determined pursuant to the legislation of the Länder.

Article 17

Procedures; authorisation to issue statutory ordinances

(1) Where an intervention, pursuant to other legal provisions, is subject to regulatory approval or necessitates notification to an authority or is carried out by an authority, the relevant authority must also take the decisions and measures necessary for execution of Article 15 in consultation with the competent authority for nature conservation and landscape management, except where Federal laws or the legislation of the Länder provide for a more extensive form of participation or the competent authority for nature conservation and landscape management itself takes the relevant decision.

(2) If, in the case of interventions approved or carried out by Federal authorities, a departure is to be made from the position of the competent authority for nature conservation and landscape management, the Federal authority with the relevant specialised responsibility shall decide, in consultation with the highest authority for nature conservation and landscape management of the Land, except where a more extensive form of participation is provided for.

(3) An intervention that is not carried out by an authority, and does not require regulatory approval or notification pursuant to other legal provisions, shall require a permit from the authority responsible for nature conservation and landscape management. Such a permit must be applied for in writing. Such a permit is to be issued if the requirements pursuant to Article 15 are fulfilled. The competent authority for nature conservation and landscape management shall take the decisions and measures necessary for execution of Article 15.

(4) For purposes of preparation of the decisions and measures for execution of Article 15, the intervening party shall provide the information, to an appropriate extent in light of the nature and scope of the intervention, needed to assess the intervention; in particular, such information shall include information about

1. the location, nature, extent and chronological progression of the intervention, and
2. the planned measures for avoidance, compensation and substitution of adverse effects on nature and landscape, including information regarding the actual and legal availability of the areas required for compensation and substitution.

The competent authority may require submission of expert opinions, where such opinions are needed for assessing the impacts of the relevant intervention and

compensation and substitution measures. In the case of an intervention that is to take place on the basis of a specialised plan provided for under public law, the body charged with the relevant planning shall provide the necessary information pursuant to Sentence 1 in the specialised plan or in an accompanying landscape-management plan, and in the form of both text and a map. Such plan shall also include information relative to the necessary measures for assuring the coherence of the "Natura 2000" network pursuant to Article 34 (5) and to advance compensation measures pursuant to Article 44 (5), where these provisions are of relevance for the project. The accompanying landscape-management plan shall constitute a part of the specialised plan.

(5) The competent authority may require payment of a security in an amount no greater than the anticipated costs for the compensation or substitution measures, where such security is needed to ensure fulfilment of obligations pursuant to Article 15. Security shall be subject to Articles 232 through 240 of the German Civil Code (Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch).

(6) The compensation and substitution measures, and the areas on which they are carried out, shall be recorded in an offset directory. The competent authorities pursuant to (1) and (3) shall provide the necessary information to this end.

(7) The competent authority pursuant to (1) or (3) shall review whether the prevention measures, and the designated compensation and substitution measures, including the necessary maintenance measures, are carried out properly and on time. To this end, the authority may require the intervening party to submit a pertinent report.

(8) Where an intervention is carried out without the necessary approval or notification, the competent authority shall prohibit further implementation of the intervention. Where a legally conformal condition cannot be achieved by other means, the authority should require either measures pursuant to Article 15 or restoration of the earlier condition. Article 19 (4) is to be observed.

(9) The competent authority is to be notified of termination of an intervention, and of interruptions that last longer than one year. An insignificant continuation of an intervention shall be deemed equivalent to an interruption. If an intervention is interrupted for longer than one year, the authority may require the intervening party to carry out preliminary measures for ensuring that compensation and substitution measures can be carried out, or, if completion of the intervention cannot be expected

within a reasonable period of time, to offset the extent of the intervention carried out until the time in question.

(10) If the intervention is a project subject to an environmental impact assessment under the Act on the Assessment of Environmental Impact (Gesetz über die Umweltverträglichkeitsprüfung), then the procedure in which decisions pursuant to Article 15 (1) through (5) are made must comply with the requirements of the aforementioned Act.

(11) The Länder governments are authorised to issue statutory ordinances to define the details of the procedure set forth in (1) through (10), including the offset directory. Via statutory ordinances, they may transfer the authorisation pursuant to Sentence 1 to other Länder authorities.

Article 18

Relationship to building law

(1) If interventions in nature and landscape are anticipated as a result of the preparation, modification, supplementation or suspension of local land-use plans or of statutes pursuant to Article 34 (4) Sentence 1 No 3 of the Federal Building Code, then the decisions governing relevant avoidance, compensation and substitution shall be taken in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Building Code.

(2) Articles 14 through 17 shall not be applied to projects in areas with binding land-use plans (Bebauungspläne) pursuant to Article 30 of the Federal Building Code, nor shall they be applied during plan preparation pursuant to Article 33 of the Federal Building Code or to parts of built-up areas pursuant to Article 34 of the Federal Building Code. For projects in areas outside of built-up areas pursuant to Article 35 of the Federal Building Code, and for binding land-use plans that replace plan approval, the applicability of Articles 14 through 17 shall not be affected.

(3) Decisions regarding projects pursuant to Article 35 (1) and (4) of the Federal Building Code, and on the construction of structures pursuant to Article 34 of the Federal Building Code, shall be taken in consultation with the competent authorities responsible for nature conservation and landscape management. If, in cases governed by Article 34 of the Federal Building Code, the authority responsible for nature conservation and landscape management fails to express an opinion within

one month, then the authority responsible for the decision may safely assume that the relevant project does not affect issues of nature conservation and landscape management. Such consultation shall not be required for projects in areas with binding land-use plans, during plan preparation pursuant to Articles 30 and 33 of the Federal Building Code, or in areas with statutes pursuant to Article 34 (4) Sentence 1 No 3 of the Federal Building Code.

(4) If, in a project pursuant to Article 34 of the Federal Building Code, and in the framework of consultation pursuant to (3), indications emerge that the project can cause damage within the meaning of Article 19 (1) Sentence 1, this must be communicated to the project proponent. Upon application of the project proponent, the authority responsible for issuing the approval shall, in consultation with the competent authority for nature conservation and landscape management, take the decisions pursuant to Article 15, to the extent such decisions serve the purpose of avoiding, compensating for or substituting damage pursuant to Article 19 (1) Sentence 1; in such cases, Article 19 (1) Sentence 2 shall apply. Otherwise, (2) Sentence 1 shall not be affected.

Article 19

Damages to certain species and natural habitats

(1) Any damage that has significant adverse effects on the achievement or maintenance of the favourable conservation status of habitats or species is damage to such species and natural habitats within the meaning of the Environmental Damage Act (Umweltschadensgesetz). In derogation of Sentence 1, no damage shall be deemed to have occurred in the case of previously determined adverse effects of activities of a responsible person that were approved by the competent authority, or are permissible, pursuant to Articles 34, 35, 45 (7) or Article 67 (2) or, if such review is not required, pursuant to Article 15 or, on the basis of preparation of a binding land-use plan, pursuant to Article 30 or Article 33 of the Federal Building Code.

(2) Species within the meaning of (1) are species that are listed in

1. Article 4 (2) or Annex I of Directive 79/409/EEC or
2. Annexes II and IV of Directive 92/43/EEC.

(3) Natural habitats within the meaning of (1) are

1. habitats of species that are listed in Article 4 (2) or Annex I of Directive 79/409/EEC or in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC,

2. natural habitat types of Community interest and

3. breeding and resting sites of species listed in Annex IV of Directive 92/43/EEC.

(4) If a responsible person pursuant to the Environmental Damage Act has caused damage to protected species or natural habitats, that person shall take the necessary remedial measures pursuant to Annex II No 1 of Directive 2004/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage (OJ EC L 143, of 30 April 2004, p. 56), amended by Directive 2006/21/EC (OJ EC L 102, of 11 April 2006, p. 15).

(5) The question of whether effects pursuant to (1) are significant shall be determined with regard to the original condition, taking account of the criteria of Annex I of Directive 2004/35/EC. As a rule, significant damage shall not be deemed to have occurred in the case of

1. negative variations that are smaller than natural fluctuations regarded as normal for the species or habitat in question,

2. negative variations due to natural causes or resulting from intervention relating to the normal management of the respective areas, as defined in habitat records or documents on conservation targets or as carried on previously by owners or operators,

3. damage to species or habitats for which it is established that they will recover, within a short time and without intervention, in such a way that either the baseline condition is reached, or, solely by virtue of the dynamics of the species or habitat, a condition deemed equivalent or superior to the baseline condition.

Chapter 4

Protection of certain parts of nature and landscape

Section 1

Biotope network and linking of biotopes;

protected parts of nature and landscape

Article 20

General principles

(1) A network of linked biotopes (biotope network) is to be created that is to cover at least 10 percent of the area of each Land.

(2) Parts of nature and landscape may be protected

1. pursuant to Article 23, as nature conservation area,
2. pursuant to Article 24, as national park or national nature monument,
3. as biosphere reserve,
4. pursuant to Article 26, as landscape protection area,
5. as nature park,
6. as natural monument, or
7. as protected landscape element.

(3) The parts of nature and landscape referred to in (2) shall be parts of the biotope network, to the extent they are suited for that purpose.

Article 21

Biotope network, linking of biotopes

(1) The biotope network is designed to serve the enduring conservation of populations of wild fauna and flora, including their living sites and biotopes and communities, as well as the preservation, restoration and development of functioning ecological interaction relationships. It also has the purpose of improving the coherence of the "Natura 2000" network.

(2) The biotope network should transcend borders between the Länder. In this respect, the Länder shall co-ordinate with one another.

(3) The biotope network shall consist of core areas, connecting areas and connecting elements. Components of the biotope network shall include:

1. national parks and national nature monuments,

2. nature conservation areas, Natura 2000 sites and biosphere reserves, or parts of such areas,

3. legally protected biotopes within the meaning of Article 30,

4. other areas and elements, including areas and elements of the National Natural Heritage, the "Green Belt" (Grünes Band) and parts of landscape protection areas and nature parks, if they are suited to the achieving of the purpose set forth in (1).

(4) The necessary core areas, connecting areas and connecting elements are to be legally protected, via their declaration as protected parts of nature and landscape within the meaning of Article 20 (2), via designations under planning law, via long-term contractual agreements or via other suitable measures, to ensure the biotope network's permanent existence.

(5) Notwithstanding Article 30, surface waters, including their peripheral zones, shoreline zones and riparian meadows, are to be conserved as living sites and biotopes for naturally occurring fauna and flora species. They are to be developed in such a manner as to ensure that they can permanently fulfil their function of serving as connecting links over large areas.

(6) At the regional level, and especially in landscapes shaped by agriculture, the linear and punctate elements needed to link biotopes, especially hedges and field borders and "stepping-stone" biotopes, are to be conserved and, where they are not present to a sufficient degree, to be created (linking of biotopes).

Article 22

Declaration as protected parts of nature and of landscape

(1) Parts of nature and landscape are placed under protection by means of declarations. Such declarations shall define the area to be protected, the purpose of its protection, the orders and prohibitions required to fulfil this purpose and, where necessary, relevant management, development and restoration measures, or shall contain the necessary authorisations for such definitions. Protected areas may be divided into zones with graded degrees of protection corresponding to the various relevant protection purposes; in this regard, the surrounding areas necessarily relevant for such protection may also be included.

(2) The required forms and procedures for placing under protection; the significance of formal and procedural errors and the possibilities for eliminating such errors; and the continuing validity of existing declarations relative to protected parts of nature and landscape shall be determined pursuant to the legislation of the Länder. Designated protected areas may transcend borders between the Länder.

(3) Parts of nature and landscape which are earmarked for protection may be placed under provisional protection for a period of up to two years, if there is reason for concern that the intended protection purpose could be endangered by changes or disruptions. Such provisional protection may be renewed once, for a period of up to two years, as long as the prerequisites of Sentence 1 are fulfilled. In provisionally protected parts of nature and landscape, actions and measures shall be prohibited, in keeping with the terms of the protection declaration, that could adversely change the area to be protected. Provisional protection shall be suspended, either completely or in part, if the prerequisites for such protection are no longer, or are no longer completely, fulfilled. Paragraph 2 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(4) Protected parts of nature and landscape are to be registered and labelled. Further relevant details shall be determined pursuant to the legislation of the Länder.

(5) Declarations of areas as national parks or national nature monuments, including changes to such declarations, shall be issued in consultation with the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) and the Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Affairs (BMVBS).

Article 23

Nature conservation areas

(1) Nature conservation areas are areas that have been designated in a legally binding manner and in which the special protection of nature and landscape as a whole, or of individual parts thereof, is required for the following reasons:

1. in order to conserve, develop or restore living sites, biotopes or communities of certain species of wild fauna and flora,
2. for reasons of science, natural history or national heritage, or
3. because of their rarity, special characteristics or outstanding beauty.

(2) All actions which may lead to the destruction of, damage to, or changes in, a nature conservation area, or parts thereof, or which may cause permanent disturbance thereto, shall be prohibited, in keeping with more specific provisions to be adopted. Nature conservation areas can be opened to the public, as long as this does not counter their protection purposes.

Article 24

National parks and national nature monuments

(1) National parks are areas that have been designated in a legally binding manner, that are to be protected in a consistent way and that

1. are large, largely unfragmented and have special characteristics,
2. fulfil the requirements for a nature conservation area in the greater part of their territory, and
3. in the greater part of their territory, have not been affected by human intervention at all, or to a limited extent only, or are suitable for developing, or being developed, into a state which ensures the undisturbed progression, as far as possible, of natural processes in their natural dynamics.

(2) The purpose of national parks is to serve as areas, in the greater part of their territory, in which it is assured that natural processes, in their natural dynamics, can take place in the most undisturbed manner possible. Provided this is compatible with the purpose of protection, national parks may also serve the purposes of scientific environmental monitoring, nature education, and enabling the general public to experience nature.

(3) National parks are to be protected in the same manner as nature conservation areas, taking account of their special protection purpose and the exceptions necessary in light of their large size and use for settlement.

(4) National nature monuments are areas that have been designated in a legally binding manner and that

1. for reasons of science, natural history, cultural history or national heritage, and
2. because of their rarity, special characteristics or beauty

are of outstanding importance. National nature monuments are to be protected in the same manner as nature conservation areas.

Article 25

Biosphere reserves

(1) Biosphere reserves are areas that are to be protected and developed in a consistent way and that

1. are large and are typical representatives of certain landscape types,
2. fulfil the requirements for nature conservation areas in essential parts of their territory, and the requirements for landscape protection areas throughout the greater part of the rest of their territory,
3. serve the primary purpose of conserving, developing or restoring landscapes shaped by traditional, diverse forms of use, along with their species and biotope diversity as evolved over time, including wild forms and formerly cultivated forms of commercially used or usable animal and plant species, and
4. illustrate ways of developing and testing forms of economic activity that are especially conserving of natural resources.

(2) To the extent permitted by their protection purpose, biosphere reserves also serve purposes of research, of observation of nature and landscape and of education for sustainable development.

(3) Biosphere reserves are to be developed via a system of core zones, maintenance zones and development zones, with due regard for the exceptions required as a result of biospheres' large size and inclusion of populated areas, and are to be protected in the same manner as nature conservation areas or landscape protection areas.

(4) Biosphere reserves may also be referred to as "biosphere areas" or "biosphere regions".

Article 26

Landscape protection areas

(1) Landscape protection areas are areas that have been designated in a legally binding manner and in which special protection of nature and landscape is required for the following reasons:

1. in order to conserve, develop or restore the efficiency and proper functioning of the natural balance, or the capability of natural resources to regenerate themselves and to be available for sustainable use, and to protect living sites and habitats of certain wild fauna and flora species,
2. because of the diversity, special characteristics, beauty or special cultural-historical significance of their landscapes, or
3. because of their special importance for recreation.

(2) In a landscape protection area, all actions which alter the character of the area or which are not compatible with the purpose of its protection shall be prohibited, with particular consideration for Article 5 (1) and in keeping with more specific provisions to be adopted.

Article 27

Nature parks

(1) Nature parks are areas that are to be developed and managed in a consistent way and that

1. are large in size,
2. consist mainly of landscape protection areas or nature conservation areas,
3. are particularly suitable for recreational purposes by virtue of their landscape assets and are areas in which efforts are being made to encourage sustainable tourism,
4. are intended for recreational purposes in accordance with the requirements of regional planning,
5. serve the conservation, development or restoration of landscapes characterised by diverse uses, and of such landscapes' species and biotope diversity, and, to this end, are sites for endeavours toward sustained environmentally compatible land use, and

6. are particularly well-suited to the promotion of sustainable regional development.

(2) Nature parks are to be planned, structured, developed and improved in accordance with their purposes as outlined in (1), with due regard for the principles and objectives of nature conservation and landscape management.

Article 28

Natural monuments

(1) Natural monuments are unique creations of nature, or corresponding areas of up to 5 ha, that have been designated in a legally binding manner and that require special protection for the following reasons:

1. for reasons of science, natural history or national heritage, or
2. because of their rarity, special characteristics or beauty.

(2) The removal of natural monuments, as well as any action which may lead to their destruction, damage or alteration, shall be prohibited, in keeping with more specific provisions to be adopted.

Article 29

Protected landscape elements

(1) Protected landscape elements are parts of nature and landscape that have been designated in a legally binding manner and whose special protection is required:

1. in order to conserve, develop or restore the efficiency and proper functioning of the natural balance,
2. in order to revive, structure or preserve the appearance of a local community or landscape,
3. in order to avert adverse impacts, or
4. due to their importance as the living sites of certain wild species of fauna and flora.

Relevant protection may be provided for all tree-lined roads, rows of trees on single sides of roads, trees, hedges or other landscape elements throughout an entire Land or parts thereof.

(2) The removal of protected landscape elements, as well as any action which may lead to their destruction, damage or alteration, shall be prohibited, in keeping with more specific provisions to be adopted. In cases involving reductions of protected landscape elements, the obligation to provide suitable, reasonable substitution plantings, or to provide monetary substitution, may be imposed.

(3) Provisions of the legislation of the Länder regarding legal protection for tree-lined roads shall not be affected.

Article 30

Legally protected biotopes

(1) Certain parts of nature and landscape that have special importance as biotopes shall be legally protected (general principle).

(2) Actions that could lead to the destruction or other significant adverse effects on the following biotopes shall be prohibited:

1. natural or semi-natural areas of flowing and standing inland water bodies, including their banks and the relevant natural or semi-natural vegetation associated with the banks, together with their natural or semi-natural sedimentation areas, backwaters and areas that are regularly flooded,
2. bogs, swamps, reeds and large-sedge reed beds, wetland meadows rich in sedges and rushes, springs and inland salt deposits,
3. open inland dunes, open natural boulder, rubble and scree slopes, clay and loess walls, dwarf-shrub, broom and juniper heaths, matgrass communities, dry meadows, heavy metal grassland, forests and bushes in xerothermic locations,
4. fen and bog woodlands, riparian forests, forests of ravines, slopes and screes, subalpine larch forests and riparian larch forests,
5. open rock formations, alpine grassland, snowbeds and elfin woodland,
6. rocky shores and cliffs, coastal dunes and beach ridges, coastal lakes, bodden with terrestrialisation zones, salt meadows and tidal shallows in the coastal region, seagrass meadows and other marine macrophyte populations, reefs, sublittoral

sandbanks and silty bottoms with boring bottom megafauna and species-rich gravel, coarse-sand and shell layers in marine and coastal regions.

The prohibitions of Sentence 1 shall also apply to other biotopes that are legally protected by the Länder.

(3) Exemptions to the prohibitions set forth in (2) may be permitted, upon application, if the relevant adverse effects can be compensated for.

(4) If actions within the meaning of (2) are anticipated as a result of preparation, modification or supplementation of binding land-use plans, a decision may be made, by application of the relevant municipality and prior to preparation of the pertinent binding land-use plan, regarding a necessary exception to, or exemption from, the prohibitions of (2). If an exception has been permitted, or an exemption granted, no further exception or exemption shall be required for the implementation of a project that is otherwise permissible, if the implementation of the project begins within seven years following the entry into force of the relevant binding land-use plan.

(5) In the case of legally protected biotopes that have arisen during the term of a contractual agreement or during participation in public programmes for restriction of cultivation, (2) shall not apply for resumption of a permissible agricultural, forestry or fishing use within ten years after the termination of the relevant contractual agreement or participation in the relevant public programmes.

(6) In the case of legally protected biotopes that have arisen on areas in which permissible extraction of mineral resources was restricted or interrupted, (2) shall not apply to resumption of extraction within five years after the relevant restriction or interruption.

(7) Legally protected biotopes shall be registered, and such registration shall be made accessible to the public, by suitable means. Such registration, and access to it, shall be determined pursuant to the legislation of the Länder.

(8) More extensive protection provisions, including provisions regarding exceptions and exemptions, shall not be affected.

Section 2

The "Natura 2000" Network

Article 31

Establishment and protection of the "Natura 2000" network

The Federal Government and the Länder fulfil the obligations arising via Directives 92/43/EEC and 79/409/EEC relative to the establishment and protection of the coherent European ecological network "Natura 2000", within the meaning of Article 3 of Directive 92/43/EEC.

Article 32

Protected areas

(1) The Länder shall select the sites that, pursuant to Article 4 (1) of Directive 92/43/EEC and Article 4 (1) and (2) of Directive 79/409/EEC, are to be notified to the Commission, and shall do so in keeping with the provisions set forth in these directives. To this end, they shall consult with the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU). That ministry shall arrange for the participation of the other Federal ministries whose areas of competence are concerned, and shall notify the relevant selected sites to the Commission. That ministry shall also communicate to the Commission estimates regarding the financial participation of the Community that is required for fulfilment of obligations pursuant to Article 6 (1) of Directive 92/43/EEC, including payment of relevant financial compensation, especially compensation for the agriculture and forestry sectors.

(2) The sites included in the list pursuant to Article 4 (2) subparagraph 3 of Directive 92/43/EEC are to be declared protected parts of nature and landscape within the meaning of Article 20 (2), in keeping with Article 4 (4) of that Directive, and the areas notified pursuant to Article 4 (1) and (2) of Directive 79/409/EEC are to be declared protected parts of nature and landscape within the meaning of Article 20 (2), in keeping with the relevant conservation objectives.

(3) Declaration as a protected area shall set forth the relevant protection purpose, in keeping with the relevant conservation objectives, and the required site boundary definitions. It shall also stipulate whether priority natural habitat types or priority species are to be protected. Suitable orders and prohibitions shall be issued, and suitable management and development measures carried out, to ensure that the

requirements of Article 6 of Directive 92/43/EEC are fulfilled. More extensive protection provisions shall remain unaffected.

(4) The placing of sites under protection as set forth in (2) and (3) shall not be mandatory if protection of equal value is guaranteed by other statutory regulations, including this Act and area-oriented provisions of the legislation of the Länder, by administrative provisions, via authorisation of a public or non-profit responsible agency, or via contractual agreements.

(5) For Natura 2000 sites, management plans may be established either as separate, stand-alone plans or as parts of other plans.

(6) Selection and declaration of sites within the meaning of (1) Sentence 1 and (2), within the German exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf, as protected parts of nature and landscape within the meaning of Article 20 (2), shall be in accordance with Article 57.

Article 33

General provisions pertaining to protection

(1) All changes and disturbances that could lead to significant adverse effects on a Natura 2000 site, in the elements of the site that are central to the conservation objectives or protection purpose shall be prohibited. The competent authority for nature conservation and landscape management may, if the conditions set forth by Article 34 (3) through (5) are fulfilled, permit exceptions to the prohibition of Sentence 1 and to prohibitions within the meaning of Article 32 (3).

(2) In the case of a site within the meaning of Article 5 (1) of Directive 92/43/EEC, during the consultation phase until the Council's decision, (1) Sentence 1 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* with regard to the priority natural habitat types and priority species occurring within the site. Articles 34 and 36 shall not apply.

Article 34

Compatibility and inadmissibility of projects; exceptions

(1) Prior to the approval or the implementation of projects, their compatibility with the conservation objectives of a Natura 2000 site shall be assessed, if they, either individually or in combination with other projects or plans, have the potential to affect the site significantly, and do not directly serve the purpose of the site's management. Where a Natura 2000 site is a protected part of nature and landscape within the meaning of Article 20 (2), the standards applying to such compatibility shall derive from the protection purpose, and from the provisions issued to that end, if such purpose and provisions already take account of the relevant conservation objectives. The project proponent shall provide the documents needed for assessing such compatibility and fulfilment of the conditions pursuant to (3) through (5).

(2) If appropriate assessment of compatibility reveals that a project can result in significant adverse effects on a site, in the elements of the site that are relevant for the conservation objectives or protection purpose, the project shall be inadmissible.

(3) In derogation from (2), a project may be approved or executed only if

1. it is essential, for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature, and
2. there are no reasonable alternative ways of achieving the project's purpose at another location with no or fewer adverse effects.

(4) If the project could affect priority natural habitat types or priority species in the site, the only imperative reasons of overriding public interest that may be raised are those relating to human health, public safety – including national defence and protection of the civilian population – or the project's beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment. Other reasons within the meaning of (3) No 1 may be taken into account only if the competent authority has previously obtained the Commission's opinion via the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU).

(5) If a project pursuant to (3), also in conjunction with (4), is to be approved or executed, then the measures necessary to ensure the coherence of the "Natura 2000" network shall be taken. Via the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), the competent authority shall notify the Commission of the measures taken.

(6) If a project within the meaning of (1) Sentence 1, which is not carried out by an authority, does not require a regulatory decision or notification to an authority, pursuant to other legal provisions, then it must be notified to the competent authority for nature conservation and landscape management. That authority may impose a time limitation on the project's implementation, or may otherwise restrict the project, in order to ensure fulfilment of the conditions set forth in (1) through (5). If the authority fails to make a decision within one month after receiving the relevant notification, the implementation of the project may begin. If the implementation of a project is begun even though the required notification has not been provided, the authority may mandate a provisional cessation of the project. If, in a case to which (2) applies, the prerequisites set forth by (3) through (5) are not fulfilled, the authority must prohibit the project's implementation. Sentences 1 through 5 shall be applied only insofar as protection regulations of the Länder, including provisions on exceptions and exemptions, do not include more stringent provisions pertaining to the permissibility of projects.

(7) Paragraphs (1) through (6) shall apply to protected parts of nature and landscape within the meaning of Article 20 (2), and to legally protected biotopes within the meaning of Article 30, only insofar as the relevant protection regulations, including those relating to exceptions and exemptions, do not include more stringent provisions pertaining to the permissibility of projects. The obligations pursuant to (4) Sentence 2, relative to the participation of the Commission, and to (5) Sentence 2, relative to notification of the Commission, shall not be affected.

(8) With the exception of binding land-use plans that replace plan approvals, paragraphs (1) through (7) shall not apply to projects within the meaning of Article 29 of the Federal Building Code in areas with binding land-use plans pursuant to Article 30 of the Federal Building Code and during plan preparation pursuant to Article 33 of the Federal Building Code.

Article 35

Genetically modified organisms

With regard to

1. releases of genetically modified organisms within the meaning of Article 3 No 5 of the Genetic Engineering Act (Gentechnikgesetz) and

2. agricultural, forestry and fishing uses of products legally placed on the market that contain genetically modified organisms or consist of such organisms, and other uses, especially non-commercial uses, of such products, with impacts that are comparable to those of the aforementioned uses, and within a Natura 2000 site,

Article 34 (1) and (2) shall be applied mutatis mutandis.

Article 36

Plans

With regard to

1. line determinations pursuant to Article 16 of the Federal Highway Act (Bundesfernstraßengesetz) and Article 13 of the Federal Waterway Act (Bundeswasserstraßengesetz) and

2. plans that must be observed or taken into account in connection with authorities' decisions,

Article 34 (1) through (5) shall be applied mutatis mutandis.

In the case of regional plans within the meaning of Article 3 (1) No 7 of the Regional Planning Act, and local land-use plans and statutes pursuant to Article 34 (4) Sentence 1 No 3 of the Federal Building Code, Article 34 (1) Sentence 1 shall not apply.

Chapter 5

Protection of wild fauna and flora species, of their living sites and of their biotopes

Section 1

General provisions

Article 37

Tasks of species protection

(1) The provisions of this Chapter, and Article 6 (3), serve the purpose of protecting wild fauna and flora species. Species protection comprises the following tasks:

1. protecting wild fauna and flora species, and their communities, against impairments caused by human beings, and protecting their other necessary living conditions,
2. protecting living sites and biotopes of wild fauna and flora species, and
3. re-establishing displaced wild fauna and flora species in suitable biotopes within their natural range of distribution.

(2) The provisions of laws on plant protection, animal welfare, contagious diseases and forestry, hunting and fishing shall remain unaffected by the provisions of this Chapter and any statutory provisions adopted on the basis of this Chapter. Where no particular provisions relating to the protection and management of affected species exist or are adopted in hunting and fishing law provisions, then the provisions of this Chapter, together with any statutory provisions adopted on the basis of this Chapter, shall apply, subject to the rights of those who are licensed to practise hunting and fishing.

Article 38

General provisions on the protection of species, living sites and biotopes

(1) For preparation and execution of the tasks pursuant to Article 37 (1), the Federal and Länder authorities with responsibility for nature conservation and landscape management shall prepare protection, management and development objectives, on the basis of monitoring pursuant to Article 6, and achieve them.

(2) Where necessary for transposition of provisions of international or Community law, or for protection of species listed in an ordinance pursuant to Article 54 (1) No 2, including such species' living sites, the Federal and Länder authorities with responsibility for nature conservation and landscape management shall enact effective and co-ordinated preventive protection measures or establish species-assistance programmes. They shall take the measures that are necessary to ensure that unintentional capture or unintentional killing do not have any significant adverse impacts on strictly protected species.

(3) The necessary research and necessary scientific work within the meaning of Article 18 of Directive 92/43/EEC and of Article 10 of Directive 79/409/EEC shall be promoted.

Section 2

General protection of species

Article 39

General protection of wild fauna and flora;

authorisation to issue statutory ordinances

(1) It is prohibited:

1. wilfully to disturb wild animals or to capture, injure or kill them without good cause,
2. to remove, without good cause, wild plants from their locations, or to use them, cut down their populations, or destroy them in any way,
3. to impair or destroy, without good cause, the living sites of wild animals and plants.

(2) Subject to the provisions of laws on hunting and fishing, it shall be prohibited to remove wild plants and animals of species listed in Annex V of Directive 92/43/EEC from nature. The Länder may grant exceptions to Sentence 1 under the conditions set forth in Article 45 (7) or Article 14 of Directive 92/43/EEC.

(3) In derogation from (1) No 2, anyone may carefully remove from nature and take possession of, at sites not subject to any prohibitions on access, and for their own personal needs, small amounts of wild flowers, grasses, ferns, mosses, lichens, fruits, mushrooms, herbs for tea and medicinal herbs and branches of wild plants.

(4) Notwithstanding the rights of owners and other parties entitled to use, commercial removal and treatment or processing of wild plants shall require a permit from the competent authority for nature conservation and landscape management. Such a permit shall be granted if the population of the relevant species, at the removal site, is not endangered and such collection will not significantly impair the natural balance. Such removal must be carried out with care. In decisions regarding collection for purposes of production of regional seeds, the relevant favourable impacts on

objectives of nature conservation and landscape management shall be taken into account.

(5) It is prohibited:

1. to burn off the soil cover on meadows, field boundaries, field dikes and unused soil areas, and on hedges and slopes, and to treat areas not used for agriculture, forestry or fishing purposes in such a manner as to impair the pertinent fauna and flora,
2. to cut or graft trees located outside of forests, short-rotation forestry operations or horticulturally used soil areas, and hedges, living fences, shrubs and other woody plants, in the period from 1 March to 30 September; gentle pruning for form and care, for removal of additional growth or for maintenance of tree health, is permitted,
3. to cut back reeds in the period from 1 March to 30 September; outside of that period, reeds may be cut back only section-wise,
4. to use trenchers to clear ditches with continual water flow, where such action would significantly impair the natural balance, and especially the local fauna.

The prohibitions of Sentence 1 Nos 1 through 3 shall not apply

for

1. measures ordered by authorities,
2. measures that, in the public interest, cannot be carried out by other means or at other times, where such measures
 - a) are carried out by authorities,
 - b) have been approved by authorities, or
 - c) serve the purpose of maintaining safety,
3. measures that, pursuant to Article 15, are permissible interventions in nature and landscape,
4. permissible construction projects, if only small amounts of shrubbery have to be removed in order to carry out the relevant construction measures.

The Länder governments are authorised to issue ordinances providing for expanded prohibition periods, with regard to the prohibitions set forth in Sentence 1 Nos 2 and 3, for all or parts of the territory of a Land. Via ordinances, they may transfer the authorisation pursuant to Sentence 3 to other Land authorities.

(6) In the period from 1 October to 31 March, it is prohibited to visit caves, mine tunnels, earth cellars or similar rooms and spaces that serve as winter roosts of bats; this shall not apply to the execution of unpostponable actions that cause only slight disturbances, nor shall it apply to areas developed for tourism or to heavily used areas.

(7) More extensive protection provisions, especially the provisions of Chapter 4 and of Section 3 of Chapter 5, including the provisions on exceptions and exemptions, shall not be affected.

Article 40

Non-native, alien and invasive species

(1) Suitable measures must be taken to counter threats to ecosystems, biotopes and species presented by non-native or invasive species of plants and animals.

(2) Where there are indications that species could be invasive species, the relevant species are to be monitored.

(3) The competent Federal and Länder authorities shall immediately take suitable measures aimed at eliminating, or preventing the spread of, newly appearing plants and animals of invasive species. In the case of invasive species that have already spread, they shall take measures to prevent the species' further spreading and to mitigate the impacts of the existing spreading, to the extent that such measures seem likely to succeed and the relevant success is not disproportional to the relevant required effort and expense. Sentences 1 and 2 shall not apply to plants within the meaning of (4) Sentence 3 No 1 that are cultivated in agriculture and forestry.

(4) Planting of alien species of plants, and release of alien species of animals, in natural surroundings shall require a permit from the competent authority. Artificially propagated plants shall not be deemed alien if their genetic origins are found in the relevant area. Such a permit shall be denied if a threat to Member States' ecosystems, biotopes or species cannot be ruled out. The following shall be exempt from the permit requirement:

1. the cultivation of plants in agriculture and forestry,

2. the release of animals

a) of non-alien species,

b) of alien species, provided their release requires a permit under plant protection legislation which makes allowance for the interests of species conservation, for the purposes of biological plant protection,

3. the introduction of animals of non-alien species that are subject to laws on hunting or fishing,

4. the planting of woody plants and seeds outside of their natural ranges, through

1. March 2020; until that time, preference should be given to planting woody plants and seeds, in natural surroundings, only within their natural ranges.

Article 22 of Directive 92/43/EEC must be observed.

(5) With regard to species not yet occurring within the boundaries of the national territory, permits pursuant to (4) shall be issued by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN).

(6) The competent authority may order the elimination of animals or plants that have been placed in natural surroundings without relevant permits, of plants spreading unintentionally in natural surroundings or of animals that have escaped into natural surroundings, if such elimination is needed to ward off threats to ecosystems, biotopes or species.

Article 41

Bird protection in connection with overhead power lines

With the aim of protecting bird species, all newly constructed utility poles and technical components of medium-voltage lines shall be designed in such a way that birds are protected from electric shock. On existing utility poles and technical components of medium-voltage lines which pose a high risk to birds, the necessary measures to protect against electric shock shall be implemented by 31 December 2012. Sentence 2 shall not apply to overhead line systems of railways.

Article 42

Zoos

(1) Zoos are permanent facilities in which living animals of species that live in the wild are kept, for purposes of display, for a period of at least seven days of the year. The following are not considered zoos:

1. circuses,
2. pet shops, and
3. enclosures for keeping no more than five species of hoofed game listed in the Federal Hunting Act (Bundesjagdgesetz) or facilities in which no more than 20 animals of other wild species are kept.

(2) The establishment, expansion, substantial modification and operation of a zoo are subject to licensing. In each case, such a license shall be oriented to a particular facility, to particular operators, to a particular number of individuals of each animal species and to a particular type of operation.

(3) Zoos must be constructed and operated in such a manner that

1. animals are kept in accordance with the biological and conservation requirements pertaining to the species in question; in particular, the relevant enclosures, in terms of their location, size, design and internal furnishings, must be appropriate for the species in question and fulfil animal-welfare criteria,
2. animals are cared for on the basis of a programme, set forth in writing, meeting the standards of good veterinary medical practice and relative to veterinary prevention and treatment and to animal nutrition,
3. measures are taken to prevent the entry of harmful organisms and the escape of the animals being kept,
4. the requirements of animal welfare and species protection are observed,
5. a registry is kept of the zoo's animal population, in a form appropriate with regard to the animals listed in it, and is kept continually up-to-date,
6. public awareness is promoted with regard to conservation of biological diversity, especially via provision of information about the species displayed and about their natural biotopes,

7. the zoo participates in

- a) research that contributes to conservation of the relevant species, including exchange of information about species conservation, or
- b) breeding in captivity, renewal of populations and reintroduction of species into their biotopes, or
- c) training in knowledge and skills relative to conservation.

(4) The licence pursuant to (2) shall be issued if

- 1. it is assured that the obligations pursuant to (3) are fulfilled,
- 2. the proofs required pursuant to this Chapter are provided,
- 3. no facts have been presented that could provide grounds for concern regarding the reliability of the operator or of the persons responsible for directing the zoo, and
- 4. no other public-law provisions pertaining to construction and operation of the zoo present obstacles.

Collateral clauses may be attached to the licence; in particular, security for the proper closure of the zoo and restoration of the relevant former condition may be required.

(5) The Länder may provide for the licence set forth in (2) Sentence 1 to include the permit pursuant to Article 11 (1) Sentence 1 Nos 2a and 3 Letter d of the Animal Welfare Act (Tierschutzgesetz).

(6) The competent authority shall monitor compliance with the requirements arising via (3) and (4) and shall do so, inter alia, by carrying out regular reviews and inspections. Article 52 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(7) Where a zoo is constructed, expanded, substantially modified or operated without the necessary licence, or in conflict with the requirements arising via (3) and (4), the competent authority may issue the orders necessary to ensure that the applicable requirements are complied with within a reasonable period. In addition, it may require the zoo to be closed to the public, either completely or in part. If requirements pertaining to keeping of animals in zoos change, as a result of the latest scientific findings, the competent authority shall issue relevant subsequent orders if the changed requirements are not met by other means.

(8) If the operator does not fulfil orders pursuant to (7), the zoo is to be closed, either completely or in part, within a period of no more than two years after the orders have been issued, and the relevant licence is to be revoked, either completely or in part. It must then be ensured, via order, that the animals affected by the closure are properly treated and sheltered in accordance with the purposes and the provisions of Council Directive 1999/22/EC of 29 March 1999 relating to the keeping of wild animals in zoos (OJ EC L 94 of 9 April 1999, p. 24), at the operator's expense, and in a manner appropriate for the species and animals in question. Elimination of the animals is permissible only where such elimination conforms to provisions on species conservation and animal welfare and no other reasonable alternative for sheltering the animals is available.

Article 43

Animal enclosures

(1) Animal enclosures are permanent facilities in which animals of wild species are kept, outside of residential and commercial buildings, and for a period of at least seven days of the year, and that are not zoos within the meaning of Article 42 (1).

(2) Animal enclosures must be constructed and operated in such a manner that

1. the requirements arising via Article 42 (3) Nos 1 through 4 are fulfilled,
2. neither the natural balance nor landscape appearance are impaired, and
3. access to woods and meadows, and to water bodies, is not restricted in an unreasonable manner.

(3) The construction, expansion, substantial modification and operation of an animal enclosure must be notified to the competent authority at least one month in advance. That authority may issue the orders necessary to ensure compliance with the requirements arising via (2). It may order the removal of an animal enclosure if a legally conformal state cannot be established by other means. In such a case, Article 42 (8) Sentences 2 and 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(4) The Länder may ordain that the requirements pursuant to (2) shall not apply to enclosures

1. that are under state supervision,
 2. that are established for only short periods of time or that take up only small areas,
or
 3. in which only small numbers of animals, or only animals whose keeping presents minimal requirements, are kept.
- (5) More extensive provisions of the Länder shall not be affected.

Section 3

Special protection of species

Article 44

Provisions for specially protected fauna and flora species and certain other fauna and flora species

(1) It is prohibited:

1. to pursue, capture, injure or kill wild animals of specially protected species, or to take from the wild, damage or destroy their developmental stages,
2. to significantly disturb wild animals of strictly protected species and of European bird species during their breeding, rearing, moulting, hibernation and migration periods; a disturbance shall be deemed significant if it causes the conservation status of the local population of a species to worsen,
3. to take from the wild, damage or destroy breeding or resting sites of wild animals,
4. to take from the wild wild plants of specially protected species, or their developmental stages, or to damage or destroy them or their sites,

(prohibitions on taking).

(2) It is furthermore prohibited:

1. to gain possession or take custody of, have possession or custody of, handle or process animals or plants of specially protected species,

(prohibitions on possession),

2. with regard to animals and plants of specially protected species within the meaning Article 7 (2) No 13 Letters b and c,

a) to sell, purchase, offer to sell or purchase, keep in stock or ship for purposes of sale, exchange or loan, for a fee, for purposes of use, such animals and plants,

b) to acquire, display to the public or use in some other manner for commercial purposes, such animals and plants,

(prohibitions on marketing).

Article 9 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 shall not be affected.

(3) The prohibitions on possession and marketing shall also apply to:

1. goods within the meaning of the Annex to Council Directive 83/129/EEC that, in contravention of Articles 1 and 3 of this Directive, entered the Community after 30 September 1983,

2. animals and plants designated by an ordinance pursuant to Article 54 (4).

(4) If use of soil for agricultural, forestry and fishing purposes, and use of the products obtained in the process, fulfils the requirements specified in Article 5 (2) to (4) of this Act, and the rules of good practice as defined in Article 17 (2) of the Federal Soil Conservation Act and in laws on agriculture, forestry and fishing, it shall not be deemed to violate the prohibitions on taking, possession and marketing.

Where species listed in Annex IV of Directive 92/43/EEC, European bird species or species listed in an ordinance pursuant to Article 54 (1) No 2 are affected, this shall apply only to the extent that the conservation status of the local population of a species does not worsen as a result of the relevant cultivation or management.

Where such is not assured by means of other protection measures, especially area protection measures, species protection programmes, contractual agreements or targeted awareness measures, the competent authority shall specify, to the farmers, forest managers or fish farmers responsible for such worsening, the necessary applicable cultivation or management requirements. Authorisations pursuant to the legislation of the Länder to ordain or issue relevant provisions, via general decree or ordinance, shall not be affected.

(5) The taking, possession and marketing prohibitions pursuant to Sentences 2 through 5 shall apply with regard to permissible interventions in nature and landscape pursuant to Article 15, and to projects within the meaning of Article 18 (2) Sentence 1, that are permissible under the provisions of the Federal Building Code. If animal species listed in Annex IV Letter a of Directive 92/43/EEC, European bird species or species listed in an ordinance pursuant to Article 54 (1) No 2 are affected, the prohibition of (1) No 3 and, with regard to pertinent unavoidable adverse effects on wild animals, the prohibition of (1) No 1, shall not be deemed to have been violated if the ecological function of the breeding or resting sites affected by the intervention or project continues to be fulfilled within a spatial context. Where necessary, advance compensation measures may be ordained. Sentences 2 and 3 shall apply mutatis mutandis with regard to sites of wild plants of the species listed in Annex IV Letter b of Directive 92/43/EEC. If other specially protected species are affected, actions for the implementation of an intervention or project shall not be deemed to violate prohibitions on taking, possession and marketing.

(6) The prohibitions on taking and possession shall not apply with regard to actions for preparation of legally required inspections carried out, to the necessary extent, by competent persons who take the greatest possible care not to harm or damage the specimens studied or the other animals and plants in the relevant area. The numbers of specimens of European bird species, and of individuals of the animal species listed in Annex IV Letter a of Directive 92/43/EEC, that are injured or killed are to be communicated by such competent persons to the competent authority for nature conservation and landscape management.

Article 45

Exceptions; authorisation to issue statutory ordinances

(1) Except where an ordinance pursuant to Article 54 (5) provides otherwise, the following shall be excepted from the prohibitions on possession:

1. animals and plants of specially protected species that were legally
 - a) bred in captivity within the Community and that have not been abandoned, and were not produced through artificial propagation or removed from the wild,

b) imported into the Community from third countries,

2. animals and plants of species listed in an ordinance pursuant to Article 54 (4) that, prior to the species' inclusion in the relevant ordinance, were legally acquired within the Community.

Sentence 1 No 1 Letter b shall not apply with regard to animals and plants of species within the meaning of Article 7 (2) No 13 Letter b that, after 3 April 2002, arrived in the country directly from a third country, without an exception or exemption pursuant to Article 43 (8) Sentence 2 or Article 62 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act in the version applicable until 1 March 2010, or that, after 1 March 2010, arrived in the country directly from a third country without an exception pursuant to (8). In derogation from Sentence 2, dead birds of European bird species within the meaning Article 7 (2) No 13 Letter b Double Letter bb, where such birds, pursuant to Article 2 (1) of the Federal Hunting Act, are subject to laws on hunting, may be transported into the country directly from a third country, without an exception or exemption, for purposes of personal use or as household effects.

(2) Where fauna and flora of specially protected species are not subject to the prohibitions on possession pursuant to (1), they shall also be exempt from the prohibitions on marketing. Subject to an ordinance pursuant to Article 54 (5), this shall not apply to the following taken from the wild:

1. fauna and flora of strictly protected species, and
2. individuals of European bird species.

(3) The following shall also be exempted from prohibitions on marketing:

1. fauna and flora of strictly protected species which, prior to being placed under protection as species threatened with extinction or strictly protected species, were legally acquired,
2. birds of European species that were legally acquired prior to 6 April 1981 or that are listed in Annex III Part 1 of Directive 79/409/EEC,
3. animals and plants of species that are subject to Directives 92/43/EEC and 79/409/EEC and that, in a Member State, and in accordance with the Directives, have been approved for the actions mentioned in Article 44 (2) Sentence 1 No 2.

(4) In derogation from the prohibitions on possession and marketing, it shall be permissible, subject to the provisions of laws on hunting and fishing, to take from the wild fauna and flora that have been found dead and to deliver them to a place designated by the competent authority for nature conservation and landscape management, or, provided they do not belong to a strictly protected species, to use them for purposes of research and teaching or for preparation for such purposes.

(5) In derogation from the prohibitions of Article 44 (1) No 1, and from prohibitions on possession, it shall also be permissible, subject to the provisions of laws on hunting, to take in injured, helpless or sick animals in order to restore them to health. Such animals are to be released immediately as soon as they are able to survive on their own. Otherwise, they are to be delivered to a place designated by the competent authority for nature conservation and landscape management. Where the animals concerned are members of a strictly protected species, the person who takes in the animal in must notify the competent authority for nature conservation and landscape management of this fact. That authority may require the surrender of the animal taken in.

(6) The authorities responsible for impounding or confiscation may grant exemptions from prohibitions on possession and marketing, where this is necessary for the utilisation of confiscated or impounded fauna and flora and provided this does not conflict with legal instruments of the European Communities.

(7) The competent authorities for nature conservation and landscape management, pursuant to the legislation of the Länder, and, in the case of introduction from other countries, the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN), may grant further exceptions from the prohibitions of Article 44, in individual cases,

1. in order to prevent considerable damage to agriculture, forestry, fisheries, water resources or other considerable economic damage,
2. in order to protect naturally occurring animals and plants,
3. for purposes of research, teaching, education, or reintroduction, or for the breeding operations or artificial propagation measures necessary for these purposes.
4. in the interest of public health, public safety, including defence and protection of the civilian population, or of beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment, or

5. for other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature.

An exception may be granted only if no reasonable alternatives exist and the conservation status of a species' population is not worsened, except where Article 16 (1) of Directive 92/43/EEC contains more extensive provisions. Article 16 (3) of Directive 92/43/EEC and Article 9 (2) of Directive 79/409/EEC shall be observed. The Länder governments may also grant exceptions on a general basis, via statutory ordinance. Via statutory ordinance, they may transfer the authorisation pursuant to Sentence 4 to other Land authorities.

(8) In the case of introduction from other countries, the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) may grant additional exceptions, in individual cases, to the prohibitions of Article 44, if the conditions specified in (7) Sentences 2 and 3 are fulfilled, in order to facilitate prudent use, under controlled conditions and to a limited extent, of animals and plants of certain species within the meaning Article 7 (2) No 13 Letter b and of bred and artificially propagated animals or plants of such species.

Article 46

Obligation to provide evidence

(1) Any person who possesses or has actual control over

1. living animals or plants of specially protected species, or developmental stages thereof, whether dead or alive, or largely intact dead animals or plants of specially protected species,
2. readily recognisable parts of animals or plants of strictly protected species, or products that are readily recognisable as having been derived from such parts, or
3. living animals and plants of species listed in an ordinance pursuant to Article 54 (4),

may claim to have a right to such possession or control vis-à-vis the competent authorities for nature conservation and landscape management only if they are able, upon request, to produce conclusive evidence substantiating their claim or where they can prove that they or third parties were in possession of the animals or plants in question prior to their being placed under protection as specially protected species or prior to their inclusion in a statutory ordinance pursuant to Article 54 (4).

(2) Where products within the meaning of (1) No 2 are personal or household effects, (1) shall not apply. With regard to animals and plants that were acquired prior to their being placed under protection as specially protected species or prior to their inclusion in an ordinance pursuant to Article 54 (4) and that are personal or household effects, furnishing of prima facie evidence, rather than production of evidence pursuant to (1), shall suffice. Prima facie evidence may be requested only in cases where there are facts justifying the assumption that no such right exists.

(3) Where, pursuant to Articles 8 or 9 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97, proof of authorisation for actions mentioned therein is required, or such proof must consist of certain documents, such proof shall be provided in the manner mandated by the aforementioned Regulation.

Article 47

Confiscation

Animals or plants for which their holders can neither produce substantiating evidence nor furnish required prima facie evidence may be confiscated by the competent authorities for nature conservation and landscape management. Article 51 shall apply mutatis mutandis; Article 51 (1) Sentence 2 shall apply subject to the proviso that submission of certification from a different independent expert agency or individual may be required.

Section 4

Competent authorities; introduction of plants and animals

Article 48

Competent authorities

(1) The following bodies shall be the management authorities within the meaning of Article 13 (1) of Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 and Article IX of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES):

1. the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), for communication with other Convention parties and with the Secretariat (Article IX (2) of CITES), with the exception of the tasks mentioned in No 2 Letters a

and c and No 4, and for the tasks mentioned in Article 12 (1), (3) and (5), Articles 13 and 15 (1) and (5) and Article 20 of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97,

2. the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)

a) for issuing of import and export permits and re-export certificates within the meaning of Article 4 (1) and (2) and of Article 5 (1) and (4) of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97, and of other documents within the meaning of Article IX (1) Letter a of CITES, and for communication with the Secretariat, with the Commission of the European Communities and with authorities of other Convention parties and non-Convention parties in connection with processing of permit applications or in prosecution of import and export violations, and for the tasks mentioned in Article 15 (4) Letters a and c of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97,

b) for granting of exceptions pursuant to Article 8 (3) of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 in the case of imports,

c) for recognition of enterprises in which specimens are bred, or artificially propagated, for commercial purposes, within the meaning of Article VII (4) of CITES, and for notification of the registration procedure mentioned in Article 7 (1) No 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 to the Secretariat (Article IX (2) of CITES),

d) for issuing of certificates pursuant to Articles 30, 37 and 44a of Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006 of 4 May 2006 with execution provisions with regard to 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 EC L 166, of 19 June 2006, p. 1), amended by Regulation (EC) No 100/2008 (OJ EC L 31 of 5 February 2008, p. 3), in the case of imports and exports,

e) for registration of caviar-packaging plants pursuant to Article 66 of Regulation (EC) No 865/2006,

f) for utilisation of the living animals and plants confiscated by customs agencies pursuant to Article 51, and for utilisation of the dead animals and plants, and parts thereof and products made therefrom, confiscated by customs authorities pursuant to Article 51, where such products originate from strictly protected species,

3. the Federal Customs Administration with respect to the exchange of information with the Secretariat on matters aimed at combating crime in the field of species protection,

4. the competent authorities for nature conservation and landscape management pursuant to the legislation of the Länder for all other tasks within the meaning of Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97.

(2) The scientific authority within the meaning of Article 13 (2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 is the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN).

Article 49

Involvement of customs authorities;

authorisation to issue statutory ordinances

(1) The Federal Ministry of Finance (Bundesministerium der Finanzen, BMF), and the customs authorities designated by it, shall be involved in supervising the import and export of fauna and flora covered by the import and export regulations pursuant to legal instruments of the European Communities, as well as in monitoring compliance with prohibitions on possession and marketing, pursuant to this Chapter, in goods traffic with third countries. The customs authorities may forward documents presented in the framework of supervision to the competent authorities pursuant to Article 48, where there are adequate, actual indications that animals or plants are being introduced in violation of regulations or prohibitions within the meaning of Sentence 1.

(2) The Federal Ministry of Finance (BMF) shall be authorised to regulate, in consultation with the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), the details of the procedure pursuant to (1), by way of a statutory ordinance not requiring the approval of the Bundesrat; where necessary, it may also provide for obligations relating to reporting, notification, provision of information and provision of assistance, tolerance of inspections of business papers and of other documents, tolerance of inspections of premises and tolerance of the taking of unpaid samples and specimens.

(3) The customs offices which are to be notified of animals and plants destined for import, transit and export pursuant to this Chapter shall be announced by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), by agreement with the Federal Ministry of Finance (BMF), in the Federal Gazette.

Special reference shall be made to those customs offices which carry out customs formalities for live animals and plants.

Article 50

Registration obligations in connection with imports, transit, exports or with introduction from third countries

(1) Anyone who introduces animals or plants subject to an import or export regulation issued by the European Community, or whose introduction from a third country requires an exception issued by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN), directly from a third country into, or through, the area for which this Act is valid (import or transit), or to a third country from the area for which this Act is valid (export), must register such animals or plants for import, transit or export, and present the permits or other documents required for such import, transit or export, with a customs office promulgated pursuant to Article 49 (3), and must present such animals or plants upon request. The Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) may, upon application and for a good reason, designate a customs office other than the one referred to in Sentence 1 as the office to be responsible for customs clearance, if such customs office has given its consent to such designation and no statutory provisions conflict with such designation.

(2) The person carrying out the relevant import, transit or export shall notify the customs office responsible for customs clearance of the anticipated arrival time of live animals, giving details of the species and number of such animals, at least 18 hours prior to their arrival.

Article 51

Taking into custody, confiscation and impoundment by customs authorities

(1) If, in the framework of supervision by customs officials, doubts arise as to whether introduction of animals or plants is subject to regulations or prohibitions within the meaning of Article 49 (1), the customs authority may, at the expense of the person authorised to dispose, take the relevant animals or plants into custody, or

commission a third party to take them into custody, until such time as the doubts have been clarified; it may also leave the animals or plants in the possession of the person authorised to dispose, with imposition of a prohibition on disposal. In order to clarify the doubts, the customs authority may request the person authorised to dispose to submit a certificate, issued by an independent expert institution or individual recognised as such by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), stating that the animals and plants involved do not belong to any species or populations which are subject to import or export restrictions under legal instruments of the European Communities, or subject to prohibitions on possession or marketing pursuant to this Chapter. Should such doubts prove to be unfounded, the Federal Government shall reimburse to the person authorised to dispose any expenses incurred in obtaining the certificate and the additional costs of taking the animals or plants into custody.

(2) If, in customs controls, it is determined that import, transit or export of animals or plants is being carried out without the prescribed permits or other documents, the animals or plants involved shall be confiscated by the customs office. Confiscated animals or plants may be left in the custody of the person authorised to dispose on the condition that such person does not dispose of them. If the prescribed permits or other documents are not submitted within one month of confiscation, the customs office shall order the animals or plants to be impounded; the customs office may grant a reasonable extension, not exceeding a total of six months, to this deadline. In cases where the animals or plants involved are found to be of a species for which the granting of import or export permits is inadmissible, they shall be impounded immediately.

(3) (2) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* if, in customs controls pursuant to Article 50 (1), it is determined that prohibitions on possession and marketing conflict with the relevant introduction.

(4) In cases where confiscated or impounded plants or animals are sold, the proceeds shall be paid to the owners if they are able to prove that, through no fault of their own, they were unaware of the circumstances that led to the confiscation or impoundment. Third parties whose rights are extinguished by the impoundment or sale shall receive compensation from the proceeds under the conditions referred to in Sentence 1.

(5) In cases where animals or plants are confiscated or impounded, the costs thereby incurred, in particular for care, accommodation, transport, return or utilisation, shall be paid by the person responsible for the relevant introduction; in cases where the identity of such person cannot be established, such costs shall be paid by the relevant sender, carrier or recipient if such person was aware, or should have been aware, of the circumstances that led to the confiscation or impoundment.

Section 5

Rights of information and of access; fees and expenses

Article 52

Rights of information and of access

(1) Upon request, individuals, legal entities and unincorporated associations shall provide the competent authorities for nature conservation and landscape management, or the involved authorities pursuant to Article 49, with the information required in order to implement the legal instruments of the European Communities, the provisions of this Chapter, or the statutory regulations adopted for the purpose of the implementation of such instruments and provisions.

(2) Where necessary, persons appointed by the authorities referred to in (1) may enter sites, buildings, rooms, marine facilities, ships and means of transportation used for business or trade by persons obliged to furnish information, during business hours, in order to inspect containers and business documents. The persons obliged to furnish information shall assist the appointed inspectors in their work, as necessary, and submit their business documents upon request.

(3) Article 55 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Strafprozessordnung) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the persons required to provide information.

Article 53

Fees and expenses; authorisation to issue statutory ordinances

(1) The Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) shall levy fees and expense reimbursements for its official actions in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter and pursuant to the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 338/97.

(2) The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) shall have the authority to adopt regulations, by agreement with the Federal Ministry of Finance (BMF), the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV) and the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (BMW), and without the approval of the Bundesrat, specifying which acts shall be subject to fees, specifying the fee rates and expense-reimbursement rates and providing for fixed or flat rates. The expenses to be reimbursed may be settled in derogation from the Administrative Expenses Act (Verwaltungskostengesetz).

Section 6

Authorisations

Article 54

Authorisation to issue statutory ordinances

(1) The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) shall be authorised to place under special protection, via statutory ordinance with the consent of the Bundesrat, certain fauna and flora species not falling under Article 7 (2) No 13 Letter a or Letter b, or populations of such species, where the species concerned are naturally occurring species that

1. are endangered, with regard to their populations, within the country as a result of human taking, or that are species that could be confused with such endangered species or with species within the meaning of Article 7 (2) No 13 Letter b, or
2. are endangered, with regard to their populations, and for which the Federal Republic of Germany has a high degree of responsibility.

(2) The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) shall be authorised, by way of statutory ordinance with the consent of the Bundesrat, to place under strict protection

1. certain species that are specially protected pursuant to Article 7 (2) No 13 Letter a or Letter b:

a) animal and plant species listed in Annex B of Regulation (EC) No. 338/97,

b) European bird species,

2. certain other fauna and flora species within the meaning of (1),

where the species concerned are naturally occurring species that are under threat of extinction within the country and for which the Federal Republic of Germany has an especially high degree of responsibility.

(3) The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) shall be authorised, by way of statutory ordinance with the consent of the Bundesrat:

1. to specify in greater detail which parts of animals or plants of specially protected species, or products produced from such animals and plants, shall be considered easily recognizable within the meaning of Article 7 (2) No 1 Letters c and d or No 2 Letters c and d,

2. to wholly, partially or under certain conditions exempt certain specially protected species or origins of plants or animals of certain specially protected species, as well as certain bred or artificially propagated plants or animals of specially protected species, from the prohibitions cited under Article 44, provided this does not endanger the purpose of protection and does not contradict Articles 12, 13 and 16 of Directive 92/43/EEC, Articles 5 through 7 and 9 of Directive 79/409/EEC, other legal instruments of the European Communities, or obligations arising under international conventions on species protection.

(4) The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) shall be authorised, via statutory ordinance with the consent of the Bundesrat, to designate invasive fauna and flora species for which, pursuant to Article 44 (3) No 2, the prohibitions of Article 44 (2) apply, where such designation is required to counter threats to ecosystems, biotopes or species.

(5) Where necessary for reasons of species protection, and provided this does not contradict legal instruments of the European Communities, the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) shall be authorised, by way of statutory ordinance with the consent of the Bundesrat, to prohibit or restrict:

1. the keeping or breeding of animals
2. the marketing of animals and plants

of certain specially protected species, and of animals and plants of species designated by statutory ordinance pursuant to Article 54 (4).

(6) Where necessary for reasons of species protection, in particular in order to meet the obligations arising from Article 15 of Directive 92/43/EEC, Article 8 of Directive 79/409/EEC or obligations arising from international conventions on species protection, the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) shall be authorised, by way of statutory ordinance with the consent of the Bundesrat, to restrict or prohibit:

1. the production, possession, placing on the market or use of certain devices, means or facilities with which wild animals can be killed, combated or captured, in large numbers or indiscriminately, or which could cause populations of the affected animal or plant species to disappear locally or suffer significant adverse effects,
2. actions or procedures which may lead to the local disappearance of or other significant adverse effects on populations of wild fauna or flora species.

Sentence 1 No 1 shall not apply to devices, means or facilities for which permits are required, on the basis of other statutory ordinances, if species-protection criteria have to be taken into account in issuing of such permits.

(7) The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) shall be authorised, via statutory ordinance with the consent of the Bundesrat, to issue regulations for protection of nest sites of bird species whose populations are endangered and that are particularly sensitive to disturbances and, in particular, for prohibition of actions, during certain time periods and within certain intervals, that could impair such birds' breeding or rearing. More extensive protection provisions, including provisions regarding exceptions and exemptions, shall not be affected.

(8) In order to facilitate monitoring of compliance with prohibitions on possession and marketing, the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) shall be authorised to issue regulations, via statutory ordinance with the consent of the Bundesrat, regarding

1. record-keeping obligations for those who handle, process, buy, sell or acquire from others animals or plants of specially protected species for commercial purposes; in particular, such regulations shall specify which groups of individuals are obliged to keep records, the subject matter and scope of the compulsory record-keeping and how long such records must be retained, and shall provide for their review by the competent authorities for nature conservation and landscape management,
2. the marking of animals and plants of specially protected species for the purposes of supplying evidence pursuant to Article 46,
3. the issue of certificates verifying the legal acquisition of animals and plants for the purposes of supplying evidence in accordance with Article 46,
4. Obligations to notify the possession of
 - a) fauna and flora of specially protected species,
 - b) animals and plants of species designated by statutory ordinance pursuant to Article 54 (4).

(9) Statutory ordinances pursuant to (1) No 2 shall be subject to the consent of the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV), the Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Affairs (BMVBS) and the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (BMWi). Statutory ordinances pursuant to (6) Sentence 1 No 1 and (8) Nos 1, 2 and 4 shall be subject to the consent of the Federal Ministry for Economics and Technology. Otherwise, the statutory ordinances pursuant to (1) through (8) shall be subject to the consent of the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV); in cases referred to by (1) through (6) and (8), however, such consent shall be required only insofar as such statutory ordinances refer to

1. fauna species falling under the scope of laws on hunting and fishing,
2. fauna species used for the purposes of biological plant protection, or
3. plants that are obtained via artificial propagation or that are of use in forestry.

(10) The Länder governments shall be authorised to define, by statutory ordinance, general requirements pertaining to management specifications for soil uses for agricultural, forestry and fishing purposes within the meaning of Article 44 (4). Via statutory ordinances, they may transfer the authorisation pursuant to Sentence 1 to other Länder authorities.

Article 55

Execution of provisions under Community or international law; authorisation to issue statutory ordinances

(1) Statutory ordinances pursuant to Article 54 may also be adopted in order to implement legal instruments of the Council or Commission of the European Communities in the field of species protection, or to comply with international conventions on species protection.

(2) The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) is authorised to amend, by way of statutory ordinance with the consent of the Bundesrat, references to provisions in legal instruments of the European Community in this Act or in statutory ordinances on the basis of Article 54, where amendments to such legal instruments so require.

Chapter 6

Marine nature conservation

Article 56

Area of validity and of application

(1) The provisions of this Act shall also apply in the area of coastal waters and, with the exception of Chapter 2, in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (Federal Law Gazette. 1994 II p. 1798, 1799;

1995 II p. 602) and subsequent relevant provisions, shall also apply in the area of the German exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf.

(2) Article 15 shall not apply to construction and operation of wind turbines, in the German exclusive economic zone, for which a permit is issued by 1 January 2017.

Article 57

Marine protected areas in the area of Germany's exclusive economic zone and continental shelf; authorisation to issue statutory ordinances

(1) Selection of marine protected areas in the area of the German exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf shall be carried out by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN), with public participation, and subject to the consent of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU). The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) shall involve those Federal Ministries whose areas of competence are affected and shall arrange consultation with neighbouring countries.

(2) Declaration of marine areas as protected parts of nature and landscape within the meaning of Article 20 (2) shall be carried out by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), with the participation those Federal Ministries whose areas of competence are affected, by statutory ordinance that is not subject to the consent of the Bundesrat.

(3) In selection of areas within the meaning of Article 32 (1) Sentence 1, and declaration of areas within the meaning of Article 32 (2), as protected parts of nature and landscape within the meaning Article of 20 (2), in the area of the German exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf, Article 32 shall be applied *mutatis mutandis*, subject to the provisions of the following Nos 1 through 5:

1. restrictions of air traffic, ship traffic, military uses permitted under international law and marine scientific research projects within the meaning of Article 246 (3) of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea are not permissible; Article 211 (6) of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and other international-law provisions affecting navigation, shall not be affected.

2. the reasons, within the meaning of Article 246 (5) of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for withholding consent for marine scientific research projects shall not be affected, subject to the provisions of the Act on execution of marine scientific research (Gesetz über die Durchführung wissenschaftlicher Meeresforschung) of 6 June 1995 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 778, 785), last amended by Article 321 of the Ordinance of 31 October 2006 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 2407).

3. restrictions on fishing are only permissible in conformity with the law of the European Community and in accordance with the provisions of the Deep-Sea Fishing Act (Seefischereigesetz) in the version promulgated on 6 July 1998 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 1791), last amended by Article 217 of the Ordinance of 31 October 2006 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 2407).

4. restrictions in connection with laying of undersea cables and pipelines are permissible only pursuant to Article 34 and in accordance with Article 56 (3) in conjunction with Article 79 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

5. restrictions on the generation of power from water, current and wind, and on the prospecting and extraction of mineral resources, are permissible only pursuant to Article 34.

Article 58

Competent authorities; fees and expenses; authorisation to issue ordinances

(1) In the area of the German exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf, execution of the provisions of this Act, of provisions issued on the basis of this Act and of provisions of the Environmental Damages Act, with regard to damage to species and natural habitats, and to the immediate risk of such damage, shall be the responsibility of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN), except as provided by other provisions. If an intervention in nature and landscape, that is to be carried out in the area of the German exclusive economic zone or on the continental shelf, requires a regulatory permit or notification of an authority, or is carried out by an authority, the relevant authority shall take its decision in consultation with the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN).

(2) The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) may, via statutory ordinance without the consent of the Bundesrat, transfer tasks for which the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) is responsible, pursuant to (1), to the national headquarters of the Federal Police, in consultation with the Federal Ministry of the Interior (Bundesministerium des Innern, BMI), and to the Federal Agency for Agriculture and Food (Bundesanstalt für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung, BLE), in consultation with the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV), for purposes of execution.

(3) The Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) levies fees and expense reimbursements for its official actions, pursuant to the provisions set forth in (1) Sentence 1, in the German exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf. The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) shall be authorised to determine, by agreement with the Federal Ministry of Finance (BMF), and via statutory ordinance without the consent of the Bundesrat, which acts shall be subject to fees and, in the same context, shall be authorised to specify the relevant fee rates and expense-reimbursement rates and to provide for fixed or flat rates. The expenses to be reimbursed may be settled in derogation from the Administrative Expenses Act. Art. 53 shall not be affected.

Chapter 7

Access to nature and landscape for the purposes of recreation

Article 59

Access to open landscape

(1) All persons shall be permitted to enter the open landscape on roads and pathways and on unused land areas, for purposes of recreation (general principle).

(2) Access to forests shall be in accordance with the Federal Forest Act, the forest acts of the Länder and, otherwise, other Land laws. In particular, that Act may treat other types of use as equal to access, fully or in part, and restrict access for important reasons, particularly for the purposes of nature conservation and

landscape management, to protect fields, to facilitate agriculture and silviculture, to protect persons seeking rest and relaxation, to prevent major damage, or to safeguard other viable interests of landowners.

Article 60

Liability

Those who access the open landscape do so at their own risk. Rights of access do not establish any additional legal duties to take due care or to maintain safety. In particular, no liability shall be recognised for the typical dangers that can arise in nature.

Article 61

Maintenance of openness of water bodies and shoreline zones

(1) In undeveloped outskirts areas, no structures may be constructed or significantly modified along Federal waterways and "1st-order streams" (Gewässer erster Ordnung), and along standing water bodies with an area of more than 1 hectare, at a distance of up to 50 meters from the shoreline. In derogation of Sentence 1, for coastal water bodies, a relevant distance of at least 150 meters from the mean high-water line must be complied with in the North Sea, and a relevant distance of at least 150 meters from the mean water line must be complied with in the Baltic Sea. More extensive provisions of the Länder shall not be affected.

(2) (1) shall not apply for

1. structures that had been legally constructed or permitted at the time this Act entered into force,
2. structures that are constructed or modified in execution of permits or approvals under laws relating to water, or for purposes of monitoring, management, maintenance or widening of a surface water body,

3. structures of the public transport infrastructure, including auxiliary facilities and relevant equipment, of emergency response forces, for coastal protection and flood protection and for defence.

More extensive provisions of the Länder regarding exceptions shall not be affected.

(3) An exception to the prohibition of (1) may be granted, upon application, if

1. the adverse effects on the natural balance or landscape appearance resulting from the structure, especially with regard to the proper function of water bodies and their shore zones, are minor, or such can be ensured via relevant measures, or

2. such is necessary for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including such interests that are of a social or economic nature; in such cases, Article 15 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Article 62

Appropriation of land

The Federal Government, the Länder and other legal entities under public law shall make available, for recreational purposes, and to a reasonable extent, pieces of land under their ownership or in their possession that are naturally suited for public recreation or that make possible or facilitate public access to such pieces of land, to the extent such is compatible with sustainable use and other objectives of nature conservation and landscape management and does not conflict with an established public purpose.

Chapter 8

Participation of recognised nature conservation associations

Article 63

Rights of participation

(1) An association recognised by the Federal Government pursuant to Article 3 of the Environmental Appeals Act (Umwelt-Rechtsbehelfsgesetz) that, pursuant to the tasks defined in its statutes, focuses primarily on promoting purposes of nature conservation and landscape management (recognised nature conservation association), shall be given the opportunity to respond to and examine relevant expert opinions

1. during the preparation of regulations, and other statutory ordinances ranking after laws, in the field of nature conservation and landscape management, by the Federal Government or the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU),
2. prior to granting of exemptions from requirements and prohibitions for protection of marine protected areas within the meaning of Article 57 (2), even if such marine areas are included or replaced by a different decision,
3. in plan approval procedures that are carried out by Federal authorities or, in the German exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf, are carried out by Länder authorities, if the projects in question are projects that involve interventions in nature and landscape,
4. in connection with plan adoptions that are issued by Federal authorities and that supplant a plan approval within the meaning of No 3, if public participation is provided for,

and insofar as their task area, as defined by their statutes, is affected.

(2) A nature conservation association that is recognised by a Land pursuant to Article 3 of the Environmental Appeals Act and that, pursuant to its statutes, operates throughout the relevant Land, shall be given the opportunity to respond to and examine the relevant expert opinions

1. during the preparation of regulations and other statutory ordinances ranking below laws by the Länder authorities responsible for nature conservation and landscape management,
2. during the preparation of programmes and plans within the meaning of Articles 10 and 11,
3. during the preparation of plans within the meaning of Article 36 Sentence 1 No 2,

4. during the preparation of programmes by government and other public agencies for the re-establishment of displaced wild species of fauna and flora in the wild,
 5. prior to granting of exemptions from requirements and prohibitions for protection of areas within the meaning of Article 32 (2), Natura 2000 sites, nature conservation areas, national parks, national nature monuments and biosphere reserves, even if such areas are included or replaced by a different decision,
 6. in plan approval procedures, if the projects concerned are projects within the territory of the recognising Land that involve interventions in nature and landscape,
 7. in plan adoptions that supplant plan approval within the meaning of No 6, if public participation is provided for,
 8. in other procedures for execution of provisions under the legislation of the Länder, if the law of the relevant Land provides for this,
- insofar as their task area, as defined by their statutes, is affected by the project.

(3) Article 28 (2) Nos 1 und 2, (3) and Article 29 (2) of the Administrative Procedures Act (Verwaltungsverfahrensgesetz) shall apply mutatis mutandis. Other forms of participation, as set forth in other Federal or Länder statutory provisions, that are either of equivalent substance or more extensive, shall not be affected.

(4) The Länder may determine that, in cases in which no impacts on nature and landscape, or only impacts of a minor extent or scope, are anticipated, the involvement of associations may be waived.

Article 64

Appeals

(1) In addition to having recourse to the appeals pursuant to Article 2 of the Environmental Appeals Act, and without its own rights having been injured, a recognised nature conservation association may, in keeping with the Administrative Court Procedures Code (Verwaltungsgerichtsordnung), challenge decisions pursuant to Article 63 (1) Nos 2 through 4 and (2) Nos 5 through 7, if the association

1. avers that the decision contradicts provisions of this Act, legal provisions issued or remaining in force on the basis of this Act, nature conservation laws of the Länder or

other statutory provisions that are to be observed in connection with the decision and that at least are intended to also serve the interests of nature conservation and landscape management,

2. is affected in its scope of tasks and activities as set forth in its statutes, provided the relevant recognition refers to that scope, and

3. was entitled to participation pursuant to Article 63 (1) Nos 2 through 4 or (2) Nos 5 through 7 and the association expressed an opinion in the matter or was given no opportunity to express an opinion.

(2) Article 1 (1) Sentence 4, Article 2 (3) and (4) Sentence 1 of the Environmental Appeals Act shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(3) The Länder may also permit appeals by recognised nature conservation associations in other cases in which, pursuant to Article 63 (2) No 8, participation is provided for.

Chapter 9

Obligations pertaining to property; exemptions

Article 65

Compulsory tolerance

(1) Owners of pieces of land, and other holders of rights of use to pieces of land, shall tolerate measures of nature conservation and landscape management carried out on the basis of provisions of this Act, legal provisions issued or remaining in force on the basis of this Act, or nature conservation laws of the Länder, insofar as such measures do not unreasonably hamper use of a piece of land. More extensive provisions of the Länder shall not be affected.

(2) Prior to execution of measures, the relevant entitled parties are to be informed by suitable means.

(3) The rights of employees and representatives of nature conservation authorities to have access to pieces of land, in order to fulfil their tasks, shall be determined pursuant to the legislation of the Länder.

Article 66

Right of pre-emption

(1) The Länder shall have rights of pre-emption to pieces of land

1. located in national parks, national nature monuments, nature conservation areas or areas temporarily secured as such areas,
2. on which natural monuments, or objects temporarily secured as such monuments, are located,
3. on which surface water bodies are located.

If the characteristics referred to in Sentence 1 Nos 1 through 3 are found on only part of the relevant piece of land, then the right of pre-emption shall apply only to the part in question. The owner may require the pre-emption to apply to the entire piece of land, if continued ownership would impose an unreasonable economic burden.

(2) The right of pre-emption may be exerted only if this is required for reasons of nature conservation and landscape management, including preparations for recreational purposes.

(3) The right of pre-emption does not have to be entered into the land register (Grundbuch). It shall take precedence over rights of pre-emption justified by way of legal transaction and via Land law, with the exception of rights of pre-emption in the areas of property dealings and settlements. In the case of property acquisition on the basis of exertion of a right of pre-emption, rights of pre-emption justified via legal transactions shall expire. Articles 463 through 469, 471, 1098 (2) and Articles 1099 through 1102 of the German Civil Code shall apply. The right of pre-emption shall not apply to sale to a spouse, registered life partner or first-grade relative.

(4) The right of pre-emption may also be exerted by the Länder, upon application, in behalf of public-law entities and foundations and recognised nature conservation associations.

(5) Deviating provisions of the Länder shall not be affected.

Article 67

Exemptions

(1) An exemption from the requirements and prohibitions of this Act, in a statutory ordinance on the basis of Article 57 and pursuant to the nature conservation laws of the Länder may be granted, upon application, if

1. this is necessary for reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature, or
2. execution of the provisions, in an individual case, would lead to an unreasonable burden and the deviation is reconcilable with the interests of nature conservation and landscape management.

In the framework of Chapter 5, Sentence 1 shall apply only for Articles 39 and 40, 42 and 43.

(2) An exemption from the prohibitions of Article 33 (1) Sentence 1 and Article 44, and from requirements and prohibitions within the meaning of Article 32 (3), may be granted, upon application, if execution of the provisions, in an individual case, would lead to an unreasonable burden. In the case of introduction of animals or plants from other countries, the exemption is granted by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN).

(3) Collateral clauses may be attached to the exemption. Article 15 (1) through (4) and (6), and Article 17 (5) and (7) shall also apply if no intervention in nature and landscape within the meaning of Article 14 has occurred.

Article 68

Restrictions pertaining to property; compensation and adjustment

(1) If restrictions pertaining to property, arising on the basis of provisions of this Act, of legal provisions that are issued or that remain in force on the basis of this Act, or of nature conservation laws of the Länder, lead to an unreasonable burden, in an

individual case, that cannot be redressed via other measures, especially via the granting of an exception or exemption, then suitable compensation shall be provided.

(2) Such compensation shall be provided as monetary compensation. It may consist of recurring payments. The owner may require the transfer of a piece of land if continued ownership would impose an unreasonable economic burden on him. Further relevant details shall be determined pursuant to the legislation of the Länder.

(3) Expropriation of pieces of land for the public good, and for reasons of nature conservation and landscape management, shall be determined pursuant to the legislation of the Länder.

(4) The Länder may provide for a suitable adjustment, in keeping with the relevant budgetary law, to be paid, upon application, to owners and holders of rights of use for whom, on the basis of provisions of this Act, legal provisions that are issued or that remain in force on the basis of this Act, or nature conservation laws of the Länder, use of pieces of land especially for agricultural, forestry and fishing purposes is significantly hampered, without compensation pursuant to (1) to (3) having to be paid.

Chapter 10

Provisions pertaining to fines and penalties

Article 69

Provisions concerning fines

(1) Anyone who, in contravention of Article 39 (1) No 1, knowingly disturbs an animal living in the wild, shall be deemed to have committed an administrative offence.

(2) Anyone who carries out one of the following actions shall be deemed to have committed an administrative offence:

1. in contravention of Article 44 (1) No 1, pursues, captures, injures or kills a wild animal, or takes from the wild, damages or destroys its developmental stages,
2. in contravention of Article 44 (1) No 2, significantly disturbs a wild animal,

3. in contravention of Article 44 (1) No 3, takes from the wild, damages or destroys a breeding or resting site, or

4. in contravention of Article 44 (1) No 4, takes from the wild a wild plant, or its developmental stages, or damages or destroys it or its site.

(3) An administrative offence shall be deemed to have been committed by anyone who wilfully or negligently

1. carries out an intervention in nature and landscape, without a permit pursuant to Article 17 (3) Sentence 1,

2. contravenes an enforceable order pursuant to Article 17 (8) Sentence 1 or Sentence 2, Article 34 (6) Sentence 4 or Sentence 5, Article 42 (7) or (8) Sentence 1 or Sentence 2, also in conjunction with Article 43 (3) Sentence 4, or Article 43 (3) Sentence 2 or Sentence 3,

3. in contravention of Article 22 (3) Sentence 3, carries out an action or measure mentioned therein,

4. in contravention of Article 23 (2) Sentence 1, in conjunction with a statutory ordinance pursuant to Article 57 (2), carries out an action or measure mentioned therein in a marine area that is protected as a nature conservation area,

5. in contravention of Article 30 (2) Sentence 1, destroys or otherwise significantly impairs a biotope mentioned therein,

6. in contravention of Article 33 (1) Sentence 1, also in conjunction with (2) Sentence 1, causes a change or disturbance,

7. in contravention of Article 39 (1) No 1, captures, injures or kills a wild animal without good reason,

8. in contravention of Article 39 (1) No 2, removes, without good reason, a wild plant from its location, or uses it, cuts down its populations, or destroys them in some other way,

9. in contravention of Article 39 (1) No 3, significantly impairs or destroys, without good reason, a living site of wild animals or plants,

10. in contravention of Article 39 (2) Sentence 1, removes a wild animal or wild plant from the wild,

11. without a permit pursuant to Article 39 (4) Sentence 1, removes, or treats or processes, a wild plant for commercial purposes,
12. in contravention of Article 39 (5) Sentence 1 No 1, burns off the soil cover or treats an area mentioned therein,
13. in contravention of Article 39 (5) Sentence 1 No 2, cuts or grafts a tree, a hedge, a living fence, a shrub or another woody plant,
14. in contravention of Article 39 (5) Sentence 1 No 3, cuts back reeds,
15. in contravention of Article 39 (5) Sentence 1 No 4, clears one of the ditches mentioned therein,
16. in contravention of Article 39 (6), visits a cave, a mine tunnel, an earth cellar or a similar space,
17. without a permit pursuant to 40 (4) Sentence 1, plants a plant of an alien species or releases an animal,
18. without a licence pursuant to 42 (2) Sentence 1, constructs, enlarges, substantially modifies or operates a zoo,
19. in contravention of Article 43 (3) Sentence 1, fails to provide a notification, or fails to provide a notification correctly, completely, or on time,
20. in contravention of 44 (2) Sentence 1 No 1, also in conjunction with Article 44 (3) No 1 or No 2, with the latter provision in conjunction with a statutory ordinance pursuant to Article 54 (4), gains possession or custody of an animal, a plant or a good, has possession or custody of an animal, a plant or a good, or handles or processes an animal, a plant or a good,
21. in contravention of Article 44 (2) Sentence 1 No 2, also in conjunction with Article 44 (3) No 1 or No 2, with the latter provision in conjunction with a statutory ordinance pursuant to Article 54 (4), sells or purchases, offers to buy or sell, stocks or transports for purposes of sale, exchanges or makes available for use for a fee, acquires for commercial purposes, displays or otherwise uses an animal, a plant or a good,
22. in contravention of Article 50 (1) Sentence 1, fails to declare an animal or plant for import or export, or fails to do so correctly or on time, or fails to present such an animal or plant for inspection by the customs authorities, or fails to do so on time,

23. in contravention of Article 50 (2), fails to give notification, or fails to do so correctly, or completely, or on time,
24. in contravention of Article 52 (1), fails to provide information, or fails to provide information correctly, completely, or on time,
25. in contravention of Article 52 (2) Sentence 2, fails to provide support to authorised individuals or fails to submit business documents, or fails to submit business documents correctly, completely, or on time,
26. in contravention of Article 61 (1) Sentence 1 or Sentence 2, constructs or significantly modifies a structure along a water body, or
27. contravenes a statutory ordinance pursuant to
 - a) Article 49 (2),
 - b) Article 54 (5),
 - c) Article 54 (6) Sentence 1, (7) or (8)
 or an enforceable order issued on the basis of such a statutory ordinance, to the extent the statutory ordinance refers to this provision concerning fines with regard to a certain violation.

(4) Anyone who violates 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 EC. L 61 of 3 March 1997, p. 1, L 100 of 17 April 1997, p. 72, L 298 of 1 November 1997, p. 70, L 113 of 27 April 2006, p. 26), last amended by Regulation (EC) No 318/2008 (OJ EC L 95 of 8 April 2008, p. 3), by wilfully or negligently doing any of the following shall be deemed to have committed an administrative offence:

1. in contravention of Article 4 (1) Sentence 1 or (2) Sentence 1 or Article 5 (1) or (4) Sentence 1, fails to present an import permit, an export permit or a re-export certificate, or fails to present such a permit or certificate correctly, completely or on time,
2. in contravention of Article 4 (3) Half-Sentence 1 or (4), fails to present an import notification, or fails to present such a notification correctly, completely or on time,
3. in contravention of Article 8 (1), also in conjunction with (5), purchases, offers to purchase, acquires for commercial purposes, displays to the public or uses a

specimen of the species mentioned therein, or sells, keeps for sale, offers for sale or transports for sale purposes such a specimen, or

4. contravenes an enforceable condition or requirement pursuant to Article 11 (3) Sentence 1.

(5) Anyone who violates Council Regulation (EEC) No 3254/91 of 4 November 1991 prohibiting the use of leghold traps in the Community and the introduction into the Community of pelts and manufactured goods of certain wild animal species originating in countries which catch them by means of leghold traps or trapping methods which do not meet international humane trapping standards (OJ EC L 308 of 9 November 1991, p. 1), by wilfully or negligently doing any of the following shall be deemed to have committed an administrative offence:

1. in contravention of Article 2, uses a leghold trap, or

2. in contravention of Article 3 (1) Sentence 1, introduces a pelt of an animal species mentioned therein, or a good mentioned therein, into the Community

(6) In the cases referred to in (1) and (2), (3) Nos 1 through 6, 18, 20, 21, 26 and 27 Letter b, (4) Nos 1 and 3 and (5), the administrative offences may be punished with a fine of up to EUR 50,000; in the other cases referred to, the administrative offences may be punished with a fine of up to EUR 10,000.

(7) The Länder may determine by law that other unlawful and accusable offences that violate provisions of this Act, or legal provisions that are issued or that remain in force on the basis of this Act, may be punished as administrative offences.

Article 70

Administrative authority

The administrative authority within the meaning of Article 36 (1) No 1 of the Administrative Offences Act (Gesetz über Ordnungswidrigkeiten) shall be

1. the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) in the cases referred to

a) in Article 69 (3) Nos 20 and 21 and (4) No 3 in the case of actions in connection with import into, or export from, the Community, or introduction into, or transport out of, the Federal Republic of Germany,

- b) in Article 69 (3) No 24 in the case of violations of obligations to provide information to the Federal Agency,
 - c) in Article 69 (3) No 25 and (4) No 4 in the case of measures of the Federal authority,
 - d) in Article 69 (4) No 1 and (5) No 2,
 - e) involving other administrative offences pursuant to Article 69 (1) through (5) that have been committed in the area of the German exclusive economic zone or on the continental shelf,
2. the responsible main customs office (Hauptzollamt) in the cases referred to in Article 69 (3) Nos 22, 23 and 27 Letter a and (4) No 2,
 3. in all other cases, the competent authority pursuant to the legislation of the Länder.

Article 71

Penal provisions

- (1) Anyone who intentionally, and for commercial purposes or habitually, carries out an action referred to in Article 69 (2), (3) No 21, (4) No 1 or No 3 or (5) shall be punished with a term of imprisonment of up to three years or with a fine.
- (2) Anyone who intentionally carries out an action, oriented to an animal or plant of a strictly protected species, referred to in Article 69 (2), (3) No 21, (4) No 1 or No 3 or (5) shall be punished with a term of imprisonment of up to five years or with a fine.
- (3) Anyone who commercially or habitually commits any of the offences outlined in (2) shall be liable to a term of imprisonment ranging from three months to five years.
- (4) If, in the cases referred to in (2), the offender negligently fails to recognise that the relevant action is oriented to an animal or plant of a strictly protected species, the penalty shall be a term of imprisonment of up to one year or a fine.

Article 72

Confiscation

In cases where an administrative offence pursuant to Article 69 (1) through (5), or a criminal offence pursuant to Article 71, has been committed, the competent authority may confiscate:

1. the objects to which the administrative or criminal offence refers, and
2. any objects used, or intended to be used, in commission of the offence or during the preparation thereof.

Article 23 of the Administrative Offences Act and Article 74a of the Penal Code (Strafgesetzbuch) shall apply.

Article 73

Powers of the customs authorities

The competent administrative authorities and the public prosecutor's office may, in the framework of their responsibilities to solve criminal offences or administrative offences pursuant to this Act, have investigations also be conducted by main customs offices, or by authorities of the customs investigation service (Zollfahndungsdienst), and the officials of such customs organisations. Article 37 (2) through (4) of the Foreign Trade Act (Außenwirtschaftsgesetz) shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Chapter 11

Transitional provisions

Article 74

Transitional provisions

(1) Procedures commenced prior to 1 March 2010 for recognition of associations shall be completed