Implementation report format

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

CITES vision statement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The completed report should be sent to:

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

Email: info@cites.org

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

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

Party	Slovakia
Period covered in this report	2015 - 2017
Department or agency preparing this report	Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic, Department for Regulation of Trade in Endangered Species (CITES MA)
Contributing departments, agencies and organizations	State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic (CITES SA)
	Financial Directorate of the Slovak Republic, Customs Department
	Presidium of the Police Force, Department for Detection of Hazardous Substances and Environmental Crime
	Slovak Environmental Inspectorate (SEI)
	National Zoological Garden Bojnice

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

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

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

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

1	
1.1.1a	Have any CITES relevant policies or legislation been developed during the period covered in this report? Yes ⊠ No □
	If 'Yes', have you shared information with the Secretariat? Yes ☐ No ☒Not Applicable ☐
	If 'No', please provide details to the Secretariat with this report:
	Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic (MA) has suspended re-exports of raw ivory since 2015, http://www.minzp.sk/tlacovy-servis/tlacovy-servis/tlacovy-spravy/tlacovy-spravy-2015/tlacovy-spravy-november-2015/mzp-pozastavilo-dalsi-vyvoz-nespracovanej-slonoviny.html .
	Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic (MA) has suspended import of rhino horns from South Africa since 2016. (Reason: more than 60% of rhino horns imported by hunters within two years disappeared. There is a strong presumption that rhino horns might be illegally re-exported to fuel the demand for rhino horns for medicine in Asia.) Competent authorities of South Africa were
	informed, http://www.minzp.sk/tlacovy-servis/tlacove-spravy/tlacove-spravy-2016/tlacove-spravy-
	maj-2016/slovensko-pozastavilo-dovoz-rohov-nosorozcov-ako-polovnickej-trofeje-z-juznej-
	<u>afriky.html</u> .
	In 2016 Act on Criminal Liability of Legal Entities was adopted. This act allows to conclude criminal responsibility also for CITES crime committed by legal entities (until then, it was possible only for natural persons),
	Since 1 st December 2017 the birds can be marked only by rings sold by the licensed distributor (state organisation) in Slovakia, http://www.minzp.sk/files/sekcia-ochranyprirodyakrajiny/info-web-stranke-licencia-distribuciu-kruzkov.pdf .
1.1.1b	Does your legislation or legislative process allow easy amendment of your national law(s) to reflect
1.7.15	changes in the CITES Appendices (e.g. to meet the 90 day implementation guidelines)? Yes ☐ No ☒
	If 'No', please provide details of the constraints faced: As an EU Member State, we need to adopt a common regulation at EU level - the process takes longer.

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

Aichi Target 3.

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

		Yes	No	No information
1.2.1a	Do you have standard operating procedures for application for and issuance of permits?	\boxtimes		
	Are the procedures publicly available?	\boxtimes		
1.2.1b	Do you have:			
	Electronic data management and a paper-based permit issuance system?	\boxtimes		
	Electronic permit information exchange between Management Authorities of some countries If 'Yes', please list countries		\boxtimes	
	Electronic permit information exchange to Management Authorities of all countries?		\boxtimes	
	Electronic permit data exchange between Management Authorities and customs?		\boxtimes	
	Electronic permit used to cross border with electronic validation by customs?		\boxtimes	
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide information on challen overcome issues: some technical problems with programme for is challenges: access to the information from the program for other	ssuing per	mits	overcome:
	If 'No', do you have any plans to move towards e-permitting ¹ ?	\boxtimes		
	If you are planning to move towards e-permitting, please explain of financial and technical problems with such electronic system should be a such electronic system.			to do so:

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

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

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

p. 3

	If 'Yes'	, please provide details:				
Objectiv	ve 1.3	Implementation of the Convention at the national by the Conference of the Parties. All Aichi targets relevant to CITES, particularly Ta				ons adopted
Indicator	1.3.1:	The number of Parties that have implemented Decisions of the Conference of the Parties and/or	l relevant	reportir	ng under Res	
1.3.1a	Has your country responded to all relevant special reporting requirements that are active during the period covered in this report, including those in the Resolutions and Decisions of the Conference of the Parties, Standing Committee recommendations, and Notifications issued by the Secretariat (see [link to location on the CITES website where the reporting requirements are listed])? Responses provided to ALL relevant reporting requirements Responses provided to SOME of the relevant reporting requirements				ed by nts are ments 🖂	
		Responses provided to NONE	of the rele	evant re		ments 🗌
1.3.1b	impler	any difficulties encountered during the period cover menting specific Resolutions or Decisions adopted l Parties?			9] No 🖂
		, please provide details of which Resolution(s) or Dare being encountered?	ecision(s)), and, fo	r each, what d	ifficulties
Objectiv		The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation n Aichi Target 1, Target12, Target 14 and Target 19.	needs of s	pecies.		
1.4.1:		umber and proportion of species that have bee ation Conf. 9.24 or its successors. This includes tals.				
1.4.1a		ou undertaken any reviews of whether species word CITES Appendices?	uld benefi	it from lis] No 🖂
		, please provide a summary here, or a link to the re opy of that report to the Secretariat if the work is no			:	
Objectiv	re 1.5	Best available scientific information is the basis for Aichi Target 2, Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target				et 14.
Indicator	1.5.1:	The number of surveys, studies or other analyse on the sources of information cited in Resolut related to: a) the population status of Appendix-II species; b) the trends and impact of trade upon Appendic) the status of and trend in naturally-occurring recovery plans.	tion Conf	f. 16.7 o	on Non-detrim	ent findings
1.5.1a		e any surveys, studies or other analyses been ertaken <u>in your country</u> in relation to:	Yes	No	Not Applicable	If Yes, How many?
		population status of Appendix II species?	\boxtimes			
		e trends and impact of trade on Appendix II ecies?		\boxtimes		

the status of and trend in naturally-occurring Appendix I species?		\boxtimes	
- the impact of any recovery plans on Appendix I species?			
Have the surveys, studies or analyses integrated relevant knowledge and expertise of local and indigenous communities?	\boxtimes		

	If there are such studies that you are willing to share, please provide:			
	Species name (scientific)	A brief summary of the results of the survey, study or other analysis (e.g. population status, decline / stable / increase, off-take levels etc), or provide links to published reference material.		
	Ursus arctos	State nature conservancy of the Slovak Republic realized a genetic study aiming at achieving the actual population size during 2009 – 2016. Results of the actual population size of the brown bear were published in 2016.		
	Canis lupus	Based on the evidence of reproductive events in wolf pairs, the State nature Conservation in cooperation with the Carpathian Wildlife Society try to estimate the recruit in wolf population since 2016. The results contribute to the reduction of the hunting quota of wolves.		
	Lynx lynx	The Wildlife Society DIANA made attempts to estimate the lynx population in Slovakia since several years. Actual numbers are estimated just around 300 individuals.		
		https://www.researchgate.net/publication/314285622 Program starostlivosti o rysa ostrovida Lynx lynx n a Slovensku		
		https://www.researchgate.net/publication/318968424 Robust monitoring of the Eurasian lynx Lynx lynx in the Slovak Carpathians reveals lower numbers than officially reported		
4 5 41				
1.5.1b	How are the results of such surveys, studie findings (NDFs)? Please tick all that ap	es or other analyses used in making non-detriment oply		
		Revised harvest or export quotas		
		Banning export ☐ Stricter domestic measures ⊠		
		Changed management of the species ⊠		
		Discussion with Management Authorities		
	(Discussion with other stakeholders? Other (please provide a short summary):		
1.5.1c	Do you have specific conservation measure plans for naturally occurring Appendix-I liste	es or recovery Yes		
		Not Applicable		
	impact: The State Nature Conservancy of the	No information		
	http://www.sopsr.sk/cinnost/programy/PZ%2	0Aquila%20heliaca.pdf		
	http://www.sopsr.sk/cinnost/programy/PZ%2	0Falco%20peregrinus.pdf		
1.5.1d	Have you published any non-detriment find If 'Yes', please provide links or examples to			

1.5.1e	Which of the following (A to F of paragraph a) x) of Resolution Conf. 16.7) do you use in making non-detriment findings?	Yes	No
	A. relevant scientific literature concerning species biology, life history, distribution and population trends.		
	B. details of any ecological risk assessments conducted.	\boxtimes	
	C. scientific surveys conducted at harvest locations and at sites protected from harvest and other impacts.		
	D. relevant knowledge and expertise of local and indigenous communities.	\boxtimes	
	E. consultations with relevant local, regional and international experts.	\boxtimes	
	F. national and international trade information such as that available via the CITES trade database maintained by UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), publications on trade, local knowledge on trade and investigations of sales at markets or through the Internet for example.		

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

1.5.2a		V	NI.	No information
	Do you have standard procedures for making non-detriment findings in line with Resolution Conf. 16.7?	Yes	No ⊠	
	If 'Yes', please briefly describe your procedures for making non-de or attach as an annex to this report, or provide a link to where the on the internet:			found
1.5.2b	When establishing non-detriment findings, have any of the following	ıg		
	guidance been used?	Plea	se tick	all that apply
	Virtual Colle	ege		\boxtimes
	IUCN Check	klist		\boxtimes
	Resolution Conf. 1	6.7		\boxtimes
	2008 NDF works	hop		\boxtimes
	Species specific guida	nce		
	Ot	ther		\boxtimes
	If 'Other' or 'Species specific guidance', please specify details: http	s://www.sp	eciespl	us.net/
1.5.2c		se by case		
	detriment findings? Ani	nually		
		ery two yea		
		ss frequently	•	
		nix of the ab		
	Please describe the circumstances under which non-detriment find	•		•
	New circumstances such as increased export quotas, changes of changes in volume of legal/illegal trade, changes in CITES Append		_ıst cat	negory,

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

1.5.3a	Do you set annual export quotas?	Yes No	
	If 'Yes', do you set quotas based on population survey, or by other means? Please specify, for each species, how quotas are set: Species Name (scientific)	Population Survey?	Other, please specify
1.5.3b	Have annual export quotas been set at levels which will ensure sustainable production and consumption? If 'Yes', please describe how this fits into your non-detriment	Yes No Not applicable finding process:	

Objective 1.6 Parties cooperate in managing shared wildlife resources.

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

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

1.6.1a	Is your country a signatory to any bilateral and/or multilateral agreements for co-management of shared species? Yes ⊠ No □
	If 'Yes', please provide brief details, including the names of the agreements, and which other countries are involved:
	 Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of the Middle- European Population of the Great Bustard (Otis tarda)
	 Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of migratory birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia
	- Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats
	- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
	 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=search.dspPage&n_proj_id=5104 (Lynx lynx)
	 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=search.dspPage&n_proj_id=6295&docType=pdf (Lynx lynx)

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

1.6.2a	Do you have any cooperative management plans, including recovery plans, in place for shared populations of CITES-listed species?			
	If 'Yes', please list the specie to a published plan for each	es for which these plans are in place and provide a link or reference species.		
	Species Name (scientific)	Link or reference to a published plan		
	Ursus arctos	The Action plan for the brown bear in Slovakia was prepared in 2016		
	Canis lupus	The Action plan for the wolf in Slovakia was prepared in 2016 (http://www.minzp.sk/images/program-starostlivosti-vlka-draveho-canis-lupus-slovensku.pdf)		
	Lynx lynx	The Action plan for the European lynx in Slovakia was prepared in 2017		
		The reintroduction of lynx in the Palatinate forest (LIFE LUCHS; LIFE13 NAT/DE/000755)		
		The reinforcement of the Dinaric-SE Alps lynx population in Slovenia, Croatia and Italy (LIFE LYNX; LIFE16 NAT/SL/000634) https://www.researchgate.net/project/Lynx-reintroduction-in-the-Biosphere-Reserve-Palatinate-Forest cooperation with Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Italy		

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

1.6.3a	Have the CITES authorities received or benefited from any of the following capacity-building
	activities provided by external sources?

Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity. Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	What were the external sources ¹ ?
Staff of Management Authority						Workshop "E-commerce in CITES species – how to measure the scale and dynamics of this phenomenon, Poland 2015
Staff of Scientific Authority	\boxtimes					UNEP/WCMC
Staff of enforcement authorities				\boxtimes		Seminar Wildlife Crime, Czech Republic, 2015; workshop in Poland (see above)
Traders						
NGOs						
Public						
Other (please specify):						

٠

¹ Please provide the names of Parties, and any non-Parties, involved.

1.6.3b	Have the CITES authorities been the to other range States?	provide	ers of a	ny of the	follo	wing	capacity-building activities
	Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity. Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	Details
	Staff of Management Authority						
	Staff of Scientific Authority						
	Staff of enforcement authorities						
	Traders						
	NGOs						
	Public						
	Other Parties/International meetings						
	Other (please specify): Conference					\boxtimes	The conference focused
	on Environmental Crime –						on the need for next
	Necessity for Action Plan on Fight against Environmental Crime; organised by the Slovak Police force on 24. – 25. 11. 2016. Participants: policemen, prosecutors, judges and wildlife inspectors from 18 parties from EU, representatives of Europol, CEPOL						steps in the fight against environmental crime by the law enforcement agencies of the EU Parties which play the most important role in the detection and investigation of environmental crimes and convicting and penalizing the offenders.
1.6.3c	In what ways do you collaborate with	ı other C	ITES P	arties?		-	
		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Very Often	Alwavs	Further detail / examples

Information exchange			- daily by e-mails or EU TWIX with EÚ member states, less with other Parties; -EÚ Management Committee meetings for MA -EÚ Enforcement Group meetings (representatives of the MA, Criminal Office of Financial Administration, Police and SEI); -EÚ PARCS group meetings (Prohibitions and Restrictions Customs Strategy - Customs Expert Group for Health, Cultural heritage and Environment) -EÚ Scientific Review Group meetings for SA Always (National ZOO Bojnice) with: Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Italy
Monitoring / survey			Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Italy
Habitat management Species management			Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Italy
Law enforcement Capacity building Other (please provide details)			- Training- lecturers from the Czech Environmental Inspectorate and Customs administration of the Czech Republic

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

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

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

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

1.7.1a Do you	u have, are you engaged in, or covered by:	Yes	No	No Information				
– an in	ternational enforcement strategy and/or action plan?							
	al international cooperation, such as an international cement network?	\boxtimes						
– a nat	ional enforcement strategy and/or action plan?							
	al national interagency cooperation, such as a national gency enforcement committee?	\boxtimes						
details - lin - EL - Na - R - tr - pi - Int - le	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please specify the level of engagement and provide additional details: - link to the EU Action Plan: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/pdf/WAP_EN_WEB.PDF							

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

1.7.2a	Do you have a process or mechanism for reviewing your enforcement strategy(ies) and the activities taken to implement your strategy(ies)?	Yes No, but review is under consideration No No information	
	If 'Yes', what do you do?		
	If 'Yes' or 'No, but review is under consideration', which tools do yo	ou find of value?	
1.7.2b	Have you used the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit, or equivalent tools?	Yes	r
	If 'Yes', please provide feedback on the parts of the toolkit used an equivalent tools have been. Please specify improvements that could 'No', please provide feedback on why not or what is needed to not tools useful to you:	ıld be made:	t

Indicator 1.7.3: The number of Parties that have criminal (penal) law and procedures, capacity to use

forensic technology, and capacity to use specialized investigation techniques, for investigating, prosecuting, and penalizing CITES offences..

1.7.3a	Do you have law and procedures in place for investig prosecuting, and penalizing CITES offences as a crim of the penalties available: Investigating, prosecuting penalizing CITES offences are according to the Crimi and Criminal Procedure Code. Penalties: 160 – 3319 person), 1500 – 1600000 (legal person); imprisonment years.	ne? a summ and inal Co i30€ (na	de atural	Yes No No information	 □ □	
1.7.3b	Are criminal offences such as poaching and wildlife tr recognized as serious crime ¹ in your country? If 'Yes', please explain what criteria must be met for p treated as serious crimes:			Yes No No information ildlife trafficking		
1.7.3c	Do you have capacity to use forensic technology ² to s investigation of CITES offences?	support	t the	Yes No No information		
	If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary of any samples from CITES-listed species that were collected and submitted to an appropriate forensic analysis facility (located in your country and/or another country) during the period covered in this report: Police use DNA sampling. Unfortunately, there is no database of samples from CITES specie that were collected and submitted. This data cannot be provided.					
	If 'Yes', and your country has an appropriate forensic please indicate which species it applies to: There are listed species. Different universities and private labora situation. Laboratories (for DNA tests) can be used fo gentilis can be used by MA and all enforcement authority.	no fore atories or birds	ensic a are us	inalysis facility sed according to	special for CITES the current	
1.7.3d	Did your authorities participate in or initiate any multi- law enforcement operation(s) targeting CITES-listed s during the period covered in this report?			Yes No No information	n 🗆	
	If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, including any lessons learned which might be helpful for other Parties: Participation in an international operation of INTERPOL – KOBRA III and TEMBO - based on the amount, intensity and nature of the seizures of protected wildlife species connected with illegal cross-border activities which have been found during the customs controls in Slovakia, the Slovak Republic does not appear to be a significant source, transit, or destination country in the illegal wildlife trade chain.					
1.7.3e	Do you have a standard operating procedure among agencies for submitting information related to CITES INTERPOL and/or the World Customs Organization?	offence		Yes (WCO) No (INTERPO	•	
1.7.3f	Do you have legislative provisions for any of the following that can be applied to the investigation, prosecution and/or sentencing of CITES offences as appropriate?	Yes	No	No information	If yes, how man times was this used during the period covered by this report?	

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

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

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

	General crime ¹			\boxtimes			
	Predicate offences ²			\boxtimes			
	Asset forfeiture ³			\boxtimes			
	Corruption ⁴			\boxtimes			
	International cooperation in criminal matters ⁵			\boxtimes			
	Organized crime ⁶			\boxtimes			
	Specialized investigation techniques ⁷			\boxtimes			
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please explain how each is used for CITES offences? Please provide a brief summary, including any lessons learned which might be helpful for other Parties:						
1.7.3g	Do you have institutional capacity to implement the le provisions listed in question 1.7.3f against CITES offer		/e	Yes No			
	provident noted in question 1.7 for against off 25 one	No information	on 🗌				
	If 'No', please provide a brief summary of your major capacity-building needs: There is a lack of specialist for investigation of this kind of crime.						

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

1.7.4a	Do you use risk assessment to target CITES enforcement effort?	Always Very often Sometimes Rarely Never	
		No information	
1.7.4b	Do you have capacity to analyse information gathered on illegal	Yes	
	trade in CITES-listed species?	No	\boxtimes
		No information	
1.7.4c	Do you use criminal intelligence ⁸ to inform investigations into	Always	
	illegal trade in CITES-listed species?	Very often	
		Sometimes	\boxtimes
		Rarely	
		Never	
		No information	

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

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

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

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

⁵ International cooperation in criminal matters includes legislation through which a formal request for mutual legal assistance and/or extradition of a person for criminal prosecution can be forwarded to another country.

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

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

⁸ Criminal intelligence is information that is compiled, analyzed and disseminated in an effort to anticipate, prevent and/or monitor criminal activity. Examples include information on potential suspects held in a secure database and inferences about the methods, capabilities and intentions of specific criminal networks or individuals that are used to support effective law enforcement action.

1.74d	Have you implemented any supply-side activities to address illegal trade in CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?	Yes No, but activities are under development No No information	
1.7.4e	Have you implemented any demand-side activities to address illegal trade in CITES-listed species during the period covered in	Yes	
	this report?	No, but activities are under development No	
		No information	

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

	OTTEO Totaled offerfood.							
During the	e period covered in this report:	Yes	No	No Information				
1.7.5a	Have any administrative measures (e.g. fines, bans, suspensions) been imposed for CITES-related offences?	\boxtimes						
	If 'Yes', please indicate how many and for what types of offences. If available, please attach details: altogether 49 confiscations – 39 by customs on the borders (lack of CITES permits) and 10 imposed by SEI or district offices inside Slovakia (lack of proof of legal origin of specimens). In another 191 cases were imposed fines/warnings (58 illegal trade within Slovakia/ EU, the rest smaller administrative offences)							
1.7.5b	Have there been any criminal prosecutions of CITES-related offences?							
	If 'Yes', how many and for what types of offences? If available, 3 cases prosecuted. Unfortunately, there are no more details.	please at	tach details	: There were				
1.7.5c	Have there been any other court actions against CITES-related offences?							
	If 'Yes', what were the offences involved and what were the result	s? Please	attach detai	ls:				
1.7.5d	How were any confiscated specimens disposed of?		Tick	all that apply				
	 Return to country of export 							
	 Public zoos or botanical gardens 							
	 Designated rescue centres 							
	 Approved private facilities 							
	 Euthanasia 							
	 Other (please specify): dead/worked specimens are in the at the customs authorities or district offices. 	administra	tion of					
	Have you encountered any challenges in disposing of confisca	ated specir	mens?					
Do you have good practice that you would like to share with other Parties? There is one state zoological garden in Slovakia National Zoological Garden Bojnice). The ZOO's founder is the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic, which designated it as a rescue centre. There is a special facility (quarantine) for confiscated live animals in ZOO. Live plants are placed in the State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic, which founder is also the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic.								
Objective 1.8 Parties and the Secretariat have adequate capacity-building programmes in place. Aichi Target 1, Target 12 and Target 19.								

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

1.8.1a	Do you have information resources or training in place to support: Yes	No	
	The making of non-detriment findings?	\boxtimes	
	Permit officers?		
	Enforcement officers?		
1.8.1b	Is the CITES Virtual College used as part of your capacity building work?	Yes (SA, SEI) No (MA, police)	\boxtimes
		No information	\boxtimes
	What improvements could be made in using the Virtual College for capacity building?	(customs)	

1.8.1c	Is the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Toolkit used in the development of capacity-building programmes, or does it form part of the curriculum of such programmes? What improvements could be made in using the ICCWC Toolkit for	Yes No No information	
	capacity building? Translation into the Slovak language.		

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.2.1a	Do you have an approved service standard(s) ¹ for your Management Authority(ies)?	Yes No	\boxtimes
	If 'No', please go to Question 2.2.1d.		
	If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards? For issuing the permits – procedure and time frame (in national legislation)		
	If 'Yes', do you have performance targets for these standards ² ?	Yes	
	If 'Yes', what are your performance targets?	No	
	Do you publish your performance against service standard targets?	Yes No	
	If possible, please provide your performance against service standards during the period covered in this report:		
	If you did not meet your performance targets then was this shortfall a result of:	es	No
	– availability of funding?		
	- number of staff?		
	- a shortage of skills?		
	If 'Yes' to a shortage of skills, which skills do you need more of?		
2.2.1b	Do you have an approved service standard(s) ⁴⁷ for your Scientific Authority(ies)?	Yes No	
	If 'No', please go to Question 2.2.1c.	110	
	If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?		
	If 'Yes', do you have performance targets for these standards ⁴⁸ ?	Yes	
	If 'Yes', what are your performance targets?	No	
	If possible, please provide your performance against service standards during the period covered in this report:		
	If you did not meet your performance targets then was this shortfall	es	No

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

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

	a result of:					
	 availability 	of funding?				
	number of	staff?				
	a shortage	of skills?				
	If 'Yes' to a sh	ortage of skills, which skills	s do you need more of?			
2.2.1c	Do you have a	an approved service standa	ard(s) ⁴⁷ for your	Yes SEI)	(customs,	\boxtimes
	If 'No', please	go to Question 2.2.1d.		No (po	olice)	\boxtimes
	If 'Yes', for wh standards?	ich services are there stan	dards, and what are those			
		odological guidance for all ed on the EÚ and national le				
		legislation regulates the pinvestigation of administra				
	If 'Yes', do you	u have performance targets	s for these standards ⁴⁸ ?	Yes		
	If 'Yes', what a	are your performance targe	ets?	No		\boxtimes
		ease provide your performaing the period covered in the				
	If you did not i a result of:	meet your performance tar	gets then was this shortfall		Yes	No
	– availability	of funding?				
	number of	staff?				
	– a shortage	of skills?				
	If 'Yes' to a sh	ortage of skills, which skills	s do you need more of?			
2.2.1d			ur answered 'No' to the first pe e of approved service standa			3:
	Do you have s	sufficient of the following fo	r your authorities to function	effective	ely?	
		Management Authority(ies)	Scientific Authority(ies)	1	Enforcement Authority(ies)	
					(police)	
	Funding?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes ⊠ No □	,	Yes ☐ No 🛚	
	Staff?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes ⊠ No □	,	Yes ☐ No 🛚	
	Skills?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes ⊠ No 🗌	Yes ☐ No 🛚		

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

- changed the budget for activities;

- hired more staff;

- developed implementation tools;

- purchased technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement.

2.2.2a	Have any of the following activities been undertaken during the period covered in this report to enhance the effectiveness of CITES	
	implementation at the national level?	Tick if applicable
	Hiring of more staff	\boxtimes
	Development of implementation tools	\boxtimes
	Purchase of technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement	\boxtimes
	Other (please specify):	

Management Authority(ies)	2.2.2b	During the period covered in this repor budget for your:	Increased	Stable	Decreased	
Enforcement authorities		Management Authority(ies)		\boxtimes		
2.2.2c		Scientific Authority(ies)			\boxtimes	
development funding assistance to increase the level of implementation of your Management Authority(ies)? Scientific Authority(ies)? Enforcement authorities? What is the respective level of priority for enhancing the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level through the following activities? Activity High Medium Low Not a Priority Hiring of more staff Development of implementation tools Purchase of new technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement e-permitting Other (please specify): Do you have a operational system (e.g. electronic database) for managing Species information Trade information		Enforcement authorities			\boxtimes	
Scientific Authority(ies)? Enforcement authorities? What is the respective level of priority for enhancing the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level through the following activities? Activity	2.2.2c	development funding assistance to inc		Yes	No	Not applicable
Enforcement authorities? Calcability Ca		Management Authority(ies)?				\boxtimes
2.2.2d What is the respective level of priority for enhancing the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level through the following activities? Activity		Scientific Authority(ies)?				\boxtimes
the national level through the following activities? Activity		Enforcement authorities?				\boxtimes
Hiring of more staff Development of implementation tools Purchase of new technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement e-permitting Other (please specify): Do you have a operational system (e.g. electronic database) for managing Species information Trade information	2.2.2d			ng the effectiv	reness of CITES	implementation at
Development of implementation tools		Activity	High	Medium	Low	Not a Priority
Purchase of new technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement e-permitting Other (please specify): Do you have a operational system (e.g. electronic database) for managing Species information Trade information Du Du Du Du Du Du Du Du Du D		Hiring of more staff		\boxtimes		
equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement e-permitting Other (please specify): Do you have a operational system (e.g. electronic database) for managing Species information Trade information		Development of implementation tools		\boxtimes		
Other (please specify): 2.2.2e Do you have a operational system (e.g. electronic database) for managing Species information Trade information		equipment for implementation,		\boxtimes		
2.2.2e Do you have a operational system (e.g. electronic database) for managing Species information Trade information Yes Under development \[\sum_{\text{\text{\text{U}}}} \square \text{\text{\text{\text{U}}}} \square \text{\text{\text{\text{\text{U}}}} \rm \text{\text{\text{\text{\text{U}}}}} \] \[\square \square \square \text{\text{\text{U}}} \square \square \square \text{\text{\text{U}}} \square \text{\text{\text{\text{U}}}} \] \[\square \square \square \square \text{\text{\text{U}}} \square \square \square \square \text{\text{U}} \square \square \square \square \text{\text{U}} \square		e-permitting		\boxtimes		
electronic database) for managing Species information Trade information Comparison Compar		Other (please specify):				
Trade information	2.2.2e			Yes	U	No
		Species information		\boxtimes		
Non-detriment findings		Trade information		\boxtimes		
		Non-detriment findings				\boxtimes

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

2.2.3a	Does the Management Authority charge fees for: Tick all that	are applic	cable
	Administrative procedures		
	 Issuance of CITES documents (e.g. for import, exports, re-export, or introduction the sea) 	from	
	 Shipment clearance (e.g. for the import, export, re-export, or introduction from th of CITES-listed species) 	e sea	
	Licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species (caviar)		\boxtimes
	Harvesting of CITES-listed species		\boxtimes
	Use of CITES-listed species (trade)		\boxtimes
	Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species		
	Other (please specify):		
2.2.3b	Is a fee schedule publicly available?	Yes 🛛 No	o 🗌
	If 'Yes', please provide an internet link, or a copy of the schedule to the Secretariat: A 145/1995 Coll. On Administrative Fees as amended	Act No	
	http://www.vyvlastnenie.sk/predpisy/zakon-o-spravnych-poplatkoch/, Part X, Items 1 161b, 161d and 161e	l61, 161a	,
2.2.3c	Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildlife cons	servation'	?
		Entirely	
	The fees are income of state budget and CITES implementation is paid from	Partly	

	the state budget (except many other activities)		
		Not at all	
		Not relevant	
2.2.3d		Yes	No
	Do you raise funds for CITES management through charging user fees?		\boxtimes
	Do your fees recover the full economic cost of issuing permits?		\boxtimes
	Do you have case studies on charging or using fees?		\boxtimes
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide brief details:		
	Do you use innovative financial mechanisms to raise funds for CITES implementation? If 'Yes', please provide brief details:		\boxtimes

Indicator 2.2.4: The number of Parties using incentive measures as part of their implementation of the Convention.

2.2.4a	Do you use incentive measures ¹ such as those described in CoP14 Doc 14.32 to implement the
Z.Z.4a	Convention?
	Due diligence
	Compensatory mechanisms
	Certification
	Communal property rights
	Auctioning of quotas
	Cost recovery or environmental charges
	Enforcement incentives \square
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, or if you use other measures, please provide a summary or link to further information:
	The state is responsible for damage caused by defined species (from which CITES listed are: <i>Ursus arctos</i> , <i>Canis lupus</i> , <i>Lynx lynx</i> and <i>Lutra lutra</i>) in selected domesticated animals (mostly sheep), bee colonies, fish cultured for economic purposes and hunting game (ungulates) in areas with a year-round protection of above mentioned 4 species.
2.2.4b	Have incentives harmful to biodiversity been eliminated? Not at all
	Very little ☐
	Somewhat
	Completely
	Not applicable ⊠

-

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

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

Aichi Target 12, Target 19 and Target 20.

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

2.3.1a	you run during the period covered in this report?			Withou from th Secreta	е	istance Conducted or assisted by the Secretariat	
			N	lone			\boxtimes
				1			
				2-5			
				6-10 1-20		\square	
		N	י More tha	_			
	Please list the Resolutions or Decisions 11.21 (Rev. CoP17), 10.21 (Rev. CoP16 11.3 (Rev. CoP17)						
2.3.1b	What sorts of capacity building activities specialised courses for customs officers		aken pla	ce? T	raining,	work	shop, basic and
2.3.1c	What capacity building needs do you ha	ave?					
	Please tick all boxes which apply to indicate which target group and which activity. Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial	Training	Other (specify)	Details
	Staff of Management Authority						Technical, financial – e.g. e-permitting, awareness, demand reduction strategy,
	Staff of Scientific Authority		\boxtimes				
	Staff of enforcement authorities	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		\boxtimes		
	Traders / other user groups						
	NGOs						
	Public						
	Other (please specify)						

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

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

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

Aichi Target 2 and Target 20.

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

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

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

3.1.2a	Have you provided technical or finance or countries in relation to CITES?	cial assis	stance to	anoth	ner cou	ıntry	Yes No No	information
	If 'Yes', please tick boxes to indicate type of assistance provided Country(ies)	Species Management ¹	Habitat Management ²	Sustainable use	Law Enforcement	Livelihoods	Other (specify)	Details (provide more information in an Appendix if necessary)

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

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

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

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

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

	I		
3.2.1a	Have CITES authorities been involved in any of the following activities to bring about better awareness of the Convention's		Relevant User
	requirements by the wider public and relevant user groups?	Wider public	Groups
	- Press conferences		
	- Press releases		
	Newspaper articles, brochures, leaflets	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
	Television appearances		
	Radio appearances		
	Presentations	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
	Public consultations / meetings	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
	Market surveys		
	– Displays	\boxtimes	
	Information at border crossing points		
	Telephone hotline		\boxtimes
	Website(s) – if so please provide link(s):		
	http://www.minzp.sk/postupy-ziadosti/ochrana-prirody-krajiny/obchodovanie-ohrozenymi-druhmi-organizmov-cites/;		
	www.sopsr.sk/cites/;		
	www.sizp.sk;		
	Other (specify): educational events, ZOO Olympiad (for children) prepared by the National ZOO Bojnice		
	Please attach copies of any items or describe examples:		
	https://www.noviny.sk/slovensko/164041-pozor-na-suveniry-z-		
	dovoleniek-hrozi-vam-vysoka-pokuta-alebo-vezenie		
	https://www.bratislavskenoviny.sk/nasa-tema/46510-foto-		
	bratislavski-colnici-mali-vcera-rusny-den-ako-dopadla-ich-		
	mimoriadna-akcia		
	Introductio accid		
	http://www.info.sk/sprava/86296/ludia-posielaju-chranene-		
	zivocichy-a-rastliny-postou/		

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

3.2.2a	How regularly do your Authorities consult the CITES website?					
	Please tick boxes to indicate the most frequent usage (decide on an average amongst staff if necessary). Target group	Weekly	Monthly	Less frequently	Not known	
	Staff of Management Authority		\boxtimes			
	Staff of Scientific Authority		\boxtimes			
	Staff of enforcement authorities			\boxtimes		
3.2.2b	What has been your experience with using the CITES website? Excellent					

Good (MA, SEI)	SA,	
Average (po	ice)	\boxtimes
Poor		
Very Poor		
No information	on	
Any further comments on the CITES Website? (e.g. useful aspects, any difficulties en which authorities find which functions/tools most useful, what is missing, etc):	counter	ed,

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.3.2a	How many international projects which integrate CITES issues has yo contributed towards?	6		
3.3.2b	In addition to 3.2.2a, how many national level projects has your country implemented which integrate CITES issues?			
3.3.2c	Have there been any efforts at a national scale for your CITES Management or Scientific Authorities to collaborate with:	Yes	No	
	Agencies for development?		\boxtimes	
	Agencies for trade?		\boxtimes	
	Provincial, state or territorial authorities?	\boxtimes		
	Local authorities or communities?		\boxtimes	
	Indigenous or local peoples?	\boxtimes		
	Trade or other private sector associations?	\boxtimes		
	NGOs? There is no NGO dealing with CITES issues in Slovakia.			
	Other (please specify): National Zoological Garden Bojnice (ZOO in state property); Technical University in Zvolen.	\boxtimes		
3.3.2d	Are CITES requirements integrated into?	Yes	No	
	National and local development strategies?	\boxtimes		
	National and local poverty reduction strategies?		\boxtimes	
	Planning processes?	\boxtimes		
	National accounting?		\boxtimes	

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

Indicator 3		rties cooperating / collaborating actions to participate in and/or full activities.					
3.3.3a	workshops, training or other capacity building activities		Tick if appli	icable or	Which ganizations?		
	Inter-governmental organiza	ations?					
	Non-governmental organiza	itions?					
Objective	development goals serelevant Aichi Biodio Conference on Sustation wild fauna and flora This objective may a including action taken Aichi Target 1, Target 17, Target 14, Target 17,	CITES to the relevant Millennium set at WSSD, the Strategic Playersity Targets, and the relevant inable Development is strengthed is conducted at sustainable levels be assessed by a variety of the cite 2, Target 3, Target 4, Target 18 and Target 19.	an for Biodicant outcome and by ensurels. of means be S resolutions get 5, Targe	versity 2011 es of the uring that interpret the research decision of th	1-2020 and the United Nations ernational trade eporting format, ons. t 7, Target 12,		
Indicator 3	improved.	atus of species listed on the	CHES App	endices ha	is stabilized or		
3.4.1a		ws that the conservation status in your country listed on the ilized or improved? Appendix I Appendix II	Yes □ ⊠	No N	Not Applicable		
		Appendix III			\boxtimes		
	If there are such studies that	you are willing to share, please	provide:				
	Species name (scientific)	Link to the data, or a brief sum	ımary				
	Canis lupus	http://www.sopsr.sk/files/PS-o-	vlka-draveho	veho-na-Slovensku.pdf			
	Lynx lynx	https://polovnickakomora.sk/atstarostlivosti-rysa-ostrovida.pd		rticle/1269/	orogram-		
	Ursus arctos	http://slovakwildlife.org/pdf/pro hnedeho-slovensku.pdf	gram-staros	tlivosti-med	veda-		
3.4.1b	Do you have examples of sp emerging problems with any	ecific examples of success storic CITES listed species?	No				
	If 'Yes', please provide detail	S:					
Indicator 3	Action Plan (NBSAP) Has CITES been incorporat	ed into your country's National	neir National	Biodiversit Yes	y Strategy and		
	Biodiversity Strategy and Ad	ction Plan (NBSAP)?		No No informa	tion		
3.4.2b		in funds from the Global Environ ces to support CITES aspects of		Yes No No informa	tion		

No information

Objective 3.5		Parties and the Secretariat co agreements dealing with natura and collaborative approach to including those which are comm Aichi Target 2, Target 4, Target Target 19.	ral resou species nercially	urces, as s which / exploite	s appro can bo ed.	opriate, e enda	, in o anger	order to achieve a coherent red by unsustainable trade,
Indicator 3.	5.1:	The number of cooperative agreements to prevent specie trade.						
3.5.1a	mult bein	s your country taken action under of tilateral agreements other than Cl ng unsustainably exploited through (es', please provide details:	ITES to	prevent	specie			Yes No No information
Indicator 3.	5.2:	The number of times other rele natural resources are consulted						
3.5.2a	that agre	rage number of times per year international organizations or eements have been consulted CITES Authorities	Once	2-5 times	6-20 times	More than 20 times	No consultation	Optional comment about which organizations and issues consulted on
		agement Authority(ies)						TRAFFIC (illegal trade and trends) UNEP/WCMC (databases) CITES Secretariat Born Free Foundation
	Scier	ntific Authority(ies)						CITES Secretariat (export quotas, implementation of resolutions and other documents), TRAFFIC (level of illegal trade, trends), UNEP/WCMC (levels of international trade)
	Enfor	rcement Authority(ies)						Europol, Interpol - exchange of criminal related information
		Gei	neral fe	edback				
Please prov	vide a	ny additional comments you woul	ld like to) make, i	includi	ng com	ımeni	ts on this format.
		Item						
Copy of full text of CITES-relevant legislation if changed Web link(s) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2016-91				Not	losed availab			
Previously provided Please list any materials annexed to the report, e.g. fee schedules, awareness raising materials, etc: CITES and enviro crime leaflet enclosed								
Have any o	Have any constraints to implementation of the Convention arisen in your country requiring attention or assistance? No No Information							

If 'Yes', please describe the constraint and the type of attention or assistance that is required.						
Are there examples of good practice you would like to share with other	Yes					
Parties?	No					
	No Information	\boxtimes				
If 'Yes' please provide details / links:						
How could this report format be improved?						
In some questions (e.g. 1.5.3b; 2.2.4b) is missing possibility to answer "Not applicable" (we have added it).						
Reference to the footnote no 47 and 48 in questions No 2.2.1b and 2.2.1c are missing						
There are usually more than one enforcement authorities in each Party, but possibility for answer is only one. In such case it is sometimes problem to choose the correct answer, if the answers from various enforcement authorities (Customs, police, inspectorate) are various.						

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

Vedeli ste, že:

- Druhou hlavnou príčinou vyhynutia (po ničení ich prirodzených biotopov) je ich: zabíjanie, zber a obchodovanie s nimi?
- Obeťami nelegálneho obchodovania sa každoročne stane 2 – 5 miliónov vtákov z voľnej prírody, z toho okolo 500 000 papagájov?
- Dohovor CITES sa netýka iba živých organizmov, ale aj akýchkoľvek častí ich tiel alebo výrobkov z nich?
- Najčastejšie sú pašované: plazy, papagáje, výrobky zo slonoviny, bezstavovce?
- Veľké množstvo pašovaných živočíchov neprežije transport?

Pri svojich cestách do zahraničia nekupujte a nezbierajte nič, čo s určitosťou nepoznáte a neviete, že je to dovolené.

Odmietnutím kúpy živočícha nelegálneho pôvodu, alebo výrobkov z neho, môžete pomôcť pri záchrane ďalších.





Zoologická záhrada Bojnice

Zámok a okolie 6

972 01 Bojnice

www.zoobojnice.sk www.zachrannestanice.sk zoobojnice@zoobojnice.sk

Tel.: + 421 46 540 29 75 + 421 46 540 32 41





Dohovor o medzinárodnom obchode s ohrozenými druhmi voľne žijúcich živočíchov a rastlín CITES

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









Čo je to CITES?

Dohovor o medzinárodnom obchode s ohrozenými druhmi voľne žijúcich živočíchov a rastlín (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora - CITES) bol podpísaný 3. marca 1973 vo Washingtone a začal platiť od 1. júla 1975. V januári 2003 ho ratifikovalo 160 krajín sveta.

Dohovor slúži ako nástroj ochrany voľne žijúcich druhov pred ilegálnym obchodom. Je to dôsledok skutočnosti, že určité druhy, vďaka neustále narastajúcemu medzinárodnému obchodu s nimi, sa dostali na pokraj vyhubenia.

Cieľom dohovoru je zabezpečiť medzinárodnú spoluprácu pri záchrane ohrozených druhov voľne žijúcich živočíchov a rastlín. Dohovor predovšetkým obmedzuje obchod s jedincami ohrozených druhov nadobudnutých z voľnej prírody a kontroluje obchod s jedincami odchovaných v zajatí alebo vypestovanými v kultúre.



V prílohe I. dohovoru CITES sú zaradené najohrozenejšie druhy. Medzištátne obchodovanie s týmito druhmi nie je prípustné. Do prílohy I. je zahrnutých viac ako 600 druhov.

Obchod s druhmi zaradenými do prílohy II. a III. je potrebné regulovať, aby sa zabezpečila ochrana týchto druhov pred ich ohrozením spôsobeným práve obchodom. Obchod je povolený, len ak je exemplár legálne získaný a obchodovanie je trvalo udržateľné. Takto je kontrolovaný obchod s viac ako 30 000 druhmi.

EÚ implementovala dohovor CITES do svojho právneho poriadku v roku 1982 a druhy uvádza v skupinách A B a C. Najviac druhy, ktoré si vyžadujú dohľad nad obchodovaním s nimi, sa nachádzajú v skupine D. Tieto druhy však nie sú zaradené do príloh CITES.

Ohrozené druhy živočíchov a rastlín sú rozdelené do základných kategórií

Ι.

Druhy ohrozené vyhubením, ktoré sú, alebo môžu byť obchodom nepriaznivo ovplyvňované. Obchod s exemplármi týchto druhov musí byť predmetom mimoriadne prísnych opatrení, aby naďalej neohrozoval ich prežitie, a možno ho povoľovať len za výnimočných okolností

ш

- a. Druhy, ktoré, aj keď nie sú bezprostredne ohrozené vyhubením, by sa nimi mohli stať, keby obchod s exemplármi týchto druhov nebol podriadený prísnym opatreniam zabraňujúcim takému ich využívaniu, ktoré je nezlučiteľné s ich prežitím,
- b. Ďalšie druhy, ktoré musia byť predmetom určitých opatrení, aby sa obchod s exemplármi niektorých druhov uvedených pod písmenom a) bodu 2 tohto článku mohol účinne kontrolovať. Predbežný súhlas krajiny, do ktorej sa exemplár dováža nie je pri týchto druhoch potrebný. Dovozné a vývozné povolenie sa udeľujú nezávisle na sebe, alebo podľa vnútornej legislatívy dotknutej krajiny.

Implementácia dohovoru CITES na Slovensku

Slovensko pristúpilo k dohovoru CITES v roku 1992 ako súčasť Česko-Slovenska. Slovenská republika potvrdila svoje členstvo v dohovore v januári 1993. Funkciu výkonného orgánu CITES na Slovensku plní Ministerstvo životného prostredia Slovenskej republiky. Ministerstvo ako výkonný orgán je zodpovedné za implementáciu dohovoru CITES na Slovensku.

Text zmluvy určuje zásady, ktorými sa musia riadiť všetky zmluvné strany pri medzinárodnom obchode s exemplármi CITES.

CITES Vedecký orgán SR http://www.sopsr.sk/cites/

Výkonný orgán SR, Odbor medzinárodných dohovorov a ďalšie dôležité kontakty a informácie (tlačivá, vzory, zákony) či prepojenie na Slovenskú inšpekciu životného prostredia sa nachádzajú na tejto webovej adrese:

http://www.cites.sk/cites.html



DRAVCE A SOVY

Environmentálnou kriminalitou sú ohrozené aj dravé vtáky a sovy. Ľudia ich často lovia, ničia im hniezda či dokonca rozmiestňujú otrávené návnady. Pritom význam dravcov a sov voľnej prírode je veľmi veľký, čo si mnohí neuvedomujú. Sú súčasťou ekosystému a jeho narúšaním dochádza k rôznym negatívnym zmenám v životnom prostredí.







Zoologická záhrada Bojnice Zámok a okolie 6, 972 01 Bojnice www.zoobojnice.sk, www.zachrannestanice.sk zoobojnice@zoobojnice.sk Tel.: + 421 46 540 29 75, + 421 46 540 32 41



ENVIRONMENTÁLNA KRIMINALITA









Životné prostredie Európska únia

"Investícia do Vašej budúcnosti"

Tento projekt je spolufinancovaný Európskou úniou /ERDF/ z fondov EÚ.

Environmentálna kriminalita vychádza zo slova environment, ktoré označuje životné prostredie. Čo je vlastne životné prostredie? Je to všetko, čo vytvára prirodzené podmienky existencie organizmov, vrátane človeka a je predpokladom ich ďalšieho vývoja. Environmentálna kriminalita je trestná činnosť, pričom objektom útoku je životné prostredie. Takisto to môže byť niektorá z jeho častí: živočíchy, rastliny,

voda, pôda, ...

Zákon definuje skutkové podstaty trestných činov proti životnému prostrediu zaradených v samostatnej hlave Trestného zákona pod názvom "Trestné činy všeobecne nebezpečné a proti životnému prostrediu". Tu sú tieto protiprávne konania definované ako:

— ohrozovanie a poškodenie životného prostredia

- neoprávnené nakladanie s odpadmi
- porušovanie ochrany vôd a ovzdušia
- porušovanie ochrany rastlín a živočíchov vrátane nelegálneho obchodovania s ohrozenými druhmi rastlín a živočíchov a nelegálnych výrubov stromov mimo lesného pôdneho fondu
- porušovanie ochrany stromov a krov rastúcich v lesnom pôdnom fonde
- šírenie nákazlivej choroby zvierat a rastlín
- únik geneticky modifikovaných organizmov
- pytliactvo.

Páchanie environmentálnej kriminality sa veľmi často deje spolu s inou trestnou činnosťou.

Za environmentálnu trestnú činnosť sa považuje aj trestný čin nedovolenej výroby a držania jadrových





materiálov, rádioaktívnych látok, vysoko rizikových chemických látok a vysokorizikových biologických agensov a toxínov, ohrozovania zdravia závadnými potravinami a inými potrebami, týrania zvierat a krádeže dreva z lesného pôdneho fondu, vrátane dreva už vyťaženého.

NEOPRÁVNENÉ NAKLADANIE S CHRÁNENÝMI DRUHMI

Ide o neoprávnené držanie, dovoz, usmrtenie alebo iné zachádzanie s chránenými, voľne žijúcimi živočíchmi (ale aj rastlinami). Pri kriticky ohrozenom druhu stačí k naplneniu skutkovej podstaty jeden kus, pri ostatných kategóriách musí byť 25 a viac kusov. Nemusí ísť len o druhy z našej prírody, ale často ide aj o nezákonný obchod so zvieratami na medzinárodnej úrovni. Pri tomto dochádza aj k porušeniu predpisov v oblasti CITES.

TÝRANIE ZVIERAT A PYTLIACTVO

Trestným činom je aj týranie zvierat a pytliactvo. Pytliactvo je neoprávnený lov zvierat – či už rýb, vysokej zvere, dravcov a ďalších.