Implementation report format

The format below follows the structure of the *CITES Strategic Vision: 2021-2030* and aims to collect information to enable the Strategic Vision indicators to be monitored.

CITES vision statement

By 2030, all international trade in wild fauna and flora is legal and sustainable, consistent with the long-term conservation of species, and thereby contributing to halting biodiversity loss, to ensuring its sustainable use, and to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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.

The questions of the implementation report follow the structure of the *Strategic Vision 2021-2030* and its indicators that are mapped against the Sustainable Development Goals and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to ensure synergies and consistent reporting.

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. CoP19)</u> which urges that the report should be submitted to the Secretariat on 31 October of the 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 and to **answer at a minimum all questions in bold**. 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
Palais des Nations
Avenue de la Paix 8-14
CH-1211 Geneva
Switzerland

Email: info@cites.org

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

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

Party	The Kingdom of the Netherlands
Period covered in this report	1 January 2021 to 31 December 2023
Department or agency preparing this report	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food Security and Nature CITES Management Authority P.O. Box 20401 2500 EK The Hague The Netherlands
Contributing departments, agencies and organizations	 CITES MA Aruba CITES MA Curaçao CITES MA Sint-Maarten CITES MA the Netherlands Netherlands Enterprise Agency (CITES Permit Bureau; Administrative Law Enforcement and Seized goods department) Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority; Customs; the National Police; National Prosecution Office for Serious Fraud Environmental Crimes and Asset Management CITES Scientific Authority The Netherlands
General remark:	This reports contains input from the four countries of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (Aruba, Curaçao, Sint Maarten and The Netherlands). We would like to note that certain answers might be applicable to some but not all countries.

GOAL 1 TRADE IN CITES-LISTED SPECIES IS CONDUCTED IN FULL COMPLIANCE WITH THE CONVENTION IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THEIR CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE

Objective 1.1 Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through the adoption and implementation of appropriate legislation, policies, and procedures. SDG Goals 12, 14 & 15 GBF Goal A & Targets 4, 5, 9 & 10

Indicator 1.1.1: Number of Parties that are in category 1 under the national legislation project. (Data source: National Legislation Project)

1.1.1a	Have any CITES relevant policies or legislation been developed during the period covered in this
	report? Yes No L
	If 'Yes', have you shared information with the Secretariat? Yes ☐ No ☒Not Applicable ☐ If 'No', please provide details to the Secretariat with this report:
	in two, please provide details to the Secretariat with this report.
	EU regulation
	<u>2021</u>

Following CITES CoP18 (Geneva, 2019), the European Commission adopted on 16/12/2021 Commission Regulation (EU) 2021/2280 ¹ to incorporate the changes flowing from the decisions taken in the relevant legislation at the EU level. The Regulation entails changes to the Annexes to Council Regulation (EC) 338/97 as well as Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006.

To implement Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP18), the EU introduced a more restrictive ivory trade regime. In this context, the exemption for internal trade with antiques containing ivory without a certificate was repealed. Accordingly, a certificate is now required for trade of ivory in any case. To allow stricter control of internal trade in objects consisting of ivory, an expiry date for certificates issued for all ivory objects was introduced. In addition, the European Commission revised the Guidance document on the EU regime governing trade in ivory². As a result, import and export of raw ivory to and from the EU are prohibited entirely, whereas internal trade is only allowed for specific purposes (repairing pre-1975 musical instruments and pre-1947 antiques of high cultural, artistic or historical importance held by a museum). Regarding worked ivory, export and import are only allowed for pre-1975 musical instruments and pre-1947 antiques sold to museums, internal trade only with objects acquired before 1947 and pre-1975 musical instruments.

2022

On 11/08/2022, the Commission adopted a Guidance document on live animals bred in captivity³ under the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations.

On 09/11/2022, the European Commission adopted a revised EU Action Plan against wildlife trafficking⁴ to strengthen the EU action against the illegal trade in wildlife, both in the EU and internationally. The revised action plan is built around four priorities including 17 objectives and 69 actions: (1) Preventing wildlife trafficking and addressing its root causes; (2) strengthening the legal and policy framework against wildlife trafficking; (3) enforcing regulations and policies to fight wildlife trafficking effectively; (4) strengthening the global partnership of source, consumer and transit countries against wildlife trafficking.

2023

Following CITES CoP19 (Panama, 2022), the Commission adopted on 15/05/2023 the revised Annexes to Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97⁵.

On 12/12/2023, the Commission adopted Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2023/2770 (Suspension Regulation)⁶, amending the list of species of which import to the EU is prohibited.

Moreover, the European Commission adopted on 18/04/2023 a Guidance document on the export, re-export and intra-EU trade of captive-born and bred live tigers and their parts and derivatives⁷ (2023/C 135/01). The objective of the Guidance is to increase controls on the commercial trade of live captive-bred tigers and their parts and derivatives. The EU Member States are encouraged not to grant export, re-export or intra-EU trade certificates. Exemptions are only possible under specific circumstances if the purposes are not detrimental to the conservation of the species.

The Netherlands policy

<u> 2022</u>

Regulation - 2021/2280 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

² EUR-Lex - 52021XC1230(03) - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

³ EUR-Lex - 52022XC0811(01) - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

⁴ <u>EUR-Lex - 52022DC0581 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)</u>

⁵ Regulation - 2023/966 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

⁶ Implementing regulation - EU - 2023/2770 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

⁷ EUR-Lex - 52023XC0418(01) - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

		sregel certificaten EU handel, invoer en wederuitvoer olifantenivoor (policy regarding tificates, import and export for elephant ivory) ¹					
1.1.1b	.1b Does your legislation or legislative process allow easy amendment of your national law(s) to 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:						
	After every CITES CoP, the EU incorporates the changes in the CITES Appendices in the relevant legislation at EU level (Council Regulation (EC) 338/97). Albeit a simplified procedu it is challenging to meet the 90 days deadline given lengthy and punctual internal procedure at EU level.						
	Membe	the interim period and prior to the entry into force of the amended Regulation, EU er States issue export and import permits directly based on the relevant provisions of nvention.					
Indicator '	1.1.2:	Number of Parties subject to CITES recommendations to suspend trade. (Data source: Notifications to the Parties and reference list of countries subject to a recommendation to suspend trade)					
Objective	1.2	Parties have established CITES Management and Scientific Authorities and enforcement focal points that effectively carry out the duties required of them under the Convention and relevant Resolutions.					
Indicator '	1.2.1:	Number of Parties that have designated at least one Management Authority, independent Scientific Authority and enforcement focal points in place. (Data source: CITES online directory)					
Objective	1.3	Implementation of the Convention at the national level is consistent with Resolutions and Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties. SDG Goals 12, 14 & 15 GBF Goal A & Targets 4, 5, 9, 10 & 15					
Indicator '	1.3.1:	Number of Parties that have implemented relevant reporting under Resolutions and Decision of the Conference of the Parties and/or Standing Committee recommendations.					
1.3.1a	durin of the issue requi R R	your country responded to all relevant special reporting requirements that are active go the period covered in this report, including those in the Resolutions and Decisions e Conference of the Parties, Standing Committee recommendations, and Notifications ed by the Secretariat (see [link to location on the CITES website where the reporting rements are listed])? esponses provided to ALL relevant reporting requirements *) esponses provided to SOME of the relevant reporting requirements esponses provided to NONE of the relevant reporting requirements o special reporting requirements applicable					
	Trade by th	e Kingdom of the Netherlands replied to all reporting requirements (Annual Legal e Report, Annual Illegal Trade Report) but has not replied to all Notifications send out e CITES Secretariat. This was in part mainly because we did not necessarily felt essed by the Notification, and we need to prioritise the work.					
1.3.1b	imple	any difficulties encountered during the period covered in this report in menting specific Resolutions or Decisions adopted by the Conference Parties?					

¹ <u>wetten.nl - Regeling - Beleidsregel certificaten EU handel, invoer en wederuitvoer olifantenivoor - BWBR0046588 (overheid.nl)</u>

diffic	es', please provide details of which Resolution(s) or Decision(s), and, for each, what culties e / are being encountered?
Objective 1.4	The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation status and needs of species. SDG Goal 15 GBF Goal A & Targets 4 & 5
Indicator 1.4.1:	The number and proportion of species listed in Appendices that have been found to meet the criteria for each Appendix contained in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) or its successors as part of the Periodic Review process or of amendment proposals
Objective 1.5	Parties improve the conservation status of CITES-listed specimens, put in place national conservation actions, support their sustainable use and promote cooperation in managing shared wildlife resources. SDG Goals 2, 12, 14, 8, 15

Indicator 1.5.1: The conservation status of species listed on the CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved. (Data source: IUCN Red List conservations status categories)

GBF Goals A & B & Targets 4, 5, 9 & 10

1.5.1a (previously 3.4.1a)	Does your country have do conservation status of na your country listed on the stabilized or improved?	turally occurring species in CITES Appendices has	Yes	No	Not Applicable		
	stabilized of improved:						
		Appendix I					
		Appendix II					
		Appendix III		Ш			
<u> </u>	1	t you are willing to share, please provi	de:				
	Species name (scientific)	Link to the data, or a brief summary					
	Platalea leucorodia	<u>Lepelaar Sovon Vogelonderzoek</u>					
	Haliaeetus albicilla	Zeearend Sovon Vogelonderzoek					
	Lutra lutra	Otter, 2002-2021/2022 Compe (clo.nl)	<u>ndium</u>	voor de	Leefomgeving		
	Canis lupus	Verspreiding wolf in de Benelux en	Duitsla	ınd - BIJ12	2		
	Phocoena phocoena	https://nature-art17.eionet.europa.eu/article17/species/report/?					
	Lagenorhynchus albirostris	period=5&group=Mammals&country=NL®ion=MATL					
	aibiiostris	https://nature-art17.eionet.europa.eu/article17/species/report/?					
		period=5&group=Mammals&countr					
					5.4		
1.5.1b (previously	Do you have examples of seemerging problems with an	specific examples of success stories or	r	Yes			
3.4.1b)	emerging problems with an	y Cri Lo listed species:		No No inforr			
	If 'Yes', please provide deta	ils:		NO ITIOH	nation \square		
	The Netherlands						
As of 2022, the otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) has established a self- sustaining population. Traffic mortality remains a challenge and is being addressed by improving unsafe crossing points.							
The wolf population has consistently increased in the Netherlands. This is likely positive for biodiversity, but also poses challenges for the agricultural sector.							

Sint Maarten:
Within the reporting time period an issue regarding the transport
of the Saban Iguana (Iguana iguana melanoderma), endemic to
the neighbouring island of Saba) species with a permit listed as
the Invasive Green Iguana (Iguana iguana). Moving forward more
strict policies have been put in place regarding the export of
Green Iguana to ensure they are developed enough to be
properly identified.

Indicator 1.5.2: Number of CITES-listed species for which Parties have put in place actions that support sustainable use.

1.5.2 (previously 1.6.2a)	1 -	any cooperative management plans, including recovery plans, ations of CITES-listed species? Yes ⊠ No □
	If 'Yes', please list the spec published plan for each spe	ies for which these plans are in place and provide a link or reference to a ecies.
	Species Name (scientific)	Link or reference to a published plan
	The Netherlands:	
	Acipenser sturio	https://www.ark.eu/steuractieplan
	Anguilla anguilla	REPORT on the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1100/2007 establishing measures for the recovery of the stock of European eel A9-0353/2023 European Parliament (europa.eu) Haaien- en Roggen Actieplan 2022-2027 - Europese Berichtgeving
	Sharks and Rays	Eerste Kamer (staten-generaal.nl)
	Aruba:	
	A. barbadensis	Yellow-shouldered Amazon Parrot Conservation Project Plan
	Caribbean Netherlands:	
	Sharks and rays	Executive order for the protection of sharks and rays in the Yarari reservation. Staatscourant 2023, 25978 Overheid.nl > Officiële bekendmakingen (officielebekendmakingen.nl)

GOAL 2 PARTIES' DECISIONS ARE SUPPORTED BY THE BEST AVAILABLE SCIENCE AND INFORMATION

Objective 2.1 Parties' non-detriment findings are based on best available scientific information and their determination of legal acquisition is based on the best available technical and legal information. SDG Goals 12, 14 & 15 GBF Targets 4, 5, 9 & 20

Indicator 2.1.1: Number of Parties that have adopted standard procedures for making non-detriment findings (NDFs).

2.1.1a (previously 1.5.2a)		Yes	No	No information
	Does your country have standard procedures for making non- detriment findings in line with <u>Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17)</u> ?			
	If 'Yes', please briefly describe your procedures for making non-detrim or attach as an annex to this report, or provide a link to where the info on the internet: We follow any standard procedures for making non-detriment fin	rmation		found

2.1.1b (previously 1.5.2b)	When establishing non-detriment findings, have any of the foguidance been used?	llowing	Please tick all that ap	ply
	Virtua	al College		
	IUCN	Checklist	\boxtimes	
	Resolution C	onf. 16.7	\boxtimes	
	2008 NDF v	workshop		
	Species specific	guidance	\boxtimes	
		Other	\boxtimes	
	If 'Other' or 'Species specific guidance', please specify detail	s: NDF gui	dance for sharks	
2.1.1c (previously 1.5.2c)	How often do <u>es</u> you <u>r country</u> review and/or change your non-detriment findings?	Case by Annually		$\square \boxtimes$
		Every tw	-	
		Less free		
			the above	Ш
	Please describe the circumstances under which non-detrime	ent findings	would be changed:	
	Non-detriment findings may be changed based on for exacircumstances, trend and change on population size, upd proof of an institution's capacity to breed or propagate sp	lated quota	a figures, new/additio	nal

Indicator 2.1.2: Number of written NDFs submitted and number of Parties submitting NDFs for posting in the CITES online database.

(Data source: NDF webpage on the CITES website)

Indicator 2.1.3: Number of Parties that have included the legal acquisition finding obligation in their national regulatory framework, as recommended by Resolution Conf. 18.7 (Rev. CoP19).

2.1.3		Yes	No	No information
	Is the legal acquisition finding obligation included in your national regulatory framework, as recommended by Resolution Conf. 18.7 (Rev. CoP19)?			
	If 'Yes', please briefly include the name of the regulatory instrument, of information can be found on the internet:	r provid	e a link	to where the
	The Netherlands:			
	See EU reference guide			
	CITES Reference Guide December 2020 FINAL (14).pdf (cicwp.nl)			
	The Environmental Activities Decree (Besluit Activiteiten Leefom 11.93 wetten.nl - Regeling - Besluit activiteiten leefomgeving - BWBR	_		
	Aruba:			
	Nature Conservancy Ordinance, article 8 lid 2			
	https://cuatro.sim-cdn.nl/arubaoverheid2858bd/uploads/0603ab96.00	<u>1.pdf</u>		

Objective 2.2 Parties cooperate in sharing information and tools relevant to the implementation of CITES. SDG Goal 12 GBF Goal B & Targets 20 & 21

Indicator 2.2.1: Number of surveys, studies or other analyses undertaken by exporting countries based on the sources of information cited in Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) on *Non-detriment findings* related to: - the population status of Appendix-II species; - the trends and impact of trade upon Appendix-II species; and - the status of and trend in naturally occurring Appendix I species and the impact of any recovery plans.

Have any surveys, studies or oth undertaken in your country in rel		Yes	No	Not Applicable	If Yes, How many?		
- the population status of Append	dix II species?	\boxtimes					
- the trends and impact of trade of species?	of any recovery plans on Appendix I rveys, studies or analyses integrated wledge and expertise of local and				2 (published so far)		
- the status of and trend in natura Appendix I species?					1		
- the impact of any recovery plan species?							
If there are such studies that you ar	e willing to share, ple	ease prov	/ide:				
Species name (scientific)	other analys increase, off		mmary of the results of the survey, study or lysis (e.g. population status, decline / stable / off-take levels etc), or provide links to reference material.				
Cetacea spp.	<u>Abundance</u>	and Dist	ribution	of Cetaceans (ospar.org)		
	Marine Mar	_	·	,	elfland: groei en		
Anguilla anguilla	Data rappo				ellianu. groei en		
		Monitoring and advice on managing the eel population - WUR					
		olan april 2009 (wur.nl)					
		uropean eel (Anguilla anguilla) throughout its natural nge (figshare.com)					
Phocoena Phocoena (II)				n Plan for the H pena in the Net			
		Evaluation Updated Conservation Plan for the Harb Porpoise in the Netherlands Rapport Rijksoverheid.n					
Status of nature in the Cari Netherlands	bbean Ongoing r Caribisch N				an de natuur		
Chelonidae: Caretta caretta, Ch mydas, Eretmochelys imb Dermochelys coriacea - (App. I)				ting on beache ww.dcbd.nl	es on Bonaire		
Scleractinia (II)	Yearly co Eustatius			eys on Bona	aire and St.		

	Phoenicopterus ruber (II)	Yearly monitoring on Bonaire and St. Eustatius: http://www.dcbd.nl
	Amazona barbadensis (I)	Yearly roost counts on Bonaire and St. Eustatius: http://www.dcbd.nl
	Athene cunicularia arubensis (II)	Ongoing research to nesting sites.
2.2.1b (previously 1.5.1b)	How are the results of such surveys, studie (NDFs)? Please tick all that ap	es or other analyses used in making non-detriment findings ply
1.3.10)		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): Aruba fauna: Banning import of subspecies.
2.2.1c (previously 1.5.1c	the species has established a self-sus Every six years we report to the EU about is being worked on by tackling unsafe of with this task. We deliver yearly reports https://www.wur.nl/nl/en/nieuws/veilige-uduurzaam-behoud.htm	Not Applicable No information Cluding, if possible, an evaluation of their extensive reintroductions scheme in place. As of 2022 taining population. We monitor the population yearly. But our population. Traffic mortality is still an issue and crossroads. Provinces and municipalities are entrusted with an oversight of the bottlenecks. Littwisseling-tussen-otterpopulaties-van-belang-voor-
2.2.1d	https://www.wur.nl/nl/onderzoek-resultate Hasve your country published any non-dete	riment findings that can be shared? Yes \(\sigma\) No \(\Sigma\)
(previously 1.5.1d)	_ · ·	examples to the Secretariat within this report:

2.2.1e (previously 1.5.1e)	Which of the following [A to F of paragraph 1 a) x) of Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17)] does your country 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.	\boxtimes	
	D. relevant knowledge and expertise of local and indigenous communities.		
	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 2.2.2: Number and proportion of annual export quotas based on population surveys. (Data source: Quotas webpage on the CITES website)

2.2.2a (previously 1.5.3a)	Does your country set annual export quotas?	Yes No	
	If 'Yes', does your country set quotas based on population survey, or by other means? Please specify, for each species, how quotas are set: Species Name (scientific) Anguilla anguilla	Population Survey? □ □	Other, please specify
2.2.2b (previously 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 0 quotum at EU-level, at the moment there is no appropriate distribution into account.	• .	s entire

Indicator 2.2.3: 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.

2.2.3a (previously 1.6.3a)	Have the CITES authorities <i>received or benefited</i> from any of the following capacity-building activities provided by external sources?								
	Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity. Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	What were the external sources ¹ ?		
	Staff of Management Authority								

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

Staff of Scientific Authority	\boxtimes			Consulted with species-specific experts
Staff of enforcement authorities				Training on financial crime by a Bank. Training provided by EUROPOL, EUCPN and experts on certain taxa, such experts were also consulted for advice
Traders				
NGOs	\boxtimes			
Public				
Other (please specify):				

2.2.3b (previously 1.6.3b)	Have the CITES authorities been the <i>providers</i> of any of the following capacity-building activities to other range States?								
	Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity.	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)			
	Target group	Oral	Tech assis	Finar	Train	Othe	Details		
	Staff of Management Authority								
	Staff of Scientific Authority								
	Staff of enforcement authorities								
	Traders								
	NGOs								
	Public Partice/International								
	Other Parties/International meetings				Ш				
	Other (please specify)								
2.2.3c (previously 1.6.3c)	In what ways does your country colla	aborate	with oth	er CITE	S Part	ies?			
				S	_				
		_	>	time	Offe	S			
		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Very Often	Always	Further detail / examples		
	Information exchange						- SA: We regularly share information with other CITES parties regarding specimens being exported out of the Netherlands, and request their input where needed for imports; - By e-mail with other CITES MA's; - Via EU-Twix, ETIS, WCO; - EU: Management Committee, Scientific Review Group, Enforcement Working Group; - During multinational actions and investigations, rogatory letters; With national police organizations, Europol, Interpol and customs National CITES Consultation Meetings (LOC)		

Monitoring / survey					Permission is granted to the use of EU-TWIX data on seizures for relevant research projects.
Habitat management	\boxtimes				
Species management					In case of shared range of the species.
Law enforcement					See above. Information exchange about data and legislation and the application of it, details about confiscation; combined investigations in multiple countries, international investigations. Joint enforcement operations. Information exchange via rogatory letters.
Capacity building					Exchange of knowledge and expertise. Meetings with law enforcement, education (presentation, training etc.).
Other (please provide details) Within acquisition specimens. Investigation					
low many training and capacity building ountry run during the period covered in			fro	ithout asom the ecretaria	nce Conducted or assisted by the Secretariat
	Ŋ	(one 1 2-5 6-10 1-20 in 20		

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.

	Please list the Resolutions or Decisions involved: (2-5): Scientific authority followed trainings organised by the Secretariat. Legal acquisition findings workshop in Oxford.									
2.2.3e (previously 2.3.1b)	What sorts of capacity building activities have taken place? The Netherlands: Internal meetings and brainstorms; training for new employees; training by national experts on identification of species, trade specifics and behaviour; training research on online wildlife crime; workshops during national CITES-day.									
	Kingdom meeting for all MA's within the Kingdom to allow exchange.									
		aarten: Working group knowled								
2.2.3f (previously 2.3.1c)	What c	capacity building needs does your	country	y have?						
		e tick all boxes which apply to te which target group and which y. Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	Details		
	Staff o	of Management Authority	\boxtimes			\boxtimes				
	i	of Scientific Authority	\boxtimes							
	ł	of enforcement authorities								
	Trader	rs / other user groups	\boxtimes					RVO Permit bureau: Providing information on (new) legislation and CITES rules		
	NGOs	i								
	Public		\boxtimes							
	Other	(please specify)								
Indicator	2.2.4:	Number of reports shared by the (Data source: CITES Secretaria		in comp	oliance v	with th	ne Re	solutions of the Convention.		
Indicator	2.2.5:	Number of Parties sharing infor databases, data visualization/so								
2.2.5	imp visu	your country shared informati lementation of CITES (e.g. shan lalization/software, information s, etc.)?	red data	abases,	data	Ye: No	_			
Indicator	2.2.6:	Number of CoP side-events who implementation of CITES (Data source: CoP side-event so		·			on an	d tools relevant to the		
Objective	2.3	Parties have sufficient information SDG Goal 12 GBF Goal D & Targets 15 & 21	on to en	force the	e Conve	ention				
Indicator	2.3.1:	Proportion of Parties that are ma at Google Analytics for the numl								

Species+ or the number of downloads from the CITES Trade Database as a proxy for usage of shared tools.

(Data source: CITES Secretariat – Number of visits to the CITES website; number of visits to the CITES Checklist and Species+; number of downloads from the CITES Trade Database)

Indicator 2.3.2: Percentage of Parties reporting having sufficient information to enforce the Convention.

2.3.2	Do you consider that your country has sufficient	Yes	\boxtimes
	information to enforce the Convention?	No	

Objective 2	2.4	Parties have sufficient information to make listing	decisions that are	reflective of species
Objective 2		conservation needs.	decisions that are	reneetive or species
		SDG Goal 12 GBF Goals A & D & Targets 5, 20 & 21		
Indicator 2.	.4.1:	Percentage of Parties reporting having sufficient information reflective of species conservation needs.	ormation to make list	ing decisions that are
2.4.1		you consider that your country has sufficient rmation to make listing decisions that are	Yes	
		ective of species conservation needs?	No	
Objective 2	2.5	Information gaps and needs for key species are ider SDG Goal 12 GBF Target 21	ntified and addresse	d.
Indicator 2	.5.1:	Number of Parties that have undertaken research their identified key species most relevant to the imple		
2.5.1a	iden	research (including for non-detriment findings) o atified key species most relevant to the implement ne Convention been undertaken in your country?		Yes ⊠ No □
	If 'Y	es', please indicate how you identify key species:		
		earch is carried out on all relevant species, such a rks and rays, orchids, timber and other plants.	as corals, eels, rep	tiles, amphibians,
2.5.1b (previously 1.4.1a)		your country undertaken any reviews of whether specine CITES Appendices?	cies would benefit fro	om listing Yes
		es', please provide a summary here, or a link to the re a copy of that report to the Secretariat if the work is no		
Indicator 2	.5.2:	Number of Parties that currently lack information for to the implementation of the Convention and need a		•
2.5.2	speci	ou consider that your country currently lacks infor es most relevant to the implementation of the Cor s assistance to address them?		entified key Yes □ No ⊠
		s', please specify for which key species and the ty	pe of assistance n	

- GOAL 3 PARTIES (INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY) HAVE THE TOOLS, RESOURCES AND CAPACITY TO EFFECTIVELY IMPLEMENT AND ENFORCE THE CONVENTION, CONTRIBUTING TO CONSERVATION, SUSTAINABLE USE AND THE REDUCTION OF ILLEGAL TRADE IN CITES-LISTED WILDLIFE SPECIES
- Objective 3.1 Parties have in place administrative procedures that are transparent, practical, coherent and user-friendly, and reduce unnecessary administrative burdens.

 SDG Goal 16

GBF Goal D

Indicator 3.1.1: 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
3.1.1 (previously 1.2.1a)	Does your country have standard operating procedures for application for and issuance of permits?	\boxtimes		
	Are the procedures publicly available?	\boxtimes		

Indicator 3.1.2: Number of Parties making use of the simplified procedures provided for in Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP19).

3.1.2 (previously 1.2.2a)	Has your country developed simplified procedures for any of	f the follo	wing?					
		Т	Tick all applicable					
		Yes	No	No information				
	Where biological samples of the type and size specified in Annex 4 to Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP19) 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? If 'Yes', please provide details:		\boxtimes					

Indicator 3.1.3: Number of Parties that have adopted an electronic system for the issuance of permits.

		Yes	No	No information
3.1.3 (previously 1.2.1b)	Does your country 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 challenges faced or issues overcome:					
If 'No', do you have any plans to move towards e-permitting¹?	\boxtimes				
If you are planning to move towards e-permitting, please explain what might help you to so: The Netherlands cooperates with the European Commission (EC) in the e-permitting/CERTEX project.					

Objective 3.2 Parties and the Secretariat develop, adopt and implement adequate capacity-building programmes.

SDG Goal 17

GBF Goal D & Targets 20 & 21

Indicator 3.2.1: Number of Parties with training programmes and information resources in place to implement CITES, including the making of non-detriment and legal acquisition findings, issuance of permits and enforcement.

3.2.1a	Does your country have information resources or training in place to support: YesNo								
(previously 1.8.1a)	The making of non-detriment findings?	$\boxtimes \square$							
	Permit officers?	$\boxtimes \square$							
	Enforcement officers?	$\boxtimes \square$							
3.2.1b	Is the CITES Virtual College used as part of your capacity building	Yes	\boxtimes						
(previously 1.8.1b)	work?	No							
,		No information							
	What improvements could be made in using the Virtual College for capacity building?								
3.2.1c	Is the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Toolkit used in the	Yes							
(previously 1.8.1c)	development of capacity-building programmes, or does it form part	No	\boxtimes						
,	of the curriculum of such programmes?	No information							
	What improvements could be made in using the ICCWC Toolkit for capacity building?								

Indicator 3.2.2: 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.

See questions for indicator 2.2.3

Objective 3.3 Sufficient resources are available at the national and international levels to support necessary capacity-building programmes and ensure compliance with and full implementation and enforcement of the Convention.

SDG Goals 15 & 17

GBF Goal D & Targets 20 & 21

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.

Indicator 3.3.1: Number of Parties meeting their obligations with regard to their assessed contributions to the Trust Fund. (Data source: CITES Secretariat)

Indicator 3.3.2: Percentage of the total funds required to implement the work programme agreed by the Conference of the Parties that is fully funded. (Data source: CITES Secretariat)

Objective 3.4 Parties recognize illegal trade in wildlife as serious crime and have adequate systems in place to detect and deter it.

SDG Goal 15

Indicator 3.4.1: Number of Parties where criminal offences relating to illegal trade in wildlife (such as illegal hunting/harvest and wildlife trafficking) are recognized as a serious crime.

3.4.1a				
If 'Yes', please explain what criteria must be met for poaching or wildlife trafficking offences to be treated as serious crimes: The Netherlands: These criminal offences are punishable by law. The convicted person can be charged a prison sentence up to 6 years, community service or a fine up to EUR 103.000. For convicted corporations this fine can be up to EUR 1.030.000. 3.4.1b (previously 1.7.3a) Does your country have law and procedures in place for investigating, prosecuting, and penalizing CITES offences as a crime? If 'Yes', please provide the title of the legislation and a summary of the penalties available The Netherlands: It is forbidden in the Environment and Planning Act (Omgevingswet') to contravene the directly applicable rules are criminal offences. When someone is prosecuted, the Economic Offenses Act (Wet op de Economische Delicten) determines whether that person will be sentenced to prison or has to pay a fine. Administrative procedures make it possible when endangered species have been brought on Dutch soil against CITES regulations, the costs to take care of the animals (medically, housing) or to send the species back to their country of origin can be charged (with the owner, importer, keeper, transporter). In the Environment and Planning Act (Omgevingswet) it is made available to revoke CITES certificates and permits, when one does not follow the rules stipulated in the certificates/permits. Caribbean Netherlands: Wet grondslagen natuurbeheer-en bescherming BES, Wetboek van strafrecht Caribbean Netherlands Aruba: NATIONAL ORDINANCE of 13 February 1995 containing rules for the conservation of nature and wildlife	3.4.1a	Are criminal offences such as poaching and wildlife	Yes	
If 'Yes', please explain what criteria must be met for poaching or wildlife trafficking offences to be treated as serious crimes: The Netherlands: These criminal offences are punishable by law. The convicted person can be charged a prison sentence up to 6 years, community service or a fine up to EUR 103.000. For convicted corporations this fine can be up to EUR 1.030.000. 3.4.1b (previously 1.7.3s) Does your country have law and procedures in place for investigating, prosecuting, and penalizing CITES offences as a crime? If 'Yes', please provide the title of the legislation and a summary of the penalties available The Netherlands: it is forbidden in the Environment and Planning Act (Omgevingswet') to contravene the directly applicable rules of the CITES EU Regulations. These directly applicable rules are criminal offences. When someone is prosecuted, the Economic Offenses Act (Wet op de Economische Delicten) determines whether that person will be sentenced to prison or has to pay a fine. Administrative procedures make it possible when endangered species have been brought on Dutch soil against CITES regulations, the costs to take care of the animals (medically, housing) or to send the species back to their country of origin can be charged (with the owner, importer, keeper, transporter). In the Environment and Planning Act (Omgevingswet) it is made available to revoke CITES certificates and permits, when one does not follow the rules stipulated in the certificates/permits. Caribbean Netherlands: Wet grondslagen natuurbeheer- en bescherming BES, Wetboek van strafrecht Caribbean Netherlands Aruba: NATIONAL ORDINANCE of 13 February 1995 containing rules for the conservation of nature and wildlife		trafficking recognized as serious crime ¹ in your country?	No	
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I INSTUIRE AB 1995 NO 21 I SOOSVEROROENING VAN 27 SORII 2012		(Nature AB 1995 No.2), Landsverordening van 27 april 2012		

¹ 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 Article 11.93 BAL wetten.nl - Regeling - Besluit activiteiten leefomgeving - BWBR0041330 (overheid.nl)

	houdende vaststelling van een nieuw wetboek v van Aruba (2012 No. 24). Title X, falsifying marks				
	up to 6 years maximum of jail time. Title XI, false				
	written, declaration of false data or offending the				
	to provide information, up to 6 years maximum	of jail tii	me.		
	Curaçao: Landsverordening grondslagen natuu	rbeheer	en -		
	bescherming				
	Sint-Maarten: Landsverordening grondslagen na	atuurbe	heer		
	en -bescherming				
3.4.1c	Does your country have capacity to use forensic ted	hnology	¹ to	Yes	\boxtimes
(previously	support the investigation of CITES offences?	miology		No	
1.7.3c)	ganon or on 20 anonces.				<u> </u>
				No informatio	
	If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary of any samp				
	collected and submitted to an appropriate forensic a		тасшту	(located in you	r country and/or
	another country) during the period covered in this re	eport:			
	The Netherlands:				
	National Forensic laboratory (NFI) and Forensic	Labora	tory o	Customs	
	If 'Yes', and your country has an appropriate forensi	c analys	sis facil	ity for CITES-li	sted species,
	please indicate which species it applies to:				
3.4.1d	Did your authorities participate in or initiate any mul	ti-discipl	inary ²	Yes	
(previously 1.7.3d)	law enforcement operation(s) targeting CITES-listed	d specie	s	No	
1.7.3u)	during the period covered in this report?			No informatio	n $\overline{\square}$
	If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, including a	nv lesso	ne leai	I	_
	other Parties:	ily icoso	iio icai	nica willon mig	nt be neipidi ioi
	The Netherlands participated in the operations	Thunde	of Int	erpol.	
	Furthermore during several weeks in 2021, 2022	and 20	23. D u	itch governme	ntal authorities
	intensified co-operation in the enforcement chair				
	trade in protected plants and animals. The object				
	public awareness on CITES, gain insight in trade	e routes	and e	enhance enfor	cement
	cooperation.				
	The Netherlands also participated in operation L				ulti-disciplinary
	operation on <i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i> on E	NA ana	llyses	on kinship.	
				1	
3.4.1e	Does your country have a standard operating proce			Yes	\boxtimes
(previously 1.7.3e)	relevant agencies for submitting information related			No	
	offences to INTERPOL and/or the World Customs C	Organiza	ition?	No informatio	n 🗌
					If yes, how many
	Does your country have legislative provisions for				times was this
0 4 45	any of the following that can be applied to the				used during the
3.4.1f (previously	investigation, prosecution and/or sentencing of			No	period covered
1.7.3f)	CITES offences as appropriate?	Yes	No	information	by this report?
	General crime ³				See below
	Predicate offences ⁴				See below

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).

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.

³ General crime laws relate to offences such as fraud, conspiracy, possession of weapons, and other matters as set out in the national criminal code.

⁴ 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 ¹				See below				
	Corruption ²	\boxtimes			See below				
	International cooperation in criminal matters ³	\boxtimes			A few times a year				
	Organized crime ⁴	\boxtimes			See below				
	Specialized investigation techniques ⁵	\boxtimes			See below				
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please explain how each brief summary, including any lessons learned which n	night b	e help	ful for other Par	ties:				
	The confiscation and forfeiture of assets and objects is possible for all crimes, including CITES Crimes under Dutch Criminal Law. It is also possible to start financial investigations for all crimes including CITES in Dutch Criminal Law. It is recommended to use the knowledge and capacity of financial investigators and forensic accountants right from the start of an investigation.								
	In Dutch Criminal Law CITES offences are predicate offences for money laundering. In Dutch Criminal Law corruption is a substantive criminal offence. Dutch law distinguishes between passive or active bribery of public officials and judges and passive and active bribery of other persons. In theory a person could be prosecuted for corruption and CITES								
	offences. Dutch criminal law provides legislation on mutual assistance in all criminal matters including CITES. In principal rogatory letters through judicial authorities are necessary. Dutch criminal law provides for prosecution of a natural or legal person who commits a crime in accessory, in company with another person(s), or in a criminal organisation. A criminal organisation is a substantive criminal offence in Dutch Criminal Law (article 140 the Dutch Criminal Code) in short: If a person commits criminal offences (for instance CITES crimes, money laundering, fraud etc.) in organisation with other persons this personant be prosecuted for using a criminal organisation according to article 140. Dutch criminal law provides for investigation techniques for all criminal offences, including CITES. Depending on the seriousness of the offence and the possible punishment involvemore severe investigation techniques can be used.								
3.4.1g (previously 1.7.3g)	Does your country have institutional capacity to imple legislative provisions listed in the question above aga offences?			Yes No No information	⊠ □ on □				
	If 'No', please provide a brief summary of your major	capaci	ty-buil	ding needs:					

Objective 3.5 Parties work collaboratively across range, transit and destination states, to address entire illegal trade chains, including through strategies to reduce both the supply of and demand for illegal products, in order for trade to be legal and sustainable.

SDG Goals 15 & 17

GBF Targets 5, 16, 20 & 21

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

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

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

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

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

Indicator 3.5.1: Number of seizures made through Parties collaboration across range, transit and destination States, to address entire illegal trade chains.

3.5.1	Have authorities in your country made seizures through Parties collaboration across range, transit and destination States, to address entire illegal trade chains? Yes No No information							
	If 'Yes', please indicate the number of seizures made: Such seizures happen at least several times per year. But it is difficult to give an exact number as EU Law Enforcement agencies regularly share information, but seizures might be hard to connect to which information was provided in hindsight.							

Objective 3.6 Parties take measures to prohibit, prevent, detect and sanction corruption. SDG Goal 16 Indicator 3.6.1: Number of Parties reporting in implementation reports of activities taken to address corruption.

3.6.1	Has your country undertaken activities to address corruption, in particular with regard to national agencies responsible for wildlife law enforcement and protected areas	Yes No						
	management?	No information						
	If 'Yes', please elaborate on the types of activities taken:							
	On this subject Dutch Customs published several news items on the internal website and created an online game for employees in which integrity issues are presented. The goal is to raise awareness of what corruption is and what acting with integrity entails and where to report when it is detected by employees.							
	Furthermore in all national agencies in the Netherlands new employees are asked to provide a declaration of conduct, to see whether a new employee has been involved in criminal acts in the past.							
Objective	3.7 Investments in building capacity of CITES are prioritized,	coordinated, and th	neir success					

monitored to ensure stepwise improvement through time.

SDG Goals 15 & 17 GBF Goal D & Target 20

Indicator 3.7.1: Number of capacity-building activities delivered to Parties.

(Data source: See questions for indicator 2.2.3)

Indicator 3.7.2: Number of Parties who report improvements in their implementation following targeted capacity-building efforts.

3.7.2	Can you report improvements in the implementation of CITES	Yes	\boxtimes
	in your country following targeted capacity-building efforts?	No	
		No capacity- building	
	If 'No', please elaborate on the reasons why targeted capacity-improvements in your implementation:	building did not lead	l to

Indicator 3.7.3: Total investments into capacity-building efforts.

(Data source: Reports from capacity-building activities)

Objective 3.8 Parties take full advantage of emerging technological developments to improve the effective implementation and enforcement of the Convention.

SDG Goal 17

GBF Goal D & Targets 20 &21

Indicator 3.8.1: Number of CITES Parties using the CITES Checklist API.

(Data source: CITES Secretariat)

GOAL 4 CITES POLICY DEVELOPMENT ALSO CONTRIBUTES TO AND LEARNS FROM INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Objective 4.1 Parties support sustainable wildlife trade policies, especially those that increase the capacity of Indigenous peoples and local communities to pursue livelihoods.

> SDG Goals 8, 12, 14, 15 & 17 GBF Goals B & C & Targets 5 & 22

Indicator 4.1.1: Number of CITES-listed species for which Parties have designed/implemented relevant sustainable wildlife management policies.

4.1.1	Has your country designed or implemented relevant sustainable wildlife management policies for CITES-listed species?				nformation	
		es', please indicate the names of the				
		on (scientific name)	Total number of CI	TES-I	isted species	covered
	Ang	uilla anguilla	1			
Indicator 4.	1.2:	Percentage of Parties that co-develop peoples and local communities to purs		oorted	the capacity o	of indigenous
4.1.2	capa	your country co-developed or othervicity of indigenous peoples and localue livelihoods?		Yes No No i	nformation	
Objective 4	2	The importance of achieving CITES Sustainable Development Goals, as virecognized. SDG Goals 12, 15 & 17 GBF Targets 4 & 5				
Indicator 4.	2.1:	Number of Parties incorporating CITE Plan (NBSAP), also included in the glol CBD programme.				
4.2.1a (previously 3.4.2a)	Biod	CITES been incorporated into your c iversity Strategy and Action Plan (NE NBSAP?		n of	Yes No No information	
4.2.1b (previously 3.4.2b)	Envi	your country been able to obtain funds to comment Facility (GEF) or other sources cts of NBSAP implementation?			Yes No No informatio	
Objective 4	.3	Awareness of the role, purpose and ac SDG Goals 12 & 17 GBF Targets 4, 5 & 21	chievements of CITES	is inc	reased globally	y.
Indicator 4.	3.1:	Number of new, unique visits to the Cl (Data source: CITES Secretariat – nur		ne CIT	ES website)	
Indicator 4.	3.2:	Number of Parties with information on (Data source: CITES Secretariat – nur	•			
Indicator 4.	3.3:	Number of followers on CITES social r (Data source: CITES Secretariat – nur i.e., Instagram, LinkedIn, Facebook, Yo	mber of followers of C			ocial media,
Indicator 4.	3.4:	Number of key identified hashtags (e.g social media. (Data source: CITES Secretariat)	g. #cites, #citescop19	#worl	dwildlifeday, etc	c.) on CITES
Indicator 4.	3.5:	Number of events submitted to the Wo (Data source: CITES Secretariat)	orld Wildlife Day webs	ite.		
Objective 4	.4	CITES Parties are informed of internati a bearing on achieving the goal of CIT SDG Goal 17 GBF Target 21		nable	development th	nat may have

Indicator 4.4	 Number of meetings/CoP where representatives of other international bodies report on relevant activities to CITES Parties. (Data source: CITES Secretariat) 							
Indicator 4.4	Events, documents and presentations, etc. delivered by other intergovernmental bodies and fora in meetings convened by the CITES Secretariat. (Data source: CITES Secretariat)							
Indicator 4.4.3: Number of Notifications to the Parties issued by the CITES Secretariat relating to international actions for sustainable development that may have a bearing on achieving goal of CITES. (Data source: CITES Secretariat)								
GOAL 5	.5 DELIVERY OF THE CITES STRATEGIC VISION IS IMPROVED THROUGH COLLABORATION							
Objective 5	Parties and the Secretariat support and enhance exist achieve their identified objectives. SDG Goal 17 GBF Goal D & Target 20	ting cooperative par	tnerships in order to					
Indicator 5.	1.1: Number of Parties which report that they have achiev CITES, other biodiversity-related conventions and other trade and development agreements.							
(previously 3.3.1a)	duplication of activities between the national CITES aut and national focal points for other multilateral environm agreements (e.g. the other biodiversity-related conventic CBD, CMS, ITPGR, Ramsar, WHC) ¹ to which your counteparty? If 'Yes', please give a brief description: The national focal points are working in the same depart another. 1.2: Number of Parties cooperating / collaborating with intogranizations to participate in and/or fund CITES working and the content of the companization of the content of the companization of the content of the cont	nental No intringuished	d non-governmental					
	building activities.	nonopo una otnor a	aning and supusity					
5.1.2 (previously 3.3.3a)	Has funding been provided or received to facilitate CITES workshops, training or other capacity building activities to / from:	Tick if applicable	Which organizations?					
	Inter-governmental organizations?	\boxtimes	Customs of Curação					
	Non-governmental organizations?							
Indicator 5.	1.3: Number of cooperative actions taken under establishe prevent species from being unsustainably exploited th							
5.1.3 (previously 3.5.1a)	Has your country taken action under established bilate multilateral agreements other than CITES to prevent sp from being unsustainably exploited through internation If 'Yes', please provide details: IWC, CMS MoU Sharks and Rays, SPAW, IAC (sea turtle)	pecies No nal trade? No in	formation					

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.

		MSAR, The Wider Caribbean Setwork (WIDECAST), SPAW-RAC			∍rvatio	∍n 	_		
Indicator 5.	1.4:	Number of times other relevan							
5.1.4 (previously 3.5.2a)	year orga hav	erage number of times per or that international panizations or agreements we been consulted by CITES thorities	Once	2-5 times	6-20 times	More than 20 times	No consultation	Optional comm about which organizations a issues consulte	h and
		nagement Authority(ies)							
		entific Authority(ies)							
	Enfo	orcement Authority(ies)						Issues involve tra European eels, bi and reptiles.	
Indicator 5. Objective 5	5.2	Number of implemented cooper Environmental Agreements (ME other biodiversity-related Conve (Data source: CITES Secretaria Parties encourage the formati between CITES and relevant in objective and mainstream conse SDG Goal 17 GBF Goal D & Target 20	EAS), independent in the control of	cluding the new, inronal particular and of s	novativ rtners, sustain	odiversit ve and where nable us	ty Liai mutu appr se of	tually sustainable al ropriate to advance biodiversity.	nd illiances CITES'
Indicator 5.	2.1:	Number of alliances between Cl objective and mainstream conse (Data source: CITES Secretaria	ervation						ITES
Objective 5	.3	Cooperation between CITES institutions is enhanced in order and enforcement. SDG Goals 15 & 17 GBF Goal D							
Indicator 5.	3.1:	Number of Parties funded by int to develop activities that includ elements.							
5.3.1a (previously 3.1.1a)	relat CITE elen	s funding from international fina ited institutions been used to de ES-related conservation and su ments?	levelop a	activitie	s that	includ		Yes No Not applicable No information	
5.3.1b		es', please provide brief details: ing the period covered in this repo	ort has	funding	for vol	ır count	trv/	Increased	
(previously 3.1.1a)		Ouring the period covered in this report, has funding for your country rom international funding mechanisms and other related institutions:					Remained stable		

Indicator 5.3.2: 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.

Decreased

Has your country provided technical or financial assistance to another country or countries in relation to CITES?							i —
If 'Yes', please tick boxes to indicate type of assistance provided Country(ies)	Species Management¹	Habitat Management²	Sustainable use	Law Enforcement	Livelihoods	Other (specify)	Details (provide more information in an Appendix if necessary)
Vietnam							Training 'CITES and legal regulations on control of wildlife trade for Border Army officers'
	If 'Yes', please tick boxes to indicate type of assistance provided Country(ies)	If 'Yes', please tick boxes to indicate type of assistance provided Country(ies)	If 'Yes', please tick boxes to indicate type of assistance provided Country(ies) Country(ies)	another country or countries in relation to CITES? If 'Yes', please tick boxes to indicate type of assistance provided Country(ies) Vietnam Country(ies) Country(ie	another country or countries in relation to CITES? If 'Yes', please tick boxes to indicate type of assistance provided Country(ies) Vietnam The provided Society of the pr	If 'Yes', please tick boxes to indicate type of assistance provided Country(ies) Vietnam If 'Yes', please tick boxes to indicate type of assistance provided Shecies Wanagement Hapitat We was a simple use we will be a simple use with the provided with the pr	another country or countries in relation to CITES? No No If 'Yes', please tick boxes to indicate type of assistance provided Country(ies) Vietnam No No No No No No No No No No

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.

Questions that are not directly linked to the CITES Strategic Vision indicators but provide useful information about the implementation of the Convention

COOPERATION AND SYNERGIES

C1 (previously 1.6.1a)							
C2a (previously 3.3.2a)	How many international projects which integrate CITES issues has contributed towards?	your co	ountry	0			
C2b (previously 3.3.2b)	In addition to C2a, how many national level projects has your coun implemented which integrate CITES issues?	itry					
C2c (previously 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?						
	Local authorities or communities?						
	Indigenous or local peoples?						
	Trade or other private sector associations?						
	NGOs?						
	Other (please specify) Zoo's, rescue centres, antique and musical branches for ivory trade, universities for research purposes.						
C2d (previously 3.3.2d)	Are CITES requirements integrated into?		No				
	National and local development strategies?						
	National and local poverty reduction strategies?						
	Planning processes?						
	National accounting?		\boxtimes				
	ENFORCEMENT	·					
E1 (previously 1.7.1a)	Do <u>es</u> you <u>r country</u> have, <u>is</u> are you <u>r country</u> engaged in, or covered by:	Yes	No	No Information			
	– an international enforcement strategy and/or action plan?	\boxtimes					
	formal international cooperation, such as an international enforcement network?	\boxtimes					
	– a national enforcement strategy and/or action plan?	\boxtimes					
	 formal national interagency cooperation, such as a national interagency enforcement committee? 	\boxtimes					
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please specify the level of engagement and provide additional details:						

- EU Action plan against Wildlife Trafficking; Exchange of information with other countries to determine the legal origin of specimens; requests for and providing of investigative assistance; Exchange of intelligence, cooperative enforcement activities; international criminal investigation on the smuggling of animals from all over the world. - EU enforcement working group CITES; EUTWIX network; INTERPOL; EUROPOL; **ENVICRIMENET**; We work closely together with all relevant parties, also through mutual assistance, the EU and the WCO, and even more so on national level with the other parties to this survey. - CITES intervention strategy for the Netherlands: Customs priority year plan, National
- intelligence agenda.
- National CITES Consultation Meetings are held 5 times a year with all Dutch government authorities involved in CITES to exchange knowledge and align priorities and activities.

E2a (previously 1.7.2a)	Does your country 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? In the Netherlands the enforcement efforts are evaluated everourselves and respond adequately to new developments bot operational level. Based on data analysis of data provided by enforcement authorities and other relevant sources, and natic CITES Intervention Strategy is developed. This strategy is up.	th on strategic and y all national CITES ional priorities, a national odated every couple of year	rs.
E2b (previously 1.7.2b)	If 'Yes' or 'No, but review is under consideration', which tools do y Has your country used the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit, or equivalent tools? If 'Yes', please provide feedback on the parts of the toolkit used a equivalent tools have been. Please specify improvements that co	Yes	PF
	If 'No', please provide feedback on why not or what is needed to tools useful to you:	make the toolkit or equivalen	t
E3a (previously 1.7.4a)	Does your country use risk assessment to target CITES enforcement effort?	Sometimes Rarely Never No information	
E3b (previously 1.7.4b)	Does your country have capacity to analyse information gathered on illegal trade in CITES-listed species?	Yes No No information	

E3c	Does your country use criminal intelligence ¹ to inform	Alway	ys	
(previously 1.7.4c)	investigations into illegal trade in CITES-listed species?	Very	\boxtimes	
1.7.40)		Some	etimes	
		Rarel	ly	
		Neve	r	
		No in	formation	
E3d	Has your country implemented any supply-side activities to	Yes		\boxtimes
(previously 1.7.4d)	address illegal trade in CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?	No, I unde	es are 🗌 ent	
		No		
		No in	formation	
E3e	Has your country implemented any demand-side activities to	Yes		\boxtimes
(previously 1.7.4e)	address illegal trade in CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?	No, I unde	es are 🗌 ent	
		No		
		No in	formation	
		Yes	No	No

During the	e period covered in this report:	Yes	No	No Information		
E4a (previously 1.7.5a)	Have any administrative measures (e.g. fines, bans, suspensions) been imposed for CITES-related offences?					
	If 'Yes', please indicate how many and for what types of offenc details:	es. If avai	lable, pleas	e attach		
	The Netherlands:					
	The measures for not being able to proof legal acquisition the specimen and the costs that are made in the process of					
	Also administrative fines are imposed for not having an Claw requirement).	ITES adm	inistration	(National		
E4b (previously 1.7.5b)	Have there been any criminal prosecutions of CITES-related offences?					
	If 'Yes', how many and for what types of offences? If available, please attach details: The Netherlands:					
	Import or (re-)export without permit or certificate or with falsified documents, e.g. trade in birds with falsified documents; tourists who bring forbidden souvenirs; smuggling on transit from country to country a.o. suitcases full of eels and reptiles. Also illegal possession of CITES species taken from the wild by tourist to export to destination.					
E4c (previously 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:		
	Results of court actions: imprisonment, fines, custody, c shutdown of company, confiscation of specimens and ord					
E4d (previously 1.7.5d)	How were any confiscated specimens disposed of?		Tick	all that apply		
	Return to country of export					
	Public zoos or botanical gardens			\boxtimes		

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.

Approved private facilities	
– Euthanasia	\boxtimes
 Other (please specify): The Netherlands: Wood of Swietenia macrophylla has been donated to the State Forestry Department (Staatsbosbeheer). The department used the wood to make park benches and decks in nature reserves. Non-living specimens (which were not of interest to educational institutions) and some plant material have been destroyed. 	
Aruba Flora: Plant species offered to Department of Public Works for landscaping	
Have you encountered any challenges in disposing of confiscated specimens?	
The position of transit countries could be a point of attention, looked into further. Especially in case of live specimen disposal could be a challenge being a transit country: not being a range state and not being the country of destination. We have cases for which the CITES documents are correct (annex II species) but the IATA animal welfare rules are violated. In that case	
we confiscate and act.	
Do you have good practice that you would like to share with other Parties?	
It is important to have legal provisions for costs recovery by which offenders can be hold responsible for bearing the costs of appropriate disposal.	

RESOURCES

R1a	Does your country have an approved service standard(s)¹ for your	Yes	\boxtimes
(previously 2.2.1a)	Management Authority(ies)?	No	
2.2.14)	If 'No', please go to Question R1d.		
	If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?	The Netherlands: One month for issuing permits. If MA needs more information the time is stopped until MA has all the information to make a decision on the application. One week to	
		reply on questions from other MA's.	
		Aruba Fauna: 3 working days for the issuing of permits	
	If 'Yes', does your country have performance targets for these standards ² ?	Yes 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.

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

Does your country publish your performance against service standard targets? If possible, please provide your country's performance against service standards during the period covered in this report: Netherla	Yes No	П
service standards during the period covered in this report: Netherla		$\overline{\boxtimes}$
2021: 83° 2022: 85° 2023: 93°	% %	
Aruba: A all 100% time.		
If your country did not meet its performance targets then was this shortfall a result of:	es	No
– availability of funding?		\boxtimes
– number of staff?	₹	
– a shortage of skills?	_ 	\boxtimes
If 'Yes' to a shortage of skills, which skills does your country need more of?	_	
R1b Does your country have an approved service standard(s) ⁴⁷ for your Scientific Authority(ies)? If 'No', please go to Question R1d.	Yes No	
If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards? The Nether respond to the import period application 4 weeks.	nould o rmit	
If 'Yes', does your country have performance targets for these standards ⁴⁸ ?	Yes No	
If 'Yes', what are your country's performance targets?		
If possible, please provide your country's performance against service standards during the period covered in this report:		
If your country did not meet its 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 does your country need more of?		
R1c (previously 2.2.1c) Does your country have an approved service standard(s) ⁴⁷ for your enforcement authority(ies)? If 'No', please go to Question R1d. If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards? The Netherla Standard for the nof inspection out, time in which inspection inspection.	ds apply umber ctions carried iframe an	

				on en			
	standards ⁴⁸ ?	our country have performan	· ·	se	Yes ☐ No ⊠		
		• •	-	4			
		ease provide your country's pards during the period covere		IST			
	If your country shortfall a resu	did not meet its performandult of:	s this	Yes No			
	 availability 	of funding?					
	number of	staff?					
	a shortage	of skills?					
	If 'Yes' to a sh more of?	ortage of skills, which skills d	oes your country	need			
R1d (previously 2.2.1d)		omplete this question if your of the existence of approved					
	Does your cou	untry have sufficient of the fo	lowing for your a	uthorities to funct	ion effectively?		
		Management Authority(ies)	Scientific Authori	• • •	Enforcement Authority(ies)		
	Funding?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes 🗌 No 🛭		Yes 🗌 No 🗌		
	Staff?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes 🗌 No 🏻		Yes 🗌 No 🗌		
	Skills?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes 🗌 No 🛭		Yes 🗌 No 🗌		
R2a	Have any of th	e following activities been ur	dortakon during t	ho poriod			
(previously		report to enhance the effect					
2.2.2a)		n at the national level?			Tick if applicable		
	Hiring of more	staff					
	Development of	of implementation tools					
	Purchase of te enforcement	chnical equipment for impler	nentation, monito	ring or			
	Other (please systems.	specify): The Netherlands:	Enforcement: dr	one. Customs: i	mproving data		
	Curaçao: A na CITES (5 fte.)	ature and environmental er	forcement team	has been estab	olished, including		
R2b (previously 2.2.2b)	During the per the budget for	iod covered in this report, wa your:	s Increased	Stable	Decreased		
	Management A	Authority(ies)	\boxtimes				
	Scientific Author	ority(ies)	\boxtimes				
	Enforcement a	uthorities	\boxtimes				
R2c (previously 2.2.2c)	development f	try been able to use internati unding assistance to increas plementation of your		No	Not applicable		
	Management A	Authoritv(ies)?			\boxtimes		
		J ()	· —				
	Scientific Author				\boxtimes		

	<u> </u>					
R2d (previously 2.2.2d)	What is the respective level of priority the national level through the following			iveness of CITES	S implementation at	
	Activity	High	Medium	Low	Not a Priority	
	Hiring of more staff		\boxtimes			
	Development of implementation tools	\boxtimes				
	Purchase of new technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement					
	e-permitting					
	Other (please specify): Curaçao: Training course for enforcement in local CITES regulations.					
R2e (previously 2.2.2e)	Does your country have an operation (e.g. electronic database) for managi		Yes	Under development	No	
	Species information		\boxtimes			
	Trade information		\boxtimes			
	Non-detriment findings		\boxtimes			
R3a (previously 2.2.3a)	sly					
	Other (please specify):					
R3b (previously 2.2.3b)	Is a fee schedule publicly available? If 'Yes', please provide an internet line	k, or a copy	of the schedu	ule to the Secreta	Yes ⊠ No ☐ ariat:	
	The Netherlands: Environmental regulation (Omgevingsregeling), article 14.44 wetten.nl - Regeling - Omgevingsregeling - BWBR0045528 (overheid.nl)					

R3c (previously 2.2.3c)	Has your country used revenues from fees for the implementation of CITES or will conservation?	dlife	
2.2.30)	N	Entirely Partly Not at all ot relevant	
R3d		Yes	 No
(previously 2.2.3d)			
,	Does your country raise funds for CITES management through charging user fee	es?	
	Do your country's fees recover the full economic cost of issuing permits?		\boxtimes
	Does your country have case studies on charging or using fees?		\boxtimes
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide brief details:		
	Does your country use innovative financial mechanisms to raise funds for CITES implementation?		\boxtimes
	If 'Yes', please provide brief details:		
R4a (previously 2.2.4a)	Does your country use incentive measures¹ such as those described in document to implement the Convention? YesNo		
	AWARENESS		
A1 (previously 3.2.1a)	requirements by the wider public and relevant user groups? Wider public	Us olic Gro	ups
	- Press conferences		
	− Press releases		
	Newspaper articles, brochures, leaflets		
	- Television appearances		
	 Radio appearances 	_	
	- Presentations		
	- Public consultations / meetings		
	Market surveys	L	┙

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.

- Displays	
Information at border crossing points The border divined to the content of	
- Telephone hotline	
 Website(s) – if so please provide link(s): www.rvo.nl/cites Sint Maarten: https://naturefoundationsxm.org/preservation/legal-environmental-protections/cites/ 	
 Other (specify): The Netherlands: Crime Stoppers Campaign on illegal trade in wildlife: raising awareness and giving the possibility to anonymously notify the authorities of violations of the law. Custom Travel App, social media: Facebook, Twitter and Instagram. 	
Please attach copies of any items or describe examples:	
The Netherlands: Different workshops about CITES permits, customs declarations and phytosanitary procedures aimed to inform the plant industry about CITES and to prevent (further) violations of the European laws and regulations.	
Download in App Store ("Douane reizen").	
See also: "CITES Implementation Report 2021-2023 Annexes - The Kingdom of the Netherlands"	

A2a (previously 3.2.2a)	How regularly do your country's Authorities consult the CITES website?						
	Please tick boxes to indicate the most frequent usage (decide on an average amongst staff if necessary). Target group	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less frequently	Not known	
	Staff of Management Authority	\boxtimes					
	Staff of Scientific Authority	\boxtimes					
	Staff of enforcement authorities						
A2b (previously 3.2.2b)	What has been your experience with using the			Excellent Good Average Poor Very Poor No information Ls. any difficulties encountered.			
	which authorities find which functions/tools mos	t useful,	what is mis	sing, etc):			
	The contact information of the CITES MA's a useful.	nd othe	er national (CITES en	tities is ver	У	

General feedback

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

ltem		
Copy of full text of CITES-relevant legislation if changed	Enclosed	\boxtimes
Web link(s)	Not available	
See: CITES Implementation Report 2021-2023 Annexes – The Kingdom of the Netherlands	Previously provided	
Please list any materials annexed to the report, e.g. fee schedules, awareness raising materials, etc:		
See: CITES Implementation Report 2021-2023 Annexes - The Kingdom of the Netherlands		
Have any constraints to implementation of the Convention arisen i	n Yes	
your country requiring attention or assistance?	No	\boxtimes
	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	other Yes	\boxtimes
Parties?	No	
	No Information	
If 'Yes' please provide details / links:		
 Every year the Dutch National CITES Day is organised by the Dutch CITES MA for (all) officers from the different implementing /enforcement government authorities involved in CITES. The aim is to get to know each other and each other's work better by organising workshops, meet & greets and by presenting case studies. Every year another government authority has the lead in drafting the programme of the Day. Coordinated National CITES enforcement and awareness action to optimize cooperation; Risk meetings are held among the enforcement agencies 5 times a year A container for anonymous return of goods of CITES listed species of which legal acquisition cannot be proven or the owner wants to relinquish the items voluntarily. 		
How could this report format be improved?		
We would appreciate if this report could keep this structure – a document that can be edited, shared		
and worked on over time by different entities in addition to an online form.		

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

CITES Implementation Report 2021-2023 Annexes - The Kingdo of the Netherlands

Developed legislation 2021-2023 (IR question 1.1.1a):

EU - Netherlands

2021

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

Amended by:

Commission Regulation (EU) 2021/2280 of 30-12-2021

Regulation - 2021/2280 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

EU guidance on ivory trade: EUR-Lex - 52021XC1230(03) - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

2022

EU Guidance document on live animals bred in captivity:
 EUR-Lex - 52022XC0811(01) - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

EU Action Plan against wildlife trafficking:
 EUR-Lex - 52022DC0581 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

2023

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

Amended by:

Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/966 of 15-5-2023

Regulation - 2023/966 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2023/2770 of 12 December 2023 prohibiting
the introduction into the Union of specimens of certain species of wild fauna and flora in
accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna
and flora by regulating trade therein

Implementing regulation - EU - 2023/2770 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

• EU Guidance document on the export, re-export and intra-EU trade of captive-born and bred live tigers and their parts and derivatives

EUR-Lex - 52023XC0418(01) - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

The Netherlands

2022

Beleidsregel certificaten EU handel, invoer en wederuitvoer olifantenivoor (policy regarding EU certificates, import and export for elephant ivory)

wetten.nl - Regeling - Beleidsregel certificaten EU handel, invoer en wederuitvoer olifantenivoor - BWBR0046588 (overheid.nl)

Publications and awareness and information material (IR question A1)

Seashells, coral and sand belong by the seashore not in your suitcase



Collecting seashells, coral, and beach sand to take home may seem like an innocent token of your stay on the island, but be aware that it is against the law in Aruba; these items will be confiscated by customs and impose a fine.

Help us sustain the delicate ecosystem of our coastlines and beaches by leaving all shells, sand, and coral in place.





The Netherlands

Netherlands Enterprise Agency

<u>Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES) (rvo.nl)</u> CITES-documenten - Klantportaal-Site | Mijn RVO

Social media

2021

Moet ik een administratie bijhouden voor mijn CITES-soorten? (youtube.com) Is handel in CITES-soorten met Zwitserland mogelijk? (youtube.com)

2022

CITES: Wat er zoal wordt ingeleverd? (youtube.com)

Wist je dat bijna 6.000 diersoorten en 33.000 plantensoorten beschermd zijn? Dit is geregeld via CITES: een internationaal verdrag dat de... | Instagram

<u>Een stukje koraal gevonden op het strand? Laat het daar liggen en neem het niet mee naar huis. De douane in Nederland zal dit in beslag nemen.... | By Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland -</u> RVOFacebook | Facebook

Mag ik een slangenleren tasje of riem als souvenir meenemen uit Indonesië? ID De meeste slangen en producten daarvan zijn beschermd. De douane in... | By Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland - RVO | Facebook

Heb je een ivoren beeldje uit een erfenis gekregen of bezit je een slagtand van een olifant? En wil je hier van af? Dat kan. Je gooit het anoniem in de... | By Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland - RVO | Facebook

2023

Op 31... - Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland - RVO | Facebook

Rijksdienst v. Ondernemend NL | Onze partner @Douane NL vond een aantal postpakketten met een bijzondere inhoud. Meer dan 120 kilo aan haaienvinnen. Het ging om 29 vinnen... | Instagram In sommige soorten Turkse koffie wordt salep verwerkt. Salep wordt gemaakt van de knollen van wilde orchideeën. Deze orchideeën staan op de CITES-lijst... | By Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland - RVO | Facebook

Dutch Customs

https://www.belastingdienst.nl/wps/wcm/connect/bldcontentnl/belastingdienst/prive/douane/watmag_niet_zomaar_in_uitvoeren/beschermde_dier_plant/beschermde_dier_en_plantensoorten_https://www.belastingdienst.nl/bibliotheek/handboeken/html/boeken/HVGEM/flora_fauna.htmlhttps://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=695345199289602&set=a.148886320602162&rdr

Enforcement (Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority)

Beschermde dieren en planten (CITES) | NVWA

Rol NVWA bij beschermde diersoorten en plantensoorten | Beschermde dieren en planten (CITES) | NVWA

https://www.nvwa.nl/onderwerpen/beschermde-dieren-en-planten/jaaroverzicht-beschermde-dieren-en-planten/jaaroverzicht-2021

<u>Jaaroverzicht beschermde dieren en planten 2022 | Beschermde dieren en planten (CITES) | NVWA</u> NVWA neemt 3 roofkatten in beslag | Nieuwsbericht | NVWA

Douane en NVWA over Wildlife crime op Fraude Film Festival | Nieuwsbericht | NVWA

NVWA neemt koffers vol glasaal in beslag | Nieuwsbericht | NVWA

NVWA neemt twee dwergzijdeaapjes in beslag | Nieuwsbericht | NVWA

NVWA neemt 4 koffers met glasaal in beslag | Nieuwsbericht | NVWA

NVWA neemt beschermde dieren in beslag op curiosamarkt | Nieuwsbericht | NVWA

NVWA-IOD houdt verkoper van producten met beschermde planten en dieren aan | Nieuwsbericht | NVWA

Video Honderden dieren in beslag genomen tijdens actie tegen wildlife crime | Video | NVWA

Video Operation Thunder tegen wildlife crime | Video | NVWA

Video NVWA ontdekt beschermde planten in illegaal verhandelde producten | Video | NVWA Honderden dieren in beslag genomen tijdens actie tegen wildlife crime | Nieuwsbericht | NVWA Actie tegen wildlife crime: tientallen illegaal ingevoerde dieren en producten van dieren en planten in beslag genomen | Nieuwsbericht | NVWA

<u>Dieren, planten en producten in beslag genomen tijdens actie tegen wildlife crime | Nieuwsbericht | NVWA</u>