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			Norway				
Period covered in this report			2021-2023				
Departm	nent or a	agency preparing this report	Norwegian Environment Agency				
Contribu	ıting de	partments, agencies and organizations	Norwegian Scientific Committee for Food and Environment				
GOAL 1			CONDUCTED IN FULL COMPLIANCE WITH THE VE THEIR CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE				
Objective 1.1 Parties comply with their obligation implementation of appropriate legislat SDG Goals 12, 14 & 15 GBF Goal A & Targets 4, 5, 9 & 10			under the Convention through the adoption and procedures.				
Indicator	under the national legislation project. ct)						
1.1.1a Have any CITES relevant policies or legislation been developed during the period covered in the 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:							
1.1.1b	chang	your legislation or legislative process allow les in the CITES Appendices (e.g. to meet lines)? Yes \boxtimes No \square	veasy amendment of your national law(s) to reflect the 90 day implementation				
	If 'No',	, please provide details of the constraints f	aced:				
Indicator	1.1.2:	Number of Parties subject to CITES reco (Data source: Notifications to the Parties recommendation to suspend trade)	ommendations to suspend trade. and reference list of countries subject to a				
foca		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.					
Scientific Authority and enforcement f		Number of Parties that have designated Scientific Authority and enforcement foca (Data source: CITES online directory)	d at least one Management Authority, independent cal points in place.				
De SI		Implementation of the Convention at the Decisions adopted by the Conference of SDG Goals 12, 14 & 15 GBF Goal A & Targets 4, 5, 9, 10 & 15					
Indicator	1.3.1:	Number of Parties that have implemente	ted relevant reporting under Resolutions and Decisions				

Responses provided to SOME of the relevant reporting requirements

Responses provided to ALL relevant reporting requirements

of the Conference of the Parties and/or Standing Committee recommendations.

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

1.3.1a

requirements are listed])?

		•	NONE of the relevant requirements applicable [requirem	ents 🗌		
1.3.1b	Were imple	any difficulties encoun	tered during the period co utions or Decisions adopte	vered in th			Yes ☐ No ⊠	
	If 'Yes', please provide details of which Resolution(s) or Decision(s), and, for each, what difficulties							
	were	/ are being encountere	a <i>?</i>					
Objective	1.4	The Appendices corre SDG Goal 15 GBF Goal A & Targets	ctly reflect the conservation 4 & 5	on status a	and need	s of spec	cies.	
Indicator 1	1.4.1:	criteria for each Appei	ortion of species listed in and its contained in Resolution Review process or of am	on Conf. 9).24 (Rev	. CoP17		
Objective 1.5 Parties improve the conservation status of CITES-listed specimens, put in place conservation actions, support their sustainable use and promote cooperation in m shared wildlife resources. SDG Goals 2, 12, 14 & 15 GBF Goals A & B & Targets 4, 5, 9 & 10								
Indicator 1	1.5.1:		us of species listed on the (led List conservations stat			has stab	ilized or improved.	
1.5.1a (previously 3.4.1a)	conse your	ervation status of nati country listed on the	nta which shows that the urally occurring species CITES Appendices has					
	stabil	ized or improved?			Yes	No	Not Applicable	
			Appen		\boxtimes			
			Append	dix II	\boxtimes			
			Append	lix III	\boxtimes			
	If there	e are such studies that	you are willing to share, p	lease prov	/ide:			
	<u>Nation</u> – 202		st for Species, Norwegia	an Biodive	ersity Inf	<u>ormatio</u>	n Centre (2010	
			criteria from the Internation	nal Union	for Cons	ervation	of Nature (IUCN)	
	https:/	/www.artsdatabanken.r	no/Pages/135380/Norweg	ian_Red_	List_for_	<u>Species</u>		
	Speci	es name (scientific)	Status improved statu					
		,	Link to the data, or a bri	ei summa	ıy			
	Appe		Nationally assessed CD) in 2015	> ⊏N in ∩	0004.		
	Balae	na mysticetus	Nationally assessed CR https://artsdatabanken.r				1/2000	
	Lutra	lutra	Nationally assessed VU https://artsdatabanken.r	J in 2015 -	> LC in 2	021;		
	Anna	ndiv II	nttps.//artsuatabanken.i	10/115161/10	ulistelula	11161/202	1/3/29	
		ndix II s aeruginosus	Nationally assessed VU	l in 2015 -	> NT in 2	n21·		
	Circus	s acraginosas	https://artsdatabanken.r				1/28414	
	Hirude	o medicinalis	Nationally assessed NT					
			https://artsdatabanken.r				1/16709	
	Mono	don monoceros	Nationally assessed EN					
			https://artsdatabanken.r	no/lister/ro	dlistefora	rter/202	<u>1/20522</u>	

	Gymnadenia densiflora	Nationally assessed VU in 2010 -> N							
		https://artsdatabanken.no/lister/rodlis	teforarter/2021/21535						
	Appendix III								
	Alauda arvensis	Nationally assessed VU in 2015 -> N							
		https://artsdatabanken.no/lister/rodlisteforarter/2021/28407							
	Carpodacus erythrinus	Nationally assessed VU in 2015 -> N							
		https://artsdatabanken.no/lister/rodlisteforarter/2021/5598							
	Emberiza citrinella	Nationally assessed VU in 2015 -> N							
		https://artsdatabanken.no/lister/rodlis							
	Luscinia svecica	Nationally assessed NT in 2015 -> L0							
		https://artsdatabanken.no/lister/rodlis	teforarter/2021/27750						
		Status, stabilized post 2010 assess	<u>sment</u>						
	Species name (scientific)	Link to the data, or a brief summary							
	Appendix I								
	Balaena mysticus	Nationally assessed NT in 2010 -> VI							
		https://artsdatabanken.no/lister/rodlis	teforarter/2021/12142						
	Annondix II								
	Appendix II	Nationally assessed VU in 2010 -> El	N in 2015 and 2021						
	Circus cyaneus	https://artsdatabanken.no/lister/rodlis							
	Falco subbuteo								
	Faico Subbuteo	Nationally assessed VU in 2010 -> NT in 2015 and 2021 https://artsdatabanken.no/lister/rodlisteforarter/2021/31900							
	Lynx lynx	Nationally assessed VU in 2010 -> El							
	Lynx lynx	https://artsdatabanken.no/lister/rodlis							
	Pernis apivorus	Nationally assessed VU in 2010 -> N							
	T cirile aprivoras	https://artsdatabanken.no/lister/rodlisteforarter/2021/8844							
	Epipogium aphyllum	Nationally assessed NT in 2010 -> VI							
		https://artsdatabanken.no/lister/rodlis							
	Hammarbya paludosa	Nationally assessed LC in 2010 -> N							
		https://artsdatabanken.no/lister/rodlis							
	Appendix III								
	Carduelis cannabina	Nationally assessed NT in 2010 -> L0	C in 2015 and 2021						
		https://artsdatabanken.no/lister/rodlis	teforarter/2021/28865						
1.5.1b	Do you have examples of sp	ecific examples of success stories or	Yes	\boxtimes					
(previously 3.4.1b)	emerging problems with any	CITES listed species?	No						
S			No information						
	If 'Yes', please provide details	S:							
		aliaeetus albicilla is assessed LC in							
		0 individuals (2015), pop. increasing).							
		tute of Nature Research (NINA) is pean colleagues to restore							
		d and Spain, respectively. For the							
		1-2023, 63 live fledgelings have been							
		nd 12 live fledgelings to Spain. See							
	https://www.nina.no/o								
	-	Ecology/White-tailed-eagle-restoration aetus is assessed VU in Norway (800							
		015) pop. increasing). The Norwegian							
		esearch (NINA) is partnering with Irish							
	colleagues to restore	the Irish population. For the reporting							
		0 live fledgelings have been exported							
	to Ireland See https:	://www.nina.no/english/About-							

NINA/News/article/norsk-fiskeorn-skal-oke-irlands-
mangfold-av-rovfugler (Norwegian only).

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)	Does your country have any cooperative management plans, including recover in place for shared populations of CITES-listed species?							
	If 'Yes', please list the specie to a published plan for each	s for which these plans are in place and provide a link species.	or reference					
	Species Name (scientific)	Link or reference to a published plan						

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 makin detriment findings in line with Resolution Conf. 16.7 (ReCOP17)?							
	If 'Yes', please briefly describe your procedures for making non-detriment findings, or attach as an annex to this report, or provide a link to where the information can be found on the internet: Formalized and written routines for NDF between MA and SA							
2.1.1b (previously 1.5.2b)	When establishing non-detriment findings, have any of the following guidance been used? Please tick all that apply							
	Virtu	al College						
	IUCN	Checklist			\boxtimes			
	Resolution (Conf. 16.7			\boxtimes			
	2008 NDF	workshop						
	Species specific	guidance						
		Other						
	If 'Other' or 'Species specific guidance', please specify detail	ls:						
2.1.1c	How often does your country review and/or change your	Case by	/ case					
(previously 1.5.2c)	non-detriment findings?	Annually	,					
		Every tv	•					
	Less frequently A mix of the above							
	Please describe the circumstances under which non-detrime							
	New information on conservation status or other relevant inf patterns	•			•			

- 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, information can be found on the internet: Norwegian CITES regulation https://lovdata.no/dokument/SFE/forskr	•		

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.

2.2.1a (previously 1.5.1a)	Have any surveys, studies or other analy undertaken in your country in relation to:		Yes	No	Not Applicable	If Yes, How many?			
	- the population status of Appendix II spe	cies?	\boxtimes			⊠ 5			
	- the trends and impact of trade on Apper species?	ndix II				⊠ 5			
	- the status of and trend in naturally-occu Appendix I species?	ırring				⊠ 5			
	the impact of any recovery plans on Appspecies?	pendix I			\boxtimes				
	Have the surveys, studies or analyses intrelevant knowledge and expertise of loca indigenous communities?				\boxtimes				
	If there are such studies that you are willing	to share, pl	lease prov	ide:					
	Species name (scientific)	or other a stable / in	nalysis (e. crease, of	mary of the results of the survey, study lysis (e.g. population status, decline / ease, off-take levels etc), or provide ished reference material.					
	Pythonidae	ns/tradein	https://vkm.no/english/riskassessments/allpublications/tradeinpythonsnakesandpythonproducts.4.5975292f184b921397cc9e39.html						
	Psittaciformes	ns/tradeo	https://vkm.no/english/riskassessments/allpublications/tradeofparrotseffectsonpopulations.4.4f159c451707644d6d8ca594.html						
	Balaenoptera acutorostrata	ns/compil	https://vkm.no/english/riskassessments/allpublications/compilationofknowledgeaboutminkewhale.4.10cf 54c517d4cc8fee79af88.html						
	Assessment of listing proposals, CoP19	ns/scientit ndangere	https://vkm.no/english/riskassessments/allpublications/scientificbasisforregulationofinternationaltradeinendangeredwildspeciesofanimalsandplants.4.4da9edd41817ffa733ba93c7.html						
	Rhodiola rosea		rhodiolard	searisk	ssessments/all forsurvivalinthe <u>:ml</u>				
2.2.1b (previously 1.5.1b)	How are the results of such surveys, studies findings (NDFs)? Please tick all that app		nalyses us	ed in m	aking non-detri	ment			
			Re	vised ha	arvest or export				
				Strict	Bannıng er domestic me:	g export ⊠ easures □			
			Change		gement of the				
		[_		anagement Aut				
					th other stakeh				
	Ot	her (please	provide a	short s	ummary):				

2.2.1c (previously 1.5.1c	Does your country have specific conservation measures or recovery plans for naturally occurring Appendix-I listed species?	Yes No Not Applicable No information						
	If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, including, if possible, an evaluation of their impact:							
2.2.1d (previously 1.5.1d)	Has your country published any non-detriment findings that If 'Yes', please provide links or examples to the Secretariat							
	Committee for Food and Environment (VKM) website, cf. di	All NDFs made by the Norwegian SA are made publicly available at the Norwegian Scientific Committee for Food and Environment (VKM) website, cf. direct link to search query: https://vkm.no/english/riskassessments/publications.4.2375207615dac0245ae7444e.html?query=CITES&page=0&area=CITES						

	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 external sou	
2.2.3a (previously 1.6.3a)	Have the CITES authorities receipuilding activities provided by extension				m an	y of	the following c	apacity-
Indicator 2.2	2.3: Number of workshops and other address the conservation and m	•	•	_				ogether to
	If 'Yes', please describe how this fits in	nto your	non-de	triment	findin	g prod	cess:	
(previously 1.5.3b)	ensure sustainable production and co	nsumpt	ion?		No			\boxtimes
2.2.2b	Have annual export quotas been set a	at levels	which	vill	Yes			
	Species Name (scientific)					oulatio vey?	on	specify
	If 'Yes', does your country set quotas survey, or by other means? Please species, how quotas are set:			ation	Do	oulotic	on.	Other,
2.2.2a (previously 1.5.3a)	Does your country set annual expo	ort quot	as?		Yes No			
Indicator 2.2	2.2: Number and proportion of (Data source: Quotas webpage				ıs ba	ased	on population	surveys.
	the CITES trade database maintained Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), pu on trade and investigations of sales at example.	l by UNI ublicatio	EP Worl	d Conse ade, loc	ervational	on owled	ge	
	E. consultations with relevant local, reF. national and international trade info	-					\boxtimes	
	D. relevant knowledge and expertise			-				\boxtimes
	C. scientific surveys conducted at har from harvest and other impacts.	vest loc	ations a	nd at sit	es pr	otecte	ed 🗵	
	B. details of any ecological risk asses	sments	conduct	ed.			\boxtimes	
1.3.16)	A. relevant scientific literature concerning species biology, life history, distribution and population trends.							
2.2.1e (previously 1.5.1e)	Which of the following [A to F of parag (Rev. CoP17)] does your country use							No

Staff of Management Authority

Staff of enforcement authorities

Staff of Scientific Authority

Target group

Traders

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

	NGOs						
	Public						
	Other (please specify):						
2.2.3b (previously 1.6.3b)	Have the CITES authorities been activities to other range States?	the <i>pro</i>	viders	of any	of the	e foll	owing capacity-building
	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	Ora adv	Tecl	Fina	Trai	g	Details
	Staff of Management Authority						
	Staff of Scientific Authority						
	Staff of enforcement authorities						
	Traders						
	NGOs						
	Public						
	Other Parties/International meetings						
	Other (please specify)					\boxtimes	Lectures at Universities in Norway (Master level courses, PhD courses), and National Customs Education Programme.
2.2.3c (previously 1.6.3c)	In what ways does your country colla	iborate v	with othe	er CITES	S Part	ies?	
		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Very Often	Alwavs	Further detail / examples
	Information exchange			\boxtimes]
	Monitoring / survey	\boxtimes]
	Habitat management	\boxtimes]
	Species management		\boxtimes]
	Law enforcement		\boxtimes			E	
	Capacity building		\boxtimes				
	Other (please provide details)						
	How many training and capacity building country run during the period covered in			fro	ithout om the ecreta)	tance Conducted or assisted by the Secretariat
			N	lone			\boxtimes
				1 2-5			
		N		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	involve	d:				
2.2.3e (previously 2.3.1b)	What s	orts of capacity building activities	have ta	aken pla	ice?			
2.2.3f (previously 2.3.1c)	What c	capacity building needs does your country have?						
		tick all boxes which apply to e which target group and which Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	Details
		f Management Authority						ePermitting
		f Scientific Authority						
		f enforcement authorities						
	NGOs	s / other user groups						
	Public							
		(please specify)						
2.2.5	impl visu	databases, data visualization/so your country shared informati ementation of CITES (e.g. sha alization/software, information s, etc.)?	on rele	vant to	the data	ring fo	5	ed tools, etc.).
Indicator 2	2.2.6:	Number of CoP side-events who implementation of CITES (Data source: CoP side-event set)					n 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 th	e Conve	ention.	-	
Indicator 2.3.1: Proportion of Parties that are making use of the available tools. For instance, one could locat Google Analytics for the number of site visits to the CITES website, CITES Checklist, or Species+ or the number of downloads from the CITES Trade Database as a proxy for use of shared tools. (Data source: CITES Secretariat – Number of visits to the CITES website; number of visits the CITES Checklist and Species+; number of downloads from the CITES Trade Database					site, CITES Checklist, or abase as a proxy for usage website; number of visits to			
Indicator 2	2.3.2:	Percentage of Parties reporting	having	sufficier	nt inform	ation	to en	force the Convention.
2.3.2		ou consider that your country mation to enforce the Conven		fficient		Yes No		

Objective 2.4		Parties have sufficient information to make listing decis conservation needs. SDG Goal 12 GBF Goals A & D & Targets 5, 20 & 21	ions that are reflec	tive of species
Indicator 2	.4.1:	Percentage of Parties reporting having sufficient information reflective of species conservation needs.	on to make listing de	ecisions that are
2.4.1	info		res No	
Objective 2	2.5	Information gaps and needs for key species are identified SDG Goal 12 GBF Target 21	and addressed.	
Indicator 2	.5.1:	Number of Parties that have undertaken research (include their identified key species most relevant to the implement		
2.5.1a	iden	research (including for non-detriment findings) on you tified key species most relevant to the implementation ne Convention been undertaken in your country?		Yes ☐ No ⊠
	If 'Y	es', please indicate how you identify key species:		
2.5.1b (previously 1.4.1a)		your country undertaken any reviews of whether species we ne CITES Appendices?		ting Yes
		es', please provide a summary here, or a link to the report of a copy of that report to the Secretariat if the work is not available.		
Indicator 2	.5.2:	Number of Parties that currently lack information for their is to the implementation of the Convention and need assistant		
2.5.2	speci	ou consider that your country currently lacks information es most relevant to the implementation of the Convention assistance to address them?	on and	ed key es 🗌 No 🖂
	If 'Yes	s', please specify for which key species and the type of	assistance needed	d:

- 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?		
		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?			
	Electronic permit information exchange between Management Authorities of some countries If 'Yes', please list countries; Switzerland	\boxtimes		

_				,
	Electronic permit information exchange to Management Authorities of all countries?			
	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 overcome: Norway is receiving all applications digitally, and al goal is to develop electronic permits – including interface with a participated in permit data exchange project with the EU, howe pending development of electronic permits.	case handl ustoms – in	ing is also 2025. We	digital. Our also have
	If 'No', do you have any plans to move towards e- permitting ¹ ?			
	If you are planning to move towards e-permitting, please e so: Assistance in developing electronic permits	xplain wha	t might he	elp you to do
Objective	programmes. SDG Goal 17 GBF Goal D & Targets 20 & 21			
maioator	CITES, including the making of non-detriment and le permits and enforcement.			
3.2.1a (previously 1.8.1a)	Does your country have information resources or training The making of non-detriment findings? ☐ Permit officers? ☐ Enforcement officers? ☐	in place to	support:	YesNo
3.2.1b (previously 1.8.1b)	Is the CITES Virtual College used as part of your capacity buil work?	N	es o o informat	ion \square
	What improvements could be made in using the Virtual Colleg capacity building? Better access for Management Authority	e for		
3.2.1c (previously 1.8.1c)	Is the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Toolkit used in the development of capacity-building programmes, or does it form of the curriculum of such programmes?	part _N	es o o informat	ion
	What improvements could be made in using the ICCWC Toolk capacity building?	it for		
Indicator	3.2.2: Number of workshops and other capacity-building activi address the conservation and management needs of sl			
See ques	tions for indicator 2.2.3			
Objective	3.3 Sufficient resources are available at the national and intercapacity-building programmes and ensure compliant enforcement of the Convention. SDG Goals 15 & 17 GBF Goal D & Targets 20 & 21			

Indicator 3.3.1: Number of Parties meeting their obligations with regard to their assessed contributions to the Trust Fund.

(Data source: CITES Secretariat)

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 3.3.2: 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 (previously 1.7.3b)	Are criminal offences such as poaching and wildlife trafficking recognized as serious crime ¹ in your country?	Yes No No information				
	If 'Yes', please explain what criteria must be met for poaching or w treated as serious crimes: After the Nature Diversity Act and regula of endangered species is prohibited, with a maximum penalty of five	ations thereafter, illegal				
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 Penalties ranging from fines to imprisonment, see CITES regulation https://lovdata.no/dokument/SFE/forskrift/2018-06-15-889 and Nature Diversity Act.	Yes No No information				
3.4.1c (previously 1.7.3c)	Does your country have capacity to use forensic technology ² to support the investigation of CITES offences? If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary of any samples from CITE	Yes No No information S-listed species that we				
	collected and submitted to an appropriate forensic analysis facility another country) during the period covered in this report: samples spp. were collected and analysed to identify species using DNA Ba	(located in your country from musk deer and ee	and/or			
	If 'Yes', and your country has an appropriate forensic analysis facil please indicate which species it applies to: n/a	ity for CITES-listed spe	cies,			
3.4.1d (previously 1.7.3d)	Did your authorities participate in or initiate any multi-disciplinary³ law enforcement operation(s) targeting CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?	Yes No No information				
	other Parties: Annual participation in Operation Thunder, Europol.	ief summary, including any lessons learned which might be helpful for ipation in Operation Thunder, Europol. Lessons learned: communication ave high priority. Results are communicated nationally, providing an reness.				
3.4.1e (previously 1.7.3e)	Does your country have a standard operating procedure among relevant agencies for submitting information related to CITES offences to INTERPOL and/or the World Customs Organization?	Yes No No information				

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 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.

If 'Yes', please indicate the number of seizures made: 1

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.

Objective 3.6		Parties take measures to prohibit, preve SDG Goal 16	ent, detect and sancti	on corruption.	
Indicator 3	3.6.1:	Number of Parties reporting in implemen	ntation reports of activ	vities taken to address	corruption.
3.6.1	respo mana	rour country undertaken activities to activities to activities to activities to activities to activities, in particular with regard to nation inside the for wildlife law enforcement and gement? s', please elaborate on the types of activities.	onal agencies d protected areas	Yes No No information	
Objective	3.7	Investments in building capacity of Cl monitored to ensure stepwise improvem SDG Goals 15 & 17 GBF Goal D & Target 20		coordinated, and the	eir success
Indicator 3	3.7.1:	Number of capacity-building activities de (Data source: See questions for indicato			
Indicator 3	3.7.2:	Number of Parties who report improve capacity-building efforts.	vements in their im	plementation followir	ng targeted
3.7.2		ou report improvements in the implem ur country following targeted capacity-		Yes No No capacity- building	
		', please elaborate on the reasons why ovements in your implementation:	targeted capacity-		l to
Indicator 3	2 7 2.	Tabelian and interest in the control of the control			
maioaio. c). <i>1</i> .J.	Total investments into capacity-building (Data source: Reports from capacity-building)			
Objective			ilding activities) technological devel	opments to improve t	he effective
	3.8	(Data source: Reports from capacity-but) Parties take full advantage of emerging implementation and enforcement of the SDG Goal 17	ilding activities) technological devel	opments to improve t	he effective
Objective	3.8	(Data source: Reports from capacity-but) Parties take full advantage of emerging implementation and enforcement of the SDG Goal 17 GBF Goal D & Targets 20 &21 Number of CITES Parties using the CITES	ilding activities) technological developmention. ES Checklist API.	ES TO AND LEAR	
Objective Indicator 3	3.8 3.8.1:	(Data source: Reports from capacity-but) Parties take full advantage of emerging implementation and enforcement of the SDG Goal 17 GBF Goal D & Targets 20 &21 Number of CITES Parties using the CIT (Data source: CITES Secretariat) CITES POLICY DEVELOPMENT ALL	ilding activities) technological development on the convention. ES Checklist API. LSO CONTRIBUTE EVE SUSTAINABLE e policies, especially	ES TO AND LEAR E DEVELOPMENT those that increase t	NS FROM
Objective Indicator 3	3.8 3.8.1: 4.1	Parties take full advantage of emerging implementation and enforcement of the SDG Goal 17 GBF Goal D & Targets 20 &21 Number of CITES Parties using the CITE (Data source: CITES Secretariat) CITES POLICY DEVELOPMENT ALINTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO ACHIED Parties support sustainable wildlife trade of Indigenous peoples and local commu SDG Goals 8, 12, 14, 15 & 17	technological developments of the convention. ES Checklist API. LSO CONTRIBUTE EVE SUSTAINABLE of policies, especially inities to pursue liveling which Parties have	ES TO AND LEAR E DEVELOPMENT those that increase tihoods.	NS FROM he capacity
Objective Indicator 3 GOAL 4 Objective	3.8 3.8.1: 4.1 4.1 Has sust	Parties take full advantage of emerging implementation and enforcement of the SDG Goal 17 GBF Goal D & Targets 20 &21 Number of CITES Parties using the CITE (Data source: CITES Secretariat) CITES POLICY DEVELOPMENT ALINTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO ACHIED Parties support sustainable wildlife trade of Indigenous peoples and local communications of SDG Goals 8, 12, 14, 15 & 17 GBF Goals B & C & Targets 5 & 22 Number of CITES-listed species for the support sustainable species for the support of CITES-listed species for the support sustainable species for the support support sustainable species for the support support support sustainable species for the support supp	technological developments of the convention. ES Checklist API. LSO CONTRIBUTE EVE SUSTAINABLE e policies, especially inities to pursue liveliments which Parties have seen actions.	ES TO AND LEAR E DEVELOPMENT those that increase tihoods.	NS FROM he capacity
Objective Indicator 3 GOAL 4 Objective Indicator 4	3.8 3.8.1: 4.1 4.1 Has sust spec	Parties take full advantage of emerging implementation and enforcement of the SDG Goal 17 GBF Goal D & Targets 20 &21 Number of CITES Parties using the CITE (Data source: CITES Secretariat) CITES POLICY DEVELOPMENT ALINTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO ACHIED Parties support sustainable wildlife trade of Indigenous peoples and local communications of SDG Goals 8, 12, 14, 15 & 17 GBF Goals B & C & Targets 5 & 22 Number of CITES-listed species for visustainable wildlife management policies your country designed or implemented tainable wildlife management policies for the sustainable wildlife management policies for the sustaina	technological developments of the convention. ES Checklist API. LSO CONTRIBUTE EVE SUSTAINABLE of policies, especially inities to pursue liveling which Parties have so direlevant for CITES-listed	ES TO AND LEAR DEVELOPMENT those that increase thoods. designed/implementer	NS FROM the capacity
Objective Indicator 3 GOAL 4 Objective Indicator 4	3.8 3.8.1: 4.1 4.1 Has sust spec	Parties take full advantage of emerging implementation and enforcement of the SDG Goal 17 GBF Goal D & Targets 20 &21 Number of CITES Parties using the CITE (Data source: CITES Secretariat) CITES POLICY DEVELOPMENT ALINTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO ACHIED Parties support sustainable wildlife trade of Indigenous peoples and local communications of SDG Goals 8, 12, 14, 15 & 17 GBF Goals B & C & Targets 5 & 22 Number of CITES-listed species for variable wildlife management policies sustainable wildlife management policies for each of the service o	technological developments of the convention. ES Checklist API. LSO CONTRIBUTE EVE SUSTAINABLE e policies, especially inities to pursue livelity which Parties have as. d relevant for CITES-listed pecies:	ES TO AND LEAR DEVELOPMENT those that increase thoods. designed/implementer	NS FROM the capacity ed relevant

Indicator 4.	1.2:	Percentage of Parties that co-developed or peoples and local communities to pursue liv		orted the capacity of i	ndigenous	
4.1.2	capa	your country co-developed or otherwise s city of indigenous peoples and local com ue livelihoods?		Yes No No information		
Objective 4	l.2	The importance of achieving CITES' air Sustainable Development Goals, as well a recognized. SDG Goals 12, 15 & 17 GBF Targets 4 & 5				
Indicator 4.	2.1:	Number of Parties incorporating CITES int Plan (NBSAP), also included in the global an CBD programme.				
4.2.1a (previously 3.4.2a)	Biod	CITES been incorporated into your counti iversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP IBSAP?		Yes n of No No information		
4.2.1b (previously 3.4.2b)	Envir	your country been able to obtain funds from to onment Facility (GEF) or other sources to sucts of NBSAP implementation?		Yes No No information		
Objective 4	.3	Awareness of the role, purpose and achieve SDG Goals 12 & 17 GBF Targets 4, 5 & 21	ements of CITES	is increased globally.		
Indicator 4.	3.1:	Number of new, unique visits to the CITES website. (Data source: CITES Secretariat – number of site visits to the CITES website)				
Indicator 4.	3.2:	Number of Parties with information on CITES and its requirements on their official websites. (Data source: CITES Secretariat – number of Management Authorities with a website)				
Indicator 4.3.3:		Number of followers on CITES social media platforms. (Data source: CITES Secretariat – number of followers of CITES and WWD on social media, i.e., Instagram, LinkedIn, Facebook, Youtube, Wechat and Weibo)				
Indicator 4.3.4:		Number of key identified hashtags (e.g. #cites, #citescop19 #worldwildlifeday, etc.) on CITES social media. (Data source: CITES Secretariat)				
Indicator 4.	3.5:	Number of events submitted to the World W (Data source: CITES Secretariat)	ʻildlife Day websi	te.		
Objective 4	.4	CITES Parties are informed of international a bearing on achieving the goal of CITES. SDG Goal 17 GBF Target 21	actions for sustair	nable development that	may have	
Indicator 4	4.1:	Number of meetings/CoP where representa relevant activities to CITES Parties.	tives of other inte	ernational bodies report	on	

(Data source: CITES Secretariat)

Indicator 4.4.2: Events, documents and presentations, etc. delivered by other intergovernmental before in meetings convened by the CITES Secretariat. (Data source: CITES Secretariat)							
Indicator 4.4.	.3:	Number of Notifications to the Parties issued by the Clinternational actions for sustainable development that goal of CITES. (Data source: CITES Secretariat)					
GOAL 5		DELIVERY OF THE CITES STRATEGIC VICOLLABORATION	SION IS IMPRO	OVED THROUGH			
Objective 5.1	1	Parties and the Secretariat support and enhance exist achieve their identified objectives. SDG Goal 17 GBF Goal D & Target 20	ing cooperative par	tnerships in order to			
Indicator 5.1.	.1:	Number of Parties which report that they have achieved CITES, other biodiversity-related conventions and other trade and development agreements.					
(previously 3.3.1a)	(previously duplication of activities between the national CITES authorities No.						
(previously	CITE	funding been provided or received to facilitate S workshops, training or other capacity building rities to / from:	Tick if applicable	Which organizations?			
	Inter	-governmental organizations?					
	Non-	-governmental organizations?					
Indicator 5.1.	.3:	Number of cooperative actions taken under establishe prevent species from being unsustainably exploited the					
5.1.3 (previously 3.5.1a)	mul fron	your country taken action under established bilate tilateral agreements other than CITES to prevent spondering unsustainably exploited through internationes', please provide details:	ecies No	formation			
Indicator 5.1.	.4:	Number of times other relevant international organi natural resources are consulted on issues relevant to					

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.

	5.1.4 (previously 3.5.2a)	year orga have	erage number of times per ir that international anizations or agreements re been consulted by CITES chorities	Once	2-5 times	6-20 times	More than 20 times	No consultation	Optional comm about which organizations a issues consulte	h and
	1		agement Authority(ies)							
	1		entific Authority(ies)							
		Enfo	orcement Authority(ies)							
I	Indicator 5.	1.5:	Number of implemented coopera Environmental Agreements (ME, other biodiversity-related Conver (Data source: CITES Secretariat	EAS), inc entions.						
(Objective 5.	.2	Parties encourage the formation between CITES and relevant in objective and mainstream consecutive and 17 GBF Goal D & Target 20	nternatio	onal part	rtners,	where	appro	opriate to advance	
I	Indicator 5.2	2.1:	Number of alliances between Cl objective and mainstream conse (Data source: CITES Secretariate	ervation						TES
(Objective 5.	.3	Cooperation between CITES a institutions is enhanced in order and enforcement. SDG Goals 15 & 17 GBF Goal D							
I	Indicator 5.3	3.1:	Number of Parties funded by inte to develop activities that include elements.							
	5.3.1a (previously 3.1.1a)	relat CITE elem	funding from international final ted institutions been used to de ES-related conservation and sus nents?	evelop a	activities	s that	includ		Yes No Not applicable No information	
	5.3.1b (previously 3.1.1a)	Duri	ing the period covered in this report in international funding mechanisms						Increased Remained stable Decreased	

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.

5.3.2 (previously 3.1.2a)	Has your country provided technical or financial assistance to another country or countries in relation to CITES?							□ ⊠ information □
	If 'Yes', please tick boxes to indicate type of assistance provided Country(ies)	Species Management¹	Habitat Management²	Sustainable use	Law Enforcement	Livelihoods	Other (specify)	Details (provide more information in an Appendix if necessary)

٠

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) 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: https://www.miljodirektoratet.no/regelverk/konvensjoner/ (Norwegian only)
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C2a (previously 3.3.2a)	How many international projects which integrate CITES issues has your country contributed towards?		
C2b (previously 3.3.2b)	In addition to C2a, how many national level projects has your country implemented which integrate CITES issues?		
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?		\boxtimes
	Local authorities or communities?		\boxtimes
	Indigenous or local peoples?		\boxtimes
	Trade or other private sector associations?		\boxtimes
	NGOs?		\boxtimes
	Other (please specify)		\boxtimes
C2d (previously 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?		
	National accounting?		\boxtimes

ENFORCEMENT

E1 (previously 1.7.1a)	Do <u>es</u> you <u>r country</u> have, <u>is</u> you <u>r country</u> engaged in, or covered by:	Yes	No	No Information			
	– an international enforcement strategy and/or action plan?						
	– formal international cooperation, such as an international enforcement network?	\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: Report to the Storting (white paper) Meld. St.19 (2019-2020 – Norwegian only): https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/meldst19-20192020/id2698506/ , ØKOKRIM - Norwegian National Authority for Investigation and Prosecution of Economic and Environmental Crime - International cooperation (Norwegian only) https://www.okokrim.no/internasjonalt-samarbeid.417049.no.html , Norwegian Customs; Trade agreements and conventions https://www.toll.no/en/services/regulations/trade-agreement-and-conventions/ . Report to the Storting (white paper) Meld. St.35 (2023-2024 – Norwegian only):						

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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?			
	If 'Yes' or 'No, but review is under consideration', which tools do yo	ou find of value?		
E2b (previously 1.7.2b)	Has your country 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 lif 'No', please provide feedback on why not or what is needed to make tools useful to you:	t could be made:		

E3a	Does your country use risk assessment to target CITES	Always	
(previously 1.7.4a)	enforcement effort?	Very often	\boxtimes
		Sometimes	
		Rarely	
		Never	
		No information	
E3b	Does your country have capacity to analyse information gathered	Yes	\boxtimes
(previously 1.7.4b)	on illegal trade in CITES-listed species?	No	
		No information	
E3c	Does your country use criminal intelligence ¹ to inform	Always	
(previously 1.7.4c)	investigations into illegal trade in CITES-listed species?	Very often	
,		Sometimes	\boxtimes
		Rarely	
		Never	
		No information	
E3d	Has your country implemented any supply-side activities to	Yes	
(previously 1.7.4d)	address illegal trade in CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?	No, but activities are under development	
		No	\boxtimes
		No information	
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, but activities are under development	
		No	
		No information	

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.

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?	\boxtimes					
	If 'Yes', please indicate how many and for what types of offences. If available, please attach details: Yes, fines are issued both by CITES MA and the Police, depending on the nature and severity of the offence. Number of fines in the reporting period is 27						
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: one - 1 court case, on illegal import of <i>Saussurea costus</i> (Mu Xiang). Suspect acquitted, supreme correjected the appeal from CITES MA.						
E4c (previously 1.7.5c)	Have there been any other court actions against CITES-related offences?		\boxtimes				
	If 'Yes', what were the offences involved and what were the result	ts? Please	attach detai	ls:			
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			
	Designated rescue centres						
	 Approved private facilities 						
	- Euthanasia			\boxtimes			
	 Other (please specify): In storage, pending destruction 			\boxtimes			
	Have you encountered any challenges in disposing of confisca	ated speci	mens?				
	Do you have good practice that you would like to share with ot	her Partie	s?				

RESOURCES

R1a (previously	Does your country have an approved service standard(s)¹ for your Management Authority(ies)?	Yes No	\square
2.2.1a)	If 'No', please go to Question R1d.		
	If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?	Standard case handling time of three weeks	
	If 'Yes', does your country have performance targets for these standards ² ?	Yes No	
	If 'Yes', what are your country's performance targets?		
	Does your country publish your performance against service	Yes	
	standard targets?	No	\boxtimes
	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:	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.

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

	availability	of funding?				
	number of	staff?				
	a shortage	of skills?				
	If 'Yes' to a sh	ortage of skills, which skills	does your country need			
	more of?					
R1b		untry have an approved ser	vice standard(s) ⁴⁷ for your		Yes	
(previously 2.2.1b)	Scientific Auth	• • •			No	\boxtimes
		go to Question R1d. nich services are there stand	dards, and what are those			
	standards?	IOI SOLVIOGO GIO GIOLO CIGIL	dalas, and what are arees			
		your country have performa	ince targets for these		Yes	
	standards ⁴⁸ ?				No	
		are your country's performa	-			
		ease provide your country's ards during the period cove				
		y did not meet its performar	nce targets then was this	.,		
	shortfall a res			Yes		No
	•	of funding?				
	number of					
	- a shortage		doog vour country nood			Ш
	more of?	ortage of skills, which skills	does your country need			
R1c (previously		untry have an approved ser	vice standard(s)47 for your		Yes	
2.2.1c)		authority(ies)? go to Question R1d.			No	Ш
	-	nich services are there stand	dards, and what are those			
	standards?					
	If 'Yes', does yes tandards ⁴⁸ ?	your country have performa	ince targets for these		Yes No	
	If 'Yes', what a	are your country's performa	nce targets?			
		ease provide your country's ards during the period cove				
		y did not meet its performar	nce targets then was this			
	shortfall a res			Yes		No
	•	of funding?				
	number of					Ш
	a shortage			Ш		
	If 'Yes' to a sh more of?	ortage of skills, which skills	does your country need			
R1d (previously 2.2.1d)			r answered 'No' to the first pa d service standards for your a		R1a, R	1b, or
,	Does your co	untry have sufficient of the f	following for your authorities t	to function effe	ectively?	?
		Management	Scientific Authority(ies)	Enforce	ement	
		Authority(ies)		Authori	ity(ies)	
	Funding?	Yes ⊠ No □	Yes ⊠ No □	Yes 🛚	No 🗌	
	Staff?	Yes ⊠ No □	Yes ⊠ No □	Yes ⊠	No 🗌	
	Skills?	Yes ⊠ No □	Yes ⊠ No □	Yes ⊠	No 🗌	

R2a (previously 2.2.2a)	covered in this report to enhance the effectiveness of CITES					
	Hiring of more staff				Пок п аррг	100
	Development of implementation tools	<u></u>				
	Purchase of technical equipment for i enforcement		tion, monitorii	ng or		
	Other (please specify):					
R2b (previously 2.2.2b)	During the period covered in this report the budget for your:	ort, was	Increased	Stable	Decreas	ed
	Management Authority(ies)					
	Scientific Authority(ies)					
	Enforcement authorities					
R2c (previously 2.2.2c)	Has your country been able to use int development funding assistance to in the level of implementation of your	No	Not applica	able		
	Management Authority(ies)?					
	Scientific Authority(ies)?					
	Enforcement authorities?					
R2d (previously 2.2.2d)	What is the respective level of priority the national level through the followin			iveness of CITES	implementat	ion at
	Activity	High	Medium	Low	Not a Pric	rity
	Hiring of more staff					
	Development of implementation tools		\boxtimes			
	Purchase of new technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement				\boxtimes	
	e-permitting		\boxtimes			
<u> </u>	Other (please specify):					
R2e (previously 2.2.2e)	Does your country have an operation (e.g. electronic database) for managin		Yes	Under development	No	
	Species information		\boxtimes			
	Trade information		\boxtimes			
	Non-detriment findings					
R3a (previously 2.2.3a)	Does the Management Authority char	ge fees for:		Tick al	ll that are app	licable
	Administrative procedures					
	 Issuance of CITES documents (e.g. for import, exports, re-export, or introduction from the sea) 					
	Shipment clearance (e.g. for the i of CITES-listed species)	mport, expo	ort, re-export,	or introduction fro	om the sea	
	 Licensing or registration of operat 	tions that pr	oduce CITES	species		
	 Harvesting of CITES-listed specie 	es				
	 Use of CITES-listed species 					
	 Assignment of quotas for CITES-I 	listed specie	es			
	Other (please specify):					

	Is a fee schedule publicly available?	Yes ☐ No ⊠
(previously 2.2.3b)	If 'Yes', please provide an internet link, or a copy of the schedule to the Secretariat:	

R3c (previously	Has your country used revenues from fees for the implementation of CITES conservation?	or wildlife	;	
2.2.3c)		E	Entirely	
			Partly	
		No	ot at all	
			elevant	\boxtimes
R3d			Yes	No
(previously 2.2.3d)				
	Does your country raise funds for CITES management through charging us	ser fees?		\boxtimes
	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 (implementation?	CITES		\boxtimes
	If 'Yes', please provide brief details:			
R4a	Does your country use incentive measures¹ such as those described in docu	ment CoP	14 Doc *	14.32
(previously 2.2.4a)	to implement the Convention? YesNo			
	Due diligence □ ⊠ Compensatory mechanisms □ ⊠			
	Certification			
	Communal property rights			
	Auctioning of quotas			
	Cost recovery or environmental charges⊠ ☐			
	Enforcement incentives			
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, or if your country uses other measures, please pr link to further information: Costs associated with seizures may be charged th			or
R4b (previously	Have incentives harmful to biodiversity been eliminated?			
2.2.4b)	Not at all □ Very little □			
	Somewhat			
	Completely			
	· ·			
	AWARENESS			
A1	Have CITES authorities been involved in any of the following		Rele	vant
(previously 3.2.1a)	activities to bring about better awareness of the Convention's	مناطب میلانم	Us	
	requirements by the wider public and relevant user groups? Wide — Press conferences	der public	Grou	ups ¬
	Press conferences Press releases			_ ¬
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	\boxtimes		ا ا
	Newspaper articles, brochures, leaflets - Television appearances	\boxtimes		ا ا
	Television appearances Padio appearances	\boxtimes		_ _
	Radio appearancesPresentations	_	∟	2 ا
	Presentations Public consultations / meetings			ע ק
	Public consultations / meetings Market surveys			اد ا
	- ivial ket sulveys	Ш		┙

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.

	DisplaysInformation at border crossing pointsTelephone hotline						
	Website(s) – if so please provide link(s) <u>wwv</u> (Norwegian only)	v.cites.n	<u>o</u>			\boxtimes	
	Other (specify):						
	Please attach copies of any items or describe e	xamples	s:				
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).	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less frequently	Not known	
	Target group	۵	Š	Σ	ئ ت	ž	
	Staff of Management Authority		\boxtimes				
	Staff of Scientific Authority						
	Staff of enforcement authorities					\boxtimes	
A2b (previously 3.2.2b)	What has been your experience with using the	CITES v	vebsite?	Exce	ellent d		

Any further comments on the CITES Website? (e.g. useful aspects, any difficulties encountered, which authorities find which functions/tools most useful, what is missing, etc):

Average Poor Very Poor No information

General feedback

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

Item						
Copy of full text of CITES-relevant legislation if changed	Enclosed					
Web link(s) https://lovdata.no/dokument/SFE/forskrift/2018-06-	Not available					
<u>15-889</u>	Previously provided	\boxtimes				
Please list any materials annexed to the report, e.g. fee schedules, awareness raising materials, etc:						
Have any constraints to implementation of the Convention arisen in	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 o	other Yes					
Parties?	No					
	No Information					
If 'Yes' please provide details / links:						
How could this report format be improved? Use of Microsoft Forms or similar online survey resources may enhance both registration and utilization of data provided.						

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



Regulation on import, export, domestic possession etc. of endangered species of wild fauna and flora (CITES Regulation)

Date FOR-2018-06-15-889

Ministry Ministry of Climate and Environment

Entry into force 01.07.2018

Last consolidated FOR-2023-06-26-1130

Abbreviated title CITES Regulation

Original title Forskrift om innførsel, utførsel, besittelse mv. av truede arter av vill fauna og flora (CITES-forskriften)

Kapitteloversikt:

Chapter 1. Purpose and scope

Chapter 2. Import, export, domestic possession, etc.

Chapter 3. Exceptions from Chapter 2

Chapter 4. Application, permit, Owner's Certificate, etc.

Chapter 5. Control, marking, etc.

Chapter 6. Final provisions

Annex 1 – Species listings

Annex 2 – Countries currently subject to trading suspensions

Annex 3 – Tagging

Amendment Regulations incorporated in this text: Regulations 4 December 2019 No. 1631, 29 June 2020 No. 1430, 1 December 2020 No. 2555, 11 October 2021 No. 2966, 26 June 2023 nr. 1130.

This is an unofficial translation of the Norwegian version of the Regulation and is provided for information purposes only. Legal authenticity remains with the Norwegian version as published in Norsk Lovtidend. In the event of any inconsistency, the Norwegian version shall prevail.

Legal basis: Laid down by Royal Decree of 15 June 2018 on the authority of the Act of 19 June 2009 no. 100 relating to Management of Nature Diversity (Nature Diversity Act), Section 26, cf. Section 2, second paragraph, second sentence; the Act of 15 June 2001 no. 79 relating to Environmental Protection on Svalbard (Svalbard Environment Act), Section 26, second paragraph and the Act of 27 February 1930 no. 2 relating to Jan Mayen, Section 2, third paragraph. Promoted by the Ministry of Climate and Environment.

The EEA Agreement, Annex II, Chapter XIX Directive 98/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, with later amendments.

Chapter 1. Purpose and scope

Section 1. Purpose

The purpose of this Regulation is to conserve species covered by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and other natural wild species which are, or may become, threatened with extinction as the result of trade.

Section 2. Objective scope

This Regulation covers the import, export and re-export of specimens, alive or dead, of animal and plant species included in Annex 1. *Re-export* means export of any specimen that has previously been introduced into the Regulation area.

This Regulation also concerns domestic possession and commercial presentation of specimens included in Annex 3 no. 1 of the Regulation.

This Regulation also concerns introduction from the sea of specimens of species included in Annex 1, List A and B, of the Regulation.

The first and second paragraphs also concern parts of specimens and products that are prepared from or declared as prepared from such species. Dead specimens include hunting trophies.

The first and second paragraphs also concern hybrids. *Hybrid* refers to a crossing in the recent lineage of species included in Annex 1 with species not included in Annex 1, as far back as the fourth generation. In the event of crossing of two species included on different lists in Annex 1, the offspring are to be regulated under the strictest listing.

Section 3. Geographical scope

This Regulation applies on Norwegian land territory, including Svalbard and Jan Mayen.

This Regulation applies to the import, export and re-export between territories identified in the first paragraph and foreign states, and between mainland Norway and Svalbard.

Chapter 2. Import, export, domestic possession, etc.

Section 4. Import

Import of any specimens of species included in Annex 1, lists A and B, is only permitted upon presentation of a CITES export permit, issued by the competent CITES Management Authority in the exporting country, and a CITES import permit issued by the Norwegian Environment Agency (the Agency). Such permits must apply to the specimens in question.

The import permit for specimens of species included in Annex 1, list A, may be issued when the applicant proves that:

- a. one or more of the exceptions in section 11 to 14 are met,
- b. the import does not have a harmful effect on the conservation status of the species,
- c. the specimen has been legally acquired, and
- d. the specimen will not be used for commercial purposes.

For specimens of species included in Annex 1, List B, a permit may be issued if the applicant proves that the import does not have a harmful effect on the conservation status of the species, and the specimen has been legally acquired.

Import of specimens of species included in Annex 1, List C, is only permitted upon presentation of a CITES export permit, issued by the competent CITES Management Authority in the exporting country. In the event of import from a country that has not listed the species, a Certificate of Origin may replace the export permit.

In the event of import of live specimens of species included in Annex 1, an additional requirement is that transport and storage are in conformity with national regulations and transport requirements established by Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties, in a manner that does not have a harmful effect or causes unnecessary suffering to the individual specimen, and that the recipient of the specimen is suited and equipped to care for it.

No permit may be granted for import of specimens included in Annex 2.

Personal effects covered by section 10 and non-commercial loans and similar under section 15 may be imported without a CITES permit. Specimens in transit under section 16 are not considered as import and do not require a CITES permit.

Import of specimens of species included in Annex 1, List B, which have previously been imported into an EU or EEA member state, and where the specimen is accompanied by a CITES export permit issued by the competent CITES Management Authority in such state, is exempt from the requirement of an import permit in the first paragraph.

Section 5. Export and re-export

Export and re-export of specimens of species included in Annex 1 is only permitted upon presentation of a CITES export permit or re-export permit issued by the Agency. Such a permit must apply to the specimens in question. The first sentence does not exempt from possible requirements for CITES import documents under other CITES Party's Management Authority.

The export or re-export permit for specimens of species included in Annex 1, List A, may be issued when the applicant proves that:

- a. one or more of the exceptions in sections 11 to 14 are met,
- b. the export or re-export does not have a harmful effect on the conservation status of the species,
- c. the specimen has been legally acquired, and
- d. the specimen will not be used for commercial purposes.

For specimens of species included in Annex 1, Lists B and C, a permit may be issued if the applicant proves that the export or re-export does not have a harmful effect on the conservation status of the species, and the specimen has been legally acquired. This also applies to specimens of species listed in Annex 1, List A, covered by a Norwegian reservation, in the event of export or re-export to Parties having the same reservation, or to non-Convention States.

In the event of export or re-export of live specimens of species included in Annex 1, an additional requirement is that transport and storage are in conformity with national regulations and transport requirements established in Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties in a manner that does not have a harmful effect or causes unnecessary suffering to the individual specimen, and that the recipient of the specimen is suited and equipped to care for it.

No permit may be granted for export or re-export of specimens included in Annex 2.

For the export of minke whale, the additional requirements in the Regulation on Export of Minke Whale of 29th June 2001 no. 799 must be met.

Personal effects covered by section 10 and non-commercial loans and similar under section 15 may be exported and re-exported without a CITES permit. Specimens in transit under section 16 are not considered as export or re-export and do not require a CITES permit.

Section 6. Introduction from the sea

Introduction from the sea shall mean the transport into a State of any specimen of a species that was caught in sea areas not under the jurisdiction of any state, including the air-space above the sea, sea-bed and subsoil beneath the sea.

When Norwegian-registered vessels harvest specimens of species included in Annex 1, Lists A and B, in sea areas not under the jurisdiction of any State, and introduce the specimens into a foreign State, a CITES export permit issued by the Agency is required. In the case of introduction of specimens in a foreign State subject to a Norwegian reservation, then, in addition to the CITES export permit from the Agency, an import permit may also be required from the importing country's competent CITES Management Authority.

When a foreign-registered vessel harvests species included in Annex 1, Lists A and B, and introduces them to Norway, CITES export documentation is required from the competent CITES Management Authority in the vessel's Flag State, as well as a CITES import permit issued by the Agency.

When a Norwegian-registered vessel harvests species included in Annex 1, Lists A and B, and introduces them to Norway, any trade with specimens in Norway requires a CITES Certificate for introduction from the sea issued by the Agency. The certificate is issued prior to the initial trade in Norway to whoever is going to sell the specimen or catch. The Certificate may only be issued when the applicant proves that the specimen has been legally harvested and that trade does not have a harmful effect on the conservation status of the species.

For List B species, the Agency may issue multi-use permits, cf. section 21. At the end of each certificate period, the certificate holder must report on the use of the certificate to the Agency.

In the event the initial trade of specimens harvested under the fourth paragraph is exported, the rules of section 5 apply. Then no additional Certificate for introduction from the sea is required.

Section 7. Import from and export and re-export to non-Convention States

The rules of section 4 and 5 apply in the same manner in the event of import from and export and reexport to non-Convention States.

For import from non-Convention States, documentation equivalent to a CITES export permit is required. Such documentation must comply with the provisions of the Convention and be issued by an authority approved by the CITES Secretariat.

Import of captive-bred specimens of species and artificially propagated plants listed in Annex 1, List A, from non-Convention States requires a recommendation from the CITES Secretariat for the exemptions of Sections 12 and 13 to apply.

Section 8. Domestic possession

Domestic possession of specimens of species included in Annex 3, no. 1 of the Regulation, is only permitted if a CITES Owner's Certificate issued by the Agency can be presented.

An Owner's Certificate for specimens of species included in Annex 1, List A, may be issued when the applicant proves that:

- a. one or more of the exceptions in sections 11 to 14 are met,
- b. the possession does not have a harmful effect on the conservation status of the species,
- c. the specimen has been legally acquired, and
- d. the specimen is not going to be used for commercial purposes.

For specimens of species included in Annex 1, List B, an Owner's Certificate may be issued if the applicant proves that the possession does not have a harmful effect on the conservation status of the species, and the specimen has been legally acquired.

Personal effects covered by section 10, second and fourth paragraphs, and non-commercial loans and similar under section 15 may be possessed without a CITES Owner's Certificate. Specimens in transit under section 16 are not considered as possession and do not require a CITES Owner's Certificate.

An Owner's Certificate is not required if a CITES Certificate for introduction from the sea has been issued, cf. section 6 and section 21, first paragraph, letter d.

An Owner's Certificate is not required for dead specimens when the owner can present proof of ownership for the specimen issued by the Norwegian Environment Agency in accordance with Dead Wildlife Regulation or the Wildlife Regulation. The exception from the requirement for an Owner's Certificate does not apply if the ownership of the specimen changes.

An Owner's Certificate is not required for specimens owned by scientific institutions or museums that are registered with the Norwegian Environment Agency.

If specimens of species covered by the first paragraph give offspring, the application for an Owner's Certificate must be submitted to the Agency within four weeks after birth. The application must enclose breeding documentation issued by a licensed veterinarian or a person authorised by the Agency.

For specimens cited in the first paragraph found within the geographical scope of the Regulation before 1 July 2018, the person possessing the specimen is required to present an Owner's Certificate no later than 1 January 2025.

Application for an Owner's Certificate sent to the Norwegian Environment Agency by 1 January 2025, can be granted even if the conditions in the second and third paragraphs are not met, if the applicant can prove that the specimen was in the applicant's possession, and within the geographical scope of the Regulation, before 1 July 2018. In the event of a possible export of the specimen, the conditions in section 5 must be met.

Section 9. Commercial presentation

Commercial presentation of dead specimens of species included in Annex 3 no. 1 of the Regulation is banned. In special circumstances, an exemption may be granted under section 17.

A commercial presentation is when the purpose of the presentation is to make a direct or indirect economic profit.

Chapter 3. Exceptions from Chapter 2

Section 10. Personal effects mv.

In this provision, *personal affects* mean parts and products of non-living specimens of species included in Annex 1, List B, which are for personal use during the journey or stay, and which are carried by or on the person concerned or are included in the person's personal baggage. Personal effects encompass only import

and export taking place upon the owner's arrival in or departure from Norway and not in connection with the dispatch of a postal parcel or similar. Specimens of species included in Annex 1, List A, are not considered personal effects under this provision.

Persons who are not registered in the population register in Norway and who are not staying in the country for more than three months, may import personal effects under the first paragraph without a CITES permit and possess such specimens without a CITES Owner's Certificate if the specimen has been legally acquired, is not used for commercial purposes in Norway, and is re-exported at the end of the stay.

Persons who are registered in the population register in Norway may import personal effects under the first paragraph without a CITES permit provided the specimen does not originate from a state having such species in the wild and they can prove that the specimen was legally acquired. For export, the specimen is required not to be used for commercial purposes abroad and to be re-imported into Norway within three months.

In addition to personal effects according to the first to third paragraphs, may up to the stated quantity of the following specimens be imported to and exported from Norway without a CITES permit when this is carried by or on the person concerned or is included in the person's personal baggage:

- a. 125 grams caviar from sturgeon species Acipenseriformes
- b. three specimens of rainsticks made of Cactaceae
- c. four crocodile products from the order Crocodylia, except for whole specimens and major parts of the skin, stuffed specimens, meat and hunting trophies
- d. three dead specimens of queen conch, Strombus gigas
- e. four dead specimens of seahorses, Hippocampus spp.
- f. three dead specimens of giant clams, Tridacnidae spp., where each specimen consists of the whole shell, or two parts that fit together, which combined do not exceed three kilos
- g. one half kilo dead, dry stony corals, Scleractinia, including parts thereof, or
- h. 1 kilo wood pieces, 24 ml oil and two sets of pearls (prayer beads, necklaces or bracelets) of Agarwood (Aquilaria ssp.).

Section 11. Previously acquired specimens (pre-Convention)

Pursuant to sections 4 and 5, the Norwegian Environment Agency may grant permission for the import, export and re-export of specimens of species listed in Annex 1 when it can be documented or otherwise substantiated that the specimen was legally acquired before the listing of the species in Annex 1 entered into force. Pursuant to section 8, the Norwegian Environment Agency may also issue an Owner's Certificate for possession of such specimens.

The exception does not apply when the specimen has been wholly or partially processed after the listing entered into force.

Section 12. Specimens of species from captive breeding

An application for import, export, re-export and domestic possession of specimens of species included in Annex 1, List A, shall be processed according to the rules that apply to specimens of species included in Annex 1, List B, when the applicant can document that the specimen was born in captivity, that both parents of the specimen were born in captivity, and that the specimen was captive-bred in accordance with a valid Decision adopted by the Conference of the Parties

Captive breeding means specimens produced, born and/or kept in a controlled environment suitable for the purpose.

The first paragraph applies only to applications from breeders of species listed in Appendix 1, List A in Norway, who are registered with the Norwegian Environment Agency in accordance with a Decision adopted by the Conference of the Parties, and who keep a breeding register. Such a breeding register shall be submitted to the Norwegian Environment Agency on request.

Section 12a. Specimens from CITES-regulated export quota

The Norwegian Environment Agency may pursuant to section 4 and 5 grant permission for the import, export and re-export of specimens of species listed in Annex 1, List A when it can be documented that the specimen originates from a quota regulated through a Decision adopted by the Conference of the Parties. The Norwegian Environment Agency may also in accordance with section 8 issue an Owner's Certificate by possession of such specimens.

Section 13. Artificially propagated plants

An application for import, export and re-export of artificially propagated plants included in Annex 1, List A, shall be processed according to the rules that apply for specimens of species included in Annex 1, List B, when the Applicant can document that the specimen was artificially propagated. In addition, the specimen must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the exporting country's official Plant Inspection Service.

Import of artificially propagated plants included in Annex 1, Lists B and C, does not require a CITES export permit issued by the competent CITES Management Authority in the exporting country if the specimen is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the country of export's official Plant Inspection Service. For export and re-export, the phytosanitary certificate is issued by the Norwegian Food Safety Authority.

The phytosanitary certificate should state the scientific name of the species and number of specimens. The certificate should also certify that «the specimen has been artificially propagated as defined by CITES». For timber, the phytosanitary certificate may be used for import into Norway in those cases where the species is covered by Annex 5A, no. 8, in the Regulations relating to Plants and Measures against Pests of 1st December 2000 no. 1333.

Artificially propagated plants means plants that have developed under controlled conditions from seeds, seedlings, partition, industrially produced callus tissue or other plant tissue in sterile containers, spores or other propagation entities. Controlled conditions means non-natural environments subject to human intervention, including cultivation, fertiliser, pesticide, irrigation or horticulture. The definition applies likewise for timber from trees cultivated in monoculture plantations.

Section 14. Specimens of species for scientific and biomedical purposes

Pursuant to sections 4 and 5, the Norwegian Environment Agency may issue a permit for import, export and re-export of specimens of species included in Annex 1, List A, when it can be documented that the specimen is necessary for purposes of important scientific or biomedical purposes. The document must prove that the species is the only one suitable for the purpose and that no equivalent specimens exist that were born and bred in captivity. Pursuant to section 8, the Norwegian Environment Agency may also issue an Owner's Certificate for possession of such specimens.

The exception applies only to scientific institutions registered with the Agency.

Section 15. Non-commercial loans, donations, exchanges and similar of preserved, dried or embedded museum materials and herbarium materials, including live plant material, between registered scientific institutions

Import, export, re-export and domestic possession in connection with non-commercial loans, donations, exchanges and similar of preserved, dried or embedded museum specimens and herbarium material, blood, DNA, RNA, tissues, cells, secretions, as well as live plant material of the stated quantities, in a valid

Decision adopted by the Conference of the Parties of species included in Annex 1, between registered scientific institutions in Norway or other states, does not require a permit or Owner's Certificate under this regulation.

Consignments under the first paragraph shall bear a label approved by the competent CITES Management Authority. In the case of export under the first paragraph, a copy of the labels issued shall be sent to the Agency by the end of the year.

This provision applies only to scientific institutions registered with the CITES Secretariat in accordance with a valid Decision adopted by the Conference of the Parties. The Agency may require reporting.

Section 16. Transit

Transit means transport between two foreign states where the transport passes through Norway. The shipment must be to a specific goods owner domiciled in the country of destination. Shipments stored in bonded warehouses are deemed to be in transit. Transit includes reloading between different means of transport.

In the case of transit, a valid CITES permit is required, issued in accordance with the provisions of the exporting country. For non-Convention states, equivalent export documentation is sufficient. The destination of the consignment shall be stated in the documentation. The consignee and country of destination must be unaltered from what was stated for export clearance of the goods from the exporting country.

Section 17. Exemption

In special circumstances, the Agency may grant exemption from Chapter 2 provided this will not conflict with Norway's obligations under CITES. In other respects, Chapter 4 applies correspondingly.

Chapter 4. Application, permit, Owner's Certificate, etc.

Section 18. Application

An application shall contain particulars necessary to process the application. Applications should be written on the form prescribed and sent to the Agency. All mandatory boxes must be completed.

An application for exemption under section 17 must also include the reasons for and proof that a special circumstance exists.

An application under this provision must reach the Agency no later than three weeks prior to the planned shipment taking place. This does not apply to applications for a certificate for introduction from the sea.

Section 19. CITES permits

CITES permits under this Regulation are issued by the Agency.

A permit may only be issued if the conditions of sections 4 or 5 are met.

A permit is required for each shipment of specimens, unless otherwise stated in section 21. A permit may be required for each specimen in a shipment of multiple specimens.

A permit must be issued prior to border crossing, and shall be shown unsolicited, jointly with the specimen, to the boarder control authority. For postal shipments, the permit must accompany the shipment.

Unless otherwise provided, import permits are issued for maximum one year, whereas export and reexport permits are issued for maximum six months from the issuing date. Expired permits are not valid.

The Agency may lay down such conditions in permits as found necessary to safeguard the purpose of this Regulation.

Section 20. CITES Owner's Certificate and CITES Certificate for Introduction from the Sea

CITES owner's certificate according with this Regulation are issued by the Norwegian Environment Agency and are valid in Norway only. An Owner's Certificate is required for each specimen and is linked to the specimen's tag number. The Owner's Certificate shall accompany the specimen. The Norwegian Environment Agency may set conditions in the Owner's Certificate that are deemed necessary to safeguard the purpose of this Regulation.

In the event of import, the Owner's Certificate is issued simultaneously with the import permit.

CITES Certificates for Introduction from the Sea are issued by the Norwegian Environment Agency. Such a certificate may only be issued if the conditions of section 6 are met. The certificate shall accompany the specimen or catch when it is traded.

Section 21. CITES Multiple Use Permits

The Agency may issue a CITES Multiple Use Permit in the following cases:

- a. import, export and re-export of certain living specimens of species within a given period of time of maximum three years
- b. import, export and re-export of certain musical instruments within a given period of time of maximum three years. For import into Norway, a musical instrument passport will be approved if issued by the competent export authority as a Multiple Use Permit.
- c. import, export and re-export of samples of dead specimens of species included in Lists B and C, and List A species where the exceptions in sections 12 or 13 apply, within a given period of time of maximum one year. Samples may not be used for commercial purposes.
- d. Introduction of specimens of species under section 6 for Norwegian-registered vessels where the catch will be landed in Norway within a given period of time of maximum one year.

Multiple Use Permits may only be issued for specimens within the geographical scope of the Regulation.

Section 22. Format of permits and certificates

Permits and certificates according to this Regulation must be issued using the prescribed CITES form, include the title of the Convention and carry the seal and signature of the competent CITES Management Authority issuing such permit or certificate. Norwegian permits and certificates are issued by the Agency.

Permits according to this Regulation are to contain an inventory of the species included in the shipment, what lists the individual species are included on, the volume, weight or number of specimens of each species, the origin of the specimen, and the name and address of the exporter and importer. If the specimen is tagged, a permit showing the specimen's tag number, or alternatively its microchip number, is given, see Annex 3. Permits shall be valid for a stipulated period of time.

An Owner's Certificate will be issued with the tag number, alternatively the microchip number, scientific name of the species, and the name and address of the original owner.

A Certificate for Introduction from the Sea shall include the owner's name and address, the scientific name of the species, the volume, weight or number of specimens of each species, state where the catch was landed, and the name of the vessel landing the catch.

For Multiple Use Permits under section 21, first paragraph, letter b, the following English text is required: «The specimen covered by this certificate, which permits multiple cross-border movements, is for non-commercial use and may not be sold, traded or otherwise disposed of outside the certificate holder's State of usual residence».

For Multiple Use Permits under section 21, first paragraph, letter c, the following English text is required in the sample permit: «This document covers a sample collection and is invalid unless accompanied by a valid ATA carnet. The specimen(s) covered by this certificate may not be sold or otherwise transferred whilst outside the territory of the State that issued this document».

A copy of the permit or certificate must be clearly marked as a copy and may not be used instead of the original for actions under this Regulation.

Section 23. Retrospective permit

If the conditions in section 4 are met, the Norwegian Environment Agency may issue a CITES import permit for specimens of species listed in Annex 1, list B or C after border crossing has taken place.

If the conditions in section 5 are met, the Norwegian Environment Agency may issue a CITES export and re-export permit for specimens of species listed in Annex 1, list B or C after border crossing has taken place, if the applicant can prove that the late application is due to circumstances beyond the applicant's control, that the applicant could not foresee the situation and could not reasonably have avoided or overcome the obstacle and its consequences. Retrospective CITES documentation is only issued if such documentation is accepted by the competent CITES Management Authority of the exporting country.

If the conditions in section 4 for import or 5 for export and re-export are met, a retrospective permit for specimens listed in Annex 1, list A, may be issued for pre-convention specimens.

Section 24. Amendment and recall of permits, Owner's Certificates and Multiple Use Permits

The Agency may amend or recall a permit, Owner's Certificate or Multiple Use Permit issued in accordance with this Regulation if:

- a. new information arises that will materially change the basis for the permit, Owner's Certificate or Multiple Use Permit, or
- b. the conditions of the permit, Owner's Certificate or Multiple Use Permit are materially violated, or
- c. the permit, Owner's Certificate or Multiple Use Permit is misused in some other manner.

On the same terms, the Agency may amend or impose new conditions for a permit, Owner's Certificate or Multiple Use Permit.

Chapter 5. Control, marking, etc.

Section 25. Control

The Agency has the overall responsibility for ensuring compliance with the Regulation.

The Norwegian Customs controls import, export and re-export to and from mainland Norway and Svalbard, as well as introduction from the sea. The Norwegian Environment Agency controls the Regulation on Norwegian land territories, including Svalbard. At Jan Mayen, Nordland Police District controls the

Regulation. The Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries controls introduction from the sea insofar as introduction does not take place at custom clearance.

The control authority controls that import, export and re-export, domestic possession and commercial presentation, as well as introduction from the sea does not take place in contravention of the Regulation. Specimens of species in transit, cf. section 16, are not subject to control under this provision.

The control authority may:

- require submission of valid CITES permits or other documentation to accompany the specimen
- without hindrance of statutory confidentiality, require that a person subject to control give the information necessary and provide the required assistance needed to implement the control in accordance with this Regulation
- whenever necessary to implement the control, have unrestricted access to property where activity takes place that may be in contravention of this Regulation
- require documents and other material to be submitted and to investigate such documents and material that may be significant for control under this Regulation
- stop individuals, vessels and motor vehicles if this is necessary to implement control.

After customs clearance, the relevant CITES documentation and any seized specimens of species will be forwarded to the Agency.

The Norwegian Customs may decide which of its offices to employ or impose restrictions on the scope of operation of its offices in respect of import, export and re-export.

Section 26. Declaration

In the event that a specimen, either contains or purportedly contains, specimens of species included in Annex 1, then this information shall be displayed on the packaging, in the declaration of contents, forwarding documents, pedigree certificate or similar.

Section 27. Tagging

Specimens of species included in Annex 3, no. 1, shall be tagged in accordance with Annex 3, nos. 2 and 3.

The importer or owner is responsible that specimens covered by the first paragraph are tagged no later than four weeks after import. Specimens within the geographical scope of the Regulation at the effective date of the Regulation shall be tagged within 1 January 2025.

Specimens that are captive-bred within the scope of the Regulation after the effective date of the Regulation or offspring of specimens within the scope of the Regulation after such time, shall be tagged within four weeks after birth or as soon as practicable based on the type of species.

In Norway, tagging shall be conducted by the Agency or its authorised representative.

Specimens tagged in accordance with the Dead Wildlife Regulation or the Wildlife Regulation are not required to be tagged according to this section.

Containers, including cans, jars or boxes of caviar from sturgeon, shall be individually sealed and tagged with a uniquely numbered label on the container in accordance with a valid Decision adopted by the Conference of the Parties. The label shall be applied by the business packing the caviar prior to the first sale.

Section 28. Systematic Health, Safety and Environmental work – Internal control

The responsible Business Operator of an entity or business engaging in commercial import, export, reexport or possession of specimens of species covered by this Regulation shall ensure that Systematic Health, Safety and Environmental Work (Internal Control) is introduced and implemented in the business, and that the process involves active collaboration with employees and their representatives. A business or entity in this context means a private or public undertaking, including a sole proprietorship.

The Systematic Health, Safety and Environmental Work (Internal Control) regulations provide that the business shall:

- a. Ensure that this Regulation is readily accessible within the business, and that those involved are especially cognizant of the rules of particular importance to operation of the business
- b. Ensure that employees have sufficient knowledge and skills in Systematic Health, Safety and Environmental Work (Internal Control) within the business, including information about changes
- c. Ensure that employees are actively involved so that their aggregate knowledge and experience are utilised
- d. Lay down objectives for work on species covered by this Regulation and its Annexes and the associated rules
- e. Maintain a general understanding of the organisation of the business, including the distribution of responsibilities, tasks and authorities for activities regulated by this Regulation
- f. Identify hazards and problem areas and on this basis assess the risks involved and prepare plans and measures to mitigate such risks
- g. Implement routines to identify, correct and prevent violations of requirements laid down in and pursuant to this Regulation
- h. Perform systematic monitoring and review of the Health, Safety and Environmental Work (Internal Control) process to ensure that the process functions as intended.

Health, Safety and Environmental Work (Internal Control) functions shall be aligned to the nature of the business, its activities, risk factors and size, to the extent necessary to meet requirements in and pursuant to this Regulation.

Health, Safety and Environmental Work (Internal Control) functions shall be documented in the form and scope necessary based on the nature of the business, its activities, risk factors and size. Documentation required in and pursuant to this Regulation, such as any permits and certificates, are to be included in the documentation.

A minimum requirement under this Regulation is that the documentation shall include letters d) through h) in the second paragraph above.

Chapter 6. Final provisions

Section 29. Enforcement and sanctions

The Norwegian Environment Agency will enforce and sanction violations of this Regulation section 4, section 5, section 6, section 7, section 8, section 9, section 26, section 27 and section 28 and of administrative decisions made in accordance with these provisions under the Nature Diversity Act section 69 to section 74 and the Svalbard Environment Act section 93 to section 98. Violation of the above provisions is a punishable offence under the Nature Diversity Act section 75 and the Svalbard Environment Act section 99.

When the Norwegian Environment Agency considers an administrative seizure under the Nature Diversity Act section 72a, the control authority may retain the specimens in question for up to five business days pending a decision on seizure.

Before living confiscated specimens of species included in Annex 1, List A, are euthanized, the Norwegian Environment Agency shall consider the possibility of relocating such specimens or return to the exporting country. Such a return may be permitted without regard to the conditions for export in section 5,

second paragraph.

The Norwegian Environment Agency may decide that confiscated dead specimens of species included in Annex 1, lists A, B and C can be used for non-commercial scientific purposes, teaching or enforcement purposes.

The Norwegian Environment Agency may, without regard to the conditions in section 8, issue an Owner's Certificate for a specimen included in the fourth paragraph.

The Agency may decide that costs associated with confiscation shall be covered by anyone who has wilfully or negligently imported, exported, re-exported, introduced from the open sea or possessed specimens of species in contravention of this Regulation.

Section 30. Norwegian scientific authority under CITES

The Agency may appoint one or more scientific authorities under CITES.

The appointed scientific authority shall, when charged by the Agency, give advice on scientific issues in accordance with the Convention and Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties. Advice includes scientific assessments of species, including listing proposals, and scientific advice associated with import and export, and in special circumstances re-export and introduction from the sea.

Section 31. Amendments to the Regulation

The Ministry of Climate and Environment may enact amendments to this Regulation.

Section 32. Entry into force

This Regulation enters into force on 1 July 2018.

From the same date, the Regulation of 15 November 2002 no. 1276 for Implementation of the Convention of 3 March 1973 on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna is repealed.

Annex 1 – Species listings

Annex 1 is not attached to this text. The Annex is published in the Norweigan version of the regulations.

Annex 2 – Countries currently subject to trading suspensions

Country	Notification	Basis	Scope	Valid from
Afghanistan	No. 2013/018 (17/05/2013)	Annual reports	All trade	17 May 2013
Belize	No. 2016/018 (15/03/2016)	Significant trade	Myrmecophila tibicinis	15 June 2010
Benin	No. 2016/018 (15/03/2016)	Significant trade	Pandinus imperator	2 May 2013
			Chamaeleo gracilis	3 February 2016
			Chamaeleo senegalensis	3 February 2016
			Kinixys homeana	3 February 2016

Country	Notification	Basis	Scope	Valid from
Cameroon	No. 2016/018 (15/03/2016)	Significant trade	Trioceros quadricornis	3 February 2016
Central African Republic	No. 2016/018 (15/03/2016)	Significant trade	Psittacus erithacus	3 February 2016
Ivory Coast	No. 2016/018 (15/03/2016)	Significant trade	Pericopsis elata	7 September 2012
Democratic Republic of the Congo	No. 2016/018 (15/03/2016)	Significant trade	Poicephalus robustus; Stigmochelys ¹ pardalis	9 July 2001
	No. 2016/021 (16/03/2016)	Compliance and enforcement – Article XIII	Psittacus erithacus	15 January 2016
Djibouti	No. 2011/010 (19/01/2011)	National legislation	All commercial trade	30 April 2004
Equatorial Guinea	No. 2016/018 (15/03/2016)	Significant trade	Psittacus erithacus	22 August 2008
			Trioceros² feae	7 September 2012
			Prunus africana	3 February 2009
Fiji	No. 2016/018 (15/03/2016)	Significant trade	Plerogyra simplex	3 February 2016
	No. 2016/018 (15/03/2016)	Significant trade	Plerogyra sinuosa	3 February 2016
Ghana	No. 2016/018 (15/03/2016)	Significant trade	Pandinus imperator	12 August 2014
	No. 2016/018 (15/03/2016)	Significant trade	Chamaeleo gracilis	3 February 2016
	No. 2016/018 (15/03/2016)	Significant trade	Chamaeleo senegalensis	3 February 2016
Grenada	No. 2016/018 (15/03/2016)	Significant trade	Strombus gigas	12 May 2006
	No. 2016/022 (16/03/2016)	Annual reports	All trade	16 March 2016
Guinea	No. 2016/018 (15/03/2016)	Significant trade	Balearica pavonina	2 May 2013
	No. 2016/018 (15/03/2016)	Significant trade	Hippocampus algiricus	3 February 2016
	No. 2013/017 (16/05/2013)	Compliance and enforcement	All commercial trade	16 May 2013
Guinea-Bissau	No. 2016/030 (23/03/2016)	National legislation	All commercial trade	15 March 2016
Haiti	No. 2016/018 (15/03/2016)	Significant trade	Strombus gigas	29 September 2003
Laos	No. 2016/018 (15/03/2016)	Significant trade	Macaca fascicularis	3 February 2016
			Ptyas mucosus	3 February 2016
			Python reticulatus	3 February 2016
			Naja spp. (= N. atra, N. kaouthia, N. siamensis)	30 April 2004
			Cuora galbinifrons	27 July 2009

Country	Notification	Basis	Scope	Valid from
			Heosemys annandalii	7 September 2012
			Heosemys grandis	7 September 2012
			Dendrobium nobile	3 February 2009
Lesotho	No. 2013/020 (17/05/2013)	Annual reports	All trade	17 May 2013
Liberia	No. 2016/030 (23/03/2016)	National legislation	All commercial trade	15 March 2016
Madagascar	No. 2016/018 (15/03/2016)	Significant trade	Coracopsis vasa	20 January 1995
			Furcifer labordi ³	
			Phelsuma borai, P. breviceps, P. gouldi and P. standingi ⁴	
	No. 2016/019 (15/03/2016)	Species action plan	Dalbergia.spp and Diospyros.spp (Population from Madagascar)	15 January 2016
Mali	No. 2016/018 (15/03/2016)	Significant trade	Poicephalus robustus	9 July 2001
			Uromastyx dispar	22 August 2008
Mauritania	No. 2004/055 (30/07/2004)	National legislation	All commercial trade	30 July 2004
Mozambique	No. 2016/018 (15/03/2016)	Significant trade	Hippopotamus amphibius	7 September 2012
			Cordylus mossambicus	7 September 2012
			Cordylus tropidosternum	10 August 2001
			Cycadaceae, Stangeriaceae and Zamiaceae	6 December 2006
Niger	No. 2016/018 (15/03/2016)	Significant trade	Chamaeleo africanus	7 September 2012
São Tomé and Príncipe	No. 2016/024 (16/03/2016)	Annual reports	All trade	16 March 2016
Senegal	No. 2016/018 (15/03/2016)	Significant trade	Hippocampus algiricus	03 February 2016
Salomon Islands	No. 2016/018 (15/03/2016)	Significant trade	Corucia zebrata	9 July 2001
			Ornithoptera urvillianus	20 January 1995
			Ornithoptera victoriae	
			Tridacna derasa, T. crocea, T. gigas, T. maxima and T.squamosa	3 February 2016
Somalia	No. 2004/055 (30/07/2004)	National legislation	All commercial trade	30 July 2004
South Sudan	No. 2016/018 (15/03/2016)	Significant trade	Balearica pavonina	2 May 2013

Country	Notification	Basis	Scope	Valid from
Sudan	No. 2016/018 (15/03/2016)	Significant trade	Balearica pavonina	2 May 2013
Togo	No. 2016/018 (15/03/2016)	Significant trade	Poicephalus robustus	9 July 2001
	No. 2016/018 (15/03/2016)	Significant trade	Pandinus imperator	2 May 2013
Tanzania	No. 2016/018 (15/03/2016)	Significant trade	Agapornis fischeri	20 April 1993
			Malacochersus tornieri	20 April 1993
			This suspension does not apply to specimens of this species produced from ranching or captive-breeding operations, for which the annual export quota has to be agreed between the Management Authority and the Secretariat.	30 June 1998
			Prunus africana	3 February 2009
			Kinyongia fischeri	3 February 2016
			Kinyongia tavetana	3 February 2016
			Balearica regulorum	2 May 2013
Vietnam	No. 2016/018 (15/03/2016)	Significant trade	Hippocampus kuda	2 May 2013

- 1 Formerly Geochelone.
- 2 Formerly Chamaeleo spp.
- 3 The standing Committee recommended to suspend trade in Calumna spp.3 and Furcifer spp.3 from Madagascar with the exception of Calumna amber, C. ambreense, C. andringitraense, C. boettgeri, C. brevicorne, C. capuroni, C. crypticum, C. cucullatum, C. fallax, C. furcifer, C. gallus, C. gastrotaenia, C. glawi, C. globifer, C. guibei, C. guillaumeti, C. hafahafa, C. hilleniusi, C. jejy, C. linota, C. malthe, C. marojezense, C. nasutum, C. oshaughnessyi, C. parsonii, C. peltierorum, C. peyrierasi, C. tarzan, C. tsaratananense, C. tsycorne, C. vatosoa, C. vencesi and C. vohibola and Furcifer angeli, F. antimena, F. balteatus, F. belalandaensis, F. bifidus, F. campani, F. lateralis, F. minor, F. monoceras, F. nicosiai, F. oustaleti, F. pardalis, F. petteri, F. rhinoceratus, F. timoni, F. tuzetae, F. verrucosus and F. willsii)
- 4 The Standing Committee recommended to suspend trade in *Phelsuma* spp. from Madagascar, with the exception of *P. abbotti, P. antanosy, P. barbouri, P. berghofi, P. cependiana, P. dubia, P. flavigularis, P. grandis, P. guttata, P. hielscheri, P. kely, P. klemmeri, P. kochi, P. laticauda, P. lineata, P. madagascariensis, P. malamakibo, P. masohoala, P. modesta, P. mutabilis, P. pronki, P. pusilla, P. quadriocellata, P. roesleri, P. seippi, P. serraticauda, and P. vanheygeni.*

Annex 3 - Tagging

This Annex indicates which specimens of which species shall be tagged in accordance with the Regulation section 27 and how such tagging shall be made.

For the same specimens, an Owner's Certificate is required under the Regulation section 8 for domestic possession.

1 Specimens of species covered by the annex

The annex covers all vertebrates included in Annex 1, List A, and the following List B species:

Wolf	Grey wolf	Canis lupus
All species of cats	Cats	Felidae spp. (specimens of domesticated forms are not covered by the Regulation)
All species of bears, incl. polar bears	Bears, incl. Polar bear	Ursidae spp. incl. Ursus maritimus
All species of primates	Primates	PRIMATES spp.
Elephant	Elephants	Elephantidae spp.
All species of diurnal birds of prey	Diurnal birds of prey	FALCONIFORMES spp.
Jungle cock	Jungle cock/Grey junglefowl	Gallus sonnerati
All species of owls	Owls	STRIGIFORMES spp.
All species of sea turtles	Sea turtles	Cheloniidae spp.
All species of tortoises	Tortoises	Testudinidae spp.

All living specimens of these species are covered by the Annex.

Of dead specimens, the following are covered:

- a. Stuffed specimens, hides for stuffing, and skulls, including hunting trophies
- b. Bird eggs
- c. Whole or parts of horns from rhinoceros, Rhinocerotidae
- d. Whole tusks from all species of elephant, Elephantidae, and unprocessed parts exceeding one kilo and/or 20 cm in length
- e. Whole or substantial parts of hides, except pieces of clothing
- f. Whole or parts of bird skins
- g. Stuffed specimens of and shells from sea turtles (Chelonioidae).

Tagging is not required for specimens labelled in accordance with the Dead Wildlife Regulation.

2 Tagging of live specimens

2.1 General

When tagging live vertebrates, the most recent method from biological and veterinary medical research is to be used. The method is to make the minimal interference with the animal's body and welfare. Any guidelines for tagging methods issued by CITES, the Agency or the Agency's authorised representative must be followed.

Specimens are to be tagged using a uniquely numbered, non-modifiable microchip transponder. *Microchip transponder* means a uniquely numbered non-modifiable transponder that complies with ISO standards 11784:1996 (E) and 11285:1996 (E). Alternatively, specimens shall be tagged using uniquely numbered rings, bands, tattoos, or similar methods.

The Agency may decide that tagging may be omitted when it is proven that no safe tagging method exists for the species. In such cases, photos for identification can be used as an alternative. In the event new, or improved, tagging methods become available at a later time, the Agency may require such tagging to be implemented.

2.2 Particularly on birds

Live birds shall be tagged with a ring and/or microchip transponder.

Loss of leg ring or microchip transponder should be notified to the Agency immediately.

2.3. Particularly on specimens born and bred in captivity

All specimens of species born and bred in captivity shall carry a uniquely labelled, seamless, closed ring around the leg. For birds born in Norway, such leg ring shall have the letters «NTL» before the ring number.

3 Tagging of dead specimens

Stuffed specimens, hides for stuffing, and skulls shall be engraved or tagged with a microchip transponder as indicated in subsection 2.1 or carry a seal indicating the name of the specimen and the OC number.

Eggs and egg collections shall be marked with the Owner's Certificate number applied to eggs of the same clutch using an indelible marker.

Rhino horns and elephant tusks shall be tagged in accordance with the labelling requirements of the country of export or be engraved by the Agency or its authorised representative.

Whole or substantial parts of hides shall carry a seal indicating the name of the specimen and the Owner's Certificate number. This does not apply to pieces of clothing.

Whole or parts of bird skins shall carry the manufacturer's logo and name on the reverse side of the hide and/or be packaged in a sealed, transparent plastic bag with the manufacturer's logo and name.

Stuffed specimens of sea turtles (Chelonioidae) and their shells shall be labelled by engraving the number of the relevant CITES documentation thereon.