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	Sweden							
Period covered in this report	2021-2023							
Department or agency preparing this report	Swedish Board of Agriculture, CITES MA							
Contributing departments, agencies and organizations	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management Swedish Coast Guards Swedish Police Swedish Customs Swedish Prosecution Agency							

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

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

SDG Goals 12, 14 & 15
GBF Goal A & Targets 4, 5, 9 & 10

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

1.1.1a	Have any CITES relevant policies or legislation been developed during the period covered in this report? Yes ⊠ No□
	If 'Yes', have you shared information with the Secretariat? Yes \(\square\) No \(\square\) Not Applicable \(\square\)
	If 'No', please provide details to the Secretariat with this report:
	<u>2021</u>
	Following CITES CoP18 (Geneva, 2019), the European Commission adopted on 16/12/2021 Commission Regulation (EU) 2021/2280 ¹ to incorporate the changes flowing from the decisions taken in the relevant legislation at the EU level. The Regulation entails changes to the Annexes to Council Regulation (EC) 338/97 as well as Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006.
	To implement Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP18), the EU introduced a more restrictive ivory trade regime. In this context, the exemption for internal trade with antiques containing ivory without a certificate was repealed. Accordingly, a certificate is now required for trade of ivory in any case. To allow stricter control of internal trade in objects consisting of ivory, an expiry date for certificates issued for all ivory objects was introduced. In addition, the European Commission revised the Guidance document on the EU regime governing trade in ivory ² . As a result, import and export of raw ivory to and from the EU are prohibited entirely, whereas internal trade is only allowed for specific purposes (repairing pre-1975 musical instruments and pre-1947 antiques of high cultural, artistic or historical importance held by a museum). Regarding worked ivory, export and import are only allowed for pre-1975 musical instruments and pre-1947 antiques sold to museums, internal trade only with objects acquired before 1947 and pre-1975 musical instruments.
	<u>2022</u>

¹ Regulation - 2021/2280 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

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

On 11/08/2022, the Commission adopted a Guidance **document on live animals bred in captivity**¹ under the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations.

On 09/11/2022, the European Commission adopted a revised EU Action Plan against wildlife trafficking² to strengthen the EU action against the illegal trade in wildlife, both in the EU and internationally. The revised action plan is built around four priorities including 17 objectives and 69 actions: (1) Preventing wildlife trafficking and addressing its root causes; (2) strengthening the legal and policy framework against wildlife trafficking; (3) enforcing regulations and policies to fight wildlife trafficking effectively; (4) strengthening the global partnership of source, consumer and transit countries against wildlife trafficking.

2023

Following CITES CoP19 (Panama, 2022), the Commission adopted on 15/05/2023 the revised **Annexes to Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97**³.

On 12/12/2023, the Commission adopted **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2023/2770** (**Suspension Regulation**)⁴, amending the list of species of which import to the EU is prohibited.

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

- ¹ Regulation 2021/2280 EN EUR-Lex (europa.eu)
- ² EUR-Lex 52021XC1230(03) EN EUR-Lex (europa.eu)
- ³ EUR-Lex 52022XC0811(01) EN EUR-Lex (europa.eu)
- ⁴ EUR-Lex 52022DC0581 EN EUR-Lex (europa.eu)
- 1.1.1b Does your legislation or legislative process allow easy amendment of your national law(s) to reflect changes in the CITES Appendices (e.g. to meet the 90 day implementation guidelines)? Yes No

If 'No', please provide details of the constraints faced:

After every CITES CoP, the EU incorporates the changes in the CITES Appendices in the relevant legislation at EU level (Council Regulation (EC) 338/97). Albeit a simplified procedure, it is challenging to meet the 90 days deadline given lengthy and punctual internal procedures at EU level.

During the interim period and prior to the entry into force of the amended Regulation, EU Member States issue export and import permits directly based on the relevant provisions of the Convention.

- Indicator 1.1.2: Number of Parties subject to CITES recommendations to suspend trade.

 (Data source: Notifications to the Parties and reference list of countries subject to a recommendation to suspend trade)
- Objective 1.2 Parties have established CITES Management and Scientific Authorities and enforcement focal points that effectively carry out the duties required of them under the Convention and relevant Resolutions.

¹ EUR-Lex - 52022XC0811(01) - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

² EUR-Lex - <u>52022DC0581 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)</u>

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

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

⁵ EUR-Lex - 52023XC0418(01) - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

indicator 1	1.2.1:	Scientific Authority and enforcement focal (Data source: CITES online directory)			Authority	/, independent
Objective	1.3	Implementation of the Convention at the Decisions adopted by the Conference of the SDG Goals 12, 14 & 15		is consis	stent with	n Resolutions and
		GBF Goal A & Targets 4, 5, 9, 10 & 15				
Indicator 1	.3.1:	Number of Parties that have implemented of the Conference of the Parties and/or Sta		•		
1.3.1a	durii of th issu requ	your country responded to all relevant spans the period covered in this report, incluse Conference of the Parties, Standing Cost by the Secretariat (see [link to location irements are listed])?	ding those in mmittee reco on the CITES	the Resommendat website	lutions ions, ar	and Decisions Id Notifications
		Responses provided to ALL relevant repo	• .			
		Responses provided to SOME of the relev		-		
		tesponses provided to NONE of the relev to special reporting requirements applica		requirem	ients 🗀	
1.3.1b		any difficulties encountered during the period		his report	in	
1.0.16	imple	menting specific Resolutions or Decisions a				
	of the	e Parties?				Yes ☐ No 🏻
		s', please provide details of which Resolutio	n(s) or Decisio	n(s), and,	for each	ı, what
	diffic were	/ are being encountered?				
		C				
Objective	4 4	The American comments well at the comme	m.atian atatus		f	·
Objective	1.4	The Appendices correctly reflect the conse SDG Goal 15	rvation status	and need	s or spec	des.
		GBF Goal A & Targets 4 & 5				
Indicator 1	4 1·	The number and proportion of species liste	ed in Appendic	es that ha	ve heen	found to meet the
maioator i		criteria for each Appendix contained in Re				
		as part of the Periodic Review process or o	of amendment	proposals	3	
Objective	1.5	Parties improve the conservation status conservation actions, support their sustainshared wildlife resources.				
		SDG Goals 2, 12, 14 & 15				
		GBF Goals A & B & Targets 4, 5, 9 & 10				
Indicator 1	.5.1:	The conservation status of species listed or (Data source: IUCN Red List conservation)			has stab	ilized or improved.
1.5.1a		your country have data which shows that				
(previously 3.4.1a)		ervation status of naturally occurring spe country listed on the CITES Appendices				
		lized or improved?	iias	Yes	No	Not Applicable
		·	ppendix I	\boxtimes		
			pendix II		\boxtimes	
		•	pendix III			
	If the	۰ e are such studies that you are willing to sha	-	vide:	_	_
ነ '	1	·	data, or a brief		,	l
	Lutra	,	onse in 1.5.1.b	-		
		'	onse in 1.5.1.l			
•		·				

4.5.41		V
1.5.1b (previously 3.4.1b)	Do you have examples of specific examples of success stories or emerging problems with any CITES listed species?	Yes ⊠
	If 'Yes', please provide details:	No 🗆
	The national conservation plan for <i>Lutra lutra</i> was closed in 2023 as the population had recovered so well it was not considered necessary anymore. The conservation plan can be found on SEPA:s website (only available in Swedish): https://www.naturvardsverket.se/publikationer/5600/atgardsprogram-for-bevarande-av-utter/ . News in English on this success story can be found here: https://sverigesradio.se/artikel/otters-making-a-comeback-in-sweden	No information
	The population of <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> has recovered well since the population crash in the 1970-1980s due to environmental toxins.	
	Conservation actions to save the populations have proven successful and in several areas in Sweden the population is back to the same levels as in the 1950s. More information is available at SEPA:s website	
	(only available in Swedish): https://www.naturvardsverket.se/data-och-statistik/vilt/havsorn-antal-ungar-per-kull/	

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)		untry have any cooperative management plans, including recovery plans, nared populations of CITES-listed species? Yes⊠ No ☐
		list the species for which these plans are in place and provide a link or reference to an for each species.
	Species Name (scientific)	Link or reference to a published plan
	Anguilla anguilla	Nationel eel management plan
	Lutra lutra, Ursus arctos, Canis lupus, Lynx lynx, Parnassius apollo,	https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index_en.htm SKANDULV - the Scandinavian Wolf Research Project: The Scandinavian wolf population is shared by Sweden and Norway. The SKANDULV team coordinates research on this population. SKANDULV works on scientific questions regarding basic and applied wolf ecology and management, and have published several publications on their website.
	Hirudo medicinalis, Orchidaceae	Transboundary management plan for wolves: 2020 Framework for Transboundary Cooperation on Management and Conservation of Wolves in Fennoscandia
	All birds of prey, Grus grus	https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index_en.htm

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

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

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

2.1.1a (previously 1.5.2a)		Yes	No	No information
,	Does your country have standard procedures for making non- detriment findings in line with <u>Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17)</u> ?			
	If 'Yes', please briefly describe your procedures for making non-detrim or attach as an annex to this report, or provide a link to where the info on the internet:			ound
	Sweden does not have additional national legislation relating to NDFs the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations. Sweden makes NDFs for animal arexports and imports in accordance with Art. 4 and Art. 5 of Regulation exception of those types of imports of Annex B specimens in accordar Commission Regulation (EC) 865/2006. Our NDFs follow CITES Resc CoP17) to ensure that the import or export will not be detrimental to the	nd plants (EC) No nce with A plution Co	specin 338/97 art. 57 a onf. 16.	nens for all , with the and Art. 58 of 7 (Rev.
2.1.1b	When establishing non-detriment findings, have any of the following			
(previously 1.5.2b)	guidance been used?		se tick	all that apply
	Virtual Colleg		l	
	IUCN Checklis Resolution Conf. 16.			\boxtimes
	2008 NDF worksho			
	Species specific guidanc			\boxtimes
	Othe			\boxtimes
	If 'Other' or 'Species specific guidance', please specify details:	•	•	
	EU Scientific Authorities have regular cooperation and provide supporequested by the importing SA.	ort for spe	cific N	DF:s if
2.1.1c (previously 1.5.2c)	non-detriment findings? Annua Every Less	by case ally two year frequently of the ab	/	
	Please describe the circumstances under which non-detriment findin For each import application requiring a NDF, the Swedish SA will ma assessment based on the best available scientific data and, when ne exporting SA. If the situation for the species has changed, or new infresult in a different NDF than previous, similar cases.	gs would ke a case cessary,	be cha -by-ca in cont	se act with the
Indicator 2.	1.2: Number of written NDFs submitted and number of Parties subn CITES online database. (Data source: NDF webpage on the CITES website)	nitting ND	Fs for	posting in the
Indicator 2.	1.3: Number of Parties that have included the legal acquisition find regulatory framework, as recommended by Resolution Conf. 18	-		
213		Voc	No	No

	information

If 'Yes', please briefly include the name of the regulatory instrument, or provide a link to where the information can be found on the internet:

Incorporated by EU legislation, Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97.

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.

	and impact of any receivery plane.					
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 sp	ecies?	\boxtimes			
	- the trends and impact of trade on Appe species?	endix II		\boxtimes		
	the status of and trend in naturally-occ Appendix I species?	urring	\boxtimes			
	the impact of any recovery plans on Apspecies?	pendix I	\boxtimes			
	Have the surveys, studies or analyses in relevant knowledge and expertise of loc indigenous communities?		\boxtimes			
	If there are such studies that you are willing	to share, ple	ase prov	/ide:		
	Species name (scientific)	or other an	alysis (e rease, of	.g. popu ff-take le	alts of the surve lation status, de evels etc), or pro material.	ecline /
	Anguilla anguilla					
		Wickström, Sweden, s Swedish E- of Agricult Öregrund. published ii Fisk- och si Resursöve vattenmynd evaluations			reports and an eel (Anguilla	el stock in ion of the University n Lysekil on will be tten 2020.
	Especially for Lynx lynx, Ursus arctos, Canis lupus, Lutra lutra, Phocoena phocoena, Aquila chrysaetos Sweden has environmental monitoring in place that secures that all animals found dead will be send to either the National Veterinary Institute or to the Swedish Museum of Natural history. The cause of death will be determined. Animals hunted are monitored and checked for disease, sex and age.	population n study. See Monitoring o 2024 Similar popular Population n	Science nonitoring the monitoring from the monitoring the monitoring science and the monitoring scienc	s, and og of woll ost receupus in some onitoring Liggs of Ursa	ne Swedish Unother institution ves and publish nt one here: Sweden and Noong is conducte ynx lynx 2023 arctos is also ected counties	s, conduct n a detailed Population rway 2023- d for Lynx

these since 2019.

estimates are conducted every 5 years. The Swedish National Museum of Natural History is responsible for

	For orchids and <i>Parnassius apollo</i> a monitoring through citizen science complement the work of the regional county administrations.	
2.2.1b (previously 1.5.1b)	How are the results of such surveys, studies or other analy findings (NDFs)? Please tick all that apply	· ·
		Revised harvest or export quotas
		Banning export
		Stricter domestic measures 🖂
		Changed management of the species 🛚
	Disc	cussion with Management Authorities 🛛
		Discussion with other stakeholders?
	Other (please pro	ovide a short summary):
2.2.1c	Do <u>es</u> you <u>r country</u> have specific conservation measures	Yes
(previously 1.5.1c	or recovery plans for naturally occurring Appendix-I listed	No
	species?	Not Applicable
		No information
	If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, including, if possible impact:	ole, an evaluation of their
	As Sweden is part of the EU we have strict protection mea Appendix I species through EU and national legislation.	sures for all naturally occurring
2.2.1d (previously 1.5.1d)	Has your country published any non-detriment findings that	t can be shared? Yes 🗌 No 🖂
1.5.1u)	If 'Yes', please provide links or examples to the Secretariat	within this report:

	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)	e	What were xternal sou	
2.2.3a (previously 1.6.3a)	2.3: Number of workshops and other address the conservation and m Have the CITES authorities recebuilding activities provided by extensions.	ived or	benefi	eds of sh ted froi	nared	CITE	S list	ed species.	
If 'Yes', please describe how this fits into your non-detriment finding process:									
2.2.2b (previously 1.5.3b)	Have annual export quotas been set a ensure sustainable production and co			vill	Yes No				
	Species Name (scientific) Survey?						specify		
	If 'Yes', does your country set quotas survey, or by other means? Please sp species, how quotas are set:			ation	Por	oulatio	on		Other, please
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.
	F. national and international trade information such as that available via the CITES trade database maintained by UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), publications on trade, local knowledge on trade and investigations of sales at markets or through the Internet for example.								
	D. relevant knowledge and expertise of local and indigenous communities.E. consultations with relevant local, regional and international experts.								
	B. details of any ecological risk assesC. scientific surveys conducted at har from harvest and other impacts.	vest loc	ations a	nd at sit					
	A. relevant scientific literature concerr distribution and population trends.				histo	ory,			
2.2.1e (previously 1.5.1e)	Which of the following [A to F of parage (Rev. CoP17)] does your country use							Yes	No

Staff of Management Authority

Staff of Scientific Authority

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

Staff of enforcement authorities				
Traders	\boxtimes			Producers of musical instruments, antique dealers, taxidermists
NGOs				TRAFFIC, EU-TWIX
Public	\boxtimes			Meetings with both hobby organisations for pet animals, Swedish Zoo Association and antique dealers,
Other (please specify):				

2.2.3b (previously 1.6.3b)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,								
, , ,	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	o g	Tec as:	Fir	Tra	ਰ	Details		
	Staff of Management Authority								
	Staff of Scientific Authority								
	Staff of enforcement authorities								
	Traders								
	NGOs								
	Public								
	Other Parties/International meetings								
	Other (please specify)								
2.2.3c (previously 1.6.3c)	In what ways does your country colla	aborate	with othe	er CITES	S Parti	es?	fun		
		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Very Often	Always	Further detail / examples		
	Information exchange						There is close collaboration for several Nordic species of which some are CITES-listed (e.g., large carnivores)		
	Monitoring / survey	П	П	П		П	,		
	Habitat management								
	Species management			\boxtimes					
	Law enforcement								
	Capacity building		\boxtimes						
	Other (please provide details)								
	low many training and capacity building ountry run during the period covered in			fro	ithout om the ecretar		ance Conducted or assisted by the Secretariat		
			N	one					
				1					
				2-5					
				6-10 1-20		⊠ □			
		N	ו Nore tha						

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

	Please list the Resolutions or Decisions involved:						
2.2.3e (previously 2.3.1b)	What sorts of capacity building activities	have ta	aken pla	ce?			
2.6.16)	Both the Swedish MA and SAs provide regular trainings for the County Administration Boards, Police Authorities, Swedish Coast Guard, Customs officers and Prosecutors. Training is conducted both digitally, in person presentations with Q & As as well as regular updated websites and guidance materials.						
2.2.3f (previously 2.3.1c)	What capacity building needs does you	country	/ have?	7	·	T	1
	Please tick all boxes which apply to indicate which target group and which activity. Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	Details
	Staff of Management Authority				П	\boxtimes	Due to the high work load
	Stall of Management Additionly					EJ	generated by the Dalbergia spp. listing the staff has little time for capacity building but efforts are made to particiapte and disseminate new knowledge.
	Staff of Scientific Authority						Training in NDFs, captive breeding assessments, and species identification are constant areas where capacity building is needed, to be updated on the best scientific methods and recently published scientific literature.
	Staff of enforcement authorities	\boxtimes			\boxtimes		Similar to other trade restrictions or bans.
	Traders / other user groups					\boxtimes	There is an ongoing demand for information about CITES-rules and necessary documentation required for legal trade.
	NGOs					\boxtimes	_
	Public						Awareness raising activities on CITES-rules are needed. National CITES authorities have conducted smaller awareness-raising initiatives on social media platforms and websites, but a more comprehensive initiative would be good.
	Other (please specify)						

Indicator 2.2.4: Number of reports shared by the Parties in compliance with the Resolutions of the Convention. (Data source: CITES Secretariat) Indicator 2.2.5: Number of Parties sharing information relevant to the implementation of CITES (e.g. shared databases, data visualization/software, information-sharing focused tools, etc.). 2.2.5 Has your country shared information relevant to the Yes \boxtimes implementation of CITES (e.g. shared databases, data No visualization/software, information-sharing focused tools, etc.)? Indicator 2.2.6: Number of CoP side-events where Parties present information and tools relevant to the implementation of CITES (Data source: CoP side-event schedule and descriptions) Objective 2.3 Parties have sufficient information to enforce the Convention. SDG Goal 12 GBF Goal D & Targets 15 & 21 Indicator 2.3.1: Proportion of Parties that are making use of the available tools. For instance, one could look at 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 usage of shared tools. (Data source: CITES Secretariat - Number of visits to the CITES website; number of visits to the CITES Checklist and Species+; number of downloads from the CITES Trade Database) Indicator 2.3.2: Percentage of Parties reporting having sufficient information to enforce the Convention. Yes 2.3.2 Do you consider that your country has sufficient information to enforce the Convention? No

Objective 2.4		Parties have sufficient information to make listing decisions that are reflective of species conservation needs. SDG Goal 12 GBF Goals A & D & Targets 5, 20 & 21				
Indicator 2	.4.1:	Percentage of Parties reporting having sufficient informatio reflective of species conservation needs.	n to make listing decisions that are			
2.4.1	info		es 🖂			
Objective 2	2.5	Information gaps and needs for key species are identified a 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 implementation)				
2.5.1a	iden	research (including for non-detriment findings) on your stified 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 wone CITES Appendices?	uld benefit from listing Yes ☐ No ⊠			
		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 availa				
Indicator 2	.5.2:	Number of Parties that currently lack information for their ic to the implementation of the Convention and need assistan				
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?				
	If 'Yes	s', please specify for which key species and the type of a	assistance needed:			

- 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?			
ĺ	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 the following?					
		Т	ick all ap _l	olicable		
		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: Permit procedures related to forensic samples and musical instruments travelling with performing musicians are too complicated.					

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

		Yes	No	No information
3.1.3 (previously 1.2.1b)	Does your country have:			
	Electronic data management and a paper-based permit issuance system?	\boxtimes		

Electronic permit information exchange between Management Authorities of some countries If 'Yes', please list countries Done through electronic communication means. No list available.						
Electronic permit information exchange to Management Authorities of all countries?		\boxtimes				
Electronic permit data exchange between Management Authorities and customs?		\boxtimes				
Electronic permit used to cross border with electronic validation by customs?		\boxtimes				
If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide information on chovercome:	nallenges	faced or i	ssues			
If 'No', do you have any plans to move towards e- permitting ¹ ?	\boxtimes					
If you are planning to move towards e-permitting, please explain what might help you to do so:						
The EU is developing a common platform that will be used by all	member s	tates.	The EU is developing a common platform that will be used by all member states.			

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

SDG Goal 17 GBF Goal D & Targets 20 & 21

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

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

Indicator 3.2.2: Number of workshops and other capacity-building activities that bring range States together to address the conservation and management needs of shared CITES listed species.

See questions for indicator 2.2.3

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

SDG Goals 15 & 17

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.

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)

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	Are criminal offences such as poaching and wildlife trafficking recognized as serious crime ¹ in your country?	Yes					
1.7.3b)	tranicking recognized as serious crime in your country?	No No information					
	If 'Yes', please explain what criteria must be met for poaching to be treated as serious crimes:	I	ng offences				
	large extent, systematically or for profit.	oms consider particularly if it is systematically or to greater extent, particularly dangerous					
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?	Yes No	\boxtimes				
	If 'Yes', please provide the title of the legislation and a summary of the penalties available	No information					
	The Swedish Environmental Code, Miljöbalk (1998:808).						
	Pay fines or 2 years imprisonment and if the crime is severe at least 6 months imprisonment up to 4 years imprisonment.						
	Smuggling Act on Penalties for 2000:1225: Smuggling fines or imprisonment up to 6 years.						
3.4.1c	Does your country have capacity to use forensic technology ² to	Yes	\boxtimes				
(previously 1.7.3c)	support the investigation of CITES offences?	No					
		No information					
	If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary of any samples from collected and submitted to an appropriate forensic analysis fa and/or another country) during the period covered in this repo	acility (located in yo	ur country				
	If 'Yes', and your country has an appropriate forensic analysis facility for CITES-list species, please indicate which species it applies to: Many different species, e.g. Swed Museum of Natural History in Stockholm and Ångström Laboratory in Uppsala.						
3.4.1d (previously	Did your authorities participate in or initiate any multi-disciplinary³ law enforcement operation(s) targeting CITES-listed species	Yes No					

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.

1.7.3d)	during the period covered in this report?		No information				
	If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, including an other Parties:	y lesso	ns lear	ned which mig	ht be helpful for		
	Operation Thunder, Interpol, 2021, 2022 and 2023 though mainly Eel as CITES species in relation to marine species, also it is noteworthy that the operation did not take place during peak eel season. Europol/OTF Naultinus and Op Lake. EMPACT activities. The operations involved for example capacity building among the CITES enforcement agencies, CITES MA and supervisory administrative agencies in Sweden.						
3.4.1e (previously 1.7.3e)	Does your country have a standard operating procedurelevant agencies for submitting information related to offences to INTERPOL and/or the World Customs Offences	o CITE	S	Yes No No informatio	n		
	The Swedish Police Authority does not on a regular basis submit information related to CITES offences to INTERPOL and/or the World Customs Organization but we normally do so regarding Europol.						
3.4.1f (previously 1.7.3f)	Does your country have legislative provisions for any of the following that can be applied to the investigation, prosecution and/or sentencing of CITES offences as appropriate?	Yes	No	No information	If yes, how many times was this used during the period covered by this report?		
	General crime ¹	\boxtimes					
	Predicate offences ²	\boxtimes					
	Asset forfeiture ³	\boxtimes					
	Corruption ⁴	\boxtimes					
	International cooperation in criminal matters ⁵	\boxtimes					
	Organized crime ⁶	\boxtimes					
	Specialized investigation techniques ⁷	\square					
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please explain how each is used for CITES offences? Please provide a brief summary, including any lessons learned which might be helpful for other Parties: When investigations are carried out by the national investigation group at the Swedish Police Authority all above legislative provisions are in mind and is suggested to the prosecutor of the investigation if they are current in the investigation. The prosecutor will decide if it will be investigated further and used in the investigation.						
3.4.1g (previously 1.7.3g)	Does your country have institutional capacity to imple legislative provisions listed in the question above aga offences? If 'No', please provide a brief summary of your major	Yes No No information	⊠ □ on □				

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.

³ 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

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 3.5 Parties work collaboratively across range, transit and destination states, to address illegal trade chains, including through strategies to reduce both the supply of and destillegal products, in order for trade to be legal and sustainable. SDG Goals 15 & 17 GBF Targets 5, 16, 20 & 21					
Indicator	3.5.1:	Number of seizures made through Parties collaboration ad States, to address entire illegal trade chains.	cross range, transit a	nd destination	
3.5.1	Partic	authorities in your country made seizures through es collaboration across range, transit and destination s, to address entire illegal trade chains?	Yes No No information		
	If 'Yes', please indicate the number of seizures made: 1, but another where SE informed another customs office (regarding whalemeat)				

Objective 3	Objective 3.6 Parties take measures to prohibit, prevent, detect and sanction corruption. SDG Goal 16				
Indicator 3	3.6.1:	Number of Parties reporting in implementation reports of activ	vities taken to addres	ss corruption.	
3.6.1	corru respo mana	our country undertaken activities to address ption, in particular with regard to national agencies ensible for wildlife law enforcement and protected areas gement?	Yes No No information		
	Swed of its a	s', please elaborate on the types of activities taken: en is committed to upholding transparency, accountability, and authorities to prevent corruption or injustice. In 2022 Swedish tensive ssecirity workshop which included antibribery and infilt	Customs Officers all		
Objective 3	3.7	Investments in building capacity of CITES are prioritized, monitored to ensure stepwise improvement through time. SDG Goals 15 & 17 GBF Goal D & Target 20	coordinated, and t	heir success	
Indicator 3.7.1: Number of capacity-building activities delivered to Parties (Data source: See questions for indicator 2.2.3)					
Indicator 3.7.2: Number of Parties who report improvements in their implementation following tal capacity-building efforts.				ing targeted	
3.7.2	in you	ou report improvements in the implementation of CITES ur country following targeted capacity-building efforts? 7, please elaborate on the reasons why targeted capacity-	Yes No No capacity- building		
		yements in your implementation:	bullaring ala flot lea	iu to	
Indicator 3	3.7.3:	Total investments into capacity-building efforts. (Data source: Reports from capacity-building activities)			
Objective 3	3.8	Parties take full advantage of emerging technological developmentation and enforcement of the Convention. SDG Goal 17 GBF Goal D & Targets 20 &21	opments to improve	the effective	
Indicator 3	3.8.1:	Number of CITES Parties using the CITES Checklist API. (Data source: CITES Secretariat)			
GOAL 4		CITES POLICY DEVELOPMENT ALSO CONTRIBUTE INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE		RNS FROM	
Objective 4	4.1	Parties support sustainable wildlife trade policies, especially of Indigenous peoples and local communities to pursue liveli SDG Goals 8, 12, 14, 15 & 17 GBF Goals B & C & Targets 5 & 22		the capacity	
Indicator 4	.1.1:	Number of CITES-listed species for which Parties have sustainable wildlife management policies.	designed/implemen	ited relevant	
4.1.1		your country designed or implemented relevant ainable wildlife management policies for CITES-listed	Yes No	\boxtimes	
		cies?	No information		

Taxon (scientific name)	Total number of CITES-listed species covered

Indicator 4.1.2: Percentage of Parties that co-developed or otherwise supported the capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities to pursue livelihoods.

4.1.2	Has your country co-developed or otherwise supported the	Yes	
	capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities to	No	\boxtimes
	pursue livelihoods?	No information	

Objective 4.2 The importance of achieving CITES' aim as a contribution to achieving the relevant Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, is recognized.

SDG Goals 12, 15 & 17 GBF Targets 4 & 5

Indicator 4.2.1: Number of Parties incorporating CITES into their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), also included in the global and national Strategies for Plant Conservation under CBD programme.

4.2.1a (previously 3.4.2a)	Has CITES been incorporated into your country's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) or any revision of the NBSAP?	Yes No No information	
4.2.1b (previously 3.4.2b)	Has your country been able to obtain funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) or other sources to support CITES aspects of NBSAP implementation?	Yes No No information	

Objective 4.3 Awareness of the role, purpose and achievements of CITES is increased globally. SDG Goals 12 & 17

GBF Targets 4, 5 & 21

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 Wildlife Day website.

(Data source: CITES Secretariat)

Objective 4.4 CITES Parties are informed of international actions for sustainable development that may have a bearing on achieving the goal of CITES.

SDG Goal 17 GBF Target 21 Indicator 4.4.1: Number of meetings/CoP where representatives of other international bodies report on relevant activities to CITES Parties.

(Data source: CITES Secretariat)

Indicator 4.4.2: Events, documents and presentations, etc. delivered by other intergovernmental bodies and fora in meetings convened by the CITES Secretariat.

(Data source: CITES Secretariat)

Indicator 4.4.3: Number of Notifications to the Parties issued by the CITES Secretariat relating to international actions for sustainable development that may have a bearing on achieving the goal of CITES.

(Data source: CITES Secretariat)

GOAL 5 DELIVERY OF THE CITES STRATEGIC VISION IS IMPROVED THROUGH COLLABORATION

Objective 5.1 Parties and the Secretariat support and enhance existing cooperative partnerships in order to achieve their identified objectives.

SDG Goal 17

GBF Goal D & Target 20

Indicator 5.1.1: Number of Parties which report that they have achieved synergies in their implementation of CITES, other biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental, trade and development agreements.

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

Indicator 5.1.2: Number of Parties cooperating / collaborating with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to participate in and/or fund CITES workshops and other training and capacity-building activities.

5.1.2 (previously 3.3.3a)	Has funding been provided or received to facilitate CITES workshops, training or other capacity building activities to / from:	Tick if applicable	Which organizations?
	Inter-governmental organizations?		
	Non-governmental organizations?		Sweden, through the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, contributed approx. 70,000 USD to TRAFFIC and IUCN for their technical review of the proposals to amend the

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.

Other: CITES Secretariat		CITES appendices, ahead of CoP19 Sweden, through the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, contributed 170,000 USD to implement Decision 18.256
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Indicator 5.1.3: Number of cooperative actions taken under established bilateral or multilateral agreements to prevent species from being unsustainably exploited through international trade.

5.1.3	Has your country taken action under established bilateral or	Yes	
(previously 3.5.1a)	multilateral agreements other than CITES to prevent species	No	\boxtimes
0.0.14)	from being unsustainably exploited through international trade?	No information	
	If 'Yes', please provide details:		_

Indicator 5.1.4: Number of times other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources are consulted on issues relevant to species subject to unsustainable trade.

5.1.4 (previously 3.5.2a)	Average number of times per year that international organizations or agreements have been consulted by CITES Authorities	Once	2-5 times	6-20 times	More than 20 times	No consultation	Optional comment about which organizations and issues consulted on
	Management Authority(ies)		\boxtimes				
	Scientific Authority(ies)					\boxtimes	
	Enforcement Authority(ies)					\boxtimes	

Indicator 5.1.5: Number of implemented cooperation agreements between the Secretariat and Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAS), including the Biodiversity Liaison Group (BLG) and other biodiversity-related Conventions.

(Data source: CITES Secretariat)

Objective 5.2 Parties encourage the formation of new, innovative and mutually sustainable alliances between CITES and relevant international partners, where appropriate to advance CITES' objective and mainstream conservation and of sustainable use of biodiversity.

SDG Goal 17

GBF Goal D & Target 20

Indicator 5.2.	2.1: Number of alliances between CITES and relevant international partners to advance CITE objective and mainstream conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. (Data source: CITES Secretariat)						CITES		
Objective 5.3	Cooperation between CITES and international financial mechanisms institutions is enhanced in order to support activities that contribute to CIT and enforcement. SDG Goals 15 & 17 GBF Goal D								
Indicator 5.3.	 Number of Parties funded by in to develop activities that include elements. 								
(previously 3.1.1a)	CITES-related conservation and sustainable development elements? Not applied No information and sustainable development applied Not appli					applicable nformation			
5.3.1b	from international funding mechanisms and other related institutions: Rema				eased nained stable reased				
Indicator 5.3.2	Number of countries and inst Authorities to another country projects in order to further the or	or act	vity for	conse	ervatio				
	Has your country provided technic another country or countries in rela				ance to	0	Yes No No	information	
ty	f 'Yes', please tick boxes to indicate ype of assistance provided Country(ies)	Species Management¹	Habitat Management²	Sustainable use	Law Enforcement	Livelihoods	O Details (provide more information in an Appendix if necessary)		

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

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

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

	COOPERATION AND STRENGIES						
C1 (previously 1.6.1a)	(previously agreements for co-management of shared species?Yes⊠ No □						
	EU, CMS, ICCATT, IWC						
C2a (previously 3.3.2a)	How many international projects which integrate CITES issues ha contributed towards?	as your co	ountry	0			
C2b (previously 3.3.2b)	In addition to C2a, how many national level projects has your could implemented which integrate CITES issues?	intry		0			
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?						
	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)						
C2d (previously 3.3.2d)	Are CITES requirements integrated into?		Yes	No			
	National and local development strategies?						
	National and local poverty reduction strategies?						
	Planning processes?						
	National accounting?						
	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?	\boxtimes					
	formal international cooperation, such as an international enforcement network?						
	– a national enforcement strategy and/or action plan?						
	 formal national interagency cooperation, such as a national interagency enforcement committee? 						
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please specify the level of engagement details:	and prov	ide additi	onal			
	Sweden follows the EU Action Plan.						

Nationally, Sweden has an operative group that meet twice a year, with all authorities involved in

CITES enforcement chaired by the CITES MA.

Enforcement authorities cooperate through Europol, Interpol, Empact, EnviCrimeNet, EU-CITES Enforcement Group, WCO, EU-TWIX, Police and Customs in the Nordic Region (PTN) — intelligence information.

The county administrative boards actively cooperate with each other, mainly through the "Miljösamverkan "Sweden, where there is digital cooperation with a common database, common templates for cases and supervision, compilation of regulations, discussion forums, etc

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? Risk based enforcement		
	If 'Yes' or 'No, but review is under consideration', which tools do y	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	er
		No information	
	If 'Yes', please provide feedback on the parts of the toolkit used a equivalent tools have been. Please specify improvements that could be in the improvement of the tools are fully improvement of the tools useful to you:	ould be made:	nt
E3a (previously 1.7.4a)	Does your country use risk assessment to target CITES enforcement effort?	Sometimes Rarely Never No information	
E3b (previously 1.7.4b)	Does your country have capacity to analyse information gathered on illegal trade in CITES-listed species? The Swedish Police Authority report no.	Yes [No No information	
	The Swedish Folice Additionly report no.		
E3c (previously 1.7.4c)	Does your country use criminal intelligence ¹ to inform investigations into illegal trade in CITES-listed species?	Always Very often Sometimes	
	The Swedish Police Authority: until 2022 Always but 2023 and forward Never.	Rarely Never No information	

1 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.

E3d (previously 1.7.4d)	Has your country implemented any supply-side activities to address illegal trade in CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?	Yes No, but activities are under development	
		No No information	\boxtimes
		No information	
E3e	Has your country implemented any demand-side activities to	Yes	
(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	\boxtimes
		No information	

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: 7 penalties, and 2 district court rulings					
E4b (previously 1.7.5b)	Have there been any criminal prosecutions of CITES-related offences?	\boxtimes				
	If 'Yes', how many and for what types of offences? If available,	, please at	tach details	:		
E4c (previously 1.7.5c)	Have there been any other court actions against CITES-related offences?					
	If 'Yes', what were the offences involved and what were the result	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			\boxtimes		
	Public zoos or botanical gardens					
	Designated rescue centres					
	Approved private facilities					
	– Euthanasia			\boxtimes		
	 Other (please specify): Placement at the Swedish Museum of Natural History to be us and/or education, destruction. 	sed for res	earch			
	Have you encountered any challenges in disposing of confisce Live plants and animals pose risks due to disease control and not to mention costs and facilities.	-				
	Our Customs office report one temporary placement of a live a designated rescue centre before it was euthanised.	animal at a	9			
	6 cases of return to country of export.					
	The Swedish Coast Guards report one case where eels were after confiscation of trapping equipment.	returned to	o the sea			

Dαν	you have	hoon	practice	that \	/OLI	hluow	like	to	share	with	other	Partie	ς?
טט י	you nave	good	practice	uiat	/Ou	would	III	w	Silaic	VVILII	Oute	ı aıuc	o :

RESOURCES

R1a	Does your country have an approved service standard(s)¹ for your	Yes	\boxtimes
(previously	Management Authority(ies)?	No	
2.2.1a)	If 'No', please go to Question R1d.	110	
	If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?	Cases must be decided within 30 days when they are complete, according to EU law. In addition, under the Swedish Administrative Procedure Act, the applicant has the right to request the authorities to decide the case after six months of processing.	
	If 'Yes', does your country have performance targets for these	Yes	\boxtimes
	standards ² ? If 'Yes', what are your country's performance targets?	No	
	if res, what are your country's performance targets?	We aim to resolve all cases within 30 days on average, regardless of whether they are complete or not.	
	Does your country publish your performance against service standard targets?	Yes No	
	If possible, please provide your country's performance against service standards during the period covered in this report:	In the current interim follow-up of the cases we have decided, we have an average processing time of 30 days.	
	If your country did not meet its performance targets then was this shortfall a result of:	Yes	No
	– availability of funding?		
	– number of staff?		
	– a shortage of skills?		
	If 'Yes' to a shortage of skills, which skills does your country need more of?		
R1b (previously 2.2.1b)	Does your country have an approved service standard(s) ⁴⁷ for your Scientific Authority(ies)?	Yes No	\square
-,	If 'No', please go to Question R1d.		

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.

	If 'Yes', for wh standards?	nich services are there stand	dards, and what are those	The SA is to provide opinic to the MA on request within days. More complex case may require longer assessment. SA is respons to prepare for participate at relevant CITE meetings, including the internal EUmeetings for Scientific Rev Group.	n 14 es The sible r and ES	
	standards ⁴⁸ ?	your country have performa	v		Yes No	
	·	are your country's performa	· ·			
		ease provide your country's ards during the period cove				
	If your country shortfall a res	y did not meet its performar ult of:	nce targets then was this	Yes		No
	 availability 	of funding?				\boxtimes
	number of	staff?		\boxtimes		
	 a shortage 	of skills?				\boxtimes
	If 'Yes' to a sh more of?	nortage of skills, which skills	does your country need			
R1c (previously 2.2.1c)		untry have an approved ser authority(ies)?	rvice standard(s) ⁴⁷ for your		Yes No	
,	•	go to Question R1d. nich services are there stand	dards, and what are those			
		your country have performa	ance targets for these		Yes	
		are your country's performa	ince targets?		No	Ш
	If possible, ple	ease provide your country's ards during the period cove	performance against			
	If your country shortfall a res	y did not meet its performar ult of:	nce targets then was this	Yes		No
	availability	of funding?				
	number of					
	a shortage	of skills?				
	If 'Yes' to a sh more of?	nortage of skills, which skills	does your country need			
R1d (previously 2.2.1d)			r answered 'No' to the first p d service standards for your		R1a, R	1b, or
2.13)	Does vour co	untry have sufficient of the f	following for your authorities	to function effe	ctivelv?	•
	, 30	Management	Scientific Authority(ies)	Enforce	•	
		Authority(ies)	,, ,	Authori		
	Funding?	Yes □ No □	Yes □ No □	Yes ⊠	No 🗆	

	Staff?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	,	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	J Y	Yes ⊠ No 🗌							
	Skills?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	,	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Y	es 🛛 No 🗌							
		*											
R2a	Have any of the	he following activities be	een underta	ken during the	e period								
(previously 2.2.2a)	covered in this	,	Tit if wellechle										
		on at the national level?				Tick if applicable							
	Hiring of more					\boxtimes							
		of implementation tools		" =====itoriu									
	Purchase of technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement												
	Other (please			 	!								
R2b (previously 2.2.2b)	During the per the budget for	riod covered in this report your:	ort, was	Increased	Stable	Decreased							
	Management /	Authority(ies)			\boxtimes								
	Scientific Auth	ority(ies)				\boxtimes							
	Enforcement a	authorities				\boxtimes							
R2c (previously 2.2.2c)	development f	ntry been able to use in funding assistance to in plementation of your		Yes	No	Not applicable							
		Authority(ies)?				\boxtimes							
	Scientific Auth	- ` ` ,				\boxtimes							
	Enforcement a					\boxtimes							
R2d (previously 2.2.2d)		espective level of priority evel through the following			iveness of CITES	implementation at							
		Activity	High	Medium	Low	Not a Priority							
	Hiring of more	e staff											
	Development tools	of implementation		\boxtimes									
	Purchase of no equipment for monitoring or e	implementation,											
	e-permitting												
	Other (please	specify):											
R2e (previously 2.2.2e)		untry have an operation c database) for managi		Yes	Under development	No							
	Species inform	nation		\boxtimes									
	Trade information												
	Non-detriment	t findings											
	<u></u>			.1	<u> </u>								
R3a (previously 2.2.3a)	Does the Man	nagement Authority char	rge fees for:	:	Tick a	Il that are applicable							
		ative procedures											
	the sea)	of CITES documents (e		·	•								
		clearance (e.g. for the illisted species)	import, expo	ort, re-export,	or introduction fr	om the sea							

	Licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species	
	Harvesting of CITES-listed species	
	Use of CITES-listed species	
	Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species	
	Other (please specify):	
R3b	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: On CITES MA website Allmänt om hotade djur och produkter av hotade djur - CITES Jordbruksverket.se	<u>S -</u>

R3c (previously 2.2.3c)	Has your country used revenues from fees for the implementation of CITES or wildli conservation?	fe	
		Entirely	\boxtimes
		Partly	
	1	Not at all	
	Not	relevant	
R3d (previously 2.2.3d)		Yes	No
	Does your country raise funds for CITES management through charging user 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 CITES implementation?		\boxtimes
	If 'Yes', please provide brief details:		
R4a (previously 2.2.4a)	Does your country use incentive measures¹ such as those described in document Co to implement the Convention? Due diligence		
R4b (previously 2.2.4b)	Have incentives harmful to biodiversity been eliminated? Not at all Very little Somewhat Completely		

-

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.

AWARENESS

(previously	Have CITES authorities been involved in any of the following activities to bring about better awareness of the Convention's requirements by the wider public and relevant user groups?	14 <i>0</i> 1	Relevant User
3.2.1a)		Wider public	Groups
	 Press conferences 		
	 Press releases 		
	 Newspaper articles, brochures, leaflets 	\boxtimes	
	 Television appearances 	\boxtimes	
	 Radio appearances 	\boxtimes	
	- Presentations	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
	Public consultations / meetings		
	Market surveys		П
	– Displays	$\overline{\Box}$	$\overline{\Box}$
	Information at border crossing points	\boxtimes	\Box
	Telephone hotline		
	Website(s) – if so please provide link(s) <u>www.jordbruksverket.se</u>		
	www.naturvardsverket.se www.havochvatten.se		
	Other (specify):Please attach copies of any items or describe examples:	Ш	
	The CITES MA (Swedish Board of Agriculture) regularly write press releases, as well as appear in newspapers and occasional TV news regarding confiscations or species protection issues. They also print information packets for reptile conventions and participate in social media campaigns to raise awareness.		
	The Swedish Customs Authorty have appereaded in a Swedish TV show called "Border Controls" where they regularly inform members of the public of restrictions when traveling with plants or animals, or derivates. https://sv.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gr%C3%A4nsbevakarna_Sveri		
	ge och They have also created specific informative websites and platforms for further awareness.		
	https://www.tullverket.se/privat/genomtullen/varormedsarskil		
	daregler/utrotningshotadedjurochvaxter.4.7df61c5915510cfe		
	9e7109bf.html?toggleAccordionText=cites		
	https://www.tullverket.se/foretag/internationellhandel/importe		
	ravaror/varormedimportrestriktioner/utrotningshotadedjuroch		
	vaxter.4.6ac2c843157b7beb007652.html?toggleAccordionT		
	<u>ext=cites</u>		
	https://www.tullverket.se/privat/paresan/tamedparesan/resameddjur.4.7df61c5915510cfe9e7107bc.html?toggleAccordio		
	nText=hotade+arter		

A2a (previously 3.2.2a)	How regularly do your country's Authorities cons	ult the C	ITES webs	ite?		
	Please tick boxes to indicate the most frequent usage (decide on an average amongst staff if necessary). Target group	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less frequently	Not known
	Staff of Management Authority		\boxtimes			
	Staff of Scientific Authority			\boxtimes		
	Staff of enforcement authorities				\boxtimes	
A2b (previously 3.2.2b)	What has been your experience with using the of the comments on the CITES Website? (which authorities find which functions/tools mos	(e.g. use	eful aspects	Goo Ave Poo Very No i , any diffic	rage r Poor nformation ulties enco	untered,

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)	Not available	
	Previously provided	
Please list any materials annexed to the report, e.g. fee schedules	, awareness raising mater	ials, etc:
Have any constraints to implementation of the Convention arisen in	n Yes	
your country requiring attention or assistance?	No	
	No Information	
If 'Yes', please describe the constraint and the type of attention or	assistance that is required	
Are there examples of good practice you would like to share with o	ther Yes	
Parties?	No	
	No Information	
If 'Yes' please provide details / links:		
How could this report format be improved?		

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

Collection of information pursuant to *Commission*Regulation (EC) No 865/2006

Standard template for collection of information pursuant to Article 69(5) of *Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006*

Beyond the communication of information referred to in Article 15(4)(c) of *Council Regulation (EC)* No 338/97¹ with regards the CITES Implementation Report², Article 69(5) of *Commission Regulation (EC)* No 865/2006³ requires the EU Member States to report on additional aspects, as stipulated in points (a) to (f):

- (a) persons and bodies registered in accordance with Articles 18 and 19;
- (b) scientific institutions registered in accordance with Article 60;
- (c) breeders approved in accordance with Article 63;
- (d) caviar (re-)packaging plants licensed in accordance with Article 66(7);
- (e) the use of phytosanitary certificates in accordance with Article 17;
- (f) cases where export permits and re-export certificates were issued retrospectively in accordance with Article 15.

These points are reflected in the standard template below, with the exception of the reporting requirement under Article 69(5)(d) concerning caviar (re-)packaging plants. This omission is due to such reporting requirement being covered by the notification pursuant to Article 66(7) of the Commission Regulation, which states that lists of processing and (re-)packaging plant facilities (including caviar producing aquaculture operations) licensed by the Management Authority of a Member State, and any changes thereto, shall be notified to the Secretariat of the Convention and to the Commission.

Article 69(6) of the *Commission Regulation No 865/2006* states that the above information shall be submitted in a computerised form together with the CITES Implementation Report. The present document provides the Member State Management Authorities with a standard template to fulfil these reporting obligations and allows the European Commission to gather Union-wide standardised information on the reporting aspects that fall outside the scope of CITES reporting requirements. This information complements that submitted in the EU Member State CITES Implementation Reports.

The deadline for submission of this information by the Member States, together with their Implementation Reports, is one year ahead of each meeting of the CITES Conference of the Parties and shall correspond to the three-year period ending on 31 December of the previous year. Taking into account the draft amendments to *Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006* discussed at the 98th Meeting of the Committee On Trade in Wild Fauna And Flora, which states that Article 69 of *Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006* should be amended in a way that all intra-EU deadlines for Member State report submissions are set for 15 June so that the Commission can fulfil its reporting duty to the Secretariat by 31 October of the respective year.

¹ https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A31997R0338

² https://cites.org/eng/resources/reports/Implementation report

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32006R0865

Reporting on the application of permitting and registration procedures (1 January 2021 to 31 December 2023)

1	Have persons and bodies been registered in accordance with Article 18 (simplified procedures with regard to certain trade in biological samples) and Article 19 (simplified procedures with regard to export or re-export of dead specimens) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006? If yes, please specify details below.	Yes No No information available	
2	Have scientific institutions been registered in accordance with Article 60 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006? If yes, please specify details below.	Yes No No information available	
3	Have breeders been approved in accordance with Article 63 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006? If yes, please specify details below.	Yes No No information available	
4	Are phytosanitary certificates used in accordance with Article 17 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006? If yes, please specify details.	Yes No No information available	

5	Have cases occurred where export permits and re-export certificates were issued retrospectively in accordance with Article 15 of <i>Commission Regulation</i> (EC) No 865/2006?	Yes No	
	If yes, please specify details below.	No information available	

Penalties and sanctions in relation to Article 16 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 and Directve 2008/99/EC on the protection of the environment through criminal law in EU Member States

Addievations Notes	s: NA - Not applicable; NR: Legislation	Not relevant; "offence committed by a member of an organised criminal group; if different sanction level, please indicate in the comments section if it is a separate offence or if the commiss Fines									nmission of the offence in a criminal group is an aggravating circ Imprisonment			Predicate offence for money laundering specimens		Approved authority to seize and confiscate	Market/conservation value o species and costs incurred	Comments and sources	
		Fines (natural person)									money faundering			considered in penalty	and sources				
			Ad	min	Cri	minal	A.	dmin	v.	riminal		Min	Max						
Austria	Austrian Species Trade Act of 16th March 2010	Individuals	Mm	Max 80 000	Min	Max	Min	Max 80 000	Min	Max	Type of offence Negligence Intent	-	5 years		Yes	Seizure: Customs and other state authorities Confiscation: For offences punishable by courts the court is authorised to confiscate the specimen. For offences punishable by administrative authorities the customs authorities are authorised to confiscate the specimen as these offences are financial offences punishable by customs authorities.	Yes		
		Organised group^	······································						•			<u>. L</u>							
	Law of 28 July 1981, as amended by Programme Laws of 24.1 z.0002; 22.1 z.2003; 09.07.2004, 27.1 z.2004; 68.06.2008 and 19.05.2010 and by the Law of 27 December 2012 on various provisions relating to animal beath and the protection of consumer health.	Individuals	26	50 000	26	50 000	26	50 000	26	50 000	Negligence	6 months	to 5 years		Yes	Customs, police, federal veterinary service; inspection service, MA CITES Belgium	Yes	Minimum and maximum fines are to be multiplied by factor 8	
		Organised group^	26	50 000	26	50 000	26	50 000	26	50 000	Intent	6 months	to 5 years						
Bulgaria	Biodiversity Act (SG, 77 / 2002 last amendment SG 43 / 2008)	Individuals	256	5113	500	10 000	511	10 225			Negligence				Yes	Customs, Environmental agency, Ministry of Environment and Water	No	Seizure of equipment	
		Organised group^	•			······			•		Intent		5 years						
		Individuals Organised group^	2500	10 000	2500	10 000	2500	10 000	2500	10 000	Negligence Intent		5 years 5 years						
	Penalty Code (Art. 242.1)	Individuals	39 116	51 130	39 116	51 130	39 116	51 130	39 116	51 130	Negligence	3 years	10 years						
Croatia	Act on Transboundary Movement and Trade in	Organised group^ Individuals	ca. 13	ca. 121 100	ca. 67	ca. 13 500			ca. 270	ca. 135 600	Intent Negligence	3 years	10 years		Yes	Nature Protection Inspection,	Yes		
	Endangered Species (OG 94/2013 and 14/2019)				_						Intent					Customs			
Cyprus	Law on the Protection and	Organised group^ Individuals				17 000				17 000	Negligence		3 years		Yes	Customs, police	No	No provision for extra-judicial fines The fines indicated here are judicial fines only	
	Management of Nature and Wildlife (No. 153(I)/2003)	Organised group [^]									Intent		3 years						
Czech Republic	Act No. 100/2004 Coll., on the Trade in	Individuals	Not specified	ca. 61 700	Not specified	Unlimited*	Not specified	ca. 61 700	Not specified	Unlimited*	Negligence	No	No	Yes	Yes	Customs, Environmental Inspectorate are authorized for seizure.	Yes	Relevant legislation	
	Endangered Species, 2004	Organised group^	Not specified	са. 61 700	Not specified	Unlimited*	Not specified	ca. 61 700	Not specified	Unlimited*	Intent	No No	No No			Environmental Inspectorate is authorized for confiscation		*Minimum and maximum fines are not set for criminal offences.	
	Act No. 40/2009 Coll., the Criminal Code	Individuals Organised group	Not specified Not specified	Not specified Not specified	Not specified Not specified		Not specified Not specified	Negligence Intent	years (organized	Up to 3 years Up to 5 years/up to 8 years (international organized crime)	Yes	Yes	Police and Customs authorised for seizure, Court of Justice is authorized for confiscation or the specimens could be handed over to be confisced by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate in accordance with the Act 100/2004 Coll.	Yes	Relevant legislation				
Denmark	Nature Protection Act (2016)	Individuals	variable	variable	variable	variable	variable	variable	variable	variable	Negligence				Yes	Court of Justice, police (also Customs administration and Forest	Yes	Fines depend on EC Annex where species is listed and market value; fines especially high for violation	
	(2016)	Organised group^	<u>_</u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Intent	<u> </u>	Up to 2 years			and Nature Agency)		with a commercial purpose; additional claims for transport, storage etc. of seized specimens possible.	
	Ministry of Environment Statuary Order No. 1285	Individuals									Negligence Intent	1	No					1	
	(2021)	Organised group^ Individuals									Negligence		6 years	1	No	NR	NA	No set minimum or maximum sanctions based on Statuary Order	
		_									Intent		6 years		. 10			,	
Estonia	Nature Conservation Law (2004); supplemented by Code of Misdemeanour Procedure, Customs Act (2004), Animal Protection Act (2001)	Organised group ⁶ Individuals	Not specified	1200			Not specified	3200			Negligence	1	No		Yes	Environmental Inspectorate, Customs	Yes		
											I.								
	Reg of the Government	Organised group*	Not specified	1200			Not specified	3200			Intent Negligence				NA	NA NA	NA NA	Compensation for environmental damage caused by infringement of 338/97. Minimum compensation in EUR 13 and maximum EUR 64 000 (depends on the species and specimens). These are not fines, but	

L		Organised group^					I											
F	enal Code, § 357 and 44				Pecuniary punishment with no limit	Pecuniary punishment with no limit			Pecuniary punishment with no limit	t Pecuniary punishmen with no limit	nt Negligence Intent	Not set	3 years		Yes	Confiscation by a Court decision	Yes	For attempts of evading detection; maximum sentence for infringement carried out by a group, or by officials taking advantage of their position
i	Sections 58 (infringements) and 59 (forfeitures) of Nature Conservation Act.	Organised group^ Individuals	NA	NA	(i)	(i)	NA	NA	(i)	(i)	Negligence	l year	5 years		Yes (forfeiture ii)	Seizure: Customs, police, frontier guard. Confiscation (forfeiture of the specimen): Prosecutor (only for infringements that are not taken to court), the courts (infringements and crimes)	Yes, the conservation value (living value) of species protected in the Nature Conservation Act or the Hunting Act is taken into account. The market value may be taken into account. Externs costs incurred during investigations may be taken	(i) Day fines imposed (for natural persons, fines depend on the incores) (ii) Perfeiture of the specimens, forfeiture of means and assets, compensations
			NA NA	NA NA		Not specified	NA NA	NA NA			Intent						into account.	
	Chapter 48, section 5 of Penal Code (nature conservation crimes)	Organised group^ Individuals	NA NA	NA NA	Not specified	Not specified	NA NA	NA NA	Not specified 850	Not specified 850 000	Negligence		2 years		Yes (forfeiture ii)	Seizure: Customs, police, frontier guard.	(living value) of species protected in the Nature	The living value of the animal or plant involved is forfeited to the State; defined formula for calculation of living value; living values for native protected animal species (including game species) are published as legal acts; gains from infringement forfeited; forfeiture of specimen.
		Organised group [^]	NA	NA	Not specified	Not specified	NA	NA	Not specified	Not specified	Intent	<u>.i</u>	2 years 2 years			Confiscation (forfeiture of the specimen): Prosecutor (only for infringements that are not taken to court), the courts (infringements and crimes)	Conservation Act or the Hunting Act is taken into account. The market value may be taken into account. Externs costs incurred during investigations may be taken into account.	
	Chapter 48, section 5a of Penal Code (serious nature conservation crimes)	Individuals	NA	NA	Not specified	Not specified	NA	NA	850	850000	Negligence	4 months	4 years		Yes (forfeiture ii)	Seizure: Customs, police, frontier guard. Confiscation (forfeiture of the specimen): Prosecutor (only for infringements that are not taken to court), the courts (infringements and	Yes, the conservation value (living value) of species protected in the Nature Conservation Act or the Hunting Act is taken into account. The market value may be taken into account. Externs	The bing value of the animal or glant involved is forficiated to the State, defined formula for calculational of thing values bring values for mainty exceed animal species (including game species) are published as legal acts; gains from infringement forfeited; forfeiture of specimen.
		Organised group^	NA	NA	Not specified	Not specified	NA	NA	Not specified	Not specified	Intent	4 months	4 years 4 years			crimes)	costs incurred during investigations may be taken into account.	
e	Environmental Code,	Individuals				150 000				150 000	Negligence		3 years		Yes, confiscation	Seizures: Customs, National	Yes	Also seizure of equipment, including vehicles
	Article L415-3 to 415-5 Environmental Code, Article L415-6															Hunting and Wildlife Agency, Veterinary services, other officers licensed by the Ministry of Ecology, National Agency for the Fight against Environmental and Public Health Crime, Police and		
		Organised group^				750 000				750 000	Intent	<u> </u>	3 years 7 years			Confiscation is only a decision of the Court.	2	
	Customs Code, Article 414	Individuals	The value of the specimen	the specimen	of The value of the specimen	e Twice the value of the specimen	The value of the specimen	Twice the value of the specimen	The value of the specimen	Twice the value of th specimen	e Negligence		3 years		Yes confiscation	Customs	NA	Also seizure of equipment, including vehicles
		Organised group^			<u>.</u>					Up to 10 times the value of the specimen	Intent		3 years 10 years					
S ii F	ederal Nature Conservation Act, 69 (4) regarding afringement of legulation (EC) No. 38/97	Individuals		50 000				50 000			Negligence		NA		Seizure and confiscation	Customs, law enforcement agencies of the federal states ("Länder"), CITES MA: Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)	Variable, i.e. market value of the specimens may be considered, and conservation value, if available, encompassed by gravity of offence	T2 as basis regulation for seizure and confiscation. "Asset forfeiture" is set out in German penal code (Section 73 et seq., SGB – Strafgesetzbuch, Penal Code, available under https://www.gesetzo-im-internet.do/englisch_nigh/)
E	ederal Nature	Organised group^		NA		<u>.</u>		NA		32 400 000 (Negligeno	Intent Nactionnes	<u> </u>	NA 3 years		Yes, forfeiture and	Investigation source to sain to be	Variable is equity or respect	Land ention Impropriet of the five years or fine in case of
c	Conservation Act, §§ 69 4) and 71 (1), (2) and (4)	Organised group [^]								54 000 000 (Intent)	Intent		5 years		confiscation	confirmed and finally decided by court or public prosecutor.	of the offence	I Legal sasction: Imprisonment of up to five years or fine in case of Deliberate, illegal import, export or re-export (concerning Annex A specimens) or deliberate, illegal marketing of species in Annex A to the Regulation. The fine (imprisonment of one month means 30 daily rates) is calculated from the daily rate of income (L10 rates each by 50 when there is a smoothly income of 1500€).
F	ederal Nature Conservation Act, § 71 (3)	Individuals		NA				NA	180 to 180 000	54 000 000	Negligence Intent	NA 6 months	NA 5 years		See above	See above	See above	The same statement of facts as already mentioned above for § 71, but commission of crime for gain or habitually.
F C 4	ederal Nature Conservation Act, § 46- 7, 51, 72	Organised group^ Individuals									Negligence Intent				Yes	Customs, Law enforcement agencies of the federal states ("Länder"),	NA	Independently from the offence procedures, national law allows additional seizure/confiscation measures: 1. German customs (in the framework of Customs clearance procedures at border points); 2. Linder management authorities can seize and confiscate 'specimens'.
F	ederal Nature Conservation Act, § 71a	Organised group^ Individuals		NA		50 000		NA		2160000 (Negligence 32400000 (Intent)	r) Negligence		1 - 2 years					Customs may apply that measure, when specimens lack necessary documentation on import, export or lacorporates Directive 2008/99/EC on the protection of the environment through criminal law regardir protected species regarding Articles 3(t) and 3(g), concerning species as set out in Article 2 (b).
	Law 4042/2012 (Directive 2008/99//EC)	Organised group [^] Individuals	3 000	150.000 (negligence)/ 500.000 (inten	r it)		3 000	150.000 (negligence)/ 500.000 (intent)			Intent		3 years Up to 5 years (for negligence) 20 years (for intent)				NA	Forest Authorities impose the administrative fines. The courts decide whether the imprisonment will b imposed
f	Law 2637/1998 and Legislative Decree 86/1969	Organised group^	1 500	30 000			1 500	30 000					1 month to 2 years		Yes	Forest or Customs Authorities	NA	Forest Authorities impose the administrative fines. The courts decide whether the imprisonment will t imposed
	National Customs Code Law 2960/2001	Organised group^	3.000 (only for live animals) /750 (for specimens or samples of will fauna and flor	/ five times th amount of duti and taxes for	e es		3.000 (only for live animals) /750 (for specimens or	3.000 (only for live animals) / five times the amount of duties and taxes for specimens or samples of wild			Snuggling	6 months	5 years	Yes, smuggling is a predicate offence for money laundering, according to Greek law 3691/2008.	Yes	Customs Authorities	NA NA	

	İ	1		fauna and flora		1		fauna and flora			1		1			l	l	1
		Organised group^																
Hungary	Government Decree No. 292/2008 (XII. 10.) on the specific rules of the enforcement of international and European Community legal acts regulating the international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora										Negligence				Yes	Environmental, Conservation and Water Management Inspectorates and Nature Protection Guards (terzure, confirmation by court necessary for confiscation), Customs	Yes, if the species is nationally protected, the amount of the fine is based on the "conservation value" of the species - which is determined by a ministerial decree - and must be imposed per specimen. Additional claims for storage, transport etc. of confiscated specimens possible	Fines per speciment. The fine may be imposed spreaded by in case of one payment, but he case of specimens that are unject to the days of persistance, and by each (D2 games started in the case of caviar containing products, lowy or rhimocorno horn, and by each cubic metre in the case of timber. (i) For specimens listed in Annex A and B
		Organised group*									Intent		3 years (i)					
	Criminal Code	Individuals Organised group*									Negligence Intent		2 years Up to 3 years		NA	NA	Yes, the fines are higher in case of high value commodities and specimens that are subject to the duty of registration	Blegal purchase, possession, sale, import, (re-)export, transport through the territory of Hungary, trade in or killing of specimens of species listed in Annexes A and B
Ireland	Summary Convictions*	Individuals		(i)		100 000 (ii)		(i)		100 000 (ii)	Negligence		6 months	Yes,	forfeiture	Customs, Garda Síochána (Irish	No	(i) Class A fine
	Wildlife Acts 1976 to 2012. Section 7 of Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2010; Section 53A										Intent		2 years			Police) and other authorized persons (seizure), "appropriate" courts (forfeiture)		(ii) Conviction on indictment On summary conviction; at the discretion of the Judge the person shall be liable to fine not exceeding EUR 5000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both; also discretionary forfeiture of equipment, including whiches.
	Convictions on Indictment®	Organised group^ Individuals		(i)		100 000 (ii)		(i)		100 000 (ii)	Negligence		6 months	Yes,	forfeiture	Customs, Garda Síochána (Irish Police) and other authorized persons		(i) Class A fine (ii) Conviction on indictment
	Wildlife Acts 1976 to 2012. Section 7 of Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2010; Section 53A										Intent		2 years			(seizure), "appropriate" courts (forfeiture)	No	On conviction on indictment; at the discretion of the Judge the person shall be liable to fine not exceeding EUR 100 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both; also discretionary forfeiture of equipment, including whicles.
Italy	Law 150/92 (for Annex A specimens)	Organised group^ Individuals	(i)	(i)	15 000	150 000	NA	N/A	15 000	150 000	Negligence	6 months	2 years		Yes	Police authorities, such as Arma dei Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza		(i) Financial penalty for personal or household goods from EUR 6000 to EUR 30 000
	Penal prosecution	Organised group [^]									Intent	6 months	2 years			Canonici and Guida di Linana	No	
	Law 150/92 (for Annex E and C specimens)		(i)	(i)	20 000	200 000	NA	N/A	20 000	200 000	Negligence	6 months	1 year		Yes	Police authorities, such as Arma dei Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza		(i) Financial penalty for personal or household goods from EUR 3000 to EUR 15 000
	Penal prosecution	Orsanised group^									Intent	6 months	l year				No	
Latvia	Criminal Law (1998), amendment Article 115' (2012)	Individuals							No criminal sanctions provided for legal persons*	No criminal sanctions provided for legal persons*	Negligence				Yes	NA	NA NA	Offender can be passibled also by community services. Where the criminal offence has been done for the benefit and interests of a legal person, coorcive measures may be imposed on the legal person, including "monetary levies", which is a fine of not less than 10 times and no more than 100 0000 times the minimum monthly wage (based on 2013 level, range from 2845 to 28 457 0000)
	Law on the Conservation	Organised group^	70	700		2 years in prison	140	7000		2 years in prison	Negligence		5 years		Yes	NR		All illegally acquired specimens confiscated
	of Species and Biotopes (2000), amendment Article 29 and Article 30 (01.07.2020.)					,				,		1	No				Yes	If poaching was deliberate, the offender must reimburse government up to 120 minimum wage (currently up to EUR 51 000).
											Intent							
Lithuania	Administrative Code (2015), (Articles 284, 285	Organised group^ Individuals	30	600 (i)							Negligence			Yes, c	onfiscation	Customs (seizure) Environmental Protection	No*	(i) Up to EUR 580 for illegally traded flora; up to EUR 600 for illegally traded fauna *According to the Criminal code and the Administrative code there is only a maximum limit of fines or
	(2015), (Articles 284, 285 303) specifying penalties relating to Act on the Ratification of CITES No IX-337, supplemented by various other laws	-									Intent					Department		Another the contract color and the Animilitative contracts the color the triby a function must of mes or protected query contracts. One one the size of fine is taken with respect to excumstances. For protected species fines are higher
	Criminal Code	Organised group^ Individuals		•••••							Negligence	1			Yes			In paragraph 1(272), the Criminal Code sets a fine and penalty for maximum of 2 years of imprisonment
		Organised group [^]											4 years (i) (ii)			NA .	No*	for posking when this action caused hig damage to the species. In paragraph 2 (27), the Criminal Code sets a fine and penalty for maximum of 3 years of imprisonment for illegal use of strictly protected fama species when this action did not caused hig damage to the consecrution status of this species to the paragraph 3 (27), the Criminal Code sets a fine and penalty for maximum of 4 years of imprisonment in paragraph 3 (27), the Criminal Code sets a fine and penalty for maximum of 3 years of imprisonment as the conservation status of this species on this filled action is committed with commercial purpose. In paragraph 1 (274), the Criminal Code sets a fine or penalty for maximum of 3 years of imprisonment of irligad used may be quantity of protected plant species and when this scien caused by damage to the conservation status of this species or this illegal action is committed with commercial purpose. According to the Criminal codes and the Administrative code there is only a maximum limit of fines in every case a decision on the size of fine is taken with respect to circumstances. For protected species fines are higher.
Luxembourg	juillet 2018 concernant	Individuals			50,000	500,000			50,000	500,000	Negligence	8 days	6 months	Yes, c	onfiscation	Police, Customs, veterinary and agricultural authorities (followed by	NA	
	certaines modalités d'application et les															confirmation by judge)		
	sanctions du règlement	<u> </u>									Intent	8 days	6 months	I		l	l	I l

(CE) 338/97 du Conseil du 9 décembre 1996 relatif à la protection des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages par le contrôle de leur commerce Malta Seizure: CITES Enforcement Authority, Customs, Police Confiscation: Court of law * Penalties from Customs are worked out on the estimated market value of the specimen. However within the parameters of Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 as implemented locally through the Trade in Species of Fanna and Flora Regulations (St. 124-93.8), penalties are at the discretion of the presiding Trade in Species of Fauna and Flora Regulations 4 659 Negligence 2 years Yes (S.L.549.38) 2 years 4 659 sanised group Fines imposed when serious damage is caused to the environment rimes Against the 6 months 2 500 000 (i 2 500 000 (i) Environment Act. (Chapter 522 of the Act. (Chapter > 2.2 of the Laws of Malta: Act XI of The Netherlands Act (Wet naturbescherming) and underlying 90 000(i) 900.000 Closing down corporate bodies, publish court decisions in media, prohibit a penalised individual to trade in five animals or keep live animals as pets; disfranchising; confiscation. In addition to seizure of the specimens, all associated costs are passed on to the offender, but usually not more than the value of the seized specimens. regulations; Nature Conservation Decree (Besluit natuurbescherming); Pursuant to the Penal Code, legal persons can be subject to higher fines, i.e. one category higher than fo natural persons. Currently, these levels of the six categories vary from 390 (Category 1) to 780 000 (Category 6). Nature Conservation Regulation (Regeling natuurbescherming) rganised group (Minor) offences: Nature Conservation Act (2004) Articles 127-131, supplemented by Regulation of the Minister of the Environment on Protected Indigenous Animals (2004), Animal Customs and Police (seizure, con confirmation required for confiscation) Poland Yes, seizure Yes Animals (2004), Animal Protection Act (1997), Act on Penal Liability of the Collective Persons (2002) and Penal Code (1997) Offences described in art. 127 and 131 rganised group' Customs and Police (seizure, co confirmation required for confiscation) Crimes: Nature Up to 2 years Offender can be ordered to also pay costs for return to country of origin; additional compensation payment towards conservation also possible. Crimes: Nature Conservation Act (2004) Articles 127-131, supplemented by Regulation of the Ministe of the Environment on Protected Indigenous Animals (2004), Animal rotection Act (1997), Ac Protection Act (1997), Act on Penal Liability of the Collective Persons (2002) and Penal Code (1997). Crimes described in art. 128 Law Decree 121/2017, September 20, Article 32/1, Very serious environmental offense Seizure by Management Authority. Customs, environment police, judiciary police and other police, Security and Food Authority. * Define by court Yes (sometimes, define by Process instructor) malties can be built for very serious offences 114000 5000000 gligence); lividuals (with Up to 5 years (define by court and if only related with environment wildlife crime) Confiscation by the Managemen Authority. September 20, Article 32/2, Serious environmental offense Customs, environment police, judiciary police and other police, Security and Food Authority. gligence); dividuals (with 4000 40000 court 36000 216000 Process instructor) No Confiscation by the Manageme Authority. Decree-Law 121/2017 Seizure by Management Authorit * Define by 2000 6000 Yes (sometimes, define by 18000 Negligence Decided by court o Penalties for minor offences Customs, environment police, judiciary police and other police Security and Food Authority. Confiscation by the Managemen Authority. Article 32/3, Light environmental offense gligence); lividuals (with 400 4000 Process instructor) No rganised group^ dividuals Penal Code Law (Law 56/2011 of 03.08.2015), Defined by court onl Confiscation by a Court decision Yes (sometimes, defined by court) (i) Up to 1 year for illegal possession; up to 2 years for illegal trade; up to 5 years for illegal killing and capture Article 278 5 years (i) sanised group' NA Sanctions for violations of Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 laid down in the Article 16 f), g) and h) 1050 (RON 2100 (RON 10 5200 (RON 10 500 (RON 50 legligence Yes Customs in cooperation with National Environmental Guard No. 57/2007 regarding protected areas, conservation of natural hatitats and wild flora and fauna (art. 53 (2) i)) No

Governmental Ordinance														
No. 57/2007 regarding	Individuals	1500 (RON 31 7500)	i50 (RON 1500)		10 500 2 (RON 50 000)	21 000 (RON 100 000)		\neg	Negligence		Yes	Customs in cooperation with National Environmental Guard	NA	Sanctions for violations of Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 laid down in the Article 16 a), b), e j) and k)
protected areas,	l	1			(41411141414)									<i>y</i>
conservation of natural hatitats and wild flora and	l	ı			1					No				
fauna (art. 53 (3) k)	l													
	<u> </u>	L							Intent	<u> </u>				
Penal Code	Organised group^				+				Manlianan	7	Yes	Contamo in consension 13	NA	Sanctions for violations of Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 laid down in the Article 16 c) and
Penal Code	Individuals								Negligence		Yes	Customs in cooperation with National Environmental Guard,	NA	Sanctions for violations of Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 land down in the Article 16 c) and
	l	!							Intent		i l	Police		
	Organised group^													
Act No. 15/2005 on the Protection of Species of	Individuals	0	19 916		80	66 000		T	Negligence		No Yes	Environmental Inspectorate	No	
Wild Fauna and Flora by	l	ı								No				
Regulating Trade Therein as amended (Art. 22 - 25)	l									No				
	l										i l			
H	Organised group^				-				Intent	.i				
Act No. 199/2004 on	Individuals	0	3 319	*	0	99 582	*		Negligence		Yes	Customs	Yes	*According to Act No 199/2004 only administrative offences are punished (not criminal offences)
Customs Law as amended (Art. 70 - 84)	l	ı												
1 1	Organised group^				_				Intent					
Criminal Code No.	Individuals	**	**	160 331 930	**	**	1 500	1 600 000	Negligence	6 months 8 years	No Yes	Police (court confirmation required	Yes	**According to the Criminal Code, only criminal offences are punished (not administrative offences
300/2005 as amended (Art. 56, 305), Act No.		ı										for confiscation or forfeiture)		
91/2016 on criminal	ļ	i							Intent	6 months 8 years				
Nature Conservation Act	Organised group^ Individuals	100	300	100 300	200	10 000	200	10 000	Negligence	#3 years 8 years	Yes	Customs, and inspectorate have	Yes	Also seizure of equipment.
Uradni list RS št 96/04 -					2.00	10 000	200	10 000	griguine		105	authority to seizures. Confiscations	- 24	A fine from 400 euros to 1000 euros shall also be imposed on the responsible person of a legal person
uradno prečiščeno besedilo, 61/06 – ZDru-1,		l								NA		are under authority of court.		A fine from EUR 1000 to EUR 4000 can be imposed on an individual entrepreneur.
8/10 - ZSKZ-B 46/14	ļi	ı							Intent	<u> </u>				
21/18 - ZNOrg 31/18	Organised group^									I				
82/20 in 3/22 – ZDeb), Art. 160, 161	İ									I				
	İ									I				
	ļ													
Decree on the Rules of Conduct and Protection	Individuals	85 (630)	580 (16690)		2600	33300		T	Negligence		Yes	Customs and inspectorate have authority to seizures.	NA	A fine from 170 euros to 1660 euros shall also be imposed on the responsible person of a legal pers A fine from EUR 630 to EUR 16690 can be imposed on an individual entrepreneur.
Measures in the Trade in	 	l			1							managery to SCIZIRCS.		
Animal and Plant Species, (Ur. 1. RS, No. 39/2008,	 	ı								NA				
106/10, 78/12 in 58/17)	 	i			1									
Art. 45		ı												
	Organizari				+				Intent	<u> </u>				
Act implementing the	Organised group^ Individuals	300	1200	-	2000	125000	-		Negligence		Yes	Customs authorities	NA	A fine from 400 euros to 4000 euros shall also be imposed on the responsible person of a legal person
Customs regulations of the European Community	l	l								No				A fine from EUR 1000 to EUR 75000 can be imposed on an individual entrepreneur.
(Uradni list RS, št. 32/16)	 	l			1					140				
	Organizari				+				Intent	1				
Criminal Code (Ur. I. RS.	Organised group^ Individuals				+	-			Negligence		Yes	Police	NA	Fines are higher for individual traders or the responsible legal person.
No. 55/2008, last updated in 2012 (Ur. 1 RS, No.	 	į												According to Article 344 if the Criminal Code, (1) Whoever illegally possesses, takes away, damages kills, exports, imports or trades in protected wild animal and plant species or their parts or products
50/2012) (Uradni list RS,	l	ı			1									made from them, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to three years.
št. 50/12 – uradno prečiščeno besedilo, 6/16		ı							Intent	3 years				(2) If the thing referred to in the previous paragraph is of great or exceptional nature conservation importance, or if the act referred to in the previous paragraph is committed in a criminal organization
- popr., 54/15, 38/16, 27/17, 23/20, 91/20,		!						ľ	1	- ,				carry out such acts, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment from six months to five year
27/17, 23/20, 91/20, 95/21 in 186/21)	 	l												
	la									<u> </u>				
Organic Law 10/1995 of	Organised group^ Individuals	4 months (i)	8 months (i)		+				Negligence	6 months 5 years 3 months 1 year	Yes, it is possible	Judicial Authority (permanent	Conservation value is taken	Fines based on day rates.
23 November 1995 on Criminal Code, Arts, 332	 		(Negligence)							- 1	1	confiscation). Police Agencies	into consideration in the penalty	
Criminal Code, Arts. 332 and 334 and 339	, ,	(Negligence)			1					1				(i) In addition, disqualification from profession or trade for a period of 3 months to 2 years.
	1	8 months (ii) 24	4 months (Intent)							1		(preventive seizure)	pennsy	
	l	(Negligence) 8 months (ii) 24 (Intent)										(preventive seizure)	penary	(ii) In addition, disqualification from profession or trade for a period of 6 years to 2 years (Art. 332)
		8 months (ii) 24	4 months (Intent)					Į.	Intent	6 months (iii) 2 years		(preventive seizure)	pannay	2 years to 4 years (Art. 334)
	Organised group^	8 months (ii) 24	4 months (Intent)						Intent	6 months (iii) 2 years		(preventive seizure)	painty	(ii) In addition, disqualification from profession or trade for a period of 6 years to 2 years (Art. 332) 2 years to 4 years (Art. 334) (iii) Disqualification from profession or trade for a period of 3 months to two years.
	Organised group^	8 months (ii) 24	4 months (Intent)						Intent	6 months (iii) 2 years		(preventive seizure)	panny	2 years to 4 years (Art. 334) (iii) Disqualification from profession or trade for a period of 3 months to two years. In every case, the environmental harm must be repaired by the author of the infraction, by the adopti
	Organised group^	8 months (ii) 24	4 months (Intent)						Intent	6 months (iii) 2 years		(preventive seizure)	peamy	2 years to 4 years (Art. 334) (iii) Disqualification from profession or trade for a period of 3 months to two years. In every case, the environmental harm must be required by the author of the infraction, by the adoption of the needed measure ruled by the Court to restore the disturble following halance (Art. 339 Citim Court of the needed measure ruled by the Court be restored to disturble following halance (Art. 339 Citim Court of the needed measure ruled by the Court between the court of the needed measure ruled by the Court of the restored measurements and the court of the needed measurements of the court of the needed measurements of the needed measurements and the needed measurements of the needed measurements and the needed measurements of the needed measurements of the needed measurements and the needed measurements of the needed measurements and the needed measurements of the needed measurements and the needed measurements of the needed measurements of the needed measurements and the needed measurements of the needed measurements and the needed measurements of the needed measurements and the needed measurements are needed to the needed measurements of the needed measurements are needed to the needed measurements and the needed measurements are needed to the needed measurements are needed to the needed measurements are needed to the needed measurements and the needed measurements are needed to the needed measurements.
	Organised group^	8 months (ii) 24	4 months (Intent)						Intent	6 months (iii) 2 years		(preventive seizure)	peamy	2 years to 4 years (Art. 334) (iii) Disqualification from profession or trade for a period of 3 months to two years. In every case, the environmental harm must be repaired by the author of the infraction, by the adopti
	Organised group ^A	8 months (ii) 24	4 months (Intent)						Intent	6 months (iii) 2 years		(preventive seizure)	peamy	2 years to 4 years (Art. 334) (iii) Disqualification from profession or trade for a period of 3 months to two years. In every case, the environmental harm must be required by the author of the infraction, by the adoption of the needed measure ruled by the Court to restore the disturble following halance (Art. 339 Citim Court of the needed measure ruled by the Court be restored to disturble following halance (Art. 339 Citim Court of the needed measure ruled by the Court between the court of the needed measure ruled by the Court of the restored measurements and the court of the needed measurements of the court of the needed measurements of the needed measurements and the needed measurements of the needed measurements and the needed measurements of the needed measurements of the needed measurements and the needed measurements of the needed measurements and the needed measurements of the needed measurements and the needed measurements of the needed measurements of the needed measurements and the needed measurements of the needed measurements and the needed measurements of the needed measurements and the needed measurements are needed to the needed measurements of the needed measurements are needed to the needed measurements and the needed measurements are needed to the needed measurements are needed to the needed measurements are needed to the needed measurements and the needed measurements are needed to the needed measurements.
	Organised group [^]	8 months (ii) 24	4 months (Intent)						Intent	6 months (iii) 2 years		(preventive seizure)	peamy	2 years to 4 years (Art. 334) (iii) Disqualification from profession or trade for a period of 3 months to two years. In every case, the environmental harm must be required by the author of the infraction, by the adoption of the needed measure ruled by the Court to restore the disturble following halance (Art. 339 Citim Court of the needed measure ruled by the Court be restored to disturble following halance (Art. 339 Citim Court of the needed measure ruled by the Court between the court of the needed measure ruled by the Court of the restored measurements and the court of the needed measurements of the court of the needed measurements of the needed measurements and the needed measurements of the needed measurements and the needed measurements of the needed measurements of the needed measurements and the needed measurements of the needed measurements and the needed measurements of the needed measurements and the needed measurements of the needed measurements of the needed measurements and the needed measurements of the needed measurements and the needed measurements of the needed measurements and the needed measurements are needed to the needed measurements of the needed measurements are needed to the needed measurements and the needed measurements are needed to the needed measurements are needed to the needed measurements are needed to the needed measurements and the needed measurements are needed to the needed measurements.
	Organised group [^]	8 months (ii) 24	4 months (Intent)						Intent	6 months (iii) 2 years		(preventive seizure)	_{(commy})	2 years to 4 years (Art. 334) (iii) Disqualification from profession or trade for a period of 3 months to two years. In every case, the environmental harm must be required by the author of the infraction, by the adoption of the needed measure ruled by the Court to restore the disturble following halance (Art. 339 Citim Court of the needed measure ruled by the Court be restored to disturble following halance (Art. 339 Citim Court of the needed measure ruled by the Court between the court of the needed measure ruled by the Court of the restored measurements and the court of the needed measurements of the court of the needed measurements of the needed measurements and the needed measurements of the needed measurements and the needed measurements of the needed measurements of the needed measurements and the needed measurements of the needed measurements and the needed measurements of the needed measurements and the needed measurements of the needed measurements of the needed measurements and the needed measurements of the needed measurements and the needed measurements of the needed measurements and the needed measurements are needed to the needed measurements of the needed measurements are needed to the needed measurements and the needed measurements are needed to the needed measurements are needed to the needed measurements are needed to the needed measurements and the needed measurements are needed to the needed measurements.
		8 months (ii) 24	4 months (Intent)							6 months (iii) 2 years				2 years to 4 years (Art. 334) (iii) Disqualification from profession or trade for a period of 3 months to two years. It is every case, the eminomental hums must be repaired by the author of the infraction, by the adopt of the needed measures railed by the Court to restore the disturbed biological balance (Art. 339 Cincode).
Sentember that modifies	Organised group ^A	8 months (ii) 24	4 months (Intent)	Double to foundings the goods	is,		goog	mes the value of the	Intent Negligence	6 menths (iii) 2 years	Yes	Judicial Authority (permanent confiscation) Customs, Police	Penalties take into account the murket and the conservation	2 years to 4 years (Art. 334) (iii) Disqualification from profession or trade for a period of 3 months to two years. In every case, the environmental harm must be repaired by the author of the infraction, by the adoption of the needed measures nided by the Court to restore the disturbed biological balance. (Art. 339 Crin Code). (1) In addition, suspension for 6 months and 2 years of import, export or trade activities in the category.
September that modifies		8 months (ii) 24	4 months (Intent)	times the goods merchandise,	ds,		goog			6 months (iii) 2 years	Yes	Judicial Authority (permanent	Penalties take into account the rurket and the conservation value of the species (they	2 years to 4 years (Art. 334) (iii) Disqualification from profession or trade for a period of 3 months to two years. In every case, the environmental harm must be required by the author of the infraction, by the adoption of the needed measures ruled by the Court to restore the disturbed biological balance. (Art. 330 Crin Code). (Code). (I) In addition, suspension for 6 months and 2 years of import, export or trade activities in the category.
September that modifies the Organic Law 12/1995 of 12 December 1995 to		8 months (ii) 24	4 months (Intent)	times the goods	ds,		goog	ods, merchandise,		6 months (iii) 2 years	Yes	Judicial Authority (permanent confiscation) Customs, Police	Penalties take into account the murket and the conservation	2 years to 4 years (Art. 334) (iii) Disqualification from profession or trade for a period of 3 months to two years. In every case, the environmental harm must be repaired by the author of the infraction, by the adoption of the needed measures nided by the Court to restore the disturbed biological balance. (Art. 339 Crin Code). (1) In addition, suspension for 6 months and 2 years of import, export or trade activities in the category.
September that modifies		8 months (ii) 24	4 months (Intent)	times the goods merchandise, goods or effect	ds,		goog	ods, merchandise,		6 menths (iii) 2 years	Yes	Judicial Authority (permanent confiscation) Customs, Police	Penalties take into account the rurket and the conservation value of the species (they	2 years to 4 years (Art. 334) (iii) Disqualification from profession or trade for a period of 3 months to two years. In every case, the environmental harm must be required by the author of the infraction, by the adoption of the needed measures ruled by the Court to restore the disturbed biological balance. (Art. 330 Crin Code). (Code). (I) In addition, suspension for 6 months and 2 years of import, export or trade activities in the category.
September that modifies the Organic Law 12/1995 of 12 December 1995 to		8 months (ii) 24	4 months (Intent)	times the goods merchandise, goods or effect	ds,		goog	ods, merchandise,		6 months (iii) 2 years	Yes	Judicial Authority (permanent confiscation) Customs, Police	Penalties take into account the rurket and the conservation value of the species (they	2 years to 4 years (Art. 334) (iii) Disqualification from profession or trade for a period of 3 months to two years. In every case, the environmental harm must be required by the author of the infraction, by the adoption of the needed measures ruled by the Court to restore the disturbed biological balance. (Art. 330 Crin Code). (Code). (I) In addition, suspension for 6 months and 2 years of import, export or trade activities in the category.
September that modifies the Organic Law 12/1995 of 12 December 1995 to		8 months (ii) 24	4 months (Intent)	times the goods merchandise, goods or effect	ds,		goog	ods, merchandise,	Negligence		Yes	Judicial Authority (permanent confiscation) Customs, Police	Penalties take into account the rurket and the conservation value of the species (they	2 years to 4 years (Art. 334) (iii) Disqualification from profession or trade for a period of 3 months to two years. In every case, the environmental harm must be repaired by the author of the infraction, by the adoption of the needed measures nided by the Court to restore the disturbed biological balance. (Art. 339 Crin Code). (1) In addition, suspension for 6 months and 2 years of import, export or trade activities in the category.
September that modifies the Organic Law 12/1995 of 12 December 1995 to deter smuggling. Organic Law 12/1995.		8 months (ii) 24	4 months (Intent)	times the goods merchandise, goods or effect	ds,		goog	ods, merchandise,	Negligence		Yes	Judicial Authority (permanent confiscation) Customs, Police	Penalties take into account the rurket and the conservation value of the species (they	2 years to 4 years (Art. 334) (iii) Disqualification from profession or trade for a period of 3 months to two years. In every case, the environmental harm must be repaired by the author of the infraction, by the adoption of the needed measures nided by the Court to restore the disturbed biological balance. (Art. 339 Crin Code). (1) In addition, suspension for 6 months and 2 years of import, export or trade activities in the category.
September that modifies the Organic Law 12/1995 of 12 December 1995 to deter smuggling. Organic Law 12/1995.	Individuals	8 months (ii) 24	4 months (Intent)	times the goods merchandise, goods or effect	ds,		goog	ods, merchandise,	Negligence		Yes	Judicial Authority (permanent confiscation) Customs, Police	Penalties take into account the rurket and the conservation value of the species (they	2 years to 4 years (Art. 334) (iii) Disqualification from profession or trade for a period of 3 months to two years. In every case, the environmental harm must be required by the author of the infraction, by the adoption of the needed measures ruled by the Court to restore the disturbed biological balance. (Art. 330 Crin Code). (Code). (I) In addition, suspension for 6 months and 2 years of import, export or trade activities in the category.
September that modifies the Organic Law 12/1995 of 12 December 1995 to deter smaggling. Organic Law 12/1995.	Individuals	8 months (ii) 24	4 months (Intent)	times the goods merchandise, goods or effect	ds,		goog	ods, merchandise,	Negligence		Yes	Judicial Authority (permanent confiscation) Customs, Police	Penalties take into account the rurket and the conservation value of the species (they	2 years to 4 years (Art. 334) (iii) Disqualification from profession or trade for a period of 3 months to two years. In every case, the environmental harm must be required by the author of the infraction, by the adoption of the needed measures ruled by the Court to restore the disturbed biological balance. (Art. 330 Crin Code). (Code). (I) In addition, suspension for 6 months and 2 years of import, export or trade activities in the category.
September that modifies the Organic Law 12/1995 of 12 December 1995 to deter smugding. Organic Law 12/1995.	Individuals	8 months (ii) 24 (Intent)	4 months (Intent) (II)	times the goods merchantise, goods or effect (I)	ds.		g000 81	oods, merchandise, goods or effects	Negligence			Judicial Authority (permanent confiscation) Customs, Police Agencies (preventive seizure)	Penalties take into account the market and the conservation value of the appears (they depend on the case)	2 years to 4 years (Ar. 334) (ii) Disqualification from profession or trade for a period of 3 months to two years. It is every case, the environmental humm must be required by the author of the infraction, by the adoption of the needed measures ruled by the Court to restore the disturbed biological balance (Art. 339 Crit Code). (i) In addition, engenesion for 6 months and 2 years of import, export or trade activities in the categor of goods, metchandise, goods or effects.
September that modifies the Organic Law 121995 of 12 December 1995 to deter smuggling. Organic Law 12/1995. Royal Decree 1649/1998. Royal Decree 1649/1998 of 24 July 1998, that	Individuals	8 months (ii) 24 (Intent)	4 months (Intent) (ii) Same as Law Sam	times the goods merchandise, goods or effect	ds.	Same as Law Sa 34/2015	goog	oods, merchandise, goods or effects	Negligence		Yes Yes	Julicial Authority (permanent confiscation) Customs, Police Agencies (preventive scizare)	Penalties take into account the market and the conservation value of the appeals; (they depend on the case) Penalties take into account the market and the conservation	2 years to 4 years (Art. 334) (iii) Disqualification from profession or trade for a period of 3 months to two years. In every case, the environmental harm must be required by the author of the infraction, by the adoption of the needed measures ruled by the Court to restore the disturbed biological balance. (Art. 330 Crin Code). (Code). (I) In addition, suspension for 6 months and 2 years of import, export or trade activities in the category.
September that modifies the Organic Law 12/1995 of 12 December 1995 to deter smaggling, Organic Law 12/1995. Royal Decree 1649/1998 of 24 July 1998, that develops the Organic Law develops the Org	Individuals	8 months (ii) 24 (binent) 24 (binent) 25 Same as Law	4 months (Intent) (ii) Same as Law Sam	times the goods merchandise, goods or effect (I)	ds	Same as Law Sa 34/2015	g000 81	oods, merchandise, goods or effects	Negligence			Julicial Authority (permanent confiscation) Customs, Police Agencies (preventive seizure) Agencies (preventive seizure) Customs (Dpes. De Adunans e ILEE) (permanent confiscation), Customs Viglance Service, Police	Penalties take into account the market and the conservation value of the species (they depend on the case) Penalties take into account the	2 years to 4 years (Ar. 334) (ii) Disqualification from profession or trade for a period of 3 months to two years. It is every case, the environmental humm must be required by the author of the infraction, by the adoption of the needed measures ruled by the Court to restore the disturbed biological balance (Art. 339 Crit Code). (i) In addition, engenesion for 6 months and 2 years of import, export or trade activities in the categor of goods, metchandise, goods or effects.
September that modifies the Organic Law 121995 of 12 December 1995 to deter smuggling, Organic Law 121995. Royal Decree 16491995. Royal Decree 16491998 of 24 July 1998, that develops the Organic Law 121995 to Organic L	Individuals	8 months (ii) 24 (binent) 24 (binent) 25 Same as Law	4 months (Intent) (ii) Same as Law Sam	times the goods merchandise, goods or effect (I)	ds	Same as Law Sa 34/2015	g000 81	oods, merchandise, goods or effects	Negligence	Lyear Syears		Judicial Authority (permanent conflication) Contons, Police Aguscies (permative actume) Customs, (Dyso. De Adamas e IEEE) (permanent conflication), Customs, (Dyso. De Adamas e IEEE) (permanent conflication), Customs, and other conflication).	Penalties take into account the market and the conservation value of the appeals; (they depend on the case) Penalties take into account the market and the conservation	2 years to 4 years (Ar. 334) (ii) Disqualification from profession or trade for a period of 3 months to two years. It is every case, the environmental hummans be required by the author of the infraction, by the adoption of the needed measures noted by the Court to restore the disturbed biological balance. (Arr. 339 Crin Code). (i) In addition, engenesion for 6 months and 2 years of import, export or trade activities in the categor of goods, metchandise, goods or effects.
September that modifies the Organic Law 121995 of 12 December 1995 to deter smuggling, Organic Law 12'1995. Royal Decree 1649'1998 of 24 July 1998, that develops the Organic Law 64'1998 of 24 July 1998, that	Individuals	8 months (ii) 24 (binent) 24 (binent) 25 Same as Law	4 months (Intent) (ii) Same as Law Sam	times the goods merchandise, goods or effect (I)	ds	Same as Law Sa 34/2015	g000 81	oods, merchandise, goods or effects	Negligence			Julicial Authority (permanent confiscation) Customs, Police Agencies (preventive seizure) Agencies (preventive seizure) Customs (Dpes. De Adunans e ILEE) (permanent confiscation), Customs Viglance Service, Police	Penalties take into account the market and the conservation value of the appeals; (they depend on the case) Penalties take into account the market and the conservation	2 years to 4 years (Ar. 334) (ii) Disqualification from profession or trade for a period of 3 months to two years. It is every case, the environmental hummans be required by the author of the infraction, by the adoption of the needed measures noted by the Court to restore the disturbed biological balance. (Arr. 339 Crin Code). (i) In addition, engenesion for 6 months and 2 years of import, export or trade activities in the categor of goods, metchandise, goods or effects.
September that modifies the Organic Law 121995 of 12 December 1995 to deter smuggling, Organic Law 121995. Royal Decree 16491995. Royal Decree 16491998 of 24 July 1998, that develops the Organic Law 121995 to Organic L	Individuals	8 months (ii) 24 (binent) 24 (binent) 25 Same as Law	4 months (Intent) (ii) Same as Law Sam	times the goods merchandise, goods or effect (I)	ds	Same as Law Sa 34/2015	g000 81	oods, merchandise, goods or effects	Negligence	Lyear Syears		Julicial Authority (permanent confiscation) Customs, Police Agencies (preventive seizure) Cantonne, (Dyte, De Adamus e, IEEE), (permanent confiscation), Custom Vigilanes Service, Police Agencies and others Collaborator	Penalties take into account the market and the conservation value of the appeals; (they depend on the case) Penalties take into account the market and the conservation	(iii) Disqualification from profession or trade for a period of 3 months to two years. In every case, the environmental harm must be repaired by the author of the infraction, by the adoption of the norded measures ruled by the Court to restore the disturbed biological balance (Art. 339 Crim Code). (I) In addition, suspension for 6 months and 2 years of import, export or trade activities in the categor of goods, merchandise, goods or effects.
September that modifies the Organic Law 121995 of 12 December 1995 to deter smeggling, Organic Law 12/1995. Royal Decree 1659/1998 of 24 July 1998, that develops the Organic Law 12/1995 to Organic Law	Individuals	8 months (ii) 24 (binent) 24 (binent) 25 Same as Law	4 months (Intent) (ii) Same as Law Sam	times the goods merchandise, goods or effect (I)	ds	Same as Law Sa 34/2015	g000 81	oods, merchandise, goods or effects	Negligence	Lyear Syears		Julicial Authority (permanent confiscation) Customs, Police Agencies (preventive seizure) Cantonne, (Dyte, De Adamus e, IEEE), (permanent confiscation), Custom Vigilanes Service, Police Agencies and others Cullborator	Penalties take into account the market and the conservation value of the appeals; (they depend on the case) Penalties take into account the market and the conservation	2 years to 4 years (Ar. 334) (ii) Disqualification from profession or trade for a period of 3 months to two years. It is every case, the environmental humm must be required by the author of the infraction, by the adoption of the needed measures ruled by the Court to restore the disturbed biological balance (Art. 339 Crit Code). (i) In addition, engenesion for 6 months and 2 years of import, export or trade activities in the categor of goods, metchandise, goods or effects.

		Organised group^															
	Law 42/2007, of 13 of December, of Natural Heritage and Biodiversity. (Title VI: Offences and penalties)		3001	2000000			3001	2000000						Yes	Judicial Authority (permanent confiscation) Customs, Police Agencies (preventive seizure)	Penalties take into account the market and the conservation value of the species	
Sweden	chapter 29, 2b §, detailing sanctions regarding Regulations on Trade and other Activities Exemplars of Wild Living Species of Animals or Plants Needing Protection		(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	ca 470 EUR	ca 915,000 EUR	Negligence Intent	6 months	4 years 6 years	Yes	Police, public prosecutors, customs		(i) Day fines or 2 years imprinonment Violations of the CITIS regularizes or the environmental act may result in penalties or up to two years prison. In severe cases 6 months prison up to four years prison are foreseen.
	Connection with Smuggling, paragraph 3, 5,7 and 14	Individuals Organised group^									Negligence Intent	6 months	2 years 6 years	Yes	Customs	NA	Maximum sentence up to 6 years imprisonment in case of severe snuggling; fines for lesser offences given as day fines (30-150); also confiscation of gains possible. Attempt, preparation and conspiracy are criminalised.