

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

**Biennial Report 2013 - 2014
of the
Federal Republic of Germany**



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Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora**

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

PART 1 – CITES Questions

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

A. General information

Party:	Federal Republic of Germany
Period covered in this report:	1st January 2013 - 31st December 2014
Details of agency preparing this report:	Federal Agency for Nature Conservation Konstantinstraße 110 D – 53179 Bonn Germany
Contributing agencies, organizations or individuals:	1. Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety Robert-Schuman-Platz 3 D – 53175 Bonn Germany 2. Federal States ‘Länder’ of the Federal Republic of Germany

B. Legislative and regulatory measures

1	<p>Has information on CITES-relevant legislation already been provided under the CITES National Legislation Project? If yes, ignore questions 2, 3 and 4.</p>	<p>Yes (fully) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Yes (partly) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information/unknown <input type="checkbox"/></p>
2	<p>If your country has planned, drafted or enacted any CITES-relevant legislation, please provide the following details:</p> <p>European Union (EU) law: EC Wildlife Trade Regulations (WTR) The provisions of CITES have to be implemented uniformly in all EU Member States since 1984, through a set of Regulations known as the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations. It lays down the provisions for import, export and re-export as well as internal EU trade in specimens of species listed in its four Annexes. For details see http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/legislation_en.htm.</p> <p>National German Law Supplementary regulations are set out in German nature protection law which in detail is: Federal Nature Conservation Act <BNatSchG> (in German: Bundesnaturschutzgesetz) Federal Ordinance on the Conservation of Species <BArtSchV> (in German: Bundesartenschutzverordnung). Provisions in respect of certain native species (see Annex 1 to the regulation) are governed by German hunting law which is the Federal Game Conservation Ordinance, <BJagdG>, (in German: Bundesjagdgesetz) and concerning removal/Taking from the wild, possession, keeping of birds of prey especially the Federal Game Conservation Ordinance <BWildSchV> (In German: Bundeswildschutzverordnung).</p> <p>There were no substantial amendments in 2013 and 2014; hence, to give an overview following provisions are set out in these regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The legal protection of species listed in Annex A and Annex B of the EC Regulation on species conservation as so-called specially protected species under national law; • Information and access rights (Art. 52 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act); • The legal protection of species listed in Annex IV of the Habitat Directive 92/43/EEC and those European bird species protected under the Bird Directive 79/409/EEC; • The legal protection of indigenous species (Annex 1 of the Federal Ordinance on the Conservation of Species); • General protection of all wild species occurring in Germany (Art. 44 para 1 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act: prohibition of removal, access and disturbance • Release of alien species (Art. 40 para 4 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act); • Prohibition of possession of specially protected species (Art. 44 para. 2 no. 1 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act); • National prohibition on the marketing of species not covered by the EC Regulation (Art. 44 para. 2 no. 2 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act); • Duty to furnish evidence of legal acquisition (Art. 46 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act); • Prohibition on ownership (Art. 7 of the Federal Ordinance on the Conservation of Species, Art. 3 of the Federal Game Conservation Ordinance, and animal holding permits under Länder legislation; • Book-keeping and notification obligations (Art. 6 and Art. 7 para. 2 of the Federal Ordinance on the Conservation of Species); • Marking obligations (Art. 54 para. 8 no. 2 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act, Art. 12 ff. of the Federal Ordinance on the Conservation of Species); • Provisions to regulate and restrict the breeding, keeping and training in the wild of hybrids of birds of prey (Art. 8 ff. of the Federal Ordinance on the Conservation of Species); • Provisions to regulate and restrict the keeping, transfer and sale of live animals of certain alien invasive species (Art. 3 of the Federal Ordinance on the Conservation of Species). 	

3	Is enacted legislation available in one of the working languages of the Convention?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>																																																		
4	If yes, please attach a copy of the full legislative text or key legislative provisions that were gazetted.	legislation attached <input type="checkbox"/> provided previously <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available, will send later <input type="checkbox"/>																																																		
5	Which of the following issues are addressed by any stricter domestic measures that your country has adopted for CITES-listed species (in accordance with Article XIV of the Convention)?	Tick all applicable																																																		
<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:30%;"></th> <th colspan="3">The conditions for:</th> <th colspan="3">The complete prohibition of:</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Issue</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th>No information</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th>No information</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Trade</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/>1)</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Taking</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/>2)</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Possession</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/>2)</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/>1)</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other (specify)</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/>2)</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			The conditions for:			The complete prohibition of:			Issue	Yes	No	No information	Yes	No	No information	Trade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Taking	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Possession	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Transport	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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Additional comments 1) EU regulation (EC) No. 338/97 provides for stricter measures for the trade in endangered species; conditions for intra-community trade and transport are also harmonized by that regulation. 2) National law provides for regulations regarding taking, possession and other restrictions as explained under B 2.																																																				
6	What were the results of any review or assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation, with regard to the following items?	Tick all applicable																																																		
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For further information relating the Review of EU Wildlife Trade Regulations see http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/legislation_en.htm#chapter7 : The European Union (EU) is considering a possible revision of its legal provisions governing the import of hunting trophies into EU Member States. The EU plays a significant role in trade in hunting trophies worldwide and wishes to ensure such trade is sustainable.																																																				
7	If no review or assessment has taken place, is one planned for the next reporting period? Please provide details if available: The follow-up process of the 'Effectiveness Study' has been finalized by amending the implementing Regulation (Commission Regulation (EC) 865/2006). Guidelines to some items, e.g. 'on export and re-export of rhinoceros horns' were concluded and are regularly revised, see http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/legislation_en.htm#chapter5 .	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>																																																		

8	Has there been any review of legislation on the following subjects in relation to implementation of the Convention?			Tick all applicable
	Subject	Yes	No	No information
	Access to or ownership of natural resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Harvesting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Transporting of live specimens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Handling and housing of live specimens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Please provide details if available:			
9	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:			

C. Compliance and enforcement measures

		Yes	No	No information
1	Have any of the following compliance monitoring operations been undertaken?			
	Review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inspections of traders, producers, markets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	see Attachment 1
	Border controls	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (specify) (regular checks of trade through the world wide web)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Have any administrative measures (e.g., fines, bans, suspensions) been imposed for CITES-related violations?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	If Yes, please indicate how many and for what types of violations? If available, please attach details as Annex. see Attachment 2			
4	Have any significant seizures, confiscations and forfeitures of CITES specimens been made?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	If information available: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Significant seizures/confiscations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total seizures/confiscations If possible, please specify per group of species or attach details on annex.	Number see Attachment 3		
6	Have there been any criminal prosecutions of significant CITES-related violations?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	If Yes, how many and for what types of violations? If available, please attach details as Annex. see Attachment 4			
8	Have there been any other court actions of CITES-related violations?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	If Yes, what were the violations involved and what were the results? Please attach details as Annex. see Attachment 5			
10	How were the confiscated specimens generally disposed of? Tick if applicable			
	– Return to country of export			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Public zoos or botanical gardens			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Designated rescue centres			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Approved, private facilities			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Euthanasia			<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Other (specify)			<input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments:			
11	Has your country provided to the Secretariat detailed information on significant cases of illegal trade (e.g. through an ECOMESSAGE or other means), or information on convicted illegal traders and persistent offenders?	Yes	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not applicable	No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments: ECOMESSAGE is only used by police to inform Interpol accordingly.			

12	Has your country been involved in cooperative enforcement activities with other countries (e.g. exchange of intelligence, technical support, investigative assistance, joint operation, etc.)?	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
13	<p>If Yes, please give a brief description:</p> <p>Cooperation with institutions</p> <p>During the reporting period significant preparatory input and cooperation was provided to the CITES Enforcement Working Group of the European Commission, the Interpol Wildlife Crime Working Group and the WCO Working Group on CITES issues.</p> <p>A representative from Germanys CITES Management Authority attended in early 2014 the two days lasting Conference on Wildlife Trafficking organized by the EU Commission and gave an initial presentation on this matter. More than 100 representatives from different EU member states but also from international organisation and NGOs attended this conference to discuss serious problems related to wildlife crime and how the EU will be able in future to tackle this issue.</p> <p>In addition representatives from the Management Authority and the Scientific Authority visited in September 2014 China to discuss with the Chinese CITES authorities questions related to the improvement of the cooperation between China and Germany.</p> <p>Furthermore capacity building activities have been carried out in cooperation with EU member states like Netherlands but also with non EU-members such as Serbia.</p> <p>Furthermore numerous exchanges of intelligence with different countries (EU member states but also other countries) occurred during the reporting period. These communications mostly dealt with illegal trade in protected reptiles such as lizards and snakes, birds (mostly parrots) or timber, especially trade in music instruments.</p>		
14	Has your country offered any incentives to local communities to assist in the enforcement of CITES legislation, e.g. leading to the arrest and conviction of offenders?	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
15	If Yes, please describe:		
16	Has there been any review or assessment of CITES-related enforcement?	Yes No Not applicable No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	<p>Comments:</p> <p>Regular review of CITES-related enforcement activities are undertaken by the CITES Management Authority, the Customs Criminal Investigations Agency and regional CITES enforcement and management authorities.</p>		
17	<p>Please provide details of any additional measures taken:</p> <p>Enhancement of enforcement</p> <p>The Standing Committee on Species and Biotope Conservation of the Bund/Länder Working group for Nature conservation (BLANA) agreed at its 64th meeting in December 2013 to establish a working group to develop new methods to strengthen the enforcement of CITES in Germany. Several tools like an internet based forum to exchange information and experience or a working tool for enforcement officers how to handle criminal cases and especially how to assess the cases in accordance with international and national laws will be prepared in near future.</p>		

D. Administrative measures

D1 Management Authority (MA)

1	Have there been any changes in the designation of or contact information for the MA(s) in your country which are not yet reflected in the CITES Directory?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
2	If Yes, please use the opportunity to provide those changes here.	
3	If there is more than one MA in your country, has a lead MA been designated?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
4	If Yes, please name that MA and indicate whether it is identified as the lead MA in the CITES Directory. Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety Referat N I 3 Robert-Schumann-Platz 3 D – 53175 Bonn Germany	
5	How many staff works in each MA?	At the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation 28 persons
6	Can you estimate the percentage of time they spend on CITES related matters? If yes, please give estimation	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
7	What are the skills/expertise of staff within the MA(s)?	Tick if applicable
	– Administration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Biology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Economics/trade	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Law/policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Other (specify) Customs, Veterinary & Forestry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Have the MA(s) undertaken or supported any research activities in relation to CITES species or technical issues (e.g. labelling, tagging, species identification) not covered in D2(8) and D2(9)?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
9	If Yes, please give the species name and provide details of the kind of research involved. Determination of age and geographical origin of African elephant Ivory Exact methods for determination of age and geographical origin are essential to meet the still persisting problem of ivory smuggling and can help to avoid the intermixing of legal with illegal ivory. Long-term conservation of the constantly declining elephant populations of Western and Central Africa will only be possible with a control mechanism in place that helps identifying the age and geographical provenance of confiscated ivory. This, as a worldwide necessity, was also acknowledged by the 15 th Conference of the Parties of CITES in March 2010. The German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation responded to this need and initiated the above mentioned project in co-operation with its partners, the WWF Germany, two German universities and the 'Conseil International de la Chasse' (CIC). The actual status of the project and its objectives had been presented to Parties, IGO'S and NGO's during the 16 th meeting of the CITES Conference of the Parties which had been held from 3 rd -14 th March 2013 in Bangkok, Thailand. See also CoP 16 information document 19 (http://www.cites.org/eng/cop/16/inf/index.php). During the reporting period funding for the project had been extended until the end of the year 2016.	
10	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:	

D2 Scientific Authority (SA)

1	Have there been any changes in the designation of or contact information for the SA(s) in your country which are not yet reflected in the CITES Directory?	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
2	If Yes, please use the opportunity to provide those changes here.		
3	Has your country designated a Scientific Authority independent from the Management Authority?	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
4	What is the structure of the SA(s) in your country?	Tick if applicable	
	– Government institution		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Academic or research institution		<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Permanent committee		<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Pool of individuals with certain expertise		<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Other (specify)		<input type="checkbox"/>
5	How many staff work in each SA on CITES issues? There are altogether 8 persons in both Scientific Authorities (Fauna & Flora) involved in CITES issues.		
6	Can you estimate the percentage of time they spend on CITES related matters? If yes, please give estimation	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	The percentage of time invested by 8 persons mentioned under paragraph 5 in CITES issues would roughly correspond to 4,5 full time posts		
7	What are the skills/expertise of staff within the SA(s)?	Tick if applicable	
	– Botany		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Ecology		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Fisheries		<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Forestry		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Welfare		<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Zoology		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Other (specify) Geography		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– No information		<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Have any research activities been undertaken by the SA(s) in relation to CITES species?	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
9	If Yes, please give the species name and provide details of the kind of research involved.		
	Species name	Populations	Distribution
	Off take	Legal trade	Illegal trade
	Other (specify)		
	1		
	2		
	3		
	etc.		
	If Yes, please give the species name and provide details of the kind of research involved.		No information <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Shark NDF Guidance developed by the German Scientific Authority to CITES</p> <p>In March 2013 the 16th Conference of the Parties adopted the inclusion of five new shark species in Appendix II of CITES, which have come into effect on 14th September 2014. As a follow-up in the same year the German Scientific Authority (Fauna) to CITES commissioned the development of a “CITES Non-detriment Findings Guidance for Shark Species” by MUNDY-TAYLOR et al. (2014).</p> <p>The Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) in Bonn, Germany, agreed to evaluate during a workshop the results of ten case studies undertaken by experts to test the Shark NDF Guidance. The Workshop was attended by over 20 experts in CITES, shark conservation biology and fisheries management issues, from a total of 14 countries across Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, the Middle</p>			

	<p>East, North America and Oceania. CITES Management and Scientific Authorities, national government fisheries departments, Regional Fishery Bodies and the European Commission were all represented at the workshop. The workshop centered on considering the findings of ten case studies to test the Shark NDF Guidance through their application to real-world data on shark and manta ray populations and relevant management measures.</p> <p>Based on these findings the guidance document has been revised and further improved now serving as a practical tool to assist CITES Parties in making NDFs for sharks. The revised version has also been translated into Spanish. All documents are accessible via the Shark and Ray Portal on the CITES Secretariats website (http://cites.org/eng/prog/shark/sustainability.php).</p>
10	<p>Have any project proposals for scientific research been submitted to the Secretariat under Resolution Conf. 12.2?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>
11	<p>Please provide details of any additional measures taken:</p>

D3 Enforcement Authorities

1	To date has your country advised the Secretariat of any enforcement authorities that have been designated for the receipt of confidential enforcement information related to CITES?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
2	If No, please designate them here (with address, phone, fax and email).	
3	Has your country established a specialized unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement (e.g. within the wildlife department, Customs, the police, public prosecutor's office)?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Under consideration <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
4	If Yes, please state which is the lead agency for enforcement: Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (FANC) Division I.1.3 "Legal Affairs and Enforcement" Konstantinstrasse 110 D – 53179 Bonn Germany	
5	Please provide details of any additional measures taken: The CITES Management Authority (MA) of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation had taken note of the EU Enforcement Action Plan, published on 20 th June 2007 in the official journal of the EU No. L 159/07 (Document 2007/425/EC) and began after the 14 th CoP to CITES in close co-ordination with the Federal Ministry of Environment to nationally implement the recommendations contained in the action plan on which the Community had agreed upon unanimously. Since September 2007 the CITES MA started several initiatives on a national level to develop a national enforcement action plan in accordance with the provisions of CITES Resolution Conf 11.3 (Rev. CoP 14). Some of the actions recommended in the national action plan had already been implemented in Germany such as the rapid exchange of important information by electronic means through an electronic CITES newsletter, public awareness campaigns, training of enforcement officers or strong working relations among German officials in the different authorities and enforcement agencies. Such working relations are backed up both by formalized but also not formalized agreements and strong government support.	

D4 Communication, information management and exchange

1	To what extent is CITES information in your country computerized? Tick if applicable						
	– Monitoring and reporting of data on legal trade <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
	– Monitoring and reporting of data on illegal trade <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
	– Permit issuance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
	– Not at all <input type="checkbox"/>						
– Other (specify) <input type="checkbox"/>							
2	Do the following authorities have access to the Internet? Tick if applicable						
	Authority	Yes, continuous and unrestricted access	Yes, but only through a dial-up connection	Yes, but only through a different office	Some offices only	Not at all	Please provide details where appropriate
	Management Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Scientific Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Enforcement Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3	Do you have an electronic information system providing information on CITES species?					Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>	
4	<i>If Yes, does it provide information on:</i> <i>Tick if applicable</i>						
	– Legislation (national, regional or international)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
	– Conservation status (national, regional, international)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
	– Other (please specify)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
	–						
	EU-import decisions, trade statistics, permit application procedures etc.						
	Legislation: http://www.bfn.de/0305_rechtsgrundlagen0+M5054de7a952.html						
	Trade statistics: http://www.bfn.de/0305_statistik+M5054de7a952.html						
	Permit application procedures: http://www.bfn.de/0305_antragstellung+M5054de7a952.html						
	Import of hunting trophies: http://www.bfn.de/0305_jagd+M5054de7a952.html						
Personal effects: http://www.bfn.de/0305_pers_gebrauch+M5054de7a952.html							
Costs ordinance: http://www.bfn.de/0305_kosten_vo+M5054de7a952.html							
Labels for scientific exchanges: http://www.bfn.de/0305_etikett-verfahren.html#c66821							
List of expert bodies and persons: http://www.bfn.de/0305_sachverstaendige.html							
Import of CITES protected timber: http://www.bfn.de/0305_holz.html							
International trade in sturgeon caviar: http://www.bfn.de/0305_stoerkaviar-handel.html							

5	<p>Is it available through the Internet: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Please provide URL:</p> <p>www.cites.bfn.de</p> <p>General information both in German and in English on CITES and relevant regulations including information on permit applications, associated fees and specific provisions for tourist souvenirs, personal effects or hunting trophies. Again the internet site had again been significantly updated and amended during the reporting period with the latest up-date from 28.8.2014.</p> <p>http://www.bmu.de/artenschutz/aktuell/3792.php</p> <p>General and up-to-date political information provided by the Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety on CITES such as Conferences of the Parties their major agenda items and outcomes as well as information on other relevant multilateral environmental agreements.</p> <p>www.wisia.de</p> <p>The internet data bank WISIA-online provides information on CITES protected species not only for professional conservationists but also for the general public. Whoever intends to acquire an exotic souvenir, which often has been manufactured by means of protected species can find through WISIA-online besides information on the protection status many further useful hints, including the relevant date since when a respective species has become a CITES protected specimen. In addition a WISIA flyer, both in German and English, inform the public about the contents and use of this database.</p> <p>www.artenschutz-online.de</p> <p>An internet based information forum established as a common project between German customs and the CITES Management Authority of the FANC which specifically is targeted for tourists by providing information on protected species in the relevant tourist regions of the world.</p> <p>www.cites-online.de</p> <p>Online platform for internet based applications for an electronically submission of CITES permits including qualified electronic signature.</p> <p>www.zeet.de</p> <p>Germany's Scientific Authority is still keeping up to date the database 'ZEET' (www.zeet.de), with a complete collection of all individual decisions adopted at EU level on the import of protected species of fauna (under Annex A and B of the EU Wildlife Trade Regulation) from certain countries of origin, for internal and external use. Due to the complexity of EU legislation there is a considerable need of information in the public with regard to the provisions on the import of protected animal species such as parrots, chameleons or brown bear hunting trophies. Although import permits are issued on a national basis a large number of decisions agreed at EU level must also be taken into account. ZEET offers a direct overview of those protected species that may or may not be imported into the EU member states. ZEET contains 1,062 import decisions for 548 animal species (data as of 22nd January 2015), supplemented by export quotas as officially reported by countries of origin for some 786 species/country of origin combinations. The data base of ZEET provides for a synopsis of all individual decisions and annual export quotas currently in force for respective species which are listed in alphabetical order by their scientific name. The German version is available via the internet as a PDF-file (www.zeet.de).The ZEET information system targets at traders and importers, nature and species conservation authorities, breeders, journalists or media and private individuals interested in nature conservation. The legal relevance of the online information is assured by continuous up-dates by Germany's Scientific Authority. In addition a ZEET flyer, both in German and English, inform the public about the contents and use of this database.</p>
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6	Do the following authorities have access to the following publications? Tick if applicable			
	Publication	Management Authority	Scientific Authority	Enforcement Authority
	<i>2005 Checklist of CITES Species</i> (book and CD-ROM)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<i>2008 Checklist of CITES Species and Annotated Appendices and reservations</i> (CD-ROM & WCMC web based checklist)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Identification Manual</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<i>CITES Handbook</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7	If not, what problems have been encountered to access to the mentioned information?			
8	Have enforcement authorities reported to the Management Authority on:		Tick if applicable	
	– Mortality in transport?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	– Seizures and confiscations?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	– Discrepancy in number of items in permit and number of items actually traded?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Comments:			
9	Is there a government website with information on CITES and its requirements?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	If Yes, please give the URL: www.cites.bfn.de & http://www.bmub.bund.de/themen/natur-arten/artenschutz			
10	Have CITES authorities been involved in any of the following activities to bring about better accessibility to and understanding of the Convention's requirements to the wider public?		Tick if applicable	
	– Press releases/conferences		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	– Newspaper articles, radio/television appearances		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	– Brochures, leaflets		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	– Presentations		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	– Displays		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	– Information at border crossing points		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	– Telephone hotline		<input type="checkbox"/>	
– Other (specify)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	<p>- On 18th March 2013 the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (FANC) as Germany's CITES Management Authority and the Federal Office for Agriculture and Food (FOAF) responsible to implement the European timber regulation undertook a common press conference. Major objective of the conference was to point out at the end of the 16th CITES CoP, which had adopted significant new listings of tropical timber, to the importance of a good national co-operation to enhance enforcement to better cope with the illegal timber trade. Both the FOAF and the FANC issued press releases. The latter once can be accessed on the website of the FANC under following link: http://www.bfn.de/16583.html?&cHash=26758055bd8b64bbdf094a508ffe4ef8&tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=4534</p> <p>- The seizure of a young capuchin monkey at Munich airport in early April 2013 which belonged to a famous Canadian rock musician triggered the FANC to issue a press release with an appeal to the general public not to keep primates as pets as such animals have very specific needs to be properly cared in captivity. The world-wide media echo which resulted from the press release was significant. http://www.bfn.de/16583.html?&cHash=cc951ed0151a43b2c4f5e88c1bb85244&tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=4542</p>			

- On 26th September 2013 the governments of Germany and Gabon hosted at the United Nations premises in New York a high level meeting under the title *'Poaching and illicit wildlife trafficking – a multidimensional crime and a growing challenge to the international community'*. The meeting was attended by ministers and other high level representatives from Belgium, Chad, Colombia, Norway, Thailand, the United Kingdom, and the United States and triggered a wide media response following press releases and a press conference.
<http://ens-newswire.com/2013/09/26/heads-of-state-call-for-un-crackdown-on-wildlife-crime/>

- In order to inform musicians, wholesalers, luthiers and wood trading operations about legal requirements if such stakeholders are confronted with CITES protected woods the FANC issued for the Vintage Guitar Show held at Oldenburg Germany from 2nd – 3rd November an Information document in English which triggered a wide media response. The information document can for example be accessed as a Pdf-file on following website:
<http://www.rio-palisander.de/index-english.htm>

- With financial support provided by Germany's Development Cooperation (GIZ) an elephant survey in the Selous ecosystem (Tanzania) was undertaken, commencing on 4th October 2013. The census was critical to boost Tanzania's resource protection and anti-poaching efforts countrywide. The begin of the census was announced via a joint press release of Tanzania's National Parks Authority (TANAPA), the Wildlife Division (WD), the Wildlife & Research Institute (TAWIRI), the Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) and GIZ. The press release and the survey results can be accessed on following websites respectively:
<https://fzs.org/en/news/press-releases/selous-ecosystem-wildlife-and-elephant-census-2013-begins/>
<https://fzs.org/en/news/press-releases/selous-elephants-danger/>

- As decided at the 16th CITES CoP in 2013 the international community will celebrate each year on 3rd of March the World Wildlife Day. Both Germany's Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety and the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation issued press releases on 28th of February and on 3rd of March 2014 respectively in order to remind the general public on the ongoing significant illegal wildlife trade and on the need to better protect sharks and enhance the control of the international trade in tropical timbers. The two press releases can be accessed on following websites respectively:
http://www.bfn.de/0401_2014.html?&cHash=0b757fe714f36649eaf7ada456f213f&tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=4837
<http://www.bmub.bund.de/presse/pressemitteilungen/pm/artikel/tag-des-artenschutzes-hendricks-ruft-zu-globalem-kampf-gegen-wilderei-in-afrika-auf/>

- On 14th September 2014 the CITES listing of five threatened shark and all manta ray species came into effect. The CITES listing which should in particular assist to better control international trade in meat, gills and fins of these species had been adopted at the 16th CITES CoP in 2013. Germany's Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety and the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation issued a common press release on 12th September 2014 to make the general public aware of this milestone decision in international species conservation. The press release can be accessed on following websites:
http://www.bfn.de/0401_2014.html?&cHash=b15190a6bccd4b47aea4e9c6aef59a0f&tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=5141
<http://www.bmub.bund.de/N51099>

Please attach copies of any items as Annex.

11

Please provide details of any additional measures taken:

D5 Permitting and registration procedures

1	Have any changes in permit format or the designation and signatures of officials empowered to sign CITES permits/certificates been reported previously to the Secretariat?		Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
			Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>		
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>			
If no, please provide details of any:						
Changes in permit format:						
Changes in designation or signatures of relevant officials:						
Within the reporting period 3 changes referring to persons competent to sign CITES documents for Germany was reported to the Secretariat (30.4.2013; 26.3.2014 and 2.10.2014). Two new executive officers were authorized to sign documents and one officer had left the authority. Her authorization was therefore withdrawn and her name was deleted from the list. All these changes had been notified immediately and original samples of the respective new signature was provided to the CITES Secretariat.						
2	To date has your country developed written permit procedures for any of the following?			Tick if applicable		
		Yes	No	No information		
	Permit issuance/acceptance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Registration of traders	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Registration of producers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3	Please indicate how many CITES documents were issued or denied in the two year period? (Note that actual trade is normally reported in the Annual Report by Parties. This question refers to issued documents).					
	2013 Year 1	Import or introduction from the sea	Export	Re-export	Other	Comments
	How many documents were issued?	7,901	2,494	9,909	1,031	see Attachment 6
	How many applications were denied because of severe omissions or miss-information?					no information
	2014 Year 2					
	How many documents were issued?	7,620	2,620	11,808	1,085	see Attachment 6
	How many applications were denied because of severe omissions or miss-information?				no information	
4	Were any CITES documents that were issued later cancelled and replaced because of severe omissions or miss-information?		Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>			
5	If Yes, please give the reasons for this.					
6	Please give the reasons for rejection of CITES documents from other countries.			Tick if applicable		
	Reason	Yes	No	No information		
	Technical violations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Suspected fraud	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Insufficient basis for finding of non-detriment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Insufficient basis for finding of legal acquisition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

7	<p>Are harvest and/or export quotas used as a management tool in the procedure for issuance of permits?</p> <p>Comments: In general Germany has no or only in exceptional cases any exports of wild taken specimen. However as a major importing country Germany has a special responsibility in thoroughly checking export documents of non-EC-Parties if these refer to export quotas. In 2011 the European Community agreed on zero export quota for the European eel which the European Commission communicated to the CITES Secretariat on 12.1.2011 and entered into force on 1.1.2011. The zero export quota was extended twice during the reporting period to remain in place for the years 2013 and 2014.</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>
8	<p>How many times has the Scientific Authority been requested to provide opinions?</p> <p>Germany is mainly an importing country. Most exports which took place concerned specimen which were either bred in captivity or artificially propagated. In such cases the Scientific Authorities are requested to provide advice whether the conditions for artificial propagation or breeding in captivity have been met. Referring to imports of CITES Appendix II species import permits are necessary in accordance with the EU regulations. To optimise and harmonize the application procedure the CITES Scientific Review Group (SRG) of the EU discusses regularly special import cases and concludes on basic scientific statements which can either result in a positive opinion to allow imports or in a negative opinion which may lead to the restriction of respective imports. Since 1997 the number of single decisions taken on this level has increased considerably. By now these decisions account for more than 60 % of all import applications. Other applications are referred to Germany's Scientific Authorities for scientific evaluation.</p>	
9	<p>Has the MA charged fees for permit issuance, registration or related CITES activities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issuance of CITES documents: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> - Licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> - Harvesting of CITES-listed species : <input type="checkbox"/> - Use of CITES-listed species: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> - Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species: <input type="checkbox"/> - Importing of CITES-listed species: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> - Other (specify): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 	<p>Tick if applicable</p> <p>See Attachment 7</p>
10	<p>If Yes, please provide the amounts of such fees. See Attachment 7</p>	
11	<p>Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entirely: <input type="checkbox"/> - Partly: <input type="checkbox"/> - Not at all: <input type="checkbox"/> - Not relevant: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <p>Comments: German Federal Budget Legislation doesn't allow revenues from CITES fees to be used for CITES conservation projects. All revenues must go to federal treasuries. In addition annual budget of Germany's Federal Government is fixed more than one year in advance based on applications as occasion demands.</p>	<p>Tick if applicable</p>
12	<p>Please provide details of any additional measures taken:</p>	

D6 Capacity building

1	Have any of the following activities been undertaken to enhance effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level?					Tick if applicable	
	Increased budget for activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Improvement of national networks			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Hiring of more staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	Purchase of technical equipment for monitoring/enforcement			<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Development of implementation tools	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Computerisation			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
– Other (specify) As in previous years during the reporting period Germany's CITES Management and Scientific Authorities participated regularly as lecturers in several advanced CITES training seminars each year for already in CITES issues specialized German customs officers.						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
2	Have the CITES authorities in your country been the <i>recipient</i> of any of the following capacity building activities provided by external sources?						
	Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity.	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	What were the external sources?
	Target group						
	Staff of Management Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Staff of Scientific Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Staff of enforcement authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Traders	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Public	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3	Have the CITES authorities in your country been the <i>providers</i> of any of the following capacity building activities?						
	Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity.	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	Details
	Target group						
	Staff of Management Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Staff of Scientific Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Staff of enforcement authorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Traders	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
NGOs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other parties/International meetings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

4 Please provide details of any additional measures taken:

1. In order to enhance implementation of timber listings in the CITES Appendices a new electronic newsletter, i.e. 'Holz-News'; was initiated by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (FANC) in **late 2013**. The newsletter provides among others to a closed list of recipients from national government authorities information about recent seizures, hot spots of illegal logging including the species involved and good practice cases how to better cope with illegal trade in timber. In 2013 one issue was released whereas in 2014 altogether 11 newsletters were mailed to an increasingly wider audience.

2. At the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties held in Bangkok (Thailand), 3th -14th March 2013 Germany's Scientific Authority for Plants had prepared an information document on the identification of CITES listed timber species (CoP16 Inf. 27-<http://www.cites.org/eng/cop/16/inf/index.php>). Improving wood identification for CITES timber species has become an essential part of timber consignment controls and enforcement. Hence, the development of a practical identification tool is needed which can provide important incentives to carry out inspections of suspected timber shipments as to whether the species may be a CITES listed species or not. A computer aided tool to facilitate wood identification based on macroscopic features, CITESwoodID, was developed at the Thünen Institute of Wood Research in Hamburg, Germany, on behalf of the German CITES Scientific Authority for plants. The program which is continuously improved is at present available as a CD-ROM in four languages: English, German, French, and Spanish. In **2014** the Thünen Institute updated the identification program. The revised version includes now 22 CITES taxa (species & genera) and 34 non-CITES taxa that can be easily misidentified as CITES listed timbers because of their similarity. Among the species additionally included in the new version are those of the genera *Diospyros* and *Dalbergia* which were only listed at CITES CoP 16. The CITES Secretariat updated the section on *Identification materials* available through the CITES Virtual College with information on the CITESwoodID 2014

3. In 2012 Germany's Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety had provided funding to UNEP-WCMC to support a project supervised by the FANC which aims at undertaking an analyses of trade in CITES Appendix I listed species with one of the objectives to enhance future trade management and implementation of the Convention in such species by national authorities. The analysis which was presented to the international community during a side event at the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties held in Bangkok (Thailand), **3th -14th in March 2013** provides baseline data on patterns and trends in trade over the last 35 years. The report 'CITES Trade – A global analysis of trade in Appendix I-listed in species' has been made available as a CoP information document (CoP16 Inf. 34 - <http://www.cites.org/eng/cop/16/inf/index.php>).

4. Germany's Agency for International Cooperation-GIZ decided to initiate from **mid-2013 until the end of 2015** an innovative approach to help combat poaching and illegal trade of African wildlife. Through the collaboration of five German federal ministries in a 3.2 million € Project on Combating Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade in Ivory/Rhino-horn more effective co-operation among parties concerned shall be supported which is essential to combat such highly organized crime. Poaching and illegal wildlife trade is not only affecting the conservation of the targeted species, which are already endangered in many places, it is also increasingly threatening the livelihoods and security of the affected human populations. <http://www.traffic.org/home/2014/3/7/poaching-and-illegal-wildlife-trade-threaten-tourism-and-dev.html>

5. The core business of CITES scientific authorities is the evaluation of whether the trade in a certain species (or specimen of that species) is detrimental to the survival of that species or not. This so-called non-detriment-finding has occupied the CITES-world every here and there, resulting at last in Resolution Conf. 16.7. Both Germany's Scientific Authority's had commissioned as a follow up the Cancun workshop TRAFFIC and IUCN to develop technical guidelines to help CITES Scientific Authorities to elaborate **Non-Detriment Findings** (NDF) for perennial plants and also for sharks. The reports were presented to the Plants Committee and the Animals Committee respectively in **May 2014**. These important guidance documents will also be incorporated in the CITES Secretariat's capacity building website. The shark NDF guidance was a follow up of the listing proposals for several shark species that have been agreed by the CITES Parties at CoP 16 in Bangkok, March 2013. See also: <http://www.traffic.org/home/2014/4/25/new-non-detriment-finding-guidelines-available.html> and http://www.bfn.de/0302_ndf+M52087573ab0.html

6. From **14th – 15th Mai 2014** a representative from the Germany's Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (FANC) attended as lecturer a seminar organized by the Society of Music Merchants e. V. (SOMM) in Hamburg to provide firsthand information to manufacturers and merchants of music instruments about obligations under CITES and its application within the European Union and in Germany if instruments are made of CITES protected specimens such as ivory, turtle shell and/or out of protected timber.

7. A one-day workshop on identification techniques for timber of the tree genera *Dalbergia* spp. and *Diospyros* spp. was held in Hamburg on **13th June 2014** which had been organized by the ETH Zurich, Institute of Integrative Biology, Switzerland, with support of the Thünen Institute of Wood Research and the Scientific Authority for Plants of the BfN. The objective of the workshop was to learn about state of the art techniques for the identification of timber of Malagasy populations of *Dalbergia* spp. and *Diospyros* spp. Presentations on identification techniques included application of DNA fingerprints and stable isotopes, anatomical identification of Malagasy *Dalbergia* and *Disospyros* species, identification of *Dalbergia* spp. using analytical tool of time-of-flight mass spectrometer (TOFMS).

8. A further international training course on 'Identification of CITES timber species' was held from **11th – 12th of June 2014** in Hamburg/Germany, together with the Thünen Institute of Wood Research. About 40 participants from 14 European countries, from Australia, China, Madagascar, United States as well as a representative from the CITES Secretariat attended the workshop. In the workshop, participants from a wide range of backgrounds were empowered to use the CD-ROM as an aid to the identification of CITES timbers resp. to exclude timbers that are definitely not CITES regulated. Two additional presentations were also given by staff of the Thünen Institute of International Forestry and Forestry Economics and the Thünen Institute of Forest Genetics which provided an overview on forest certification and political approaches against illegal logging, as well as on application of DNA fingerprints to control tree species and the geographic origin of timber.

9. A China-Germany Joint Training Course on CITES timber identification was held from **25th – 26th September 2014** in Beijing, China. This training course in Beijing was jointly organized by the German CITES Scientific Authority for Plants of the FANC, the Thünen Institute of Wood Research, the Chinese Academy of Forestry (CAF) and the CITES Management Authority of China. Nearly 70 participants with different backgrounds and from different Chinese CITES institutions attended the course. The course consisted of teaching basics on wood anatomy, introduction of the database and computer-aided identification key *CITESwoodID* and many practical exercises for wood identification and differentiation of CITES listed timber species using the database *CITESwoodID*. The workshop which was undertaken in an excellent atmosphere, ended with a ceremony where all participants received certificates on their successful participation.

10. Initiated and funded by the European Commission (DG Enlargement) the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (FANC) organized from **21st – 23rd October 2014** in the framework of the EU TAEX programme a study visit for several officials from the CITES administration of Turkey. The principal objective of the study tour was to improve institutional skills to fight illegal and fraudulent activities in the scope of CITES. Besides discussing at the FANC in Bonn principle areas of fraud between Turkey and the EU with CITES specimens involved, the Turkish delegation met also both with officials involved in CITES enforcement at a local CITES federal state administration and from Germany's Customs Criminal Agency in Cologne and finally with customs officials at Frankfurt Airport.

11. During the reporting period the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (FANC) supported financially part of the work undertaken by the **IUCN-SSC African Elephant Specialist Group (AfESG)**. The mission of the AfESG is to promote the long-term conservation of Africa's elephants throughout their range. The AfESG does this through providing scientifically rigorous advice on the conservation of the species to African governments, donors, international institutions, and non-governmental organizations. The AfESG Secretariat assists the AfESG membership to catalyse conservation action for the species and to ensure that it continues to provide relevant support and information to the elephant conservation community. In particular, the AfESG provides, through its network of expert knowledge and the maintenance of the African elephant component of the African and Asian Elephant Database (AAED), key support to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora community, to assist with rational, science-based decision-making on the African elephant.

12. Since 2004 Germany's CITES Management Authority of the FANC issues rather regularly an **electronic CITES Newsletter** ('Artenschutz-Info des BfN') which provides information on recent developments in CITES relevant legislation, on significant infraction cases and development in illegal trade, on court cases or on any other issues of relevance to CITES implementation and enforcement government agencies within Germany. The overall favourably received and widely acknowledged newsletter is sent by e-mail to over 460 recipients such as all regional CITES management, enforcement and implementation authorities of the 'Länder', to customs and criminal investigation agencies, to the CITES Scientific Authorities and to CITES Management Authorities in the Netherlands, Austria and in Switzerland. During the reporting period three newsletters were issued each in 2013 and in 2014.

13. Germany's Scientific and Management Authorities are using a scientific information system for international species conservation, '**WISIA**' (www.wisia.de), which has been developed by the Scientific Authority of the FANC as an important reference system for dealing with scientific and management related aspects of species conservation. The Oracle based system which is accessible online both in German and in English contains comprehensive information such as on taxonomy, legal protection status and its history as well as on the distribution of the protected plant or animal species. Currently the internet database contains close to 100.000 available names, i.e. 30.000 scientific names, about 50.000 synonyms and 15.000 common names of protected animal and plant species. Furthermore the system provides searchable data sets on the conservation status and the distribution of its taxa. About 450 users per day, mostly from customs and regional CITES authorities, ministries, nature conservation organisations, traders or private individuals, contact free of costs WISIA-online. Any user can either choose between a synoptic overview and a detailed species fact sheet. . In the course of software maintenance in 2012 the online form now supports not only queries on species level but also infraspecific inquiries.

14. A five year integrated tiger conservation programme managed by IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature, has received in **early 2014** EUR 20 million from the German government through the KfW Development Bank. The aim of the programme is to increase the number of tigers in the wild and improve the livelihoods of communities living in and close to their habitat. <http://www.iucn.org/?14293/Tiger-conservation-gets-EUR-20-million-boost-from-Germany>

15. The Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (FANC) contributed significantly on the preparation of guidelines on methods and procedures for ivory sampling and laboratory that the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) released on **13th November 2014** in support of the deployment of forensic technology to combat elephant poaching. Led by UNODC, as a member of ICCWC, the guidelines were developed together with experts from around the world. http://www.unodc.org/documents/Wildlife/Guidelines_Ivory.pdf

16. Germany's Scientific Authority (Fauna) has prepared and formulated a proposal for an IUCN Red List assessment concerning the endemic Tanzanian turquois gecko *Lygodactylus williamsi* as a precondition for listing the species in the Annex B of the EU Wildlife Trade Regulation 338/97; the proposal materialized in 2014 as can be seen from following publication:
Flecks, M., Weinsheimer, F., Böhme, W., Chenga, J. Lötters, S., Schepp, U. & Schneider, H. (2012): *Lygodactylus williamsi*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.3. www.iucnredlist.org

D7 Collaboration/co-operative initiatives

1	Is there an inter-agency or inter-sectoral committee on CITES?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>																								
2	<p>If Yes, which agencies are represented and how often does it meet?</p> <p>Species Conservation Advisory Committee for the implementation of CITES</p> <p>A new advisory committee on "Conservation of Species in International Trade" was set up at the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (FANC) in May 1995 (Federal Gazette No. 94, amended on 29th March 1999, Federal Gazette No. 67). Its task is to advise the FANC on the implementation of species conservation provisions, and also to advise the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety <BMU> on the development of species conservation legislation relating to imports and exports. The advisory committee is composed of a total of 14 representatives drawn from the scientific community, nature conservation organisations and representatives from the industry, trade or consumer associations. The committee's day-to-day business and its working groups are managed by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation. The working period for the committee is limited to four years and its 3rd working period ended in 2007. Since that time the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety had not requested a reinstallation of the Species Conservation Advisory Committee for another working period.</p>																									
3	<p>If No, please indicated the frequency of meetings or consultancies used by the MA to ensure co-ordination among CITES authorities (e.g. other MAs, SA(s), Customs, police, others):</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="501 846 1477 1003"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Daily</th> <th>Weekly</th> <th>Monthly</th> <th>Annually</th> <th>None</th> <th>No information</th> <th>Other (specify)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Meetings</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consultations</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Annually	None	No information	Other (specify)	Meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Consultations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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4	<p>At the national level have there been any efforts to collaborate with:</p> <p>Agencies for development and trade</p> <p>Provincial, state or territorial authorities</p> <p>Local authorities or communities</p> <p>Indigenous peoples</p> <p>Trade or other private sector associations</p> <p>NGOs</p> <p>Other (specify)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Tick if applicable</th> <th>Details if available</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Agencies for development and trade</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Provincial, state or territorial authorities</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local authorities or communities</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indigenous peoples</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trade or other private sector associations</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NGOs</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other (specify)</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Tick if applicable	Details if available	Agencies for development and trade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Provincial, state or territorial authorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Local authorities or communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Indigenous peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>		Trade or other private sector associations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		NGOs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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5	<p>To date, have any Memoranda of Understanding or other formal arrangements for institutional cooperation related to CITES been agreed between the MA and the following agencies? Tick if applicable</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="284 1608 1477 1966"> <tbody> <tr> <td>SA</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Customs</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Police</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other border authorities (specify)</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other government agencies</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Private sector bodies</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NGOs</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other (specify)</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		SA	<input type="checkbox"/>	Customs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Police	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other border authorities (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other government agencies	<input type="checkbox"/>	Private sector bodies	<input type="checkbox"/>	NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>								
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6	<p>Has your country participated in any regional activities related to CITES?</p> <p>Workshops <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Meetings <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other (specify) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>- The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety contributed financially to support the African Elephant Summit held in Gaborone, Botswana from 2nd - 4th December 2013. Major objective of the summit was to convene a high-level meeting to secure commitment at the highest political level to take urgent measures along the illegal ivory value chain, by African elephant range States, ivory transit States, and States that are the major consumers of ivory, to effectively protect elephants and significantly reduce in the illegal trade in ivory.</p> <p>More specifically, the Summit sought to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • raise awareness at the highest political level about the dimensions of the poaching crisis and the dynamics of the illegal ivory trade; • commit to urgent actions to be taken to secure viable elephant populations across the continent and to halt the illegal trade; • seek political, financial, and technical support in implementing these urgent actions. <p>The summit agreed to a set of 14 urgent measures, to be implemented or initiated by the end of 2014 to halt and reverse the trend in illegal killing of elephants and the illegal trade in ivory although it is understood that the measures will remain relevant beyond 2014.</p> <p>- In order to raise again more awareness at the UN level about the current level of illicit wildlife trafficking as a transnational organized crime the Permanent Missions of the Federal Republic of Germany and Gabon to the UN in New York hosted a high level meeting in the format of a luncheon on poaching and illicit wildlife trafficking on 26th September 2014. The meeting was chaired by the Secretary General of CITES. Guest speakers included the Secretary General of the United Nations and the President of the United Nations General Assembly, i.e. the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uganda. The luncheon which brought together heads of state and government, ministers and other high-level representatives from countries affected by poaching and illicit wildlife trade discussed the urgent question of joint action by the international community to fight poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking.</p> <p>- From 11 – 14 November 2014 three representatives from Germany’s CITES Management and Scientific Authorities of the FANC attended both as participants and lecturer the European Regional CITES Plants Meeting in Wageningen, Netherlands. The meeting aimed at exchanging information on different CITES issues between European countries. Among those were enforcement matters, capacity building, identification of species, implementation of timber trade, cultivation of geophytes, interpretation of annotations and trade in medicinal plants. A lecture given by a representative from the Germany’s SA for Plants outlined the impact of trade in medicinal plants from the Himalayan region, stressing the responsibility of Europe – being a major importer - in this trade and showing difficulties in implementing and enforcing sustainable management in high mountain regions.</p>	<p>Tick if applicable</p>
7	<p>Has your country encouraged any non-Party to accede to the Convention?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>
8	<p>If Yes, which one(s) and in what way?</p>	
9	<p>Has your country provided technical or financial assistance to another country in relation to CITES?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>
10	<p>If Yes, which country (-ies) and what kind of assistance was provided?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">See answers given under question D 6 (4)</p>	
11	<p>Has your country provided any data for inclusion in the CITES</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

	Identification Manual?	No <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	<p>If Yes, please give a brief description.</p> <p>Revision of the computer based tool to facilitate wood identification based on macroscopic features, i.e. CITESwoodID. In 2014 the Thünen Institute updated the identification program. The revised version now includes 22 CITES taxa (species & genera) and 34 non-CITES taxa that can be easily misidentified as CITES listed timbers because of their similarity. Among the species additionally included in the new version are those of the genera <i>Diospyros</i> and <i>Dalbergia</i> which were only listed at CITES CoP 16. During the reporting period the CITES Secretariat updated the section on <i>Identification materials</i> available through the CITES Virtual College with information from the revised and in 2014 amended the CITESwoodID.</p>		
13	Has your country taken measures to achieve co-ordination and reduce duplication of activities between the national authorities for CITES and other multilateral environmental agreements (e.g. the biodiversity-related Conventions)?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
14	If Yes, please give a brief description.		
15	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:		

D8 Areas for future work

1	Are any of the following activities needed to enhance effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level and what is the respective level of priority?			
	Activity	High	Medium	Low
	Increased budget for activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Hiring of more staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Development of implementation tools	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Improvement of national networks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Purchase of new technical equipment for monitoring and enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Computerisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (specify): In particular for both Scientific Authorities hiring of more staff and the availability of financial resources remains an issue. These two constraints have impeded the performance of both authorities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Has your country encountered any difficulties in implementing specific Resolutions or Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties?		Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
			No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	If Yes, which one(s) and what is the main difficulty?			
4	Have any constraints to implementation the Convention arisen in your country requiring attention or assistance?		Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
			No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	If Yes, please describe the constraint and the type of attention or assistance that is required.			
6	Has your country identified any measures, procedures or mechanisms within the Convention that would benefit from review and/or simplification?		Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
			No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	If Yes, please give a brief description.			
8	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:			

E. General feedback

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

Thank you for completing the form. Please remember to include relevant attachments, referred to in the report. For convenience these are listed again below:

Question	Item		
B4	Copy of full text of CITES-relevant legislation	Enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C1	Inspections of traders, producers, markets see ATTACHMENT 1	Enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
C3	Details of violations and administrative measures imposed see ATTACHMENT 2	Enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
C5	Details of specimens seized, confiscated or forfeited see ATTACHMENT 3	Enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
C7	Details of violations and results of prosecutions see ATTACHMENT 4	Enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
C9	Details of violations and results of court actions see ATTACHMENT 5	Enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
D5 (3)	CITES documents issued see ATTACHMENT 6	Enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
D5 (10)	Charges for the issuance of CITES documents see ATTACHMENT 7	Enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
D4(10)	Details of nationally produced brochures or leaflets on CITES produced for educational or public awareness purposes, see ATTACHMENT 8	Enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments on the reporting format

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

ATTACHMENT 1

(Referring to question C 1)

***Details on inspections of traders,
producers and markets carried out
by Germany's 'Länder' Authorities
and other authorities
in 2013 – 2014***

Number of controls carried out in 2013 and 2014

Federal States	2013			2014		
	1)	2)	Σ	1)	2)	Σ
Baden-Württemberg	66	39	105	45	28	73
Bavaria	345 ³⁾	193	538	368	182	550
Berlin	4)	4)	4)	4)	4)	4)
Brandenburg	23	6	29	14	22	36
Bremen	28	6	34	33	14	47
Hamburg	38	7	45	35	8	43
Hesse	427	42	469	406	67	473
Mecklenburg- Western Pomerania	36	1	37	24	1	25
Lower Saxony	258	61	319	222	48	270
North-Rhine/ Westphalia	755	262	1017	4)	4)	4)
Rhineland-Palatinate	4)	4)	4)	4)	4)	4)
Saarland	208	29	237	231	26	257
Saxony	200	79	279	182	95	277
Saxony-Anhalt	333	44	377	191	42	233
Schleswig-Holstein	50	16	66	29	10	39
Thuringia	475	33	508	410	48	458

1) Regular controls

2) Controls based on tip-offs

3) Additional 52 examinations of the inventory books

4) No data

ATTACHMENT 2

(Referring to question C 3)

***Administrative and criminal offence
proceedings
sanctioned by Germany's 'Länder' Authorities
in 2013 – 2014***

Number of administrative offence proceedings and criminal offence

Proceedings sanctioned by 'Länder' Authorities in Germany in 2013/2014

Concluded administrative proceedings				Concluded criminal proceedings		
Federal States	Year	Number	Total fines (€)	Number	Discontinued	Total fines (€)
Baden-Württemberg	2013	6	1157	2	2	1000
	2014	2	150	4	0	4400
Bavaria	2013	59	1120	4	3	300 ¹⁾
	2014	39	845	4	3	2)
Berlin	2013	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)
	2014	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)
Brandenburg	2013	0	0	1	1	200
	2014	0	0	2	1	900
Bremen	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0
Hamburg	2013	3	0	23	0	0
	2014	3	458	15	0	3600
Hesse	2013	21	4770	5	2	2450
	2014	23	2960	3	2	1500
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	2013	1	0	1	1	0
	2014	17	140	0	0	0
Lower Saxony	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	1	274	0	0	0
North-Rhine/ Westphalia	2013	45	1602	6	6	1000
	2014	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)
Rhineland-Palatinate	2013	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)
	2014	3)	3)	3)	3)	3)
Saarland	2013	1	25	0	0	0
	2014	1	50	0	0	0
Saxony	2013	5	500	5	3	4800
	2014	4	770	7	7	0
Saxony-Anhalt	2013	2	1035	1	1	300
	2014	9	5139	1	0	0
Schleswig-Holstein	2013	1	1000	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0
Thuringia	2013	7	330	0	0	0
	2014	3	600	1	0	1200

1) Donation for animal home

2) 9 months imprisonment on probation

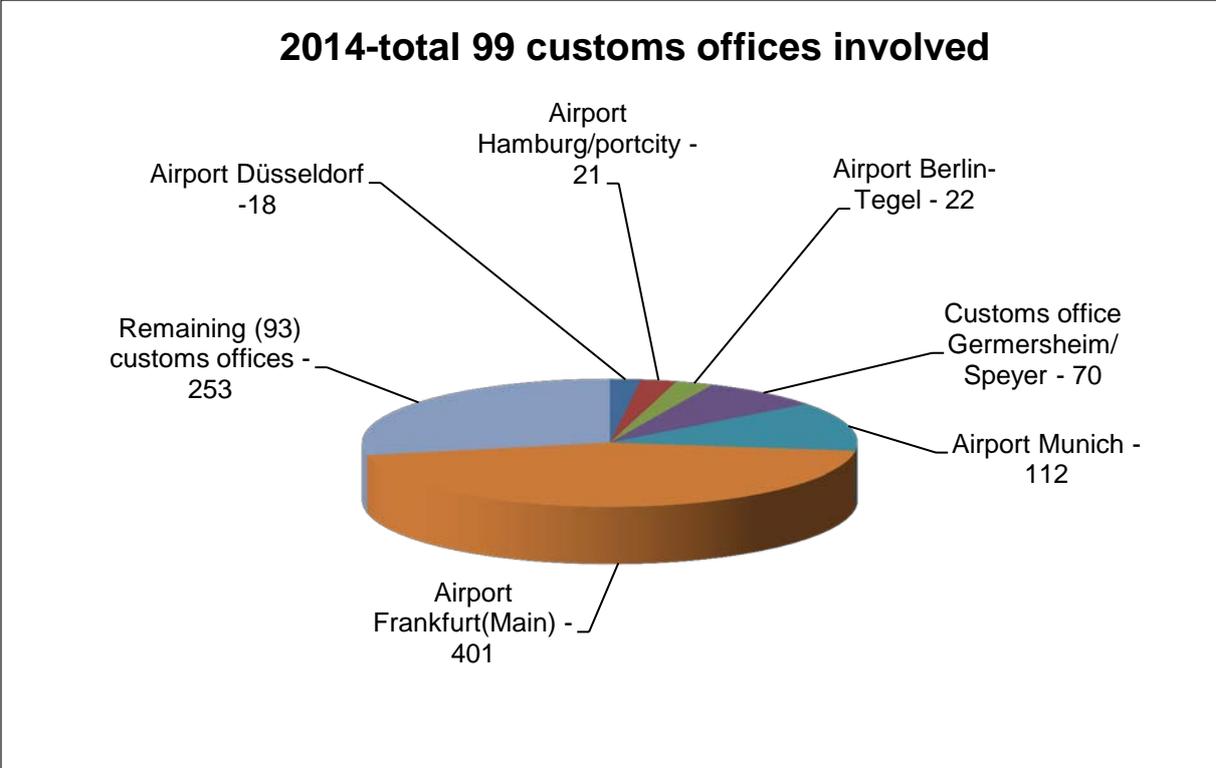
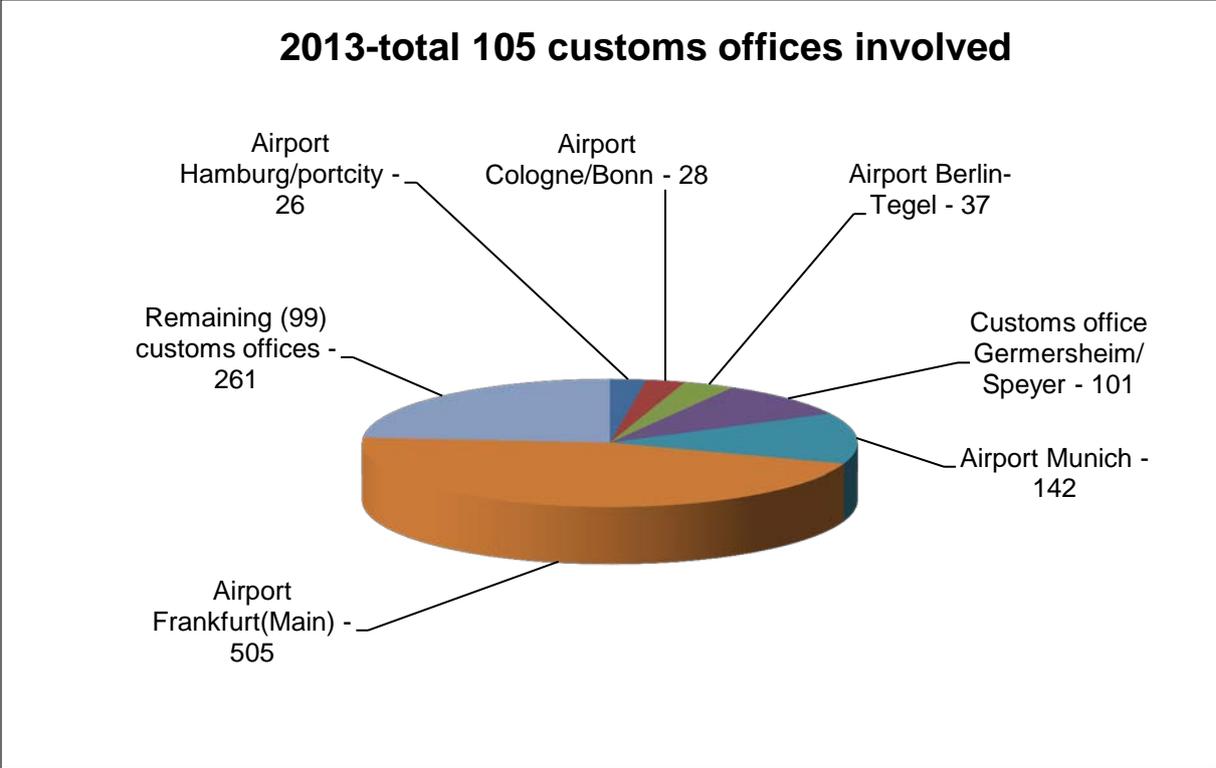
3) No data

ATTACHMENT 3

(Referring to question C 5)

***Details of specimens seized,
confiscated or forfeited
in 2013 – 2014***

Attachment 3.1 Number of confiscations at major German ports of entry in 2013/2014



Attachment 3.2 Information on seizures and confiscations by customs offices in 2013
(Dot is used as thousands separator, comma is used as decimal separator.)

Information on seizures and confiscations by German customs offices in 2013. Status: 11.03.2015 (confiscation-state is owner of the specimen)													
Code	Description	Procedure	Seizure			Cancelled			Confiscation				
			NO	KG	L	Procedure	NO	KG	L	Procedure	NO	KG	L
BOD	Stuffed specimens	64	16,233	0,12		2	2		58	16,193	0,12		
BON	Bones	7	46			1	17		6	29			
CAP, SCA	Carapaces, scales	34	5	631,77		1		26,00	16	5	151,60		
CAR	Carvings	70	106	84,34		4	2	14,06	57	102	46,92		
CAV	Caviar	42		27,68		1		10,00	39		17,00		
CHP	Chips	2		0,34					2		0,34		
COR	Corals	248	2,873	2010,50		6	1,441	2000,00	236	1,333	9,70		
DER	Derivatives	2		0,86		1		0,86					
DPL, LVS	Dried plants/leaves	4	634			1	543		2	39			
FEA	Feathers	6	27						5	11			
GAR	Garments	8	15						7	14			
HAI	Hairs (brushes, bracelets)	7	15			1	1		6	14			
IVP	Ivory-pieces	2	6	0,98					2	6	0,98		
LIV	Living specimens	125	4,521	72,00		26	4,027	72,00	90	463			
LPL, LPS	Leather products (small/large)	185	975			29	114		142	249			
MEA	Meat	1		3,50					1		3,50		
MED, EXT, OIL, SPE	Medicine, extracts, oil, scientific samples	163	39,688	53,21	9,85	14	134	2,57	2,24	143	38,956	5,41	7,56
ROO, POW	Roots powder	15	37	35,82		2	27	0,20	13	10	35,62		
SAW	Sawn wood	1		10,00					1		10,00		
SEE	Seeds	3	3,105						3	3,105			
SHE	Shells	35	296	3,71					33	293	3,71		
SKI, SKP, PLA	Skins, skin pieces, plates	33	87			13	20		18	64			
TIM	Incanse sticks	2	42						2	42			
TRO, FOO, SKU, TEE, CLA, HOR, SKE	Trophies and parts of trophies	49	193	11,60		9	44		37	139	11,60		
TUS	Tusks	3		17,60					2		12,70		
Total		1.111	68,905	2964,03	9,85	111	6,372	2125,69	2,24	921	61,067	309,21	7,56

Notes on the confiscations in 2013:

Following taxa (data not complete, focus on significant species or quantities) and specimens were confiscated. Information on seizures which were cancelled is indicated in *Italic letters*.

(Dot is used as thousands separator, comma is used as decimal separator.)

BOD	Hippocampus spp. (16.052 NO), Naja naja (66 NO), Naja siamensis (3 NO), Naja atra (2 NO), Crocodylus siamensis (1 NO), Lynx rufus (1 NO), Ptyas mucosus (3 NO)
BON	Odobenus rosmarus (19 NO), Ursus arctos (1 NO), Arctocephalus spp. (5 NO), Felidae spp. (2 NO), Phrynosoma macleodi (1 NO)
CAP, SCA	Manis spp. (151,65 kg/ <i>cancelled 26 kg</i>), Testudo graeca (1 NO), Terrapene spp. (1 NO), Trachemys scripta elegans (2 NO)
CAR	Elephas maximus (7,88 kg, 16 NO), Loxodonta Africana (31,97 kg/ <i>cancelled 0,64 kg</i> , 58 NO/ <i>cancelled 1 NO</i>), Elephantidae spp. (2,22 kg, 3 NO/ <i>cancelled 1 NO</i>), Dalbergia nigra (1 NO), Cetacea spp. (6 NO), Odobenus rosmarus (33 NO),
CAV	Acipenseriformes spp. (14,87 kg), Acipenser gueldenstaedtii (0,95 kg), Acipenser baerii (0,5 kg), Huso Huso (0,68 kg)
CHP	Aquilaria spp. (0,34 kg),
COR	Scleractinia spp. (2.010,50 kg, 1.431 NO/ <i>cancelled 2.000 kg</i> , 291 NO), Antipatharia spp. (31 NO), Millepora spp. (10 NO), Tubiporidae spp. (5 NO), Helioporidae spp. (6 NO)
DPL, LVS	Epiphyllum spp. (18 NO), Cactaceae spp. (564 NO/ <i>cancelled 543 NO</i>)
FEA	Pavo muticus (7 NO), Psittaciformes spp. (3 NO), Vultur gryphus (1 NO)
GAR	Pythonidae spp. (8 NO), Python reticulatus (1 NO), Leopardus geoffroyi (1 NO), Canis lupus (1 NO), Ursidae spp. (2 NO)
HAI	Loxodonta Africana (13 NO), Hystrix cristata (2 NO/ <i>cancelled 1 NO</i>)
IVP	Loxodonta Africana (0,98 kg, 6 NO),
LIV	Orchidaceae spp. (2.879 NO/ <i>cancelled 2.578 NO</i>), Cactaceae spp. (51 NO/ <i>cancelled 2 NO</i>), Candoia carinata (24 NO), Testudo graeca (24 NO), Gastrodia spp. (24 NO), Varanus albigularis (16 NO), Brachypelma spp. (4 NO), Carnegiea spp. (5 NO), Agapornis fischeri (2 NO), Cebus capucinus (1 NO), Cercopithecus mona (1 NO)
LPL, LPS	Elephantidae spp. (1 NO), Crocodylia spp. (174 NO/ <i>cancelled 76 NO</i>), Pythonidae spp. (117 NO/ <i>cancelled 29 NO</i>), Varanus spp. (14 NO), Alligator mississippiensis (26 NO/ <i>cancelled 3 NO</i>),
MEA	Primates spp. (3,5 kg)
MED, EXT, OIL, SPE	Panthera pardus (28 NO), Moschus spp. (362 NO), Primates spp. (1 NO), Ursus arctos (400 ml), Arctocephalus spp. (1.440 NO), Cetorhinus maximus (432 NO), Hippocampus spp. (90 NO) Saussurea costus (0,60 kg, 33.043 NO), Saiga tatarica (20 NO), Prunus africana (1,56 kg), Hoodia spp. (3.420 NO), Aloe ferox (7,1 l, 5,11 kg, 64 NO / <i>cancelled 2,10 l, 2,57 kg, 60 NO</i>)
ROO, POW	Panax quinquefolius (5,62 kg, 37 NO/ <i>cancelled: 0,20 kg, 27 NO</i>), Dendrobium spp. (30 kg)
SAW	Dalbergia retusa (10 kg)
SEE	Hoodia spp. (3.000 NO), Turbinicarpus spp. (100 NO), Ariocarpus spp. (5 NO)
SHE	Tridacnidae spp. (3,71 kg, 123 NO), Strombus gigas (170 NO)
SKI,SKP, PLA	Panthera pardus (1 NO/ <i>cancelled 1 NO</i>), Boidae spp. (1 NO), Varanus spp. (1 NO) Pythonidae spp. (41 NO/ <i>cancelled 5 NO</i>), Crocodylia spp. (9 NO/ <i>cancelled 1 NO</i>), Naja naja (3 NO)
TIM	Cactaceae spp. (40 NO),
TRO, FOO, SKU, TEE, CLA, HOR, SKE	Cheloniidae spp. (3 NO), Loxodonta africana (11,6 kg), Panthera tigris (1 NO), Rhinocerotidae spp. (2 NO), Ursus arctos (2 NO), Ursidae spp. (3 NO), Primates spp. (2 NO), Crocodylia spp. (51 NO/ <i>cancelled: 41 NO</i>), Arctocephalus spp. (66 NO), Rhyticeros spp. (5 NO), Ovis ammon (1 NO), Pteropus spp. (4 NO), Carcharodon carcharias (1 NO)
TUS	Loxodonta africana (11,02 kg), Odobenus rosmarus (1,68 kg)

Status: 11.03.2015

Attachment 3.3 Information on seizures and confiscations by customs offices in 2014
(Dot is used as thousands separator, comma is used as decimal separator.)

Information on seizures and confiscations by German customs offices in 2014, Status: 30.04.2015 (confiscation-state is owner of the specimen)														
Code	Description	Procedure	Seizure			Cancelled			Confiscation					
			NO	Specimen KG	L	Procedure	NO	Specimen KG	L	Procedure	NO	Specimen KG	L	
BOD	Stuffed specimens	30	646											
BON	Bones	3	3											
CAP, CAL, SCA	Carapaces, calipee, scales	6	4	28,86										
CAR	Carvings	46	150	18,48										
CAV	Caviar	25		10,41	0,13									
COR	Corals	220	6,915	921,15		5	4,017	265,00		187	1,295	5,15		
DER	Derivatives	2	2	0,02										
DPL	Dried plants	1	3											
FEA	Feathers	4	5											
GAL	Gall	1		0,01										
GAR	Garments	8	10											
HAI	Hairs (brushes, bracelets)	3	7											
IVP	Ivory-pieces	6		104,32		2		5,64						
LIV	Living specimens	96	24,143	86,00		15	22,311	86,00		51		421		3,30
LPL,LPS	Leather products (small/large)	161	1,128			19	308			92		208		
MEA	Meat	34		13,55										13,55
MED, EXT, SPE	Medicine, extracts scientific samples	150	39,090	1,71	1,17	7	2,360			116	34,087	1,51	0,14	
ROO, POW	Roots, powder	9	15	154,38						9	15	154,38		
SAW	Sawn wood	2	10	10,00						2	10	10,00		
SEE	Seeds	1	11			1	11							
SHE	Shells	31	255			1	4			27	179			
SKI, SKP	Skins, skin pieces	28	747			3	3			13	29			
TRO, FOO, SKU, TEE, CLA,SKE, TAI	Trophies and parts of trophies	30	67			1	1			22	57			
TUS	Tusks	2	6			1	4							
WAX	Wax	1		7,00						1		7,00		
Total		900	73.217	1.355,89	1,29	65	29.639	357,19	0,00	639	36.435	246,45	0,26	

Notes on the confiscations in 2014:

Following taxa (data not complete, focus on significant species or quantities) and specimens were confiscated. Information on seizures which were cancelled is indicated in *Italic letters*.

(Dot is used as thousands separator, comma is used as decimal separator.)

BOD	Hippocampus spp. (45 NO), Naja naja (8 NO), Ornithoptera spp. (40 NO/ <i>cancelled 9 NO</i>), Troides spp. (505 NO/ <i>cancelled 503 NO</i>) Trogonoptera brookiana (6 NO)
BON	Cetacea spp. (3 NO/)
CAP, CAL, SCA	Cheloniidae spp. (28,86 kg), Testudinidae spp. (3 NO)
CAR	Elephas maximus (1,23 kg, 1 NO), Loxodonta Africana (15,45 kg/ 14 NO), Elephantidae spp. (1,76 kg/ 30 NO), Caesalpinia echinata (101 NO/ <i>cancelled 101 NO</i>), Odobenus rosmarus (0,04 kg/ 1 NO/ <i>cancelled 1 NO</i>)
CAV	Acipenseriformes spp. (10,41 kg/0,13 ml/ <i>cancelled 0,55 kg</i>)
COR	Scleractinia spp. (6.686 NO/921,15 kg/ <i>cancelled 3.015 NO/265 kg</i>), Corallium elatius (144 NO/ <i>cancelled 102 NO</i>), Euphyllia glabrescens (40 NO), Antipatharia spp. (14 NO), Fungia spp. (12 NO)
DER	Panthera tigris (0,02 kg), Testudinidae spp. (2 NO)
DPL	Orchidaceae spp. (3 NO)
FEA	Psittaciformes spp. (1 NO), Psittacus spp. (1 NO), Ara ararauna (1 NO), Ara macao (2 NO)
GAL	Ursidae spp. (0,01 kg)
GAR	Lontra longicaudis (1 NO), Leopardus geoffroyi (1 NO), Canis lupus (2 NO), Lutrinae spp. (1 NO), Boa constrictor (1 NO/ <i>cancelled 1 NO</i>), Alligatoridae spp. (1 NO), Pythonidae spp. (3 NO)
HAI	Loxodonta africana (5 NO), Hystrix cristata (2 NO/ <i>cancelled 2 NO</i>)
IVP	Loxodonta africana (104,32 kg/ <i>cancelled 5,64 kg</i>),
LIV	Orchidaceae spp. (1.579 NO), Tillandsia xerographica (10.000 NO/ <i>cancelled 10.000 NO</i>), Cactaceae spp. (88 NO), Hirudo medicinalis (12.000 NO/50,00 kg/ <i>cancelled 12.000 NO/50 kg</i>), Prionailurus bengalensis (2 NO), Callithrix jacchus (1 NO), Hippocampus fuscus (100 NO/ <i>cancelled 100 NO</i>), Naja sumatrana (11 NO/ <i>cancelled 11 NO</i>), Python bivittatus (11 NO/ <i>cancelled 11 NO</i>), Python regius (37 NO), Testudo graeca (8 NO), Testudo hermanni (1 NO), Testudo horsfieldii (2 NO/ <i>cancelled 1 NO</i>), Geochelone sulcate (20 NO)
LPL, LPS	Leopardus pardalis (1 NO), Bubalus arnee (12 NO), Alligator mississippiensis (268 NO/ <i>cancelled 5 NO</i>), Crocodylus spp. (191 NO/ <i>cancelled 8 NO</i>), Caiman spp. (29 NO/ <i>cancelled 24 NO</i>), Python spp. (374 NO/ <i>cancelled 219 NO</i>), Varanus spp. (206 NO/ <i>cancelled 22 NO</i>), Naja naja (16 NO/ <i>cancelled 13 NO</i>), Elaphe radiate (14 NO/ <i>cancelled 14 NO</i>)
MEA	Cetacea spp. (1,3 kg), Baleonoptera acutorostrata (2,2 kg), Crocodylia spp. (0,05 kg), Anguilla Anguilla (10,00 kg)
MED, EXT, SPE	Saussurea costus (25.916 NO/0,94 kg/ <i>cancelled 540 NO</i>), Aloe spp. (4601 NO/1,15 l/ <i>cancelled 1.518 NO</i>), Hoodia spp. (6.352 NO/ <i>cancelled 180 NO</i>), Panthera pardus (80 NO), Panthera tigris (4 NO), Moschus spp. (16 NO), Bos mutus (70 NO), Naja spp. (41 NO), Crocodylia spp. (130 NO), Pythonidae spp. (10 NO), Ranitomeya spp. (122 NO/ <i>cancelled 122 NO</i>)
ROO, POW	Panax quinquefolius (14 NO/2,38 kg), Hydrastis Canadensis (152,00 kg)
SAW	Dalbergia retusa (10 NO), Swietenia macrophylla (10,00 kg)
SEE	Cactaceae spp. (11 NO/ <i>cancelled 11 NO</i>)
SHE	Tridacnidae spp. (100 NO/ <i>cancelled 3NO</i>), Strombus gigas (154 NO/ <i>cancelled 1 NO</i>)
SKI,SKP	Pecari tajacu (700 NO), Canis lupus (5 NO), Panthera leo (1 NO), Pythonidae spp. (5 NO/ <i>cancelled 1 NO</i>), Varanus spp. (7 NO)
TRO, FOO, SKU, TEE, CLA, SKE, TAI	Lynx rufus (20 NO), Panthera onca (7 NO), Acinonyx jubatus (1 NO), Panthera leo (2 NO), Loxodonta africana (2 NO), Primates spp. (3 NO), Ursus spp. (3 NO), Crocodylia spp. (9 NO/ <i>cancelled 1 NO</i>), Alligator spp. (2 NO)
TUS	Loxodonta africana (6 NO/ <i>cancelled 4 NO</i>)
WAX	Euphorbia antisyphilitica (7 kg)

Status: 30.04.2015

Number of specimens seized and confiscated by Federal Authorities in 2013 and 2014													
Federal States	Year	Living animals				Living plants				Dead specimens, parts and derivatives			
		Annex A		Annex B		Annex A		Annex B		Annex A		Annex B	
		1)	2)	1)	2)	1)	2)	1)	2)	1)	2)	1)	2)
Baden- Württemberg	2013	11	5	88	15	0	0	0	0	32	2	4	0
	2014	10	15	14	28	0	0	12	0	4	0	1	0
Bavaria	2013	109	97	14	50	0	0	0	0	22	27	0	0
	2014	36	32	16	48	0	0	0	0	27	7	0	0
Berlin	2013	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)
	2014	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)
Brandenburg	2013	0	11	0	7	0	0	0	0	205	1	1477 ³⁾	0
	2014	4	9	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bremen	2013	8	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamburg	2013	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Hesse	2013	32	86	30	75	0	0	0	0	21	22	40	30
	2014	13	122	29	104	0	0	0	0	97	95	50	47
Mecklenburg- Western Pomerania	2013	11	11	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	5	1	26	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Saxony	2013	18	17	33	15	0	0	0	0	0	38 ⁴⁾	1	1 ⁵⁾
	2014	12	3	11	5	0	0	0	0	31	37	11	10
North-Rhine/ Westphalia	2013	95	147	197	80	0	0	13	0	30	26	18	4
	2014	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)
Rhineland- Palatinate	2013	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)
	2014	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)	8)
Saarland	2013	3	18	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	7	12	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saxony	2013	64	17	127	43	0	0	0	0	76	4	8	2
	2014	25	25	47	38	0	0	0	0	6)	15	7)	11
Saxony-Anhalt	2013	14	15	8	11	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	2014	7	7	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schleswig- Holstein	2013	67	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	54	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thuringia	2013	7	8	18	9	0	0	0	0	13	4	0	0
	2014	5	3	30	20	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	0

- 1) Seized specimens,
- 2) Confiscated specimens,
- 3) Including 1 procedure with 1681 bird eggs
- 4) Additional 1,4 kg Dalbergia nigra veneer
- 5) Additional 10,5 kg Gonystylus spp. sawn wood
- 6) 17,89 m² veneer Dalbergia nigra
- 7) 0,0079 m³ sawn wood Swietenia mahagoni
- 8) No data

ATTACHMENT 4

(Referring to question C 7)

Details of violations and results of prosecutions

Status of confiscations and administrative offence procedures initiated in 2012, 2013 and 2014, mainly resulting from seizures by German customs authorities

Status of procedures (29 th April 2015)	from 2012	from 2013	from 2014
Outstanding procedures	22	36	188
Discontinued by Federal Agency for Nature Conservation	815	769	521
Cautions, in some cases with cautionary fines	115	110	102
Administrative orders imposing a fine	137	135	93
<i>of which: currently being enforced by Federal Agency for Nature Conservation</i>	0	3	1
<i>of which: under appeal</i>	2	5	4
Ongoing investigations into suspected criminal offences	8	22	27
Discontinued by public prosecutors/courts	69	53	20
<i>against payment of a fine (Art. 153a Code of Criminal Procedures)</i>	26	22	7
Orders imposing punishments, sentences	16	9	2
Total procedures	1182	1134	953

In addition, there are procedures carried out by the German 'Länder' (federal state authorities), see under **Attachment 2 and 3.4**

ATTACHMENT 5

(Referring to question C 9)

Details on violations and court actions

1. Violations in detail

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

- African elephant ivory, seahorses and pangolin scales from Africa and Latin America

From May until July 2013 German customs detected several parcels which contained around 26 kg of ivory, 40 kg of dried seahorses and 480 kg pangolin scales. Most of the parcels had been sent from Nigeria (one parcel with ivory from Argentina, all the parcels with dried seahorses from Peru) via Germany with the final destination Hong Kong.

In cooperation with the Hong Kong customs authorities' German customs prepared all in all 16 controlled deliveries.

The parcels were sent to Hong Kong and most of them were forwarded to the different consignees. Until now, altogether 4 people (directors from trading companies) were imprisoned. In addition 125 kg of pangolin scales could be seized at the premises of one consignee. Investigations are ongoing. A press release is in preparation and shall be published as soon as all investigations have been completed.

As pointed out before the amount of seized pangolin scales increased significantly from zero specimens in 2012 up to 30 seizures in 2013 (1st February – 31st July) with a total weight of 630 kg.

Another recent trend is the illegal trade in toenails from elephants (*Loxodonta africana*). Such specimens had been seized in transit flights at Frankfurt Airport coming from Equatorial Guinea and destined for China. The toenails were found by detector dogs. Information about the use of the nails (TCM, replacement of other horn material like for example rhino horn) is not available.

In December 2013 German customs detected a parcel which contained jewellery made of ivory. The parcel came from Nigeria with final destination Hong Kong. The parcel was sent again to Hong Kong as a controlled delivery with the effect that 1 person in Hong Kong was imprisoned. Investigations are ongoing.

- Falsification of CITES documents in the EU

Following a tip from the UK authorities the German authorities started an investigation regarding the illegal trade in certain fur and leather products. During a house search the investigation officers recognized a number of falsified certificates to be used as prove for the legal sale of such products. The person involved had falsified several "samples" of certificates using among others scanned copies of official stamps "to verify" the documents. A number of specimens were seized. The case is still under investigation.

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

Imports of:

• 62 kg of stony coral pieces for jewellery (<i>Scleractinia</i> spp.)	16.500,- €
• 2 live <i>Testudo graeca</i>	1.800,- €
• 1 cranial bone of a dolphin (<i>Cetaceae</i> spp.)	2.450,- €
• 1 claw of brown bear, used as key chain (<i>Ursus arctos</i>)	2.580,- €
• 480 glasses à 450g herbal pulp with <i>Aquilaria</i> spp; 6 l massage oil, 25 L wine and 10 kg powder of <i>Saussurea costus</i>	2.700,- €
• 1 leopard skin (<i>Panthera pardus</i>)	9.000,- €
• 480 pills with each 0,2 g gallbladder (<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>)	1.800,- €

Export of 2 Rhino horns	7.200,- €
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2. Administrative offence procedures

In addition to charges fined by public prosecutors and courts, the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) is the responsible authority to initiate administrative offence procedures. Fines of up to 50.000 € may be imposed. The annual revenues from such fines of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation amount to between 50.000 € and 100.000 €.

The examples listed below include fines of 1.000 € and more which were imposed within the reporting period for following illegal shipments, partly after they had been returned by public prosecutors to the BfN for an administrative offence procedure:

• Import of one live capuchin monkey (<i>Cebus capucinus</i>)	2.000,- €
• Import of 25 live Pacific boas (<i>Candoia carinata</i>)	2.500,- €
• Possession of 38 live goldfinchs (<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>)	2.000,- €
• Possession of 194 dead field larks and quails (<i>Alauda arvensis</i> and <i>Coturnix coturnix</i>)	1.425,- €
• Import of one dead hawksbill turtle (<i>Caretta caretta</i>)	1.000,- €
• Import of 5 snake products (<i>Boidae</i> spp.)	1.000,- €

ATTACHMENT 6

(Referring to question D 5 (3))

***Number and type of CITES documents issued
by the
Federal Agency for Nature Conservation
in 2013-2014***

Import and export documents as well as certificates according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 338/97 granted by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation from January 1st, 2013 - December 31st, 2014

	2013	2014
Import permits	7899	7619
of which for Annex A species	456	481
of which for Annex B species	7443	7138
Export permits	2494	2620
Re-export certificates	9909	11808
Combined permits*	134	211
Other import documents**	897	874
Introduction from the sea	2	1
Permits granting exemptions under the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive	29	37
Total documents	21364	23170

Update: April 2nd, 2015

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

** Import notifications for specimens listed in Annexes C and D as well as import clearances according to Art. 57(3) VO(EC) No 865/2006 (exceptions for the import for the personal use)

ATTACHMENT 7

(Referring to question D 5 (10))

Charges for the issuance of CITES documents

Living specimens	Fee
Import permit	50,- €
Export permit	26,- €
Re-export certificate	30,- €
Personal ownership certificate	42,- €
Travelling exhibition certificate	60,- €
Dead specimens, parts and derivatives	
Import permit	20,- €
Export permit	15,- €
Re-export certificate	15,- €
Travelling exhibition certificate	60,- €
Sample collection certificate accompanied by ATA carnet	24,- €
General	
Licensing and registration of (re-)packaging caviar plants	600,- €
Negative certificate ('To Whom It May Concern')	16,- €
Blank forms for registered propagation units	8,- €

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

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

The Ordinance of Fees was amended on 23th September 2011 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 1946). It does not apply to EC certificates pursuant to Art 10 of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97. Those certificates are issued by the *Länder* authorities. The fees payable in such cases are regulated by the relevant *Länder* legislation. They are essentially based on the value of the specimen for which the certificate is to be issued.

ATTACHMENT 8

(Referring to question D 4 (10))

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

Nationally produced brochures or leaflets on CITES

During the reporting period Germany's Management Authority of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (FANC) issued a new leaflet about Germany's research & development project on the determination of age and spatial origin of African elephant ivory. The leaflet has also been made available for the general public both in English and in German on the website of the CITES Management Authority (http://www.bfn.de/0305_cites.html).

The Database and Further Developments

The database is available free-of-charge on the internet under the link www.ivoryID.org. An international ring experiment was initiated which will ensure that in the future also other laboratories all over the world can undertake the necessary chemical analysis.

This will allow Customs authorities to assign samples of confiscated ivory to specific countries or geographical areas. The data determined from any isotope analysis are entered into the online database, and as a result the respective country of origin or the geographic region from where the ivory came from can be identified:



Screenshot of the Database: Results from a Specific Ivory Sample Analysis

The CITES Action Plan on Control of African Elephant Ivory Trade

At the 13th CITES Conference the Parties adopted the 'Action Plan for the Control of Trade in African Elephant Ivory'. The plan includes different measures that shall be initiated to stop the illegal ivory trade and to better protect the African elephant. Involved parties shall provide ivory samples from confiscations in order to allow them to be analyzed with appropriate forensic measures.

Who is this project interested?

In the past few years the elephant populations in many Central and East African countries dropped dramatically because of a significant increase in poaching. Each year about 50.000 elephants are killed because of their ivory.

Worldwide, Customs authorities are discovering shipments of several tones of illegal ivory, for which particularly in Asia a great and increasing demand exists.

An analysis of the isotope signatures can determine the countries of origin of illegal ivory and the location of recent poaching flashpoints. Therefore, targeted measures can be initiated to better protect the African elephant.



Elephant Tusks from a Seizure. Photo: S. Hübchen, IZfW

What was developed?

Currently the project, which started in 2010, has developed:

- A method to identify the spatial origin of African elephant ivory utilizing the analysis of isotopes;
- A method to identify the age of elephant tusks;
- An online reference database: www.ivoryID.org

Furthermore, it is recommended that all Parties cooperate on the development of methods which allow the determination of origin and age of ivory. This will provide accurate information on poaching flashpoints and illegal patterns of trade.

Until recently there was only one laboratory in the USA, which was capable of undertaking the spatial determination of origin of ivory through DNA-analysis. Other methods did not exist. Due to missing comparative studies the DNA method couldn't be validated. Furthermore, the analysis of samples from confiscations had not been possible in the countries of origin, because a comparison with the DNA reference samples, extracted from dung, could only be undertaken in the USA.

Therefore the development and availability of other methods became necessary. Through the explicitly targeted research of this project Germany's government responded to this specific need and made an important contribution to the implementation of the CITES Action Plan on the Control of African Elephant Ivory.

Supplier

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5070 Bonn
GERMANY

Tel: 0248 226 040 1340
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Website: www.bfn.de
BfN, Division 11.2
Stefan Ziegler, WWF
Martin Harvey, WWF
Susan Hübchen, Interpol

17.10.2014

For this research over 600 ivory samples of these geo-referenced tusks were taken throughout the entire African continent.



Taking of Ivory Samples. Photo: S. Ziegler, WWF

Samples were examined for their composition of five isotopes (hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur and carbon) in relation to their occurrence in an elephant's habitat. The results serve as reference data for comparison with samples of unknown origin, allowing their assignment to a certain geographic region.

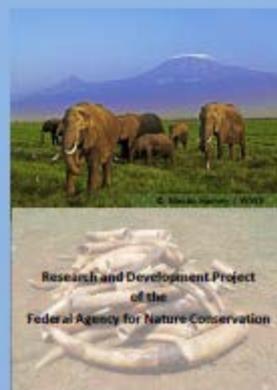


Work in the Laboratory. Photo: Agnes Hübchen, IZfW

Determination of the age of ivory is important as well - only ivory which was acquired before CITES came into force may be legally internationally traded for commercial purposes.

The common radiocarbon method produces ambiguous results within certain time frames. Whereas, the method developed in cooperation with the University of Regensburg achieves much more precise and stringent results, utilizing the analysis of additional radionuclides such as strontium ⁸⁷ Sr and thorium ²³⁰ Th/²³¹ Pa.

Determination of Age and Spatial Origin of African Elephant Ivory - Creation of a Reference-Database to Analyze the Origin



The Practical Application

The database was repeatedly tested on its practical applicability.

In early 2011, German customs at Leipzig airport seized a shipment of 35 Kilos of ivory posted in Nigeria. With a high probability the provenance from central Africa (Cameroon / D. R. Congo) could be identified.

Samples from another shipment of over 900 Kilos of ivory seized by the customs in Tianjin (China) were tested. The analysis of the isotope composition and a comparison with the reference data included in the database reached the result that the ivory originally came from Tanzania and Malawi.



Ivory Seized in Burkina Faso. Photo: S. Ziegler, WWF

Further Information on the Internet

The project was presented to the international community during a side-event at the 16th Conference of the Parties of CITES. This information document can be accessed online under

www.cites.org/eng/cop/16/inf/index.php?CoP16 Inf. 19

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

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

PART 2 – Supplementary Questions¹

Note: Questions in **Part 2** are additional to those in **Part 1**, and relate to information on the provisions of the EC Regulations (Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 and Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006 that fall outside the scope of CITES.

¹ Part 2 agreed at COM 45

PART 2 ,Supplementary Questions'

The numbering of this section reflects that in Part 1, with the addition of (b) to distinguish the two. New questions that do not correspond to questions in Part 1 are marked "new". Unless otherwise stated, the legislation referred to below is Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97.

B. Legislative and regulatory measures

1b	If not already provided under questions B (2) and B (4), please provide details of any national legislation that has been updated in this reporting period and attach the full legislative text.						
2b	If your country has planned, drafted or enacted any additional Regulation -relevant legislation, other than that reported under question B (2) or above, please provide the following details:						
	Title and date:		Status:				
	Brief description of contents:						
5b	Has your country adopted any stricter domestic measures, other than those reported under question B(5), specifically for non CITES-listed species ¹ ?						
	Tick all applicable categories below that these categories apply to.						
		The conditions for:			The complete prohibition of:		
	Issue	Yes	No	No information	Yes	No	No information
	Trade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Taking	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Possession	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Transport	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (specify)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Additional comments	see answers to question B.2 and B.5 of Part 1 as well as Attachment 9					
8b	Has there been any review of legislation on the following subjects in relation to implementation of <i>Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97</i> ?						
		Yes	No	No information			
	Introduction of live regulation-listed species into the Community that would threaten the indigenous fauna and flora (in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 2 (d)).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Marking specimens to facilitate identification (in accordance with Article 19, paragraph 1 (iii)).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Please provide details if available:						
9b	Please provide the following details about Regulations-related violations:						
	i) Maximum penalties that may be imposed;						
	ii) Or any other additional measures taken in relation to implementation of the Regulation not reported on in question B (9): see Attachment 9						

C. Compliance and enforcement measures

2b	Have any actions, in addition to those reported in C (2-9) above, been taken for Regulation-related violations?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
9b	Please provide the following details about Regulations-related violations:		
	i) Maximum sanctions which have been imposed over this reporting period;		
	ii) The outcomes of any prosecutions; see Attachment 5 .		
16b	Has there been any review or assessment of Regulation-related	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>

¹ In this questionnaire, "non CITES-listed species" refers to species that are listed in the Regulation Annexes, but not in the CITES Appendices. They include some species in Annexes A and B and all those in Annex D.

	enforcement, in addition to that reported under C (16) above?	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments:	
18 new	Have specimens been marked to establish whether they were born and bred in captivity? (In accordance with <i>Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006</i> , Article 66)	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments: see national marking provisions under Attachment 9 .	
19 new	Have any monitoring activities been undertaken to ensure that the intended accommodation for a live specimen at the place of destination is adequately equipped to conserve and care for it properly? (In accordance with Article 4 paragraph 1 (c) of <i>Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97</i>).	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments: The German Scientific Authority evaluated the conditions of Art. 4(1) c) whenever a respective import application had been submitted.	
20 new	Have national action plans for co-ordination of enforcement, with clearly defined objectives and timeframes been adopted, and are they harmonized and reviewed on a regular basis? (In accordance with <i>Commission Recommendation C (2007) 2551</i> , paragraph IIa).	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments: Germany had taken note of the EU Enforcement Action Plan, published in the official journal of the EU No. L 159/07 (Document 2007/425/EC) and started after the 14 th CoP to CITES to nationally implement the recommendations contained in the action plan. However since September 2007 the CITES Management Authority of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (FANC) had started on a national level with several national enforcement initiatives in line with the action planning provisions embedded in CITES Resolution Conf. 11.3 (Rev. CoP 15). Some of the actions recommended in the above mentioned resolution have already been implemented in Germany such as the rapid exchange of important information by electronic means through an electronic CITES newsletter (3 issues in 2013 and 3 issues in 2014), public awareness campaigns, training of enforcement officers or strong new working relations among German officials in the different authorities and enforcement agencies. The working relations are backed up either by formalized but also not formalized agreements and strong government support.	
21 new	Do enforcement authorities have access to specialized equipment and relevant expertise, and other financial and personnel resources? (In accordance with <i>Commission Recommendation C (2007) 2551</i> , paragraph IIb.) If yes, please provide details.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments: A list of experts for species identification has been updated and is now available electronically (http://www.bfn.de/0305_sachverstaendige.html). Besides experts for species identification also laboratories which are able to carry out DNA analysis or other forensic analysis (i.e for the determination of age or geographical origin or to prove parentship) have now been added to this new database.	

22 new	Do penalties take into account inter alia the market value of the specimens and the conservation value of the species involved in the offence, and the costs incurred? (In accordance with <i>Commission Recommendation C (2007) 2551</i> , paragraph IIc.)	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>	
Comments:			
<p>In Germany there are both on the Federal and the 'Länder'-level directives which lay down that the market value of the specimens shall be considered when administrative offences are delivered. Furthermore according to Germany's criminal law different criteria have to be considered, inter alia the severity of the offence which may also allow taking into account the conservation value of the respective species involved. In practice, a conservation value will not be known usually. Especially with regard to non-native species in many instances it seems to be impossible to ascertain the real conservation value.</p> <p>Germany has enacted legislative provisions that require the offender (i.e. importer in case of unlawful importation of protected specimens) and/or the carrier to meet the costs of confiscation, custody and storage.</p>			
23 new	Are training and/or awareness raising activities being carried out for a) enforcement agencies, b) prosecution services, and c) the judiciary? (In accordance with <i>Commission Recommendation C (2007) 2551</i> , paragraph II d.)	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>	
Comments:			
<p>- Since a several years regular training of Germany's federal police have been proven to be quite useful. During the reporting period two such seminars were held at the Federal Criminal Police Agency in Wiesbaden from 7th – 11th October 2013 and 6th – 10th October 2014 respectively.</p> <p>- During the reporting period several seminars for local management and enforcement authorities (27th March 2013, 16th – 18th April 2013, 28th August 2013, 12th – 13th February 2014, 16th October 2014, 4th – 5th November 2014) were held by the CITES Management Authority of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation at different training centres in Germany. The objectives of the seminars were mainly to understand the systematics of basic legal provisions of international species conservation legislation, i.e. Reg. (EC) No. 338/97, the EC Birds Directive, the EC Habitats Directive and of Germany's Federal Ordinance on the Conservation of Species. Furthermore the procedure on how to enforce and implement seizures and confiscations was discussed. Finally in some seminars follow up procedures after confiscations such as hearings, writing of penalty notices, objection and court proceedings were practiced on simulated case studies.</p> <p>- In April 2011 a working group was established to develop uniform training material for local management and enforcement authorities. This material shall be used for the training of beginners and should become available in due course of 2015.</p> <p>- German customs authorities have again conducted several training seminars on legal matters but also on identification issues during the reporting period. Such seminars are regularly held several times during the year (up to 10 seminars on legal matters and up to 8 identification seminars). As in the past both members of Germany's Scientific and Management Authority contributed as lecturers actively to the identification seminars during the reporting period.</p> <p>- Finally during the reporting period several forthcoming court hearings have been used by the FANC to discuss the current EU Wildlife Trade Regulations with public prosecutors.</p>			
24 new	Are regular checks on traders and holders such as pet shops, breeders and nurseries being undertaken to ensure in-country enforcement? (In accordance with <i>Commission Recommendation C (2007) 2551</i> , paragraph II g.)	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>	
Comments:			
<p>The domestic implementing legislation provides the local authorities with the power to carry out regular checks and to visit any facilities used for commercial purposes. These checks are regularly carried out by local authorities, in special cases also supported by police or customs authorities.</p> <p>Furthermore, an overview about details on inspections by Germany's 'Länder' Authorities has been provided in Attachment 1 referring to question C 1 of Part 1.</p>			
25	Are risk and intelligence assessment being used systematically in order to ensure thorough checks at border-crossing points as well as	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

new	in-country? (In accordance with <i>Commission Recommendation C (2007) 2551</i> , paragraph IIh.)	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No information <input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments: The German customs has established a special unit which specifically deals with risk assessments only and which provides the relevant customs offices with substantial information. This unit is closely linked to and co-operating with similar units in other EU-Member States.		
26 new	Are facilities available for the temporary care of seized or confiscated live specimens, and are mechanisms in place for their long-term re-homing, where necessary? (In accordance with <i>Commission Recommendation C (2007) 2551</i> , paragraph III.)	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments: Wildlife conservation administrations in at least two Federal States in Germany (<i>Länder</i>) have established facilities for the temporary keeping of confiscated live specimens. Being in charge of the public administration these facilities remain state-subsidised. If required both facilities are also able to quarantine specimens. In addition, some German NGO's have established similar facilities which are also subsidised by those. As above these facilities are readily prepared to take temporarily care for protected wildlife specimens. In addition some of these NGO facilities are even able to quarantine specimens. Furthermore most 'bona fide' Zoological Gardens in Germany will offer their support if live specimens will be seized by government enforcement bodies. Finally the long-term repatriation of confiscated CITES-listed animals will be handled on a case-by-case basis. A number of other public facilities like zoological collections or botanical gardens are also able to keep such specimens. The administrative handling is also regulated. Generally a public contract will be signed between the keeping facility and the responsible government authority which on a case-by-case basis can comprise additional special provisions.		
27 new	Is cooperation taking place with relevant enforcement agencies in other Member States on investigations of offences under Regulation No. (EC) 338/97? (In accordance with <i>Commission Recommendation C (2007) 2551</i> , paragraph IIIe.)	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments: Such cooperation takes place on a case-by-case basis. Additionally Germany participates regularly and actively in meetings of the EU Enforcement Working Group.		
28 new	Is assistance being provided to other Member States with the temporary care and long-term re-homing of seized or confiscated live specimens? (In accordance with <i>Commission Recommendation C (2007) 2551</i> , paragraph IIIj.)	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments: Competent contact agencies were notified accordingly to other Member States.		
29 new	Is liaison taking place with CITES MAs and law enforcement agencies in source, transit and consumer countries outside of the Community as well as the CITES Secretariat, ICPO, Interpol and the World Customs Organization to help detect, deter and prevent illegal trade in wildlife through the exchange of information and intelligence? (In accordance with <i>Commission Recommendation C (2007) 2551</i> , paragraph IIIk.)	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments: Liaison is taking place on a case by case basis		
30 new	Is advice and support being provided to CITES MAs and law enforcement agencies in source, transit and consumer countries outside of the Community to facilitate legal and sustainable trade through correct application of procedures? (In accordance with <i>Commission Recommendation C (2007) 2551</i> , paragraph IIIl.)	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>

Comments:
Such support is provided on a case-by-case basis but also by organizing and convening specific training seminars or visitor programs for foreign delegations of CITES Parties visiting Germany.

D. Administrative measures

D1 Management Authority (MA)

8b	Have the MA(s) undertaken or supported any research activities in relation to non CITES-listed species or technical issues (e.g. species identification) not covered in D2 (8) and D2 (9)?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
11 new	Has the Commission and the CITES Secretariat (if relevant) been informed of the outcomes of any investigations that the Commission has considered it necessary be made? (In accordance with Article 14 paragraph 2 of <i>Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97</i>)?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>

D2 Scientific Authority (SA)

8b	Have any research activities been undertaken by the SA(s) in relation to non CITES listed species?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>					
9b	If Yes, please give the species name and provide details of the kind of research involved.						
	Species name	Populations	Distribution	Off take	Legal trade	Illegal trade	Other (specify)
	1						
	2						
	3						
	etc.						
	No information <input type="checkbox"/>						

11 new	How many Scientific Review Group (SRG) meetings have the SA attended?	Number	8
	Indicate any difficulties that rendered attendance to the SRG difficult:		

D3 Enforcement Authorities

6 new	Has a liaison officer/focal point for CITES been nominated within each relevant enforcement authority in your country?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Under consideration <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
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D4 Communication, information management and exchange

1b	Is Regulation-related information in your country computerized on? – Annex D listed species – Other matters not reported on in question D4 (1) (please specify)	Tick if applicable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3b	Do you have an electronic information system providing information on Regulation-listed species?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>

D5 Permitting and registration procedures

9b	Has the Management Authority charged fees for any Regulation-related matters not covered in question D5 (9)? If yes, please provide details of these Regulation-related matters and the amount of any such fees.	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
13 new	Can you indicate the percentage of permits/certificates issued that are returned to the MA after endorsement by customs?	Percentage:100% No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
14 new	Has a list of places of introduction and export in your country been compiled in accordance with Article 12 of <i>Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97</i> ? If yes, please attach. - The list with EU Member States places of introduction and export has been published on following website: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/info_entry_points.htm	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
15 new	Have persons and bodies been registered in accordance with Articles 18 and 19 of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006? If yes, please provide details. With regard to certain trade in biological samples simplified procedures (Art. 18 ComR 865/2006) have not been used in Germany. However under Art. 19 ComR 865/2006 pre-issued documents have been used as simplified procedures for (re-)exports of snake venom from <i>Daboia russellii</i> (Annex C of CR 337/97, App. III CITES) originated from captive bred specimens mainly from US and Sweden as well as for re-exports of hair brushes made of <i>Mustela sibirica</i> (Annex D of CR 337/97, App. III CITES). There have been no new registrations under Art. 19 ComR 865/2006 during the reporting period.	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
16 new	Have scientific institutions been registered in accordance with Article 60 of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006? If yes, please provide details: The application of Art. 60 does rest with the 'Länder' authorities. Germany does not use that regulation for allowing certain 'scientific institutions' commercial activities like the exchange or transfer of Annex A specimens. However, it may be used for the (commercial) display of Annex A specimens in zoos. Irrespective of that regulation certain 'scientific institutions' have been registered using labels for the movement between registered institutions in line with Art. 7 (4) CR (EC) No. 338/97, Art. 52 Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006, see following: http://www.cites.org/common/reg/e_si.html	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
17 new	Have breeders been approved in accordance with Article 63 of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006? If yes, please provide details.	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
18 new	Have caviar (re-)packaging plants been licensed in accordance with Article 66 (7) of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006? If yes, please provide details: During the reporting period the list of German caviar processing and (re-) packaging plants had been revised. See following: http://www.cites.org/eng/common/reg/ce/DE . Of those operation currently licensed as (re-)packaging plants No. DE-R20 was licensed in 2013 and three, i.e. DE-R21, P12 and P13 in 2014.	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
19 new	Are phytosanitary certificates used in accordance with Article 17 of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006? If yes, please provide details. Germany's CITES Management Authority has notified to the CITES Secretariat the responsible authorities which are entitled in Germany to issue for artificially propagated plants listed in CITES Appendix II phytosanitary certificates as export permits. The list of these authorities can be accessed under following website: http://www.cites.org/eng/cms/index.php/component/cp/country/DE	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

20 new	Have cases occurred where export permits and re-export certificates were issued retrospectively in accordance with Article 15 of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 865/2006? If yes, please provide details: Germany's CITES Management Authority has retrospectively issued 36 permits. The involved CITES Management Authorities have been consulted prior to the retrospective issuance in each cases.	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>

D8 Areas for future work

2b	Has your country encountered any difficulties in implementing specific suspensions or negative opinions adopted by the European Commission? (In accordance with Article 4 (6)).	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
4b	Have any constraints to implementation of the Regulation, not reported under question D8 (4), arisen in your country requiring attention or assistance?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>

ATTACHMENT 9

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

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

1. Prohibition of possession and of national marketing

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

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

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

In addition to the ban on possession, there is a national **ban on marketing** of species not specially protected under EC Regulation No. 338/97 (for Annex A and Annex B species to Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 a general trade ban with exemptions is set out in Article 8 of that regulation) in Art. 44 para. 2 no. 2 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act. These regulations transpose the prohibitions existing under Art. 6 par. 1 of the Birds Directive – having regard to the exception for the species listed in Annex III to the Directive – and the prohibitions under Art.12 para. 2 and Art.13 para. 2 of the Habitat Directive. For game species of birds listed in Annex 1 of the Federal Game Conservation Ordinance, reference should be made to Art. 2 of the latter.

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

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

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

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

2. Reporting and book-keeping obligations

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

Anyone who keeps vertebrates of specially protected species is required to notify those to the competent ‘*Länder*’ Authority. This does not include species listed in Annex 5 to the Federal Ordinance on Species Conservation, which are usually only found in trade as specimens bred in captivity. With regard to the birds of prey listed in Annex 4 to the Federal Game Protection Ordinance, reference is made to the latter.

3. Keeping animals

- Birds of prey

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

- Hybrids of birds of prey

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

- Game Park

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

- Dangerous incl. venomous animals

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

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

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

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

<http://www.bmel.de/DE/Tier/Tierschutz/Tierschutzgutachten/texte/GutachtenDossier.html>

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

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

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

List of animal husbandry expertise applied by German Federal Authorities

1. BMEL Guidelines for keeping, training and using animals in circuses or similar establishments (**Circus Animals**), 15th October 1990.
2. Directive 2010/63/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2010 on the protection of **animals used for scientific purposes**.
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:276:0033:0079:EN:PDF>
3. BMEL minimum requirements for accommodation of **Mammals**, 7th May 2014.
http://www.bmel.de/DE/Tier/1_Tierschutz/Tierschutzgutachten/texte/HaltungSaeugetiere.html
4. BMEL minimum requirements on “Species-appropriate keeping of birds” on minimum requirements for the keeping of **Birds of Prey and Owls**, 10th January 1995.
5. BMEL minimum requirements on “Species-appropriate keeping of birds” on minimum requirements for the keeping of **Parrots**, 10th January 1995.
6. BMEL minimum requirements for the keeping of **Small Birds** (Part 1, **Seed Eaters**), 10th July 1996.
7. Minimum requirements of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation for the keeping of **Melodius Laughing-Thrus (*Garrulax canorus*)**, **Silver-eared Mesia (*Leiothrix argentauris*)**, **Red-Billed Leiothrix (*Leiothrix lutea*)** and **Hill Mynah (*Gracula religiosa*)**, 31st August 2000.
8. Minimum husbandry requirements of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation for keeping **Hornbills** (Bucerotidae), March 5 2007.
9. Minimum husbandry requirements of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation for keeping **Turacos** (Musophagidae), August 2009.
10. BMEL minimum requirements on “Species-appropriate keeping of terrarium animals” on minimum requirements for the keeping of **Reptiles**, 10th January 1997.
11. Minimum husbandry requirements for keeping **Newts** and **Salamanders**; recommended by DGHT (ed).
12. Minimum husbandry requirements for keeping **Toads** and **Frogs**, January 10 2001; recommended by DGHT (ed.).
13. Minimum husbandry requirements of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation for keeping **Seahorses** of the genus ***Hippocampus***, 2012.
14. Minimum requirements of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation for the accommodation of scorpions of the genus ***Pandinus*** (giant scorpions), 24th June 1997.
15. Minimum requirements of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation for the keeping of **Corals and Giant Clams** (CITES species), July 1997.
16. Minimum requirements of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation for the accommodation of tarantulas of the genus ***Brachypelma*** (American genus of tarantulas), 3rd July 1997.
17. Guidelines for keeping, training and using animals in circuses or similar establishments (**circus animals**), October 15 1990; recommended by BMELV (ed.).

4. Regulations on the transport of live animals

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

5. Introduction of live Regulation-listed species into the Community that would threaten the indigenous fauna and flora (in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 2 (d))

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

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

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

Council Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 of 22 October 2014 "on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species" ('IAS') established rules to prevent, minimise and mitigate the adverse effects of invasive alien species on biodiversity and related ecosystem services, and on human health and safety as well as to reduce their social and economic impact. In practice, this will be enforced after a list of such invasive alien species considered to be of Union concern ("the Union list") is set out in a Commission Regulation, probably in early 2016. These EU regulations have to be implemented in national law and will also have an effect on existing regulations mentioned above.

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

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

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

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

1. Administrative offences and administrative fines

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

2. Criminal acts

Regulation	Offence	Sanction
Art. 71 para.1 and Art. 69 para.4 nos.1 and 3 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act	Deliberate, illegal import, export or re-export (Art. 8 para.1 concerning Annex A specimens)	Imprisonment of up to five years or fine
Art. 71a para. 2 and 4 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act	Deliberate infringement of ban on marketing (Art. 8 para.5 of the Regulation - Annex B -). No criminal act for cases where the conduct concerns a negligible quantity or has a negligible impact.	Imprisonment of up to three years or fine
Art. 71 para. 2 and Art. 69 para.4 nos.1 and 3 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act	Deliberate, illegal marketing of species in Annex A to the Regulation	Imprisonment of up to five years or fine
Art. 71 para. 4, concerning Art. 71 para 1 and 2 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act	Illegal import, export or re-export or illegal marketing of species listed in Annex A to the Regulation, committed not deliberately, but committed with at least serious negligence	Imprisonment of up to one year or fine
Art. 71 para.3 and Art. 71 para.1 and 2 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act	Deliberate, illegal commercial or habitual import, export or re-export or illegal marketing of species listed in Annex A to the Regulation	Imprisonment of at least three months but not exceeding five years

3. Seizure and confiscation

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

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