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

#### **CITES vision statement**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The completed report should be sent to:

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

Email: <u>info@cites.org</u> Tel: +41-(0)22-917-81-39/40 Fax: +41-(0)22-797-34-17

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

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

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

**Objective 1.1** Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through appropriate policies, legislation and procedures. All Aichi Targets relevant to CITES, particularly Aichi Target 2, Target 6, Target 9, Target 12, Target 17 and Target 18.

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

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

- **Objective 1.2** Parties have in place administrative procedures that are transparent, practical, coherent and user-friendly, and reduce unnecessary administrative burdens. Aichi Target 3.
- Indicator 1.2.1: The number of Parties that have adopted standard transparent procedures for the timely issuance of permits in accordance with Article VI of the Convention.

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

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> e-permitting refers to the electronic (paperless) management of the permit business process, including permit application, Management Authority – Scientific Authority consultations, permit issuance, notification to customs and reporting.

If 'Yes', please provide details:
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**Objective 1.3** Implementation of the Convention at the national level is consistent with decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties. All Aichi targets relevant to CITES, particularly Target 9, Target 14 and Target 18.

Indicator 1.3.1: The number of Parties that have implemented relevant reporting under Resolutions and Decisions of the Conference of the Parties and/or Standing Committee recommendations.

1.3.1a	Has your country responded to all relevant special reporting requirements that are active during the period covered in this report, including those in the Resolutions and Decisions of the Conference of the Parties, Standing Committee recommendations, and Notifications issued by the Secretariat (see [link to location on the CITES website where the reporting requirements are listed])?					
	Responses provided to ALL relevant reporting requirements					
	Responses provided to SOME of the relevant reporting requirements					
	Responses provided to NONE of the relevant reporting requirements					
	No special reporting requirements applicable					
1.3.1b	Were any difficulties encountered during the period covered in this report in implementing specific Resolutions or Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties? Yes 🗌 No 🖂					
	If 'Yes', please provide details of which Resolution(s) or Decision(s), and, for each, what difficulties were / are being encountered?					

**Objective 1.4** The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation needs of species. Aichi Target 1, Target12, Target 14 and Target 19.

1.4.1: The number and proportion of species that have been found to meet the criteria contained in Resolution Conf. 9.24 or its successors. This includes both the periodic review and amendment proposals.

1.4.1a	Have you undertaken any reviews of whether species would benefit from listing on the CITES Appendices?	Yes 🗌 No 🖂
	If 'Yes', please provide a summary here, or a link to the report of the work (or a copy of that report to the Secretariat if the work is not available online):	

**Objective 1.5** Best available scientific information is the basis for non-detriment findings. Aichi Target 2, Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 9, Target 12 and Target 14.

- Indicator 1.5.1: The number of surveys, studies or other analyses undertaken by exporting countries based on the sources of information cited in Resolution Conf. 16.7 on Non-detriment findings related to:
  - a) the population status of Appendix-II species;
  - b) the trends and impact of trade upon Appendix-II species; and
  - c) the status of and trend in naturally-occurring Appendix I species and the impact of any recovery plans.

1.5.1a	Have any surveys, studies or other analyses been undertaken in your country in relation to:	Yes	No	Not Applicable	If Yes, How many?
	- the population status of Appendix II species?	$\boxtimes$			
	<ul> <li>the trends and impact of trade on Appendix II species?</li> </ul>		$\square$		

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

	If there are such studies that you are willing Species name (scientific) <i>Ursus arctos</i> <i>Canis lupus</i>	A brief summary of the results of the survey, study or other analysis (e.g. population status, decline / stable / increase, off-take levels etc), or provide links to published reference material. State nature conservancy of the Slovak Republic realized a genetic study aiming at achieving the actual population size during 2009 – 2016. Results of the actual population size of the brown bear were published in 2016. Based on the evidence of reproductive events in wolf pairs, the State nature Conservation in cooperation with the Carpathian Wildlife Society try to estimate the recruit in wolf population since 2016. The results contribute to the reduction of the hunting quota of wolves. The Wildlife Society DIANA made attempts to estimate					
		pairs, the State nature Conservation in cooperation with the Carpathian Wildlife Society try to estimate the recruit in wolf population since 2016. The results contribute to the reduction of the hunting quota of wolves. The Wildlife Society DIANA made attempts to estimate					
L	Lynx lynx						
		the lynx population in Slovakia since several years. Actual numbers are estimated just around 300 individuals.					
	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/314285 Program_starostlivosti_o_rysa_ostrovida_Lynx_ly a_Slovensku						
	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/31896 Robust monitoring of the Eurasian lynx Ly x in the Slovak Carpathians reveals lower rs_than_officially_reported						
		s or other analyses used in making non-detriment					
f	findings (NDFs)? Please tick all that ap	Revised harvest or export quotas					
		Banning export □ Stricter domestic measures ⊠					
		Changed management of the species $\boxtimes$					
		Discussion with Management Authorities $\boxtimes$					
	c.	Discussion with other stakeholders? $\square$					
1.5.1c [	Do you have specific conservation measur	Other (please provide a short summary):         es or recovery       Yes					
	plans for naturally occurring Appendix-I list	ed species? No					
im		No information					
ht	ttp://www.sopsr.sk/cinnost/programy/PZ%2	0Aquila%20heliaca.pdf					
	ttp://www.sopsr.sk/cinnost/programy/PZ%2						
	Have you published any non-detriment find						
	If 'Yes', please provide links or examples to	•					

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

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

1.5.2a					No
		Y	es	No	information
	Do you have standard procedures for making non-detriment findings in line with <u>Resolution Conf. 16.7</u> ?	[		$\square$	
	If 'Yes', please briefly describe your procedures for making non or attach as an annex to this report, or provide a link to where t on the internet:				found
1.5.2b	When establishing non-detriment findings, have any of the follo	wing			
	guidance been used?		Pleas	e tick	all that apply
	Virtual C	College		[	$\boxtimes$
	IUCN Checklist			$\boxtimes$	
	Resolution Conf. 16.7		$\boxtimes$		$\boxtimes$
	2008 NDF workshop		$\boxtimes$		$\boxtimes$
	Species specific gu	idance		[	
		Other		[	$\boxtimes$
	If 'Other' or 'Species specific guidance', please specify details:	https://www	w.spe	ciespl	us.net/
1.5.2c		Case by ca	ase		$\boxtimes$
	detriment findings?	Annually			
	Every two years				
		Less frequently			
	A mix of the above				
	Please describe the circumstances under which non-detriment findings would be changed:				
	New circumstances such as increased export quotas, changes of IUCN Red List cathegory, changes in volume of legal/illegal trade, changes in CITES Appendices, etc.				

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

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

### **Objective 1.6**Parties cooperate in managing shared wildlife resources.<br/>Aichi Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 10, Target 12 and Target 19.

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

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

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

-		
1.6.2a	Do you have any cooperative in place for shared population	e management plans, including recovery plans, ns of CITES-listed species? Yes $\square$ No $\square$
	If 'Yes', please list the specie to a published plan for each s	s for which these plans are in place and provide a link or reference species.
	Species Name (scientific)	Link or reference to a published plan
	Ursus arctos	The Action plan for the brown bear in Slovakia was prepared in 2016
	Canis lupus	The Action plan for the wolf in Slovakia was prepared in 2016 (http://www.minzp.sk/images/program-starostlivosti-vlka-draveho- canis-lupus-slovensku.pdf)
	Lynx lynx	The Action plan for the European lynx in Slovakia was prepared in 2017
		The reintroduction of lynx in the Palatinate forest (LIFE LUCHS; LIFE13 NAT/DE/000755)
		The reinforcement of the Dinaric-SE Alps lynx population in Slovenia, Croatia and Italy (LIFE LYNX; LIFE16 NAT/SL/000634) <u>https://www.researchgate.net/project/Lynx-reintroduction-in-the- Biosphere-Reserve-Palatinate-Forest</u> cooperation with Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Italy

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

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Please provide the names of Parties, and any non-Parties, involved.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.7.1a	Do you have, are you engaged in, or covered by:		No	No Information				
	- an international enforcement strategy and/or action plan?							
	– formal international cooperation, such as an international enforcement network?	$\boxtimes$						
	– a national enforcement strategy and/or action plan?	$\square$						
	– formal national interagency cooperation, such as a national interagency enforcement committee?	$\boxtimes$						
	<ul> <li>If 'Yes' to any of the above, please specify the level of engagement and provide additional details:</li> <li>link to the EU Action Plan: <u>http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/pdf/WAP_EN_WEB.PDF</u></li> <li>EU TWIX</li> <li>National Action Plan of the Slovak Republic 2014 – 2019 for the enforcement of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein; involved all relevant state bodies (MA, Police, Customs Authorities, SEI, public prosecutor's office, veterinary authorities)</li> <li>Inter-agency committee - a specialized unit responsible for CITES-related enforcement; the lead agency is Presidium of the Police Force, other members: CITES MA, Financial Directorate of the Slovak Republic - Customs Department and Tax Directorate, Criminal Office of Financial administration, General Public Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic, SEI, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic;</li> </ul>							

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines serious crime as conduct constituting an offence punishable by imprisonment for at least four years or a more serious penalty.

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

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

	General crime <sup>1</sup>					
	Predicate offences <sup>2</sup>			$\square$		
	Asset forfeiture <sup>3</sup>			$\boxtimes$		
	Corruption <sup>4</sup>			$\boxtimes$		
	International cooperation in criminal matters <sup>5</sup>			$\boxtimes$		
	Organized crime <sup>6</sup>			$\square$		
	Specialized investigation techniques <sup>7</sup>			$\square$		
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please explain how each brief summary, including any lessons learned which r					а
1.7.3g	Do you have institutional capacity to implement the le			Yes		
	provisions listed in question 1.7.3f against CITES offe	ences?		No	$\boxtimes$	
		No information	on 🗌			
	If 'No', please provide a brief summary of your major capacity-building needs: There is a lack of specialist for investigation of this kind of crime.					

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> General crime laws relate to offences such as fraud, conspiracy, possession of weapons, and other matters as set out in the national criminal code.

- <sup>4</sup> Provisions against corruption include national laws to implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption covering offences such as bribery of officials, embezzlement or misappropriation of public funds, trading in influence and abuse of functions by public officials.
- <sup>5</sup> International cooperation in criminal matters includes legislation through which a formal request for mutual legal assistance and/or extradition of a person for criminal prosecution can be forwarded to another country.
- <sup>6</sup> Article 2, paragraph (a) of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines an organized criminal group as a structured group of three or more persons, existing for a period of time and acting in concert with the aim of committing one or more serious crimes or offences established in accordance with the Convention, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit.
- <sup>7</sup> Specialized investigation techniques are techniques that are deployed against serious and/or organized crime when conventional law enforcement techniques fail to adequately address the activities of crime groups. Examples include controlled deliveries and covert operations.
- <sup>8</sup> Criminal intelligence is information that is compiled, analyzed and disseminated in an effort to anticipate, prevent and/or monitor criminal activity. Examples include information on potential suspects held in a secure database and inferences about the methods, capabilities and intentions of specific criminal networks or individuals that are used to support effective law enforcement action.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Asset forfeiture is the seizure and confiscation of assets obtained from criminal activities to ensure that criminals do not benefit from the proceeds of their crimes.

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

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

During th	e period covered in this report:	Yes	No	No Information				
1.7.5a	Have any administrative measures (e.g. fines, bans, suspensions) been imposed for CITES-related offences?							
	If 'Yes', please indicate how many and for what types of offences. If available, please attach details: altogether 49 confiscations – 39 by customs on the borders (lack of CITES permits) at 10 imposed by SEI or district offices inside Slovakia (lack of proof of legal origin of specimens							
	In another 191 cases were imposed fines/warnings (58 illegal t smaller administrative offences)	rade with	n Slovakia/	EU, the rest				
1.7.5b	Have there been any criminal prosecutions of CITES-related offences?							
	If 'Yes', how many and for what types of offences? If available, 3 cases prosecuted. Unfortunately, there are no more details.	please at	tach details	: There were				
1.7.5c	Have there been any other court actions against CITES- related offences?			$\square$				
	If 'Yes', what were the offences involved and what were the result	s? Please	attach detai	ls:				
1.7.5d	How were any confiscated specimens disposed of?		Tick	all that apply				
	<ul> <li>Return to country of export</li> </ul>							
	<ul> <li>Public zoos or botanical gardens</li> </ul>			$\boxtimes$				
	<ul> <li>Designated rescue centres</li> </ul>			$\boxtimes$				
	<ul> <li>Approved private facilities</li> </ul>							
	– Euthanasia							
	<ul> <li>Other (please specify): dead/worked specimens are in the a the customs authorities or district offices.</li> </ul>	administra	tion of					
	Have you encountered any challenges in disposing of confisca	ited specir	nens?					
	Do you have good practice that you would like to share with ot is one state zoological garden in Slovakia National Zoological The ZOO's founder is the Ministry of the Environment of the SI which designated it as a rescue centre. There is a special facil confiscated live animals in ZOO. Live plants are placed in the Conservancy of the Slovak Republic, which founder is also the Environment of the Slovak Republic.	Garden Bo ovak Rep ity (quarar State Natu	ojnice). ublic, ntine) for ıre					

**Objective 1.8** Parties and the Secretariat have adequate capacity-building programmes in place. Aichi Target 1, Target 12 and Target 19.

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

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

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

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

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

**Objective 2.2** Sufficient resources are secured at the national and international levels to ensure compliance with and implementation and enforcement of the Convention. Aichi Target 1, Target 2, Target 3, Target 12, Target 19 and Target 20.

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For example, a time frame in which you are required to provide a response on a decision to issue or not issue a permit, certificate, or re-export certificate.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For example, 85% of all decisions will take place within the service standard.

	a result of:					
	<ul> <li>availability</li> </ul>	of funding?				
	<ul> <li>number of</li> </ul>	staff?				
	<ul> <li>a shortage</li> </ul>	of skills?				
	If 'Yes' to a sh	ortage of skills, which skills	do you need more of?			
2.2.1c	enforcement a	,	rd(s)⁴′ for your	Yes SEI)	(customs,	$\boxtimes$
		go to Question 2.2.1d.		No (po	olice)	$\boxtimes$
	If 'Yes', for wh standards?	nich services are there stand	lards, and what are those			
		odological guidance for all o ed on the EÚ and national le				
		l legislation regulates the pr investigation of administrat				
	If 'Yes', do you	u have performance targets	for these standards <sup>48</sup> ?	Yes		
	If 'Yes', what a	are your performance target	ts?	No		$\boxtimes$
		ease provide your performation ring the period covered in the theory of the period covered in the period covered in the period sector the				
	If you did not r a result of:	meet your performance targ	gets then was this shortfall		Yes	No
		of funding?				
	– availability – number of	U U				
	<ul> <li>a shortage</li> <li>If 'Yes' to a short</li> </ul>	ortage of skills, which skills	do you need more of?			
	11 165 เบล อก	Ullage UI SKIIIS, WITICH SKIIIS	do you need more or:			
2.2.1d			r answered 'No' to the first pa of approved service standa			
		-	your authorities to function			
	<b>,</b>	Management	Scientific Authority(ies)	1	Enforcement	
		Authority(ies)	••••	1	Authority(ies)	
					(police)	
	Funding?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes 🛛 No 🗌		Yes 🗌 No 🖾	
	Staff?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes 🛛 No 🗌	Ì	Yes 🗌 No 🔀	
	Skills?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes 🛛 No 🗌	<u>`````````````````````````````````````</u>	Yes 🗌 No 🛛	
	1					

Indicator 2.2.2: The number of Parties that have undertaken one or more of the following activities: - changed the budget for activities; - hired more staff;

- \_ developed implementation tools;
- purchased technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement. \_

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

2.2.2b	During the period covered in this report budget for your:	, was the	Increased	Stable	Decreased	
	Management Authority(ies)		$\boxtimes$			
	Scientific Authority(ies)			$\square$		
	Enforcement authorities			$\boxtimes$		
2.2.2c	Have you been able to use international development funding assistance to include level of implementation of your		Yes	No	Not applicable	
	Management Authority(ies)?				$\square$	
	Scientific Authority(ies)?				$\boxtimes$	
	Enforcement authorities?			$\square$		
2.2.2d	What is the respective level of priority f the national level through the following		ng the effectiv	eness of CITES	implementation at	
	Activity	High	Medium	Low	Not a Priority	
	Hiring of more staff		$\square$			
	Development of implementation tools		$\square$			
	Purchase of new technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement		$\boxtimes$			
	e-permitting		$\boxtimes$			
	Other (please specify):					
2.2.2e	Do you have a operational system (e.g electronic database) for managing	•	Yes	Under development	No	
	Species information		$\boxtimes$			
	Trade information		$\square$			
	Non-detriment findings				$\square$	

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

2.2.3a	Does the Management Authority charge fees for: Tick	k all that are appl	icable
	<ul> <li>Administrative procedures</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Issuance of CITES documents (e.g. for import, exports, re-export, or intr the sea)</li> </ul>	oduction from	$\boxtimes$
	<ul> <li>Shipment clearance (e.g. for the import, export, re-export, or introduction of CITES-listed species)</li> </ul>	n from the sea	
	<ul> <li>Licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species (cavi</li> </ul>	ar)	$\square$
	<ul> <li>Harvesting of CITES-listed species</li> </ul>		$\boxtimes$
	<ul> <li>Use of CITES-listed species (trade)</li> </ul>		$\boxtimes$
	<ul> <li>Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Other (please specify):</li> </ul>		
2.2.3b	Is a fee schedule publicly available?	Yes 🖂 N	lo 🗌
	If 'Yes', please provide an internet link, or a copy of the schedule to the Secr 145/1995 Coll. On Administrative Fees as amended	etariat: Act No	
	http://www.vyvlastnenie.sk/predpisy/zakon-o-spravnych-poplatkoch/, Part X, 161b, 161d and 161e	Items 161, 161	a,
2.2.3c	Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wild	dlife conservatior	ו?
		Entirely	
	The fees are income of state budget and CITES implementation is paid from	n Partly	$\square$

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

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

2.2.4a	Do you use incentive measures <sup>1</sup> such as those described in <u>CoP14 Doc 14.32</u> to implement the						
	Convention? Yes No						
	Due diligence						
	Compensatory mechanisms						
	Certification						
	Communal property rights						
	Auctioning of quotas						
	Cost recovery or environmental charges 🗌 🖂						
	Enforcement incentives						
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, or if you use other measures, please provide a summary or link to further information:						
	The state is responsible for damage caused by defined species (from which CITES listed are: <i>Ursus arctos</i> , <i>Canis lupus</i> , <i>Lynx lynx</i> and <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) in selected domesticated animals (mostly sheep), bee colonies, fish cultured for economic purposes and hunting game (ungulates) in areas with a year-round protection of above mentioned 4 species.						
2.2.4b	Have incentives harmful to biodiversity been eliminated? Not at all						
	Very little						
	Somewhat						
	Completely						
	Not applicable 🖂						

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Defined as 'Social and economic incentives that promote and regulate sustainable management of and responsible trade in, wild flora and flora and promote effective enforcement of the Convention'. The intent of such measures is not to promote wildlife trade as such, but rather to ensure that any wildlife trade undertaken is conducted in a sustainable manner.

- **Objective 2.3** Sufficient resources are secured at the national and international levels to implement capacity-building programmes. Aichi Target 12, Target 19 and Target 20.
- Indicator 2.3.1: The number of capacity building activities mandated by Resolutions and Decisions that are fully funded.

2.3.1a	How many training and capacity building you run during the period covered in this				Without assistance from the Secretariat		stance Conducted or assisted by the Secretariat
			Ν	lone			$\boxtimes$
				1			
				2-5			
				6-10 1-20			
		Ν	ı Nore tha				
	Please list the Resolutions or Decisions 11.21 (Rev. CoP17), 10.21 (Rev. CoP16 11.3 (Rev. CoP17)	involve	d: Res.	Conf.			
2.3.1b	What sorts of capacity building activities specialised courses for customs officers		aken pla	ce? T	raining,	work	shop, basic and
2.3.1c	What capacity building needs do you ha	ive?					
	Please tick all boxes which apply to indicate which target group and which activity. Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial	Training	Other (specify)	Details
	Staff of Management Authority						Technical, financial – e.g. e-permitting, awareness, demand reduction strategy,
	Staff of Scientific Authority		$\boxtimes$	$\boxtimes$	$\square$		
	Staff of enforcement authorities	$\boxtimes$	$\boxtimes$	$\boxtimes$	$\square$		
	Traders / other user groups						
	NGOs						
	Public						
	Other (please specify)						

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> An activity might be a single day training e.g. for a group of staff from the Management Authority, or a longer course / project undertaken by an individual.

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

- **Objective 3.1** Cooperation between CITES and international financial mechanisms and other related institutions is enhanced in order to support CITES-related conservation and sustainable development projects, without diminishing funding for currently prioritized activities. Aichi Target 2 and Target 20.
- Indicator 3.1.1: The number of Parties funded by international financial mechanisms and other related institutions to develop activities that include CITES-related conservation and sustainable development elements.

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

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

3.1.2a	Have you provided technical or financial assistance to another country or countries in relation to CITES?						Yes No No i	information
	If 'Yes', please tick boxes to indicate type of assistance provided Country(ies)	Species Management <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Management <sup>2</sup>	Sustainable use	Law Enforcement	Livelihoods	Other (specify)	Details (provide more information in an Appendix if necessary)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Use species conservation column for work directly related to species – e.g. population surveys, education programmes, conflict resolution, etc.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Use habitat conservation column for work that will indirectly support species conservation – e.g. habitat management, development of policy frameworks for how land is managed, etc.

#### **Objective 3.2** Awareness of the role and purpose of CITES is increased globally. Aichi Target 1, Target 4, Target 12 and Target 18.

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

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

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

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

	Good (MA, SA, SEI)	$\boxtimes$
	Average (police)	$\boxtimes$
	Poor	
	Very Poor	$\square$
	No information	
Any further comments on the CITES Website? (e.g. useful aspects, any which authorities find which functions/tools most useful, what is missing		ed,

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

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

- **Objective 3.3** Cooperation with relevant international environmental, trade and development organizations is enhanced.
- Indicator 3.3.1 The number of Parties which report that they have achieved synergies in their implementation of CITES, other biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental, trade and development agreements.

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

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

3.3.2a	How many international projects which integrate CITES issues has yo contributed towards?	our country	6
3.3.2b	In addition to 3.2.2a, how many national level projects has your count implemented which integrate CITES issues?	ry	9
3.3.2c	Have there been any efforts at a national scale for your CITES Management or Scientific Authorities to collaborate with:	Yes	No
	Agencies for development?		$\square$
	Agencies for trade?		$\square$
	Provincial, state or territorial authorities?	$\boxtimes$	
	Local authorities or communities?		$\square$
	Indigenous or local peoples?	$\boxtimes$	
	Trade or other private sector associations?	$\boxtimes$	
	NGOs? There is no NGO dealing with CITES issues in Slovakia.		
	Other (please specify): National Zoological Garden Bojnice (ZOO in state property); Technical University in Zvolen.	$\boxtimes$	
3.3.2d	Are CITES requirements integrated into?	Yes	No
	National and local development strategies?	$\boxtimes$	
	National and local poverty reduction strategies?		$\square$
	Planning processes?	$\boxtimes$	
	National accounting?		$\square$

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> CBD = Convention on Biological Diversity; CMS = Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, ITPGR = International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, Ramsar = The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, WHC = World Heritage Convention.

#### Indicator 3.3.3: The number of Parties cooperating / collaborating with intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations to participate in and/or fund CITES workshops and other training and capacity-building activities.

3.3.3a	Has funding been provided or received to facilitate CITES workshops, training or other capacity building activities to / from:	Tick if applicable	Which organizations?
	Inter-governmental organizations?		
	Non-governmental organizations?		

**Objective 3.4** The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals, the sustainable development goals set at WSSD, the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020* and the relevant *Aichi Biodiversity Targets*, and the relevant outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.

This objective may also be assessed by a variety of means beyond the reporting format, including action taken to implement many of the CITES resolutions and decisions. Aichi Target 1, Target 2, Target 3, Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 12, Target 14, Target 17, Target 18 and Target 19.

### Indicator 3.4.1: The conservation status of species listed on the CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved.

3.4.1a	Do you have data which shows that the conservation status of naturally occurring species in your country listed on the					
	CITES Appendices has stab		Yes	No	Not Applicable	
		Appendix I		$\boxtimes$		
		Appendix II	$\boxtimes$			
		Appendix III			$\boxtimes$	
	If there are such studies that you are willing to share, please provide:					
	Species name (scientific)	Link to the data, or a brief summary				
	Canis lupus	http://www.sopsr.sk/files/PS-o-vlka	a-dravel	ho-na-Slove	ensku.pdf	
	Lynx lynx	https://polovnickakomora.sk/attac	hments/	article/1269	<u> 9/program-</u>	
	Ursus arctos	http://slovakwildlife.org/pdf/progra hnedeho-slovensku.pdf	<u>m-staro</u>	stlivosti-me	<u>:dveda-</u>	
3.4.1b	Do you have examples of sp	ecific examples of success stories of	or Ye	es		
	emerging problems with any	CITES listed species?	Ν	0		
			Ν	o informatio	on 🗌	
	If 'Yes', please provide details:					

### Indicator 3.4.2: The number of Parties incorporating CITES into their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).

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

- **Objective 3.5** Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to achieve a coherent and collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited. Aichi Target 2, Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 10, Target 12, Target 14 and Target 19.
- Indicator 3.5.1: The number of cooperative actions taken under established bilateral or multilateral agreements to prevent species from being unsustainably exploited through international trade.

3.5.1a	Has your country taken action under established bilateral or multilateral agreements other than CITES to prevent species from being unsustainably exploited through international trade? If 'Yes', please provide details:	Yes No No information	$\boxtimes \Box \Box$
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### Indicator 3.5.2: The number of times other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources are consulted on issues relevant to species subject to unsustainable trade.

3.5.2a	Average number of times per year that international organizations or agreements have been consulted by CITES Authorities	Once	2-5 times	6-20 times	More than 20 times	No consultation	Optional comment about which organizations and issues consulted on
	Management Authority(ies)						TRAFFIC (illegal trade and trends) UNEP/WCMC (databases) CITES Secretariat Born Free Foundation
	Scientific Authority(ies)						CITES Secretariat (export quotas, implementation of resolutions and other documents), TRAFFIC (level of illegal trade, trends), UNEP/WCMC (levels of international trade)
	Enforcement Authority(ies)						Europol, Interpol - exchange of criminal related information

#### **General feedback**

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

Item			
Copy of full text of CITES-relevant legislation if changed	Enclosed		
Web link(s) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2016-91	Not available		
	Previously provided		
Please list any materials annexed to the report, e.g. fee schedules, awareness raising materials, etc: CITES and enviro crime leaflet enclosed			
Have any constraints to implementation of the Convention arisen in	n Yes		
your country requiring attention or assistance?	No	$\boxtimes$	
	No Information		

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

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

#### Vedeli ste, že:

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

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

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





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

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



"Investícia do Vašej budúcnosti" Tento projekt je spolufinancovaný Európskou úniou /ERDF/ z fondov EÚ.





#### Čo je to CITES?

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

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

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



V prílohe I. dohovoru CITES sú zaradené najohrozenejšie druhy. Medzištátne obchodovanie s týmito druhmi nie je prípustné. Do prílohy I. je zahrnutých viac ako 600 druhov. Obchod s druhmi zaradenými do prílohy II. a III. je potrebné regulovať, aby sa zabezpečila ochrana týchto druhov pred ich ohrozením spôsobeným práve obchodom. Obchod je povolený, len ak je exemplár legálne získaný a obchodovanie je trvalo udržateľné. Takto je kontrolovaný obchod s viac ako 30 000 druhmi.

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

### Ohrozené druhy živočíchov a rastlín sú rozdelené do základných kategórií

#### Ι.

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

П.

a. Druhy, ktoré, aj keď nie sú bezprostredne ohrozené vyhubením, by sa nimi mohli stať, keby obchod s exemplármi týchto druhov nebol podriadený prísnym opatreniam zabraňujúcim takému ich využívaniu, ktoré je nezlučiteľné s ich prežitím,

b. Ďalšie druhy, ktoré musia byť predmetom určitých opatrení, aby sa obchod s exemplármi niektorých druhov uvedených pod písmenom a) bodu 2 tohto článku mohol účinne kontrolovať. Predbežný súhlas krajiny, do ktorej sa exemplár dováža nie je pri týchto druhoch potrebný. Dovozné a vývozné povolenie sa udeľujú nezávisle na sebe, alebo podľa vnútornej legislatívy dotknutej krajiny.

Implementácia dohovoru CITES na Slovensku

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

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

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

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

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



#### **DRAVCE A SOVY**

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







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# ENVIRONMENTÁLNA KRIMINALITA







"Investícia do Vašej budúcnosti" Tento projekt je spolufinancovaný Európskou úniou /ERDF/ z fondov EÚ. Environmentálna kriminalita vychádza zo slova environment, ktoré označuje životné prostredie. Čo je vlastne životné prostredie? Je to všetko, čo vytvára prirodzené podmienky existencie organizmov, vrátane človeka a je predpokladom ich ďalšieho vývoja. Environmentálna kriminalita je trestná činnosť, pričom objektom útoku je životné prostredie. Takisto to môže byť niektorá z jeho častí: živočíchy, rastliny, voda, pôda, ...

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

— ohrozovanie a poškodenie životného prostredia

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

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

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





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

### NEOPRÁVNENÉ NAKLADANIE S CHRÁNENÝMI DRUHMI

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

### TÝRANIE ZVIERAT A PYTLIACTVO

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