



Joint Meeting of the Bern Convention Network of Special Focal Points on Eradication of Illegal Killing, Trapping and Trade in Wild Birds and the CMS Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean

(Valencia and Online 7 to 9 June 2022)

UNEP/CMS/MIKT5/Doc.8.1.1

T-PVS/Inf (2022) 21

**IKB SCOREBOARD
DRAFT INSTRUCTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE TEXT TO
SUPPORT SCOREBOARD SUBMISSIONS**

(Prepared by the Bern Convention and CMS Secretariats)

Summary:

This document outlines instructions proposed to be included in the Scoreboard comment boxes to encourage additional narrative texts from countries completing the Scoreboard.

All changes to the Scoreboard shown in red.

MIKT members are asked to endorse those changes.

The Bern Convention Network of Special Focal Points on Eradication of Illegal Killing, Trapping and Trade in Wild Birds is invited to support the submission of the document to the Standing Committee at its 42nd meeting.



The European Union was recognized as Champion Plus for their generous support and commitment towards addressing Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean for the period 2018 - 2023. This activity has been funded with the contribution granted by the European Commission under the Migratory Species Champion Programme and through the Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC Programme) Cooperation Agreements with UNEP.



IKB Scoreboard

Assessment Template¹

Country	
Date of assessment	
Reporting period	
Contact person	
Contact details	

Foreword:

1. During the Joint meeting of Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean (MIKT) and Bern Convention Special Focal Points (SFPs) on IKB in June 2021, participants reflected on the current practices for periodic assessment of the progress in combating illegal killing, taking and trade of wild birds (IKB). At the time, two systems worked in parallel: a) the completion of the Scoreboard and b) the compilation of narrative reports by Contracting Parties. The narrative reports were submitted ahead of joint meetings of the Bern Convention Network of SFPs and the CMS MIKT and the template used was largely based on the Tunis Action Plan (2013-2020), the first IKB plan for Mediterranean countries.
2. During the meeting, it was noted that some elements of the Rome Strategic Plan were not sufficiently reported through the Scoreboard, including fundraising, communication and awareness raising activities, capacity building initiatives and needs assessment, as well as the specific indicators and targets of the Rome Strategic Plan.
3. To address the possible information gaps that could appear using the Scoreboard, and in order to avoid creating another level of reporting, it was proposed that a more extensive and systematic usage of comment boxes could be included in the Scoreboard for future periodic assessments on the implementation of the Rome Strategic Plan. This proposal was supported by the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention at its 41st meeting.
4. The changes proposed below *in red* aim to collect more specific information linked to the Rome Strategic Plan (RSP) objectives and indicators, which cannot be drawn directly from the Scoreboard scores. All the amendments have been made in the narrative part of the questionnaire. Proposed changes would not affect the overall score a country receives during its self-assessment. The instructions for narrative text will only allow the Secretariats to collect relevant information about the implementation of the RSP to help with organising actions, identifying gaps, encouraging support and to Contracting Parties to better assess their overall progress.
5. All the narrative questions in the questionnaire which are linked to objectives, targets and actions of the RSP have been amended and linked to the RSP. It is recommended that Scoreboard compilers answer all the narrative questions.

¹ Once completed and published, this scoreboard shall not be used in relation to any Treaty compliance process.

A. National Monitoring of IKB – Data Management of Scope and Scale of IKB.

1. Status and Scale of IKB

The extent to which data and information on illegal activities at national level are available.

Question: What is the quality of national data about IKB?

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Data and information on number of totals of birds illegally killed or taken due to IKB are not available.	<input type="checkbox"/> National estimate of birds illegally killed or taken due to IKB is based on expert opinion² and anecdotal information.	<input type="checkbox"/> National estimate of birds illegally killed or taken due to IKB is based partially on quantitative data and records and partially on estimates and extrapolation.	<input type="checkbox"/> National estimates of birds illegally killed or taken due to IKB is based largely on quantitative data and records.

Comments: Brief written justification of the choice (recommended)

2. Number, distribution and trend of illegally killed, trapped or traded birds

The extent, trend, seasonal and geographic distribution of illegally killed, trapped or traded birds in your country including relevant overseas territories³.

Question: How many birds and in which season are estimated to be illegally killed, trapped or traded every year in your country including relevant overseas territories? What is the trend?

Measurement: Number of birds estimated to be illegally killed, trapped or traded every year

	March / May	June / August	September / November	December / February	Total
National level					
National level (Baseline)					
(region/area/territory)					
[add lines for each region from which data or estimate is available]					
IKB trend over past 3 years	<input type="checkbox"/>				

² Expert Opinion is defined as: the knowledge of whom by virtue of special knowledge, skill, training, or experience is qualified to provide information in matters that exceed the common knowledge of ordinary people.

³ Only Overseas Territories within the area covered by the map in Picture 1 where the Bird Directive applies

Comments and explanations for data (recommended):

The Rome Strategic Plan (Obj. 1.1.a) states ‘[...] *the countries, in consultation with stakeholders decide on an approach for using the Scoreboard to set a baseline and a methodology for assessing progress toward achieving the Rome Strategic Plan, [...]*’ and (Obj. 1.1.b) and ‘[...] *IKB hotspots are identified and a monitoring system established in each range state*’. Please provide information on the methodology used, if any, to obtain the estimates above. Additionally, please provide information on any monitoring system that is in place. Have you identified any hotspots? Furthermore, please communicate the baseline used to assess progress as per the Rome Strategic Plan and include that baseline in the excel sheet (or table above). If you already answered this question in a previous report, please report only any changes/updates since.

3. Extent of IKB cases known to national authorities

The extent to which data on illegal activities at national level are available.

Question: Are data on the status and scale of IKB cases available?

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Data on IKB cases number and distribution are not available . <input type="checkbox"/> Data on IKB cases number and distribution are available but have not been used to assess IKB scale and distribution.	<input type="checkbox"/> National estimate on numbers and distribution of cases of IKB is based entirely on expert opinion / modelling / other indirect methods	<input type="checkbox"/> National estimates on the scale and distribution of cases of IKB are extrapolated on the basis of partial IKB disclosed crime statistics	<input type="checkbox"/> National data on IKB cases are available and is based on official and comprehensive IKB crime disclosure statistics .

Comments: **Brief written justification of the choice (recommended)**

4. Number of IKB cases prosecuted in the reporting period.

The extent of cases of IKB prosecuted in the reporting period.

Question: How many IKB cases have been prosecuted in the reporting period in your country?

Details concerning the number of IKB cases prosecuted in the assessment period.

Category of IKB offence	Number of persons prosecuted in the assessment period	Number of bird specimens involved in the offence (specimens seized)
Illegal killing of protected birds (shooting, poisoning, other methods of killing)		
Illegal taking of protected birds (trapping using any means)		
Illegal possession of live / dead protected birds		
Illegal importation or transport of live / dead protected birds		
Illegal taxidermy of protected birds		
Illegal trade in protected birds (including trafficking for sale, marketing for sale of any live or dead protected birds or their parts)		
Serving / offering of protected species in restaurants		
Use of prohibited methods of hunting (bird callers, snares, nets, lights, gas, etc)		
Hunting outside open season or during unpermitted hours		
Hunting without a license, breach of license conditions (e.g. exceedance in hunting quotas, failure to report birds caught, etc)		
Hunting in prohibited areas (game reserves)		
Removal of eggs		
Totals		

Having regard to the Bern Convention draft reporting format for recording of wild bird crime cases⁴, as well as to the following working definition of IKB: “Those unlawful⁵ activities committed intentionally resulting in the death, injury or removal of specimens⁶ of migratory birds from the wild either dead or alive, including their parts or derivatives”, respondents should indicate the number of cases of IKB-related offences for each offence category disclosed⁷ over the assessment period as well as, wherever applicable, the number of bird specimens involved in the offence.

In case an offence was committed by a group of persons, the number of offences to be reported in the second column of the above table should be multiplied by the number of persons involved / prosecuted for that offence.

⁴<https://wcd.coe.int/com.instranet.InstraServlet?command=com.instranet.CmdBlobGet&InstranetImage=2919703&SecMode=1&DocId=2369656&Usage=2>

⁵ “Unlawful” means for this purpose infringing national, regional or international law.

⁶ “Specimen” means an animal whether dead or alive

⁷ “Disclosed” implies cases of IKB offences where sufficient material evidence was collected to enable identification of suspects and prosecution of the offence in accordance with the applicable criminal or administrative proceedings.

In case a single person faced multiple charges for different offence categories (for instance illegal killing of a protected bird and using prohibited methods of hunting), such case should be reported under each offence category for which that person has been charged / prosecuted.

Additional Comments (recommended):

The Rome Strategic Plan (Obj.5.4.b) states '*Establish case law databases, including information on the judicial processes and make the data publicly available*'.

Please include information on whether a national wildlife crime (IKB) database (and/or case law database) exists and if this is accessible to the public. Please provide information on whether such a database includes the fields included in the excel sheet (or table above) and if it includes additional information on prosecutions such as: what species were involved in the offence, what was the penalty or sanction applied, the duration of the case from discovery to prosecution. If such a database exists can the following indicators be calculated from it? For example, the ratio of prosecutions to convictions in IKB cases, the number of arrests compared to the number of prosecutions for IKB cases, the ratio of reported incidences over investigated cases of IKB; the relevance of seizures and arrests in relation to enforcement effort; average time to investigate cases. If such a database does not exist, please explain the reasons preventing your authorities from having one. If you already reported on these national mechanisms in the previous scoreboard, please report only any changes/updates since.

B. Comprehensiveness of national legislation

5. National wildlife legislation⁸

The comprehensiveness of national legislative provisions in force for wildlife conservation, management and use, including prohibition of IKB

Question: Does comprehensive national legislation⁹ for wildlife conservation exist, including provisions to regulate international trade in wildlife or its products?

⁸ This indicator corresponds to indicator 28 in the ICCWC Indicator Framework

⁹ The comprehensiveness of provisions in all relevant national legislation should be considered when answering this question. In general, domestic laws pertaining to the wildlife sector should, at a minimum, set out rules for the following aspects:

- Ownership over wildlife, that is, State-ownership, private property rights, rights of indigenous people or native title;
- Designation of government agencies to oversee and regulate the wildlife sector, administrative processes and so forth;
- Game reserves and hunting areas, including the identification of the areas where subsistence, commercial or leisure hunting is prohibited or permitted;
- Licence systems for leisure and commercial hunting, including conditions for granting, renewing and cancelling hunting licences;
- Transport and import/export rules to control the movement of wildlife, dead or alive, animal parts and products made from wildlife across the country and across international borders; and

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>National wildlife legislation:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Has not been enacted</p>	<p>National wildlife legislation:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Does not have adequate provisions to deter and combat IKB</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Is not supported by suitable legislation framework and/or regulations</p>	<p>National wildlife legislation:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Has adequate provisions to deter and combat IKB.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Is not supported by suitable legislation framework and/or regulations</p>	<p>National wildlife legislation:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Has adequate provisions to deter and combat IKB</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Is supported by suitable legislation framework and/or regulations</p>

Comments: Brief written justification of the choice (recommended).

6. Regulated use

The comprehensiveness of national legislation concerning sustainable use of wildlife including hunting.

Question: Through which measures and controls do national legislation regulate the killing and taking of wild birds?

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>National legislation:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Does not specifically regulate hunting of birds from conservation / sustainable use points of view. Some legislation concerning hunting of birds may exist, however it mainly addresses the activity from arms control / public safety points of view and does not delve into wildlife conservation issues</p>	<p>National legislation:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Concerning hunting exists and sets basic parameters that apply to various huntable species including birds:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Establishes and defines hunting seasons</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lists species that can be hunted</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Regulates methods of hunting</p>	<p>National legislation:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Concerning hunting exists separately from national legislation concerning conservation of wildlife and lays down comprehensive provisions concerning:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Establishing and defining hunting seasons</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Listing species that can be hunted</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Defining hunting areas.</p>	<p>National legislation:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Concerning hunting is fully integrated within national conservation of wildlife legislation therefore ensuring the taking into account of biological and conservation aspects in hunting-related decisions and lays down comprehensive provisions concerning:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Establishment and definition of hunting seasons</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Listing species that can be hunted</p>

• Offences for violations of domestic wildlife laws and enforcement measures

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Regulating and defining which methods are allowed for hunting <input type="checkbox"/> Providing for effective authorization mechanism and criteria for obtaining a hunting licence <input type="checkbox"/> Establishing bag limits and quotas for huntable species <input type="checkbox"/> Providing for basic hunting bag reporting requirements <input type="checkbox"/> Controls related to implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Definition of hunting areas <input type="checkbox"/> Regulation and definition of which methods are allowed for hunting <input type="checkbox"/> Provision for appropriate authorization mechanism and criteria for obtaining a hunting license, including requirements for compulsory examination of hunting license applicants <input type="checkbox"/> Establishment of bag limits and quotas for huntable species on the basis of biological and conservation considerations <input type="checkbox"/> Provision for the timely collection of hunting bag data and reporting mechanisms <input type="checkbox"/> Controls related to implementation, including enforcement (for instance providing enforcement powers to game wardens, park rangers, hunting marshals etc)
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Comments: Brief written justification of the choice (recommended):

The Rome Strategic Plan (Obj.3.1.a) states ‘[...] undertake an expert assessment of national legislation addressing IKB in each range state to identify possible gaps’. Have you undertaken this assessment and if yes, what is your conclusion? Do you require support to complete the assessment?

7. Prohibitions under national legislation

The extent of activities forbidden under national legislation

Question: To what extent does national legislation make the killing, taking and trade of wild birds illegal?

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>National legislation does not generally¹⁰ forbid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Deliberate killing of wild birds <input type="checkbox"/> Taking of wild birds <input type="checkbox"/> The use of means such as nets, traps, lime sticks, sound-devices, etc for capturing birds <input type="checkbox"/> Possession¹¹ of live or dead wild birds or their parts <input type="checkbox"/> Importation or transport of wild birds or their derivatives <input type="checkbox"/> Sale of wild birds 	<p>National legislation generally prohibits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Deliberate killing of wild birds <input type="checkbox"/> Taking of wild birds 	<p>National legislation generally prohibits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Deliberate killing of wild birds <input type="checkbox"/> Taking of wild birds <input type="checkbox"/> The use of means such as nets, traps, lime sticks, sound-devices, etc. for capturing birds 	<p>National legislation generally prohibits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Deliberate killing of wild birds <input type="checkbox"/> Taking of wild birds <input type="checkbox"/> The use of means such as nets, traps, lime sticks, sound-devices, etc. for capturing birds <input type="checkbox"/> Possession of live or dead wild birds or their parts <input type="checkbox"/> Importation or transport of wild birds or their derivatives <input type="checkbox"/> Sale of wild birds

Comments: Brief written justification of the choice (recommended)

8. Exceptions under national legislation

The extent of regulatory scrutiny concerning any authorisation of exemptions

Question: To what extent does national legislation make it possible to authorize exemptions from the general prohibitions outlined in the answer to previous question?

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>National law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Makes it possible for authorization of exemptions involving any or some activities that are generally 	<p>National law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Makes it possible for authorization of exemptions involving some of the activities generally prohibited 	<p>National law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Makes it possible for authorization of exemptions involving some of the activities generally prohibited 	<p>National law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Makes it possible for authorization of exemptions involving some of the activities

¹⁰ General prohibition may be subject to regulated exemptions that are subject of the next question

¹¹ The legal definition of 'possession' may vary with countries. Please refer to your national legislation.

<p>prohibited under national legislation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Does not include specific criteria or processes for granting / monitoring such exemptions</p>	<p>under national legislation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Defines the basic criteria upon which such exemptions can be granted by the responsible authority; however, such criteria for granting exemptions do not correspond to the criteria for exemptions stipulated in Bern Convention¹² / CMS¹³ / EU Birds Directive¹⁴ (for EU MS only)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Does not include specific regulatory mechanism for monitoring / reporting upon exemptions granted</p>	<p>under national legislation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Defines comprehensive criteria upon which such exemptions can be granted by the responsible authority; such criteria correspond to the criteria for exemptions stipulated in Bern Convention / CMS / EU Birds Directive (for EU MS only)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Does not include specific regulatory mechanism for monitoring / reporting upon exemptions granted</p>	<p>generally prohibited under national legislation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Defines comprehensive criteria upon which such exemptions can be granted by the responsible authority; such criteria correspond to criteria for exemptions stipulated in Bern Convention / CMS / EU Birds Directive (for EU MS only)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Establishes, for each exemption granted on an annual basis, a specific regulatory mechanism that ensures strict supervision of compliance, monitoring and reporting</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Requires that data on all exemptions granted, is compiled on an annual basis and is publicly available including information on affected species, number of specimens, justification, the responsible authorities, permitting and licensing procedures, compliance monitoring and supervision</p>
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Comments: Brief written justification of the choice (recommended)

9. Sanctions and penalties

The extent to which penalties for IKB are comprehensive

¹² Article 9 of the Bern Convention states that: “Each Contracting Party may make exceptions from the provisions of Articles 4, 5, 6, 7 and from the prohibition of the use of the means mentioned in Article 8 provided that there is no other satisfactory solution and that the exception will not be detrimental to the survival of the population concerned”. An interpretation document of art.9 of the Conventions is available <https://wcd.coe.int/com.instranet.InstraServlet?command=com.instranet.CmdBlobGet&InstranetImage=1952251&SecMode=1&DocId=1646536&Usage=2>

¹³ Article III.5 of CMS states that: Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall prohibit the taking of animals belonging to such species. Exceptions may be made to this prohibition” under clearly defined conditions listed in the article.

¹⁴ A limited number of activities normally prohibited under the Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) (Articles 5-8) are permissible by way of derogations, where particular problems or situations exist or may arise. The possibilities for use of these derogations are limited. They must be justified in relation to the overall objectives of the Directive and comply with the specific conditions for derogations described in Article 9.

Question: What penalties and sanctions are imposed by law regarding the illegal killing, taking and trade of wild birds?

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>National legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Does not specifically describe IKB-related offences and does not foresee specific penalties for such offences <input type="checkbox"/> Does not specifically penalize IKB-related offences unless these are coupled with breaches of other legislation such as arms control laws 	<p>National legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Provides basic description(s) of IKB-related offences that encompass illegal killing, trapping and trade of wild birds <input type="checkbox"/> Stipulates maximum penalties for most IKB-related offences but does not stipulate a minimum penalty <input type="checkbox"/> Provides for a limited spectrum of criminal and administrative sanctions including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Fines <input type="checkbox"/> Imprisonment (usually suspended jail terms in the most severe cases IKB) <input type="checkbox"/> Suspension of license. <input type="checkbox"/> Confiscation of <i>corpus delicti</i> 	<p>National legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Provides a comprehensive description(s) of specific IKB-related offences that encompass illegal killing, trapping, trade, possession, transport, importation and taxidermy of wild birds <input type="checkbox"/> Stipulates both the minimum and a maximum penalty for some categories of offences <input type="checkbox"/> Provides for a wide spectrum of criminal and administrative sanctions including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Fines <input type="checkbox"/> Imprisonment (usually suspended jail terms in the most severe cases IKB) <input type="checkbox"/> Suspension of license. <input type="checkbox"/> Confiscation of <i>corpus delicti</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent revocation of licence <input type="checkbox"/> Community service <input type="checkbox"/> Other sanctions 	<p>National legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Provides a comprehensive description(s) of specific IKB-related offences that encompass illegal killing, trapping, trade, possession, transport, importation and taxidermy of wild birds <input type="checkbox"/> Stipulates both the minimum and a maximum penalty for all offence categories except those where a level of penalty is fixed permanently in the law <input type="checkbox"/> Provides for a full spectrum of criminal and administrative sanctions including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Fines <input type="checkbox"/> Imprisonment (both effective and suspended jail terms are usually automatic for the most severe cases of IKB) <input type="checkbox"/> Suspension of license <input type="checkbox"/> Confiscation of <i>corpus delicti</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent revocation of license in the case of IKB involving highly protected birds <input type="checkbox"/> Community service

			<input type="checkbox"/> Other sanctions
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Comments: Brief written justification of the choice (recommended)

10. Proportionality of penalties¹⁵

The extent to which severity of IKB cases is reflected in the relevant national legislation.

Question: Does national legislation adequately penalize IKB offences?

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Penalties for IKB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Only make provision for administrative penalties (e.g. fines, bans, suspensions) <input type="checkbox"/> Are not proportional to the nature and severity of IKB <input type="checkbox"/> Are inadequate as they do not provide an effective deterrent¹⁶ 	<p>Penalties for IKB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Are prescribed in legislation and provide for criminal prosecution <input type="checkbox"/> Do not differentiate offences on the basis of gravity factors, leaving a wide margin of judiciary discretion in the determination of the magnitude of penalties meted out <input type="checkbox"/> Are inadequate as they do not 	<p>Penalties for IKB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Are prescribed in legislation and provide for criminal prosecution <input type="checkbox"/> Provide a penalty structure that somewhat reflects severity of offences on the basis of basic gravity factors; however, leaving a wide margin for judiciary discretion <input type="checkbox"/> Are generally seen as providing an adequate and proportionate deterrent for most cases of IKB 	<p>Penalties for IKB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Are prescribed in legislation and provide for criminal prosecution <input type="checkbox"/> Fully reflect severity of offences on the basis of gravity factors recommended as part of Bern Convention Tunis Action Plan¹⁷ <input type="checkbox"/> Are generally seen as providing an adequate and proportionate deterrent for all IKB cases, as evidenced through sustained IKB crime decline (sustained decline in IKB cases observed over at least 3 years) <input type="checkbox"/> Treat wildlife crime offences involving organized criminal groups as serious

¹⁵ This indicator is based on indicator 40 of the ICCWC frame work.

¹⁶ Measuring and estimating the effects of criminal sanction on subsequent criminal behaviour is very complex and there is no agreement on the deterrence of sanctions on criminal behaviours. Please make sure you assess here the adequacy of the law, not the effectiveness of the judicial system (which has also an impact on the deterrence of a law). It is therefore a matter of expert opinion, but should be backed by facts to be reported in the 'comments' section.

¹⁷ Bern Convention Recommendation N° 177 (2015) on the gravity factors and sentencing principles for the evaluation of offences against birds, and in particular the illegal killing, trapping and trade of wild birds

	provide an effective deterrent		crime ¹⁸ carrying a minimum term of four years imprisonment
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Comments: Brief written justification of the choice (recommended)

11. Use of criminal law¹⁹

The extent to which a combination of relevant national legislation and criminal law are used to prosecute IKB in support of legislation enacted to combat wildlife crime.

Question: Does national prosecution of IKB cases ensure the highest penalties by taking into account the cross-over elements with other crimes via criminal law²⁰?

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Relevant criminal law: <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot be applied to IKB offences	<input type="checkbox"/> Is rarely applied to IKB crime cases	<input type="checkbox"/> Is sometimes applied to IKB crime cases	<input type="checkbox"/> Is usually applied in most IKB crime cases, as required
<input type="checkbox"/> IKB cases are either not penalized at all or are penalized only administratively Relevant criminal law:	<input type="checkbox"/> Most IKB cases except the most severe are penalized administratively <input type="checkbox"/> Wherever criminal law is evoked in the most severe IKB cases, this usually stems from laws unrelated to wildlife conservation, such as	<input type="checkbox"/> Generally describes which IKB-related offence categories are subject to criminal liability and which categories are subject to administrative sanctions Relevant criminal law:	<input type="checkbox"/> Clearly describes offence categories that are subject to criminal as opposed to administrative liability <input type="checkbox"/> Is supported by mechanisms that harmonize wildlife and other key domestic legislation such as criminal law

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ This indicator is based on indicator 33 of the ICCWC Indicator Framework

²⁰ Because of the high value of some illegally-traded bird specimens and the involvement of organized crime groups in IKB, mandated maximum fines of legislation enacted to combat wildlife crime often bear little relation to the value of illegally killed, trapped or traded bird specimens or the severity of the offence. It is therefore important that persons arrested for involvement in IKB whenever possible and appropriate, are charged and tried under a combination of relevant laws that carry the highest penalties. It includes legislative provisions for International cooperation, combating corruption and addressing organized crime. Also, includes use of general crime laws that relate to offences such as fraud, conspiracy, possession of weapons and other matters as set out in the national criminal code.

	arms control or public safety laws Relevant criminal law:		
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Comments: Brief written justification of the choice (recommended)

12. Organized crime legislation

The extent to which specific legislation to address organized crime²¹ is used to combat IKB

Question: How is national legislation to address organized crime being used in the investigation and prosecution of IKB?

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
National legislation on organized crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Has not been enacted <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot be used for prosecuting IKB	National legislation on organized crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Is in place but is rarely used in IKB cases prosecution <input type="checkbox"/> Does not have provision for special investigation methods	National legislation on organized crime <input type="checkbox"/> Is in place and is sometimes used in IKB cases <input type="checkbox"/> Special investigation methods used for organized crime are not available for IKB cases	National legislation on organized crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Is in place and used as appropriate in IKB cases <input type="checkbox"/> Special investigation methods used for organized crime are applied also to IKB cases	Not Applicable as the country has no known cases of organized crime

Comments: Brief written justification of the choice (recommended)

²¹ 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.

13. Transposition of international law and commitment to national legislation

The comprehensiveness of national legislative provisions to transpose CMS and Bern Convention obligations regarding IKB, where these are applicable.

Question: To what extent national legislation transposes international obligations regarding IKB made by ratifying the Convention of Migratory Species and/or the Bern Convention?

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>The country:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Is not a member of CMS</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Is not a member of Bern</p>	<p>National legislation for CMS:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Has not been enacted.</p> <p>National legislation for Bern Convention:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Has not been enacted</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> CMS commitments regarding the fight against IKB have been partially transposed into the existing national legislation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bern Convention commitments regarding the fight against IKB have been partially transposed into the existing national legislation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The country has pending / unresolved case files / complaints under Bern Convention related to incorrect or incomplete transposition of the provisions of the Convention into national law</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> CMS commitments regarding the fight against IKB have been fully transposed into the existing national legislation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bern Convention commitments regarding the fight against IKB have been fully transposed into the existing national legislation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The country has no pending / unresolved case files / complaints under Bern Convention related to incorrect transposition of the provisions of the Convention into national law</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> The country is not a Party of one or both Treaties</p>

Comments: Brief written justification of the choice (recommended)

C. Enforcement response: preparedness of law enforcement bodies and coordination of national institutions

14. National Action Plan to combat IKB²²

The existence of a national strategy or action plan for IKB.

Question: Is there a national action plan or equivalent document to tackle IKB?

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>A national IKB action plan:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Has not been developed</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> IKB is not covered by any other relevant enforcement strategies or action plans</p>	<p>A national IKB action plan:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> is in the process of being developed</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> IKB is covered by other relevant enforcement strategies or action plans</p>	<p>A national IKB action plan:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Has been developed</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Has been adopted by some relevant national enforcement agencies</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Is not actively implemented by all relevant enforcement agencies</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Has not been regularly updated</p>	<p>A national IKB action plan:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Has been developed</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Has been adopted by all relevant national enforcement agencies</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Is actively implemented by all relevant enforcement agencies</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Is being monitored and reviewed to ensure it remains up to date</p>

Comments: Brief written justification of the choice (recommended)

The Rome Strategic Plan (National IKB Action Plans: action a) states ‘[...] *develop and adopt National Action Plans on IKB and the mechanism for its implementation when assessed as necessary or develop and adopt other relevant document, implementation tools or mechanisms which includes action to address IKB*’. Have you done an assessment to decide if a National IKB Action Plan or other relevant document, is necessary, and if yes, what is your conclusion? If you are planning to have a NAP on IKB, when do you expect it to be adopted? If you already have an Action Plan or other relevant document, when was it adopted?

Is any dedicated funding allocated to the implementation of a National IKB Action Plan?

²² This indicator corresponds to indicator 3 of the ICCWC framework

15. Enforcement priority²³

The recognition of combating wildlife crime as a high national level priority.

Question: Is combating IKB identified as a high priority at the national level?

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>IKB crime:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Is rarely identified as a high priority among national law enforcement agencies</p>	<p>IKB crime:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Is sometimes identified as a high priority among national law enforcement agencies</p>	<p>IKB crime:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Is usually identified as a high priority among national law enforcement agencies</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Has not been formally²⁴ adopted and/or acknowledged as a high priority</p>	<p>IKB crime:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Is usually identified as a high priority among national law enforcement agencies</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Has been formally adopted and/or acknowledged as a high priority</p>

Comments: Brief written justification of the choice (recommended)

Please also include the list of policing priorities identified to tackle wild bird crimes in your country [following Recommendation No. 171 (2014) if applicable], clarifying by which administrative or legal means the national priorities been established and which bodies and stakeholders were involved in the priority-setting process. If you already reported on policing priorities in the previous scoreboard, please report only any changes/updates since.

²³ This indicator is based on indicator 1 of the ICCWC Indicator Framework

²⁴ Formal recognition could include reference to wildlife crime as a priority issue within strategic plan(s), Memoranda of Understanding, public statements by heads of agencies and/or Declarations/Decrees by Heads of State.

16. Stakeholders and policy-making

The level of stakeholder participation to IKB-related policy-making

Question: To what extent and through which means are stakeholders²⁵ involved in policy-making to address IKB

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Stakeholders' participation in policy decisions concerning IKB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Is not envisaged or provided for in the national law <input type="checkbox"/> Is limited and informal, whenever it may occur on an <i>ad hoc</i> basis <input type="checkbox"/> Is largely limited to provision of basic information on the policies that are being developed 	<p>Stakeholders' participation in policy decisions concerning IKB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Is envisaged or provided for in the national law, <u>but</u>: <input type="checkbox"/> Is limited to consultation <input type="checkbox"/> Is achieved through ad hoc meetings as no formal committee is established <input type="checkbox"/> Is achieved via consultation with academics through the national wildlife agency (or similar technical body) 	<p>Stakeholders' participation in policy decisions concerning IKB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Is envisaged or provided for in the national law, <u>and</u>: <input type="checkbox"/> Ensures that their inputs are treated as advice and are taken into consideration in the policy-making process <input type="checkbox"/> Is achieved through formal structures and committees <input type="checkbox"/> But is however incomplete as one or more stakeholders' group is not involved or willing to participate 	<p>Stakeholders' participation in policy decisions concerning IKB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Is envisaged or provided for in the national law, <u>and</u>: <input type="checkbox"/> Ensures that they are fully consulted on key policy changes <input type="checkbox"/> is ensured by formal structures and committees that meet with the appropriate frequency <input type="checkbox"/> Is complete as all major stakeholders are involved

Comments: Brief written justification of the choice (recommended). Please also report on existing international networks, platforms and information exchange mechanisms used to maximize cooperation and efficiency in law enforcement, if any. Is there a government committee or other body where stakeholders are invited to participate in decisions and actions against IKB?

²⁵ Stakeholders include the regulated community (i.e. harvesters including hunters, sellers, traders etc. as described in indicator 26), bird conservation NGOs, Academia, and local communities when appropriate

17. Staffing and recruitment²⁶

The level of staff resources²⁷ in national law enforcement agencies to combat wildlife crime.

Question: What staff resources do national law enforcement agencies have to combat IKB?

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Law enforcement agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Are significantly under-staffed <input type="checkbox"/> Are rarely able to recruit and/or attract additional staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes have a full complement of staff <input type="checkbox"/> Usually experience staffing²⁸ and/or skills shortage <input type="checkbox"/> Usually experience recruitment delays and/or difficulties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Usually have a full complement of staff, although it has not always kept up with changing wildlife crime trends <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes experience staffing and/or skills shortages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Usually have a full complement of staff, which has generally kept up with changing wildlife crime trends <input type="checkbox"/> Usually have an appropriate mix of staff and skills
<p>Law enforcement agencies:</p>	<p>Law enforcement agencies:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes experience delays in recruitment and/or difficulties attracting suitably qualified candidates <p>Law enforcement agencies:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Usually process recruitment vacancies as they arise with suitably-qualified candidates

Comments: Brief written justification of the choice (recommended)

The Rome Strategic Plan (Obj.4.1.a) states ‘[...] *consult national governments and stakeholders on the existing available enforcement resources [...] at the appropriate jurisdictional level*’ and (Obj. 4.1.c) ‘*Develop specialised enforcement units dealing with wildlife crime*’. Would you consider the available enforcement resources appropriate and adequate? Is there sufficient number of specialised staff for investigating, detecting, carrying out field control, necropsies and other forensic analysis for wildlife crime? Do you have specialised enforcement units dealing with wildlife crime? Are all hotspots in the country controlled?

²⁶ This indicator corresponds to indicator 8 in the ICCWC Indicator Framework

²⁷ Whether the staff level is sufficient or not is matter of expert opinion. Please provide any evidence and rationale in the ‘Comments’ section. Please note that indicator 19 will be dealing with enforcement effort.

²⁸ Staffing includes factors such as whether there is an appropriate mix of full-time, part-time and casual staff; experienced and less experienced staff; and professional, technical, investigative and administrative staff as needed to discharge the required activities

18. Specialized training

The percentage of enforcement officers receiving regular training in IKB-related aspects.

Question: *How many of the enforcement officers²⁹ have received regular training in IKB-related aspects?*

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 10%	<input type="checkbox"/> Between 10% and 50%	<input type="checkbox"/> More than 50%

Comments (recommended): Please provide information on how frequently the trainings are organized, the issue covered the number of people involved, who provided the training, etc. **Was the training done at national or international level or both? If at international level, please specify. Do IKB-related aspects figure prominently as part of trainings on combating wildlife crime?**

19. Field enforcement effort

The intensity of efforts devoted by law enforcement agencies to combat IKB.

Question: *Is the surveillance effort put in place to combat IKB considered sufficient?*

Measurement: *.in a scale 1-5, with 5 being the most positive, score the field enforcement effort of the law enforcement agencies in your country*

<i>Insufficient to address IKB</i>		<i>Sufficient to properly address IKB</i>		
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>

Comments: Please provide further information if available on specific figures such as the number of staff members or person/days per year invested by law enforcement agencies in combating IKB.

Are you using any leading technologies or innovative solutions to aid your enforcement?

²⁹ “Enforcement officers” refers in this case to police officers and any other professional involved in the protection and management of wildlife, national parks and natural areas (e.g. rangers, forest guards, game wardens, field enforcement officers).

D. Prosecution and sentencing - effectiveness of judicial procedures

20. Quality of judicial processes

Effectiveness and efficiency of administration of sanctions for IKB offences

Question: Are sanctions for IKB-related offences administered effectively and efficiently?

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>IKB cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Are not prosecuted before criminal courts <input type="checkbox"/> Are not subject to sanctions under administrative or other penalty regime <input type="checkbox"/> Are not recorded and not accessible to other prosecutors/judges <input type="checkbox"/> Reports by civil society of illegal bird killing or taking are seldom investigated. 	<p>IKB cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Usually take³⁰ over two years to conclude in the case of criminal proceedings <input type="checkbox"/> Usually take³¹ over six months to conclude in the case of administrative or other penalty regime <input type="checkbox"/> Generally result in over 50% acquittals³² <input type="checkbox"/> Are handled by general prosecutors and judges not specialized in wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Are recorded but not easily accessible to other prosecutors/judges <input type="checkbox"/> Reports by civil society of illegal bird killing or taking are usually investigated. 	<p>IKB cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Usually take over one year but under two years to conclude in the case of criminal proceedings <input type="checkbox"/> Usually take over three months but under six months to conclude in the case of administrative or other penalty regime <input type="checkbox"/> Generally result in less than 25% acquittals <input type="checkbox"/> Are mostly handled by general prosecutors and judges that tend to specialize in wildlife crime cases <input type="checkbox"/> Are recorded and are accessible to other prosecutors/judges nationally <input type="checkbox"/> Reports by civil society of illegal bird killing or taking are not only usually investigated but evidence and advice from relevant NGOs is 	<p>IKB cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Usually take under one year to conclude in the case of criminal proceedings <input type="checkbox"/> Usually take under three months to conclude in the case of administrative or other penalty regime <input type="checkbox"/> Generally result in less than 10% acquittals <input type="checkbox"/> Are mostly handled by specialized prosecutors and judges <input type="checkbox"/> Are recorded and accessible to other prosecutors/judges regionally at the geographic scope of the IKB Scoreboard <input type="checkbox"/> Reports by civil society of illegal bird killing or taking are not only usually investigated but evidence and advice from relevant NGOs is frequently accessed and used.

³⁰ Duration of criminal cases is measured as a period between the date of the filing of the charges in court and the date of sentencing, but excludes any potential subsequent appeals that may be filed

³¹ Duration of administrative cases is measured as a period between the date when the offender is served with a notice of an administrative offence and the date of full settlement of such administrative sanction

³² Excluding acquittals made upon consideration of any appeal where applicable

		regularly accessed and used.	
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Comments: Brief written justification of the choice (recommended)

How long does it normally take to conclude an IKB case in the case of criminal proceedings? Please provide maximum and minimum in months. Is the number/percentage of proceedings resulting in penalties and sanctions known? If yes, what is it?

21. Sentencing guidelines³³

The existence of national guidelines or other principles for the sentencing of offenders convicted for wildlife crime.

Question: Are there clearly-defined national guidelines or provisions in the national legislation for the sentencing of offenders convicted for IKB?

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
There are no sentencing guidelines for IKB cases	Sentencing guidelines for IKB cases are under development	Sentencing guidelines for IKB cases have been finalized but not adopted	Sentencing guidelines for IKB cases have been finalized and adopted

Comments: Brief written justification of the choice (recommended).

The Rome Strategic Plan (Obj.5.1.a) states ‘[...] adopt national sentencing guidelines for IKB (where the National Criminal Code does not contain the judicial requirements related to IKB cases) based on international guidance and recommendations’. If you have sentencing guidelines, are they based on international guidance and recommendations?

³³ This indicator is based on indicator 41 of the ICCWC Indicator Framework

22. Judicial awareness³⁴

The extent of awareness of wildlife crime among the prosecutors and judges and the appropriateness of the verdicts handed down.

Question: Are prosecutors and judges aware of the serious nature of IKB and are appropriate sentences imposed?

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>The prosecutors and judges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Have no awareness of the nature and prevalence of IKB, and the impact and potential profits of wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Have no awareness of IKB-related charges <input type="checkbox"/> Usually treat IKB as a minor offence <input type="checkbox"/> Do not adhere to sentencing guidelines where they exist 	<p>The prosecutors and judges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Have limited awareness of the nature and prevalence of wildlife crime, and the impact and potential profits of wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Have limited awareness of wildlife crime-related charges <input type="checkbox"/> Collaborate to deliver verdicts that are sometimes appropriate to the nature and severity of the crime <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely adhere to sentencing guidelines where they exist 	<p>The prosecutors and judges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Have some awareness of the nature and prevalence of wildlife crime, and the impact and potential profits of wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Have some awareness of wildlife crime-related charges <input type="checkbox"/> Collaborate to deliver verdicts that are usually appropriate to the nature and severity of the crime <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes adhere to sentencing guidelines where they exist 	<p>The prosecutors and judges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Are aware of the nature and prevalence of wildlife crime, and the impact and potential profits of wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> Have a high level of awareness of wildlife crime-related charges <input type="checkbox"/> Collaborate to deliver verdicts that are appropriate to the nature and severity of the crime <input type="checkbox"/> Routinely adhere to sentencing guidelines where they exist

Comments: Brief written justification of the choice (**recommended**).

The Rome Strategic Plan (Obj.5.3.b) states ‘Develop and enact a programme to support experience sharing, and capacity-building among prosecutors and judges involved in IKB cases’.

Please also specify if your country put in place the necessary mechanisms for encouraging and facilitating networking, cooperation, and exchanges of information between the investigators and the advisers/prosecutors. Has the cooperation between judiciary and law enforcement official been strengthened at pan-Mediterranean level? If not, please list the reasons/challenges that prevented your authorities from action in this respect. If you already reported on these issues in the previous scoreboard, please report only any changes/updates since your last report.

³⁴ This indicator corresponds to indicator 42 of the ICCWC Indicator Framework

23. Judiciary training

The percentage of environmental prosecutors and judges trained in IKB-related aspects.

Question: How many environmental prosecutors and judges who deal with wildlife crime have received training in IKB-related aspects?

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 10%	<input type="checkbox"/> Between 10% and 50%	<input type="checkbox"/> More than 50%

Comments: Please provide information on how frequently the trainings are organized, the issue covered the number of people involved, who provided the training, etc.

E. Prevention - other instruments used to address IKB

24. International cooperation

The extent to which national governmental institutions take advantage of the international initiatives and working groups on IKB

Question: Do national governmental institutions participate actively in IKB-related international initiatives?

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>National government does not participate in:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meetings of the CMS Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meetings of the Bern Network of Special Focal Points on Eradication of Illegal Killing, Trapping and Trade in Wild Birds</p>	<p>National government participates (less than 50% of meetings in the last 3 years) in:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meetings of the CMS Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meetings of the Bern Network of Special Focal Points on Eradication of Illegal</p>	<p>National government participates (more than 50% of the meeting in the last three years) in:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meetings of the CMS Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meetings of the Bern Network of Special Focal Points on Eradication of Illegal</p>	<p>National government takes an active role³⁵ in:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meetings of the CMS Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meetings of the Bern network of Special Focal Points on Eradication of Illegal</p>

³⁵ Active role includes actions such as participating to all meetings, replying to questionnaires and implementing initiatives at national level.

<input type="checkbox"/> CITES IKB initiatives <input type="checkbox"/> EU IKB Initiatives <input type="checkbox"/> Any bilateral IKB initiatives	Killing, Trapping and Trade in Wild Birds <input type="checkbox"/> CITES IKB initiatives <input type="checkbox"/> EU IKB Initiatives <input type="checkbox"/> Any bilateral IKB initiatives	Killing, Trapping and Trade in Wild Birds <input type="checkbox"/> CITES IKB initiatives <input type="checkbox"/> EU IKB Initiatives <input type="checkbox"/> Any bilateral IKB initiatives	Killing, Trapping and Trade in Wild Birds <input type="checkbox"/> CITES IKB initiatives <input type="checkbox"/> EU IKB Initiatives <input type="checkbox"/> Any bilateral IKB initiatives
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Comments: Brief written justification of the choice (recommended). Please also include information on whether your country liaised (bilateral meetings, mutual traineeship programme, training visits to another country, etc.) with one or more parties to the Bern Convention and/or MIKT members and observers since the submission of the last Scoreboard.

25. Drivers of wildlife crime³⁶

The extent to which the drivers of IKB in the country are known and understood.

Question: What is the level of awareness of the drivers³⁷ of IKB in your country, including those relating to the supply and consumer demand for illicit products?

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
The drivers of IKB are unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> Is anecdotal <input type="checkbox"/> Is based on limited sources	<input type="checkbox"/> Is moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Involves gaps in knowledge	<input type="checkbox"/> Is good <input type="checkbox"/> Is reasonably comprehensive
Knowledge of the drivers of IKB: <input type="checkbox"/> Is basic	Knowledge of the drivers of IKB:	Knowledge of the drivers of IKB:	<input type="checkbox"/> Is based on information from a variety of sources including scientific research

Comments: Brief written justification of the choice (recommended)

The Rome Strategic Plan (Obj.1.2.b) states ‘[...] national surveys are completed based on agreed methodology and guidance in countries with greatest needs further refining understanding of IKB

³⁶ This indicator corresponds to indicator 45 in the ICCWC Indicator Framework

³⁷ ‘Drivers’ are the underlying factors that are behind IKB. It can be driven by multiple factors, including (but not limited to) rural poverty, food insecurity, economic interests, poor law enforcement, unclear legislation, penalties too low to deter crime, perceived legitimacy, tradition, etc.’

motivations, [...]'. Have you undertaken such a survey, if yes, what are the results? If published, please provide a link.

26. Demand-side activities³⁸

The extent to which activities to address the demand of illegal wildlife products are implemented.

Question: Are activities implemented to address the demand³⁹ for illegally obtained wild birds?

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Demand-side activities: <input type="checkbox"/> Have neither been developed nor Implemented <input type="checkbox"/> There is no information available on the demand for illegally obtained wild birds in the country.	Demand-side activities: <input type="checkbox"/> Have been developed <input type="checkbox"/> Are rarely implemented in full due to a lack of available resources (e.g. technical, human, financial) <input type="checkbox"/> Are based on information on demand for illegally obtained wild birds in the country	Demand-side activities: <input type="checkbox"/> Have been developed and implemented <input type="checkbox"/> Are regularly reviewed to identify the outcomes achieved <input type="checkbox"/> Are based on information on demand for illegally obtained wild birds in the country	Demand-side activities: <input type="checkbox"/> Have been developed and implemented <input type="checkbox"/> Are regularly reviewed to identify the outcomes achieved <input type="checkbox"/> Are not needed as data confirms that there is very little demand for illegally obtained wild birds in the country

Comments: Brief written justification of the choice (recommended)

27. Regulated community⁴⁰

The extent to which awareness-raising materials and/or programmes are in place to increase the awareness of the regulated community, of the laws that apply to the sustainable use of wild birds.

³⁸ This indicator corresponds to indicator 46 in the ICCWC Indicator Framework

³⁹ Demand-side activities are activities developed and implemented to reduce the demand for a particular illegally-traded bird product, or for illegally-traded wildlife more general. In many instances, these activities may be closely associated with awareness-raising activities to build public awareness of the legal requirements that applies to trade in wildlife. When answering this question please consider activities that the government has conducted and/or participated in, including activities which may have been developed or implemented in partnership with other countries and/or non-government organizations.

⁴⁰ This indicator corresponds to indicator 47 in the ICCWC Indicator Framework

Question: Are efforts taken to increase the awareness of the regulated community⁴¹, of the legislative requirements concerning sustainable use of wildlife and the penalties for non-compliance?

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Efforts to increase awareness of the regulated community:	<input type="checkbox"/> Are usually informal and reactive	<input type="checkbox"/> Are based on awareness raising materials that have been developed	Efforts to increase awareness of the regulated community:
<input type="checkbox"/> Are not undertaken Efforts to increase awareness of the regulated community	<input type="checkbox"/> Are not comprehensive or widespread Efforts to increase awareness of the regulated community:	<input type="checkbox"/> Are relatively up-to-date <input type="checkbox"/> Are sometimes comprehensive or widespread	<input type="checkbox"/> Are based on well-developed and up-to-date awareness raising materials <input type="checkbox"/> Comprehensively target the different types of user and permit holder(s)

Comments: Brief written justification of the choice (recommended).

The Rome Strategic Plan (Obj.2.2.b) states ‘[...] raise awareness on and use of the European Charter on Hunting and Biodiversity adopted by the Bern Convention and other relevant codes of Conduct.’. Is a Code of Conduct promoted and used by the Regulated Community, and if yes, which one?

Have you implemented any training sessions for the hunting community where IKB, including prevention and eradication, is included? If yes, how many?

28. Public awareness actions⁴²

The extent to which awareness-raising materials and/or programmes are in place to increase public awareness of IKB.

⁴¹ The regulated community could include harvesters (including hunters), sellers, traders (including on-line traders) and/or any individual or group that is issued a permit and/or licence to take, use and/or trade in wild birds and their products, and/or that conducts business activities related to the trade in wild birds.

⁴² This indicator is based on indicator 50 in the ICCWC Indicator Framework

Question: Are efforts taken to increase public awareness⁴³ of the environmental, social and economic impacts of IKB?

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Efforts to increase public awareness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Are not undertaken. <input type="checkbox"/> Sentences of IKB cases are never publicized 	<p>Efforts to increase public awareness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Are usually informal and reactive <input type="checkbox"/> Are neither comprehensive nor widespread <input type="checkbox"/> There is no national communication strategy on IKB. <input type="checkbox"/> Sentences of IKB cases are seldom publicized 	<p>Efforts to increase public awareness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Are based on awareness raising materials that have been developed by conservation NGOs <input type="checkbox"/> Are locally implemented by governmental bodies <input type="checkbox"/> Are sometimes comprehensive or widespread <input type="checkbox"/> Implement only partially a national communication strategy on IKB. <input type="checkbox"/> Sentences of IKB cases are often publicized 	<p>Efforts to increase public awareness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Are based on well-developed and up-to-date awareness raising materials developed by governmental bodies <input type="checkbox"/> Comprehensively target the different types of stakeholders <input type="checkbox"/> Fully undertake a national communication strategy on IKB. <input type="checkbox"/> Sentences of IKB cases are always publicized

Comments: Brief written justification of the choice **and additional comments (recommended)**. Please also indicate if there is an operational platform in place to raise awareness of the wider public on the consequences and biological impact of illegal killing of birds and if there is any communication strategy adopted by the government, or guidance distributed to policy makers on how to react publicly against illegal killing of birds.

Please also indicate whether you have conducted any opinion surveys, including among youth, to estimate the % of respondents aware and concerned about IKB in your country? Have there been any communication campaigns targeting IKB in your country? If yes, when?

⁴³ Awareness-raising activities may include public campaigns, awareness-raising materials, public meetings, and/or the promotion of crime notification hotlines. When answering this question please include activities that the government has conducted and/or participated in, including activities which may have been developed or implemented in partnership with other countries and/or non-government organizations.

Is there any funding dedicated for communications campaigns to combat IKB?

If you already reported on these issues in the previous scoreboard, please report only any changes/updates since your last report.

Summary of scores

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Indicator score</i>	<i>Indicator Group</i>	<i>Group score⁴⁴</i>
1. Status and scale of IKB		A. National monitoring of IKB (data management of scope and scale of IKB)	
2. Number and distribution of illegally killed or trapped birds	data		
3. Number of IKB cases			
4. Number of IKB cases in the last year	data		
5. National wildlife legislation		B. Comprehensiveness of national legislation	
6. Regulated use			
7. Prohibitions under national legislation			
8. Exceptions under national legislation			
9. Sanctions and penalties			
10. Proportionality of penalties			
11. Use of criminal law			
12. Organized crime.			
13. Transposition of international law and commitment and national legislation			
14. National Action Plan for combating IKB		C. Enforcement response (preparedness of law enforcement bodies and coordination of national institutions)	
15. Enforcement priority			
16. Stakeholders and Policy-making			
17. Staffing and recruitment			
18. Specialized training			

⁴⁴ Sum of the score of all indicators of the same group excluding those for which numerical data are requested (i.e. indicators No. 2, 4 and 19) and those considered 'not applicable' (i.e. 12 and/or 16) by the respondent.

19. Field enforcement effort	data		
20. Quality of judiciary processes		D. Prosecution and sentencing (effectiveness of judicial procedures)	
21. Sentencing guidelines			
22. Judicial awareness			
23. Judiciary training			
24. International cooperation		E. Prevention (other instruments used to address IKB)	
25. Drivers of wildlife crime			
26. Demand-side activities			
27. Regulated community			
28. Public awareness actions			
<i>TOTAL SCORE</i>			