

Convention on the Conservation
of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Standing Committee

Recommendation No. 196 (2017) of the Standing Committee, adopted on 8 December 2017, on the establishment of a Scoreboard for measuring progress in combatting illegal killing, taking and trade of wild birds

The Standing Committee to the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the Convention,

Having regard to the aims of the Convention to conserve wild fauna and its natural habitats;

Recalling that Article 1, paragraph 2 of the Convention provides that the Convention aims to give particular emphasis to the conservation of endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species;

Recalling that Article 6 requires Parties to take appropriate and necessary legislative and administrative measures to ensure the special protection of the wild fauna species specified in Appendix II, prohibiting in particular all forms of deliberate capture and keeping, and deliberate killing, as well as the possession and internal trade in these animals, alive or dead;

Recalling that Article 11, paragraph 1 of the Convention provides that, in implementing the Convention, Parties undertake to co-operate whenever appropriate and in particular where this would enhance the effectiveness of measures taken under other articles of the Convention;

Recalling its Recommendation No. 5 (1986) on the prosecution of persons illegally catching, killing or trading in protected birds, which encouraged Parties to ensure the prosecution of persons illegally catching or killing birds or establishments commercialising live or dead protected birds;

Recalling its Recommendation No. 155 (2011) on the illegal killing, trapping and trade of wild birds, identifying – among others, a series of urgent measures to enhance enforcement of existing legislation at each stage of the bird-crime chain through appropriate political, judicial, operational, scientific and technical support and cooperation;

Recalling its Recommendation No. 164 (2013) on the implementation of the Tunis Action Plan (TAP) 2013-2020 for the eradication of illegal killing, trapping and trade of wild birds, urging Parties to implement – without further delays – the measures foreseen in the TAP, including those addressing or involving the judiciary;

Recalling its Recommendation No. 171 (2014) of the Standing Committee, adopted on 5 December 2014, on the setting-up of national policing/investigation priorities to tackle illegal killing, trapping and trade of wild birds, recommending Parties to improve efforts aimed at enhancing inter-sector cooperation at national level and involving all relevant Ministries, particularly the Ministries of Environment, Agriculture, Interior or Home Affairs, Justice and Education;

Further recalling its Recommendation No. 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;

Recalling the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (COM (2011) 244) and, in particular, its target 1 “Fully implement the Birds and Habitats Directives”, and the Roadmap elaborated for addressing illegal killing of birds in EU member states, in line with the Tunis Action Plan 2013-2020;

Noting the European Commission Communication COM(2017) 198 final “An Action Plan for nature, people and the economy” and the associated Commission Staff Working Document (2017) 139 final, “Factsheets providing details of actions in the Action Plan for nature, people and the economy and the Council Conclusions of 19 June, 2017;

Acknowledging the specific steps undertaken by the CMS for setting-up an Intergovernmental Task Force to address illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds in the Mediterranean (MIKT), pursuant to Resolution 11.16 adopted at COP11 entitled “The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds” and aimed to facilitate the implementation of the Bern Convention Tunis Action Plan 2013-2020;

Noting the Cairo Declaration supporting a zero-tolerance approach on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean Region developed at the 1st meeting of the MIKT in July 2016;

Acknowledging the important contribution of the MIKT and the Programme of Work for the period (2016-2020) developed at its 1st meeting and based on the Tunis Action Plan 2013-2020 and the proposals of MIKT members and observers at its 1st meeting;

Fully aware of the benefits of the coordinated approach successfully followed at the international level by the Bern Convention together with other concerned and partner MEAs, organisations and stakeholders, and in particular the excellent cooperation with the CMS, the AEWa and the EU and its Member States, on matters related to the eradication of illegal killing, trapping and trade of wild birds;

Welcoming the fruitful cooperation between the Bern Convention and CMS Secretariats leading to the organisation of the Joint Meeting of the Bern Convention Network of Special Focal Points on Eradication of Illegal Killing, Trapping and Trade in Wild Birds (Bern SFPs Network) and the CMS Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean (MIKT) in Sliema, Malta, on 22-23 June 2017 and the development of a Scoreboard which will help Parties to self-assess their national progress on the implementation of their commitments in this area;

Noting with concern the results of the BirdLife International 2014 Review of the scale and extend of illegal killing and taking of birds in the Mediterranean and their 2017 Review of illegal killing and taking of birds in Europe, the Arabian Peninsula, Iraq and Iran;

Recognising the urgent need for bolder and concerted action at national level if the objectives of the Tunis Action Plan 2013-2020 are to be achieved and illegal killing of wild birds eradicated by 2020;

Convinced that the periodic self-assessment of progress in addressing the issue will constitute a major incentive for stronger action and effective response against the illegal killing, taking and trade of wild birds at national level and thus contribute to the implementation of the Convention;

Aware that the 12th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species, which took place in Manila (23-28 October 2017), in point 2 bis of its resolution “Acknowledges the work of MIKT in developing the scoreboard and promotes its use as a voluntary tool for Parties to assess their own progress in combating illegal killing, taking and trade of wild birds included in Annex 1 to this Resolution”;

Recommends Contracting Parties to the Convention which are MIKT members, and invites other Parties and observer States to:

1. Periodically use the Scoreboard in the Appendix to this Recommendation as a national tool to self-assess progress in addressing the illegal killing of wild birds,

2. Provide, on a voluntary basis, and to the extent of availability and relevance of information for the indicators, the Secretariat with the information identified in the Scoreboard, for the purposes of discussion within the Bern Convention Network of Special Focal Points and CMS MIKT, to facilitate information sharing and best practice,

Contracting Parties to the Convention and observer States are encouraged to implement the Programme of Work of MIKT 2016-2020;

The Secretariat is requested to cooperate with the CMS Secretariat to:

1. Compile, in the period between the 37th and 40th Meetings of the Standing Committee, the information duly provided by the Parties and observer States under paragraph 2 above;
2. Share that information with CMS MIKT and Bern Convention Special Focal Points Network members for the purposes outlined in paragraph 2 above, in the period between the 37th and 40th Meetings of the Standing Committee.

Appendix to Recommendation No. 196 (2017) of the Standing Committee on the establishment of a Scoreboard for measuring progress in combatting illegal killing, taking and trade of wild birds

Scoreboard to assess the progress in combating illegal killing, taking and trade of wild birds (IKB)

A Self-Assessment Framework for National Use

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SUMMARY OF SCORES -----

List of Acronyms

AEWA	Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
COP	Conference of the Parties
EU	European Union
ICCWC	The International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime
IKB	Illegal Killing, Trapping and Trade in Wild Birds
MIKT	Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean
MOP	Meeting of Parties
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PoW	Program of Work
SC	Standing Committee
SFP	Special Focal Point
TAP	Tunis Action Plan 2013 - 2020

Aim of the IKB Scoreboard

Over the past few years, the issue of illegal killing and taking of birds (IKB)¹ has steadily gained prominence on the international agenda. This prominence became embedded within a number of high profile international instruments and commitments, including those adopted under the framework of the Bern Convention, CMS and CITES, as well as within a plethora of initiatives spurred by the EU. The Bern Convention Tunis Action Plan (TAP), the EU Roadmap on the Eradication of Illegal Killing, Trapping and Trade in Wild Birds, the European Commission Communication and Council Conclusions on an EU Action Plan Against Wildlife Trafficking and the CMS Mediterranean Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds (MIKT) are amongst the main examples of such commitments. A common feature of such instruments is that they often envisage regular assessment of progress.

At the first MIKT meeting which took place in Cairo in 2016, a Programme of Work 2016-2020 was adopted, which foresaw the development of a scoreboard as a high priority action to assess progress on the eradication of IKB at national level. Another high priority action was to harmonize reporting format and periodicity under the CMS COP and the Bern Convention TAP, in order to avoid duplication and extra burdens on member countries.

The CMS reporting system, which is more a general report on different issues will continue operate between COPs. On the other hand, the Scorecard reporting system is focused on a specific problem that needs to be addressed as soon as possible. The need to develop such a tool to be used jointly by the Bern Convention and CMS was also raised by the Chair of the Special Focal Points Network of the Bern Convention at the 36th meeting of the Standing Committee to the Convention in November 2016. The Standing Committee welcomed the increased coordination efforts shown in the past years by different organizations, Conventions and stakeholders, aimed to increase synergies in the work of their respective platforms and initiatives, as these efforts support the implementation of the TAP. As well as existing formal reporting by national administrations, self-assessment of progress is also supported by studies carried out by various non-governmental stakeholders. The recent study to estimate the extent of IKB in the Mediterranean led by BirdLife International is an example of such an initiative.

The present IKB Scoreboard proposal is intended to provide the national governments with a tool to provide an objective, fact-based national self-assessment of the current status of illegal killing of birds at national level, and enable States to measure their progress in implementing their commitments related to this area.

The indicators framework has been developed with the view of offering to the national administrations a simple tool, which, given the complexity of the issue at stake, is easy to compile and interpret and which may be applied either at national, or appropriate sub-national scales.

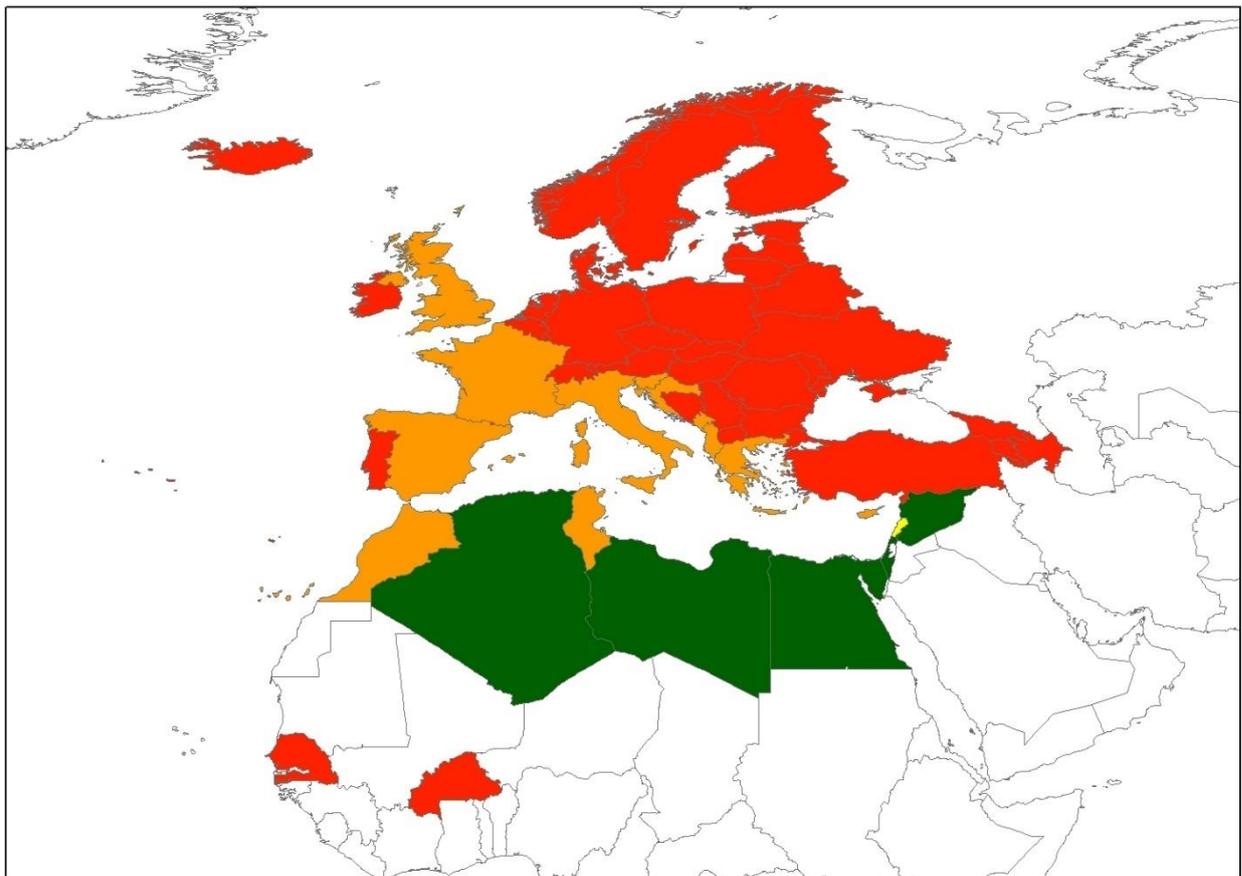
The present scoreboard is largely based on the format previously developed by the International Consortium in Combating Wildlife Crime² (ICCWC) which provides an Indicator Framework for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime. However, this format required a number of changes and adaptations, in order to focus on the specific requirements for the assessment and measurement of IKB, as opposed to a general assessment of the state of affairs with regard to international wildlife trade, of which IKB is only a limited component. In particular large part of the methodology, the format of the scoreboard and several indicators are taken from the ICCWC indicator framework.

¹ IKB is defined for the purpose of this Scoreboard as: those unlawful activities committed intentionally resulting in the death, injury or removal of specimens of wild birds from the wild either dead or alive, including their parts or derivatives.

² <https://cites.org/eng/prog/iccwc.php>

The IKB Scoreboard makes it possible for States to assess their progress not only at the national level but also on a regional scale as appropriate, significantly contributing to prioritization and commitment of resources by national administrations, NGOs and international actors.

It offers the national authorities an opportunity to show leadership and the capacity and willingness of being proactive and transparent regarding their efforts to tackle an issue which is far more common than previously recognized. The process leading to its compilation, as described in the next pages, promotes cooperation and sharing of experience and know-how between governmental bodies and national stakeholders. The cooperation developed among stakeholders and the information gathered for compiling the scoreboard can be the basis for the development of a national action plan. Additionally, if a national action plan has already been developed the scoreboard can be used to monitor its implementation at national level.



Picture 1 - The geographical scope of the present document is the entire area covered by the Bern Convention and MIKT. In Orange, the Bern Convention Contracting Parties and members of MIKT; in Red, the Bern Convention Contracting Parties and observers³ of MIKT; in Green, members of the MIKT and not Contracting Parties to the Bern Convention; in Yellow, other observers of MIKT, and not Contracting Party to Bern Convention.

Furthermore, the IKB Scoreboard provides the opportunity for national administrations, as well as for various stakeholders at national and international level, to raise political profile, commitment and mobilization of resources towards the eradication of IKB.

At international level the IKB Scoreboard promotes collaboration and sharing of experience because several countries facing the same obstacles in improving their scores in a particular area may want to work together to define strategies, deliver training and share experiences.

³ Observers of MIKT are referred to Interested Parties and/or Non-Parties to CMS (namely, Germany, Portugal, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Turkey).

The scoreboard shall not be used in relation to any Treaty compliance process.

Overview of the Scoreboard

The indicator framework which forms the backbone of the Scoreboard for States to self-assess progress on the eradication of IKB is organized in five areas each looking at a specific aspect of the fight against IKB:

- A. National monitoring of IKB (management of data on scope and scale of IKB) – 4 indicators
- B. Comprehensiveness of national legislation - 9 indicators
- C. Enforcement response (preparedness of law enforcement bodies and coordination of national institutions) - 6 indicators
- D. Prosecution and sentencing (effectiveness of judicial procedures) – 4 indicators
- E. Prevention (other instruments used to address IKB) – 5 indicators

The 28 indicators represent the critical areas to assess the effectiveness of a national response to IKB.

The first group of indicators provides an insight into the extent of and knowledge of the scale of IKB at national level looking at the number of birds illegally killed, taken or traded per year as well as the number of cases prosecuted.

The second group of indicators assesses the extent to which the national legislation addresses IKB, regulates the taking of wild birds and incorporates international law and commitments.

The third group of indicators explores the enforcement responses to IKB in terms of the existence of a plan of actions with appropriate priority shared among law enforcement agencies properly trained and staffed resulting in cases prosecuted.

The fourth group of indicators covers to investigate the effectiveness of the judicial system against IKB which should be aware of the seriousness of IKB and properly trained to deliver appropriate penalties.

The final group of indicators looks at other instruments useful in reducing IKB such as public awareness, addressing drivers of IKB, international coordination and stakeholder engagement.

Table 1 – The indicators in the IKB Scoreboard

A. National monitoring of IKB (data management of scope and scale of IKB)	1. Status and scale of IKB The extent to which data on illegal activities at national level are available
	2 Number, distribution and trend of illegally killed, trapped or traded birds The extent, trend, seasonal and geographic distribution of illegally killed, trapped and traded birds in your country including overseas territories.
	3. Extent of IKB cases known to justice The extent to which data on illegal activities at national level are available
	4. Number of IKB cases prosecuted in the reporting period The extent of cases of IKB prosecuted in the reporting period
B. Comprehensiveness of national legislation	5. National wildlife legislation The comprehensiveness of national legislative provisions in force for wildlife conservation, management and use, including prohibition of IKB
	6. Regulated use The comprehensiveness of national legislation concerning sustainable use of wildlife, including hunting
	7. Prohibitions under national legislation The extent of activities forbidden under national legislation
	8. Exceptions under national legislation The extent of regulatory scrutiny concerning any authorization of exemptions
	9. Sanctions and penalties The extent to which penalties for IKB are comprehensive
	10. Proportionality of penalties The extent to which severity of IKB cases is reflected in the relevant national legislation
	11. Use of criminal law 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
	12. Organized crime legislation The extent to which specific legislation to address organized crime is used to combat IKB
	13. Transposition of international law and commitment to national legislation The comprehensiveness of national legislative provisions to transpose the State's international commitments related to IKB

C. Enforcement response (preparedness of law enforcement bodies and coordination of national institutions)	14. National Action Plan for combating IKB The existence of a national strategy or action plan for IKB
	15. Enforcement priority The recognition of combating wildlife crime as a high national level priority
	16. Stakeholders and Policy-making The level of stakeholder participation in IKB-related policy-making
	17. Staffing and recruitment The level of staff resources in national law enforcement agencies to combat wildlife crime
	18. Specialized training The percentage of enforcement officers trained per year in IKB-related aspects
D. Prosecution and sentencing (effectiveness of judicial procedures)	19. Field enforcement effort The intensity of efforts devoted by law enforcement agencies to combat IKB
	20. Quality of judiciary processes Effectiveness and efficiency of administration of sanctions for IKB offences
	21. Sentencing guidelines The existence of national guidelines for the sentencing of offenders convicted for wildlife crime
E. Prevention (other instruments used to address IKB)	22. Judicial awareness The extent of awareness of wildlife crime among the judiciary and the appropriateness of the verdicts handed down
	23. Judiciary training The percentage of judiciary trained in IKB-related aspects
	24. International cooperation The extent to which national institutions take advantage of the international initiatives and working groups on IKB
	25. Drivers of wildlife crime The extent to which the drivers of IKB in the country are known and understood
	26. Demand-side activities The extent to which activities to address the demand of illicit wildlife products are implemented
	27. Regulated community The extent of 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
	28. Public awareness actions The extent of awareness-raising materials and/or programmes in place to increase public awareness of IKB

How to use the IKB Scoreboard

The process

The IKB Scoreboard provides a voluntary self-assessment method for the systematic gathering of appropriate information at a national level, and which would enable States to compare results at regional and international level as appropriate, and identification and sharing of any methods that have been particularly effective or shared challenges or deficiencies that require further concerted action to be addressed.

The assessment aims to enable States to review their progress toward the implementation of the Tunis Action Plan and the MIKT Programme of Work; it should therefore be completed periodically. Therefore, States will want to complete it periodically.

The primary input to the Scoreboard consists of a self-assessment by the responsible national administrations. For maximum accuracy and objectivity, it is recommended that the assessment is completed in a collaborative process with the participation of staff from relevant law enforcement agencies, such as the wildlife regulatory agency and the relevant law enforcement bodies. Consultation with non-governmental stakeholders such as the regulated communities⁴ and conservation organizations is also recommended.

The process described below would fit well in the development process of a national action plan as the relevant stakeholders (both governmental and non-governmental) would be the same and the information captured would provide the knowledge on the current situation and enable States to assess future progress. A detailed step-by-step guide is set out in Table 2.

Table 2 - Conducting an assessment using the IKB Indicator Framework – a step-by-step guide

Planning	<p>1. Identify the lead agency and establish a project team</p> <p>Each assessment will typically be undertaken by a lead agency. To ensure collaboration of other key agencies involved in combating IKB an inter-agency team should be established.</p>
	<p>2. Identify the relevant stakeholders and experts to be involved</p> <p>It is recommended that the process of assessment at the national level should ideally involve all relevant stakeholders including NGOs.</p>
	<p>3. Secure resourcing needs</p> <p>It is recommended that the allocation of necessary resources to the assessment exercise is planned in advance.</p>
Data collection	<p>4. Identify data needs</p> <p>The vast majority of the indicators require expert assessments, the review of legislation and procedures and, in a few cases, the collation and analysis of data. The availability, accessibility and related costs need to be considered at an early stage in order to facilitate timely access to the required data.</p>

⁴ The regulated community could include harvesters, 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.

	<p>5. Request data</p> <p>In some instances data may be under custodianship of other agencies and a formal access request will need to be submitted. The first attempt at assessment may flag areas where important data are not currently being recorded. Steps should be taken as early as possible to ensure that data needs are addressed.</p> <p>6. Gather and review documentation</p> <p>A number of questions require the review of documentation, operational processes or data. Such documentation should be gathered and reviewed as soon as possible before the collaborative assessment and workshop.</p> <p>7. Conduct workshop to complete expert based assessment</p> <p>It is recommended that a workshop be conducted to review and rate the assessment indicators. The participants should represent the relevant agencies and stakeholders identified in step 2. It is recommended that the assessment template be shared well before the workshop.</p>
<p>Analysis and recording at the national level</p>	<p>8. Analyse results</p> <p>The majority of the IKB indicators are scored allowing for an overall score for each of the 6 groups to be generated. Comparing the scores between the groups can help in the identification of the relative strengths and weaknesses of the current response to IKB. An overall score will also be calculated. In the first assessment, the initial benchmarking rating will be generated. After the second and third assessments and overall score, it will be possible to identify and explore trends.</p> <p>9. Identify process improvements</p> <p>The project team should consider the process followed and identify and briefly document any change or improvement that should be incorporated in the future assessment informing the Bern Convention and CMS Secretariats.</p>
<p>Publication and aggregation of scoreboard at international level</p>	<p>10. Final publication and dissemination</p> <p>The Convention Secretariats shall aggregate and publish final Scoreboard and individual country responses. The final aggregated Scoreboard shall also be reported to the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention and CMS COP and widely disseminated.</p>

Time table for implementing the self-assessment

In order to self-assess over time the national progress in combating IKB, the scoreboard needs to be used repeatedly.

Both the Tunis Action Plan (TAP) and the MIKT Programme of Work (PoW) envisage regular monitoring and reporting on progress. This tool offers the opportunity to report on both initiatives, as appropriate.

It is envisaged that the first self-assessment will be implemented in 2018. This will be the baseline which will enable States to benchmark national and regional IKB status and efforts. The next self-assessment will be carried out in 2020 as this is the horizon of both TAP and MIKT PoW. The third self-assessment will be carried out in 2023. The following assessments will be in synchrony with the CMS COPs (i.e. every 3 years).

	2017				2018				2019				2020				2021				2022				2023							
	I	II	III	IV																												
IKB Scoreboard							B								1																2	
TAP																																
Bern Conv. SC																																
SFP meeting																																
MIKT meeting																																
CMS COP																																
AEWA MOP																																
EU Reporting art 12																																

Table 3 – IKB relevant meetings and reporting. The Baseline Assessment 'B' will benchmark national status, while Report n. 1 will be used to self-assess the progress in relations to TAP and MIKT POW. Assessment No. 2 and subsequent will be every 3 years synchronised with the CMS COP meetings.

The use of self-assessment indicators at the national level

Most indicators are measured using the opinions of experts from relevant national law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders as appropriate. Each of these expert-based assessment indicators provides a question followed by a four-part answer scale, with each answer typically containing multiple components. While related, these components are listed separately so that experts can evaluate each component individually to identify those that best match the national situation. After considering the different components of an answer it is then possible to identify which of the four answer ratings – listed from 0 to 3 – best represents the national situation. In some instances it may be less obvious which of the four ratings to choose. A brief written justification of the choices should be included in the comments under each indicator. Some guidance that can be followed in these situations is provided in the following scenarios.

Scenario 1: Single rating

In the simplest scenario, participating experts will choose components that all fit under one rating. In these instances, this rating should be chosen for the indicator.

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input checked="" 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"/> IKB cases are not recorded and not accessible to other prosecutors/judges 	<p>IKB cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Usually take¹ over two years to conclude in the case of criminal proceedings <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Usually take² over six months to conclude in the case of administrative or other penalty regime <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Generally result in over 50% acquittals³ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Are handled by general prosecutors and judges not specialized in wildlife crime <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IKB cases are recorded but not easily accessible to other prosecutors/judges 	<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"/> IKB cases are recorded and are accessible to other prosecutors/judges nationally 	<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"/> IKB cases are recorded and accessible to other prosecutors/judges regionally at the geographic scope of the IKB Scoreboard

Scenario 2: Split rating

For some indicators, participating experts may choose components that fall under more than one answer rating. In these instances, the rating that has the most selected answers should be chosen for the indicator.

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input checked="" 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"/> IKB cases are not recorded and not accessible to other prosecutors/judges 	<p>IKB cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Usually take¹ over two years to conclude in the case of criminal proceedings <input type="checkbox"/> Usually take² over six months to conclude in the case of administrative or other penalty regime <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Generally result in over 50% acquittals³ <input type="checkbox"/> Are handled by general prosecutors and judges not specialized in wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> IKB cases are recorded but not easily accessible to other prosecutors/judges 	<p>IKB cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Usually take over one year but under two years to conclude in the case of criminal proceedings <input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Are mostly handled by general prosecutors and judges that tend to specialize in wildlife crime cases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IKB cases are recorded and are accessible to other prosecutors/judges nationally 	<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"/> IKB cases are recorded and accessible to other prosecutors/judges regionally at the geographic scope of the IKB Scoreboard

If the components are selected equally across two (or more) ratings, a conservative approach should be taken and the lower of the two ratings should be selected for the indicator.

0	1	2 ✓	3
IKB Cases: <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"/> IKB cases are not recorded and not accessible to other prosecutors/judges	IKB Cases: <input type="checkbox"/> Usually take over two years to conclude in the case of criminal proceedings <input type="checkbox"/> Usually take over six months to conclude in the case of administrative or other penalty regime <input type="checkbox"/> Generally result in over 50% acquittals <input type="checkbox"/> Are handled by general prosecutors and judges not specialized in wildlife crime <input type="checkbox"/> IKB cases are recorded but not easily accessible to other prosecutors/judges	IKB Cases: <input type="checkbox"/> Usually take over one year but under two years to conclude in the case of criminal proceedings <input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Are mostly handled by general prosecutors and judges that tend to specialize in wildlife crime cases <input type="checkbox"/> IKB cases are recorded and are accessible to other prosecutors/judges nationally.	IKB Cases: <input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Generally result in less than 10% acquittals <input type="checkbox"/> Are mostly handled by specialized prosecutors and judges <input type="checkbox"/> IKB cases are recorded and accessible to other prosecutors/judges regionally at the geographic score of the IKB Scoreboard

Scenario 3: Lack of consensus

The expert assessment is best completed with the participation of experts from all relevant enforcement agencies and it is recommended that a multi-stakeholder group should be involved. At times there may not be a consensus, among experts, on the national situation. In these situations there are a number of approaches that can be followed to generate a single national rating, and the key to all will be documenting the variety of responses for each indicator to provide useful contextual information for the analysis of results.

- a. If one enforcement agency has a clear predominant role for the indicator in question it is suggested that the components chosen by that agency is adopted, and the views of other agencies and stakeholders are clearly described in the comments section.
- b. If there is not a clear lead agency for the indicator (e.g. for the indicator which relates to the training needs of all agencies), it is suggested to take a conservative approach by adopting the lower overall rating, again taking care to clearly document the different views provided in the comments section. For these indicators it may also be beneficial to complete the assessment at an individual agency level to produce a separate rating for each enforcement agency.
- c. In cases where there is a diverse range of expert opinions and no clear way forward, it is suggested that a rating for the indicator is not produced and the differing views are clearly documented recording the minimum and maximum rating and their justification.

Scoring and assessing results

Most indicators can score between 0 and 3. Two indicators (No. 12 and No. 16) include the option 'not applicable' which, if used, will do not generate a score for that particular indicator. States will want to clearly indicate why they consider the indicator as not applicable to their country. The maximum score from the national-level assessment (i.e. the sum of the scores of all indicators) will be 75. It will also be useful to look at the score for each group of indicators by calculating the average score per group as the number of score-producing indicators varies across the five groups.

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Indicator Group</i>	<i>Maximum Group score</i>
1. Status and scale of IKB		
2. Number and distribution of illegally killed, trapped or traded birds (data)	A. National monitoring of IKB (data management of scope and scale of IKB)	6
3. Extent of IKB cases known to justice		+ data
4. Number of IKB cases prosecuted in the last year (data)		
5. National wildlife legislation		
6. Regulated use		
7. Prohibitions under national legislation		
8. Exceptions under national legislation	B. Comprehensiveness of national legislation	27
9. Sanctions and penalties		(24 if the score of indicator 12 is "N/A")
10. Proportionality of penalties		
11. Use of criminal law		
12. Organized crime		
13. Transposition of international law and commitment to national legislation		
14. National Action Plan for combating IKB		
15. Enforcement priority	C. Enforcement response (preparedness of law enforcement bodies and coordination of national institutions)	15
16. Stakeholders and policy-making		(12 if the score of indicator 16 is "N/A")
17. Staffing and recruitment		
18. Specialized training		+ data
19. Field enforcement effort (data)		
20. Quality of judiciary processes	D. Prosecution and sentencing (effectiveness of judicial procedures)	
21. Sentencing guidelines		12
22. Judicial awareness		
23. Judiciary training		
24. International cooperation		
25. Drivers of wildlife crime	E. Prevention (other instruments used to address IKB)	
26. Demand-side activities		15
27. Regulated community		
28. Public awareness actions		
TOTAL MAXIMUM SCORE		75, (72 or 69)

Three indicators do not generate a score but cover the provision of data. The data in particular refer to: the number of birds illegally killed, trapped or traded (indicator No. 2), the number of people prosecuted for IKB (indicator No. 4) and the field enforcement effort (indicator No. 19). The three data sets provide important insight into the extent and trend of IKB in each country.

The estimation of the amount of birds illegally killed, trapped or traded is likely to require some effort to generate. Defining the extent of an illegal activity is always a complex task, which will require good knowledge of the methods used by the criminals and the involvement of a number of relevant stakeholders. No guiding documents have been developed so far by the Bern Convention or CMS and currently the only available specific guidelines are those produced by BirdLife international and presented at the first MIKT meeting⁵. National authorities are invited to provide information on how their estimates are generated.

Data for Indicator No. 4 should be available through the databases managed (or populated) by the judicial system to monitor its activities. Indicator No. 19 can be complemented with more detailed information on the number of staff (or staff days) deployed on the ground as this information may be held by the law enforcement agencies and used to report on their activities and results.

The majority of the indicators investigate the responses of the national authorities to IKB and are crucial to monitor progress and inform the national authorities where further efforts are needed. In other words, indicators No. 1 and No. 2 measure the state and trend of IKB, while the others enable the State to self-assess measures on the illegal killing, trapping and trade of wild birds.

Presenting the results

The total score produced by the indicators enables the State to measure the extent of its efforts to address IKB. Although a simple method of scoring may appear a simple way to self-assess measures on IKB, it fails to provide a full picture of the complex issue at stake.

Furthermore, a single figure score is unlikely to provide useful information on the areas on which each State should concentrate to develop a full range of appropriate responses to IKB. Therefore, aggregated results may be presented in a tabular form comparing them by groups of indicators based on the national score versus maximum possible score. Maximum possible scores for groups B and C vary depending on whether the 'not applicable' option has been used or not. As national results are expressed as a percentage of the total possible score at national level, any aggregated results would reflect countries responding 'not applicable' to one or both indicators.

Each result will be given a colour code:

- Red - National score <25% of maximum possible score
- Yellow - National score between 25% and 50% of maximum possible score
- Light green - National score between 50% and 75% of maximum possible score
- Green - National score >75% of maximum possible score

This will allow an assessment, at national level, of the areas where more work might be required and enable States to share information at international level and to identify areas where guidance and support may be necessary.

Finally, the actions that each country has implemented or considers that it should develop further are also directly linked to the severity of the IKB issue. Therefore, the information

⁵ MIKT1 document, available at <http://www.cms.int/en/document/best-practice-guide-monitoring-illegal-and-taking-birds>

provided by each country through Indicator No. 4 (estimation of number of birds illegally killed or taken) will be displayed (as class of severity) in a further column.

The severity classes will be:

- Class I (Red) - Annual IKB estimate >2.5 million;
- Class II (Orange) - Annual IKB estimate 750,000 – 2.5 million;
- Class III (Light orange) - Annual IKB estimate 100,000 – 750,000;
- Class IV (Yellow) - Annual IKB estimate <100,000.

This will put the results shown in the first columns in context with the magnitude of the problem of illegal killing of wild birds at national level.

Country	A. National monitoring of IKB	B. Comprehensiveness of national legislation	C. Enforcement response	D. Prosecution and sentencing	E. Prevention	Size of IKB problem
XXX						
YYY						
ZZZ						
....						

The six scores together will allow a better self-assessment of efforts and successes of each country in addressing the Illegal killing of wild birds and as an indicator of self-assessed results, the following icons may be used:

-  IKB still requires significant effort
-  IKB requires more effort
-  IKB largely addressed



IKB Scoreboard

Assessment Template⁶

Country	
Date of assessment	
Reporting period	
Contact person	
Contact details	

⁶ 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?

Measurement:

0	1	2	3
<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 opinion ⁷ 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:

⁷ 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.

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 territories⁸.

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					
(region/area/territory)					
[add lines for each region from which data or estimate is available]					

IKB trend over past 3 years	Increasing	Stable	Decreasing	No clear trend
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Comments⁹:

⁸ Only Overseas Territories within the area covered by the map in Picture 1 where the Bird Directive applies

⁹ Please provide information on how the estimates have been developed.

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?

Measurement:

0	1	2	3
<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:

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 cases¹⁰, as well as to the following working definition of IKB: “Those unlawful¹¹ activities committed intentionally resulting in the death, injury or removal of specimens¹² 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 disclosed¹³ 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.

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.

¹⁰<https://wcd.coe.int/com.instranet.InstraServlet?command=com.instranet.CmdBlobGet&InstranetImage=2919703&SecMode=1&DocId=2369656&Usage=2>

¹¹ “Unlawful” means for this purpose infringing national, regional or international law.

¹² “Specimen” means an animal whether dead or alive

¹³ “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.

B. Comprehensiveness of national legislation

5. National wildlife legislation¹⁴

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

Question: Does comprehensive national legislation¹⁵ for wildlife conservation exist, including provisions to regulate international trade in wildlife or its products?

Measurement:

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

Comments:

¹⁴ This indicator corresponds to indicator 28 in the ICCWC Indicator Framework

¹⁵ 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
- Offences for violations of domestic wildlife laws and enforcement measures

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?

Measurement:

0	1	2	3
<p>National legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>National legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Concerning hunting exists and sets basic parameters that apply to various huntable species including birds: <input type="checkbox"/> Establishes and defines hunting seasons <input type="checkbox"/> Lists species that can be hunted <input type="checkbox"/> Regulates methods of hunting 	<p>National legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Concerning hunting exists separately from national legislation concerning conservation of wildlife and lays down comprehensive provisions concerning: <input type="checkbox"/> Establishing and defining hunting seasons <input type="checkbox"/> Listing species that can be hunted <input type="checkbox"/> Defining hunting areas. <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 	<p>National legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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: <input type="checkbox"/> Establishment and definition of hunting seasons <input type="checkbox"/> Listing species that can be hunted <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)

Comments:

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?

Measurement:

0	1	2	3
<p>National legislation does not generally¹⁶ 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"/> Possession¹⁷ 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:

¹⁶ General prohibition may be subject to regulated exemptions that are subject of the next question

¹⁷ The legal definition of 'possession' may vary with countries. Please refer to your national legislation.

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?

Measurement:

0	1	2	3
<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 prohibited under national legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Does not include specific criteria or processes for granting / monitoring such exemptions 	<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 under national legislation <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 Convention¹⁸ / CMS¹⁹ / EU Birds Directive²⁰ (for EU MS only) <input type="checkbox"/> Does not include specific regulatory mechanism for monitoring / reporting upon exemptions granted 	<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 under national legislation <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) <input type="checkbox"/> Does not include specific regulatory mechanism for monitoring / reporting upon exemptions granted 	<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 under national legislation <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) <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 <input type="checkbox"/> Requires that data on all exemptions granted, is compiled on an annual basis and is publically available including information on affected species, number of specimens, justification, the responsible authorities, permitting and licensing procedures, compliance monitoring and supervision

¹⁸ 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>

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ 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.

Comments:

9. Sanctions and penalties

The extent to which penalties for IKB are comprehensive

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

Measurement:

0	1	2	3
<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

Comments:

10. Proportionality of penalties²¹

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

Question: Does national legislation adequately penalize IKB offences?

Measurement:

0	1	2	3
<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 deterrent²² 	<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 provide an effective deterrent 	<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 Plan²³ <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 crime²⁴ carrying a minimum term of four years imprisonment

Comments:

²¹ This indicator is based on indicator 40 of the ICCWC frame work.

²² 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.

²³ 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

²⁴ 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.

11. Use of criminal law²⁵

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 law²⁶?

Measurement:

0	1	2	3
<p>Relevant criminal law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot be applied to IKB offences <input type="checkbox"/> IKB cases are either not penalized at all or are penalized only administratively 	<p>Relevant criminal law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Is rarely applied to IKB crime cases <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 arms control or public safety laws 	<p>Relevant criminal law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Is sometimes applied to IKB crime cases <input type="checkbox"/> Generally describes which IKB-related offence categories are subject to criminal liability and which categories are subject to administrative sanctions 	<p>Relevant criminal law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Is usually applied in most IKB crime cases, as required <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

Comments:

²⁵ This indicator is based on indicator 33 of the ICCWC Indicator Framework

²⁶ 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.

12. Organized crime legislation

The extent to which specific legislation to address organized crime²⁷ is used to combat IKB

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

Measurement:

0	1	2	3	N/A
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:

²⁷ 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?

Measurement:

0	1	2	3	N/A
<p>The country:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Is not a member of CMS <input type="checkbox"/> Is not a member of Bern 	<p>National legislation for CMS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Has not been enacted. <p>National legislation for Bern Convention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Has not been enacted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> CMS commitments regarding the fight against IKB have been partially transposed into the existing national legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Bern Convention commitments regarding the fight against IKB have been partially transposed into the existing national legislation <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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> CMS commitments regarding the fight against IKB have been fully transposed into the existing national legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Bern Convention commitments regarding the fight against IKB have been fully transposed into the existing national legislation <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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The country is not a Party of one or both Treaties

Comments:

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

14. National Action Plan to combat IKB²⁸

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

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

Measurement:

0	1	2	3
<p>A national IKB action plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Has not been developed <input type="checkbox"/> IKB is not covered by any other relevant enforcement strategies or action plans 	<p>A national IKB action plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> is in the process of being developed <input type="checkbox"/> IKB is covered by other relevant enforcement strategies or action plans 	<p>A national IKB action plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Has been developed <input type="checkbox"/> Has been adopted by some relevant national enforcement agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Is not actively implemented by all relevant enforcement agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Has not been regularly updated 	<p>A national IKB action plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Has been developed <input type="checkbox"/> Has been adopted by all relevant national enforcement agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Is actively implemented by all relevant enforcement agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Is being monitored and reviewed to ensure it remains up to date

Comments:

²⁸ This indicator corresponds to indicator 3 of the ICCWC framework

15. Enforcement priority²⁹

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?

Measurement:

0	1	2	3
IKB crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Is rarely identified as a high priority among national law enforcement agencies	IKB crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Is sometimes identified as a high priority among national law enforcement agencies	IKB crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Is usually identified as a high priority among national law enforcement agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Has not been formally ³⁰ adopted and/or acknowledged as a high priority	IKB crime: <input type="checkbox"/> Is usually identified as a high priority among national law enforcement agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Has been formally adopted and/or acknowledged as a high priority

Comments:

²⁹ This indicator is based on indicator 1 of the ICCWC Indicator Framework

³⁰ 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 stakeholders³¹ involved in policy-making to address IKB

Measurement:

0	1	2	3
<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:

³¹ 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 recruitment³²

The level of staff resources³³ in national law enforcement agencies to combat wildlife crime.

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

Measurement:

0	1	2	3
<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 	<p>Law enforcement agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes have a full complement of staff <input type="checkbox"/> Usually experience staffing³⁴ and/or skills shortages <input type="checkbox"/> Usually experience recruitment delays and/or difficulties 	<p>Law enforcement agencies:</p> <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 <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 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 <input type="checkbox"/> Usually process recruitment vacancies as they arise with suitably-qualified candidates

Comments:

³² This indicator corresponds to indicator 8 in the ICCWC Indicator Framework

³³ 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.

³⁴ 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 officers³⁵ have received regular training in IKB-related aspects?

Measurement:

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

Comments³⁶:

³⁵ "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).

³⁶ Please provide information on how frequently the trainings are organized, the issue covered the number of people involved, who provided the training, etc.

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	2	3	4	5	

Comments³⁷:

³⁷ 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.

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?

Measurement:

0	1	2	3
<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 take³⁸ over two years to conclude in the case of criminal proceedings <input type="checkbox"/> Usually take³⁹ over six months to conclude in the case of administrative or other penalty regime <input type="checkbox"/> Generally result in over 50% acquittals⁴⁰ <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 regularly accessed and used. 	<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.

Comments:

³⁸ 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

³⁹ 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

⁴⁰ Excluding acquittals made upon consideration of any appeal where applicable

21. Sentencing guidelines⁴¹

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?

Measurement:

0	1	2	3
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:

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

22. Judicial awareness⁴²

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?

Measurement:

0	1	2	3
<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:

⁴² 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?

Measurement:

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

Comments⁴³:

⁴³ 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?

Measurement:

0	1	2	3
<p>National government does not participate in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Meetings of the CMS Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean <input type="checkbox"/> Meetings of the Bern Network of Special Focal Points on Eradication of Illegal 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 	<p>National government participates (less than 50% of meetings in the last 3 years) in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Meetings of the CMS Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean <input type="checkbox"/> Meetings of the Bern Network of Special Focal Points on Eradication of Illegal 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 	<p>National government participates (more than 50% of the meeting in the last three years) in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Meetings of the CMS Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean <input type="checkbox"/> Meetings of the Bern Network of Special Focal Points on Eradication of Illegal 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 	<p>National government takes an active role⁴⁴ in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Meetings of the CMS Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean <input type="checkbox"/> Meetings of the Bern network of Special Focal Points on Eradication of Illegal 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

Comments:

⁴⁴ Active role includes actions such as participating to all meetings, replying to questionnaires and implementing initiatives at national level.

25. Drivers of wildlife crime⁴⁵

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

Question: What is the level of awareness of the drivers⁴⁶ of IKB in your country, including those relating to the supply and consumer demand for illicit products?

Measurement:

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

Comments:

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

⁴⁶ ‘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.’

26. Demand-side activities⁴⁷

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

Question: Are activities implemented to address the demand⁴⁸ for illegally obtained wild birds?

Measurement:

0	1	2	3
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:

⁴⁷ This indicator corresponds to indicator 46 in the ICCWC Indicator Framework

⁴⁸ 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.

27. Regulated community⁴⁹

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.

Question: Are efforts taken to increase the awareness of the regulated community⁵⁰, of the legislative requirements concerning sustainable use of wildlife and the penalties for non-compliance?

Measurement:

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

Comments:

⁴⁹ This indicator corresponds to indicator 47 in the ICCWC Indicator Framework

⁵⁰ 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.

28. Public awareness actions⁵¹

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

Question: Are efforts taken to increase public awareness⁵² of the environmental, social and economic impacts of IKB?

Measurement:

0	1	2	3
<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:

⁵¹ This indicator is based on indicator 50 in the ICCWC Indicator Framework

⁵² 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.

Summary of scores

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Indicator score</i>	<i>Indicator Group</i>	<i>Group score⁵³</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		C. Enforcement response (preparedness of law enforcement bodies and coordination of national institutions)	
14. National Action Plan for combating IKB			
15. Enforcement priority			
16. Stakeholders and Policy-making			
17. Staffing and recruitment			
18. Specialized training			
19. Field enforcement effort	data	D. Prosecution and sentencing (effectiveness of judicial procedures)	
20. Quality of judiciary processes			
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			
TOTAL SCORE			

⁵³ 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.