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

(Online, 9 to 11 June 2021)

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T-PVS (2021)05

ASSESSMENT OF THE 2ND NATIONAL SCOREBOARD REPORTING BY CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE BERN CONVENTION AND MEMBERS OF THE CMS INTERGOVERNMENTAL TASK FORCE ON ILLEGAL KILLING, TAKING AND TRADE OF MIGRATORY BIRDS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

(Draft updated by the CMS Secretariat, 19 April 2021,
for review by the Joint Meeting MIKT and Bern Convention SFPs
9-11 June 2021)

CHAMPION PLUS

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

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

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Strasbourg, 21 April 2021
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T-PVS (2021) 05

CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE
AND NATURAL HABITATS

Standing Committee

41st meeting
30 November- 3 December 2021, 2021

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- Second draft –
April 2021

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INTRODUCTION

In 2013, the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention adopted Recommendation No. 164 (2013) , in which it recommended[1] "*Contracting Parties to the Convention"* and invited *"Observer States to: Implement without delay the Tunis Action Plan 2013-2020"* and to *"[i]nform the Standing Committee on the progress made in the implementation of this Recommendation*".
The IKB Scoreboard is intended to give the national governments a tool to provide an objective, fact-based national self-assessment of the current status of illegal killing of birds at the national level, and also on a regional scale as appropriate, and enable States to measure their progress in implementing their commitments related to this area.

The Scoreboard is a joint voluntary tool of the Bern Convention and the UN Environment / CMS Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean (MIKT).
The document was first discussed at the joint Meeting of the CMS MIKT and the Bern Convention Network of Special Focal Points on Eradication of Illegal Killing, Trapping, and Trade in Wild Birds in Malta on 22-23 June 2017 and eventually produced in three languages[2].
The 12th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to CMS, held in Manila in October 2017, adopted Resolution 11.16 (Rev. COP12)[3]: The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds where it "*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*".
In December 2017, the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention adopted Recommendation No. 196 (2017)[4] on the establishment of a Scoreboard to assess the progress in combating illegal killing, taking, and trade of wild birds (hereinafter referred to as the Scoreboard). The Standing Committee "*recommends Contracting Parties to the Convention that are MIKT members, and invites other Parties and Observer States to: […] 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*".

Furthermore, CMS COP Decisions 13.27, and 13.28[5] on the Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean (MIKT) invited Parties to "[p]*eriodically use the scoreboard […] as a national tool to self-assess progress in addressing"* IKB and *"[p]rovide, on a voluntary basis and to the extent of availability and relevance of the information for the indicators"*, encourage IGOs, NGOs and others *"to implement the Programme of Work of MIKT 2016-2020"* and directs the Secretariat to *"[c]ompile the information duly provided by the Parties"*.

In 2019, recommendation 205[6] of the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention adopted the Rome Strategic Plan[7] whose indicators are mostly those of the Scoreboard so that such instrument will continue to be the main tool to monitor the progress each Contracting Party is making in combating IKB. The document was welcomed by CMS COP 13 in its Resolution 11.16 (Rev.COP13)[8].

The Bern Convention Network of Special Focal Points on Eradication of Illegal Killing, Trapping and Trade in Wild Birds (SFPs) and MIKT Members and Observers were invited to provide, on a voluntary basis, and to the extent of availability and relevance of the information for the indicators, the information for the indicators of the Scoreboard, to assess their own progress, provide an overview of the current status of illegal killing of

[1] https://search.coe.int/bern-convention/Pages/result_details.aspx?ObjectId=0900001680746782
[2] https://www.cms.int/en/document/scoreboard-assess-progress-combating-illegal-killing-taking-and-trade-wild-birds-ikb-0
[3] https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/cms_cop12_res.11.16%28rev.cop12%29_e.pdf
[4] https://rm.coe.int/recommendation-on-the-establishment-of-a-scoreboard-for-measuring-prog/1680722116
[5] https://www.cms.int/en/page/decisions-1226-1228-task-force-illegal-killing-taking-and-trade-migratory-birds-mediterranean
[6] https://rm.coe.int/2019-rec-205e-ikb/1680993e0c
[7] https://rm.coe.int/tpvs-2019-03rev-draft-romestrategicplan-ikb-rev-06-12/168099315b
[8] https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/cms_cop13_res.11.16_rev.cop13_e.pdf

birds in the area covered and, for the purposes of discussion within the forum of the Bern Convention Network of Special Focal Points and CMS MIKT, to facilitate information sharing and best practice.

The Scoreboard provides an overall analysis of the results which will help the Special Focal Points and the MIKT Members and Observers to identify areas where coordinated actions and specific training could be of use for the largest number of countries.
The scoreboard is based on the format developed by the International Consortium in Combating Wildlife Crime[9] (ICCWC). It provides an Indicator Framework for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime but was simplified and modified. The changes were done 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. The Scoreboard may be applied either at national, or appropriate sub-national scales.

METHODOLOGY

The Scoreboard is composed of 28 indicators, most of which can score between 0 and 3, one (No. 19) can score 1-5, two (Nos. 2 and 4) do not generate a score but cover the provision of data. Due to specific national legislation or conditions, some indicators could be considered as "Not Applicable" and States could select this option and indicate the reasons.

The first exercise carried out by the countries in 2017 by filling in the Scoreboard defined national benchmarks and a baseline which will allow monitoring and measuring progress in the years to come and help focus national efforts towards those areas that have obtained lower scores indicating that they need more attention devoted to them. The current is the second assessment and the third is planned in 2023, and every three years thereafter.

The first assessment of the Scoreboard was first sent to MIKT Members and SFPs on 27 June 2017. According to the reporting periods agreed for the Scoreboard assessments, the first assessment would cover the period 2016-2017.
The second assessment was circulated in July 2020 to cover the 2018-2019 (2020) period.

Scoreboard assessment	Reporting period
First (Baseline) assessment (2018)	2016 - 2017
Second (current) assessment (2020)	2018 - 2019
Third assessment (2023)	2020 - 2022
Fourth assessment (2026)	2023 - 2025

Furthermore, it will allow assessing how efficiently the Scoreboard can deliver on one of its declared objectives, namely collecting feedback to identify whether and where improvements need to be made to this tool.

The total score for each country is the sum of the rating for each indicator to which responses were given, expressed as a percentage of the maximum score possible, excluding the 'Not Applicable' replies.

The indicators are organised in groups for five areas each looking at a specific aspect:
A. National monitoring of IKB (data management of scope and scale of IKB)
B. Comprehensiveness of national legislation

[9] https://cites.org/eng/prog/iccwc.php

C. Enforcement response (preparedness of law enforcement bodies and coordination of national institutions)
D. Prosecution and sentencing (effectiveness of judicial procedures)
E. Prevention (other instruments used to address IKB)

Each responding State is given six scores: one total score and one score for each group of indicators.
The total score is a single figure which provides an overview of the current status of tools available and actions undertaken to address IKB. However, to obtain useful information on the areas on which each State should concentrate to develop a full range of appropriate responses to IKB, the analysis looks at the score for each area. Therefore, the results are detailed for each group of indicators, thus helping each State to identify the areas where further efforts may be needed.

For each responding country the results are given according to the following color code:

Red	Score below 25% of the maximum possible score
Yellow	Score between 26% and 50% of the maximum possible score
Light green	Score between 51% and 75% of the maximum possible score
Green	Score above 75% of the maximum possible score

To score each indicator, the compilers were asked to consider the different components of an answer to identify which of the four answer ratings – listed from 0 to 3 – best represents the national situation. Each State's Scoreboard was checked for completeness, and no changes were made to the rating given to each indicator even in the cases when the answers offered did not match the rating given. In some instances, the comments provided clearly stated or indicated that the indicator was not applicable; when this was the case the total maximum score was modified accordingly. The lack of input without any justification was calculated as zero.

The results are given country by country as the Scoreboard is intended as a self-assessment of progress in addressing the IKB and the implementation of the Tunis Action Plan 2013-2020, and takes into account the different national scenarios and specific circumstances for each country. It therefore does not compare results or enforcement efforts between countries.

The efforts made and the actions taken need to be balanced with the severity of the IKB problem, considering the 'zero tolerance' approach. Therefore, the total national score needs to be considered alongside the severity of the IKB issue.

National inputs into the scoreboard were collected through the ORS CMS Reporting Platform.

REPLIES TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE

As of 14 April 2021, twenty four replies were received. Fourteen scoreboards were received from countries that had also submitted the filled-in scoreboard in 2018, five from countries that had submitted some information in the previous round; five countries submitted their first scoreboard in 2020. Thirteen countries that had submitted the scoreboard in 2018 (in two cases by an NGO) have not yet sent their input for the 2018-2019 reporting period.

Replies were received from countries where over 82 percent of the total IKB estimated by BirdLife International[10] takes place. When all replies are considered, this is a significant improvement compared to the first report where the maximum coverage (including partial replies) was 61.2 percent.
Over the two reporting periods, inputs were received (i.e. at least one scoreboard) from 37 countries (68.5% of all expected replies).

Replies	Number of countries (percentage of countries)		Share of IKB victims	
	1st assessment	2nd assessment	1st assessment	2nd assessment
Scoreboard and data	15 (27.8%)	21 (39%)	41.0%	65.86%
Only Scoreboard	5 (9.4%)	3 (5.5%)	3.9%	16.43%
Only data and some information	7 (13.2%)		0.3%	
Scoreboard from NGO	3 (5.7%)		16.0%	
No reply	24 (45.3%)	30 (55.5%)	38.8%	17.71%
Total	**54 (102%)**	**54 (100%)**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 1*- Overview of the responses received by the level of completeness and source. The Scoreboard was sent to 54 countries; in one case responses were received from both the government and from an NGO.*

Three out of four countries with more than 2,500,000 birds illegally killed per year, (severity class I) have submitted a reply. Over the two reporting periods inputs were received by all countries within the severity classes I and II and 75% of the countries in class III.

IKB severity class	Potential responses[11]	Responses received			
		2018	2020	At least 1 reply	2018 and 2020
Class I > 2,500,000	4	3	3	4 (100%)	2 (50%)
Class II 750,000 – 2,500,000	1	-	1	1 (100%)	
Class III 100,000 – 750,000	12	9	9	9 (75%)	9 (75%)
Class IV < 100,000	37	20	11	23 (62%)	4 (11%)

Table 2 *- Replies received by the class of severity (number of birds illegally killed per year) of the IKB problem.*

[10] https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/bird-conservation-international/article/preliminary-assessment-of-the-scope-and-scale-of-illegal-killing-and-taking-of-birds-in-the-mediterranean/34A06A94874DB94BE2BBACC4F96C3B5F and https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/bird-conservation-international/article/illegal-killing-and-taking-of-birds-in-europe-outside-the-mediterranean-assessing-the-scope-and-scale-of-a-complex-issue/DE4D06F3BD4273B94FD3C9621C615A0A

[11] All countries that are Parties to the Bern Convention or member of MIKT (members and observers), with the exclusion of three countries for which IKB data are not available: Burkina Faso, Senegal and the Republic of Moldova.

Ten out of 19 countries on the northern and eastern shores of the Mediterranean have responded to the second round. Three replies were received from southern Mediterranean countries.

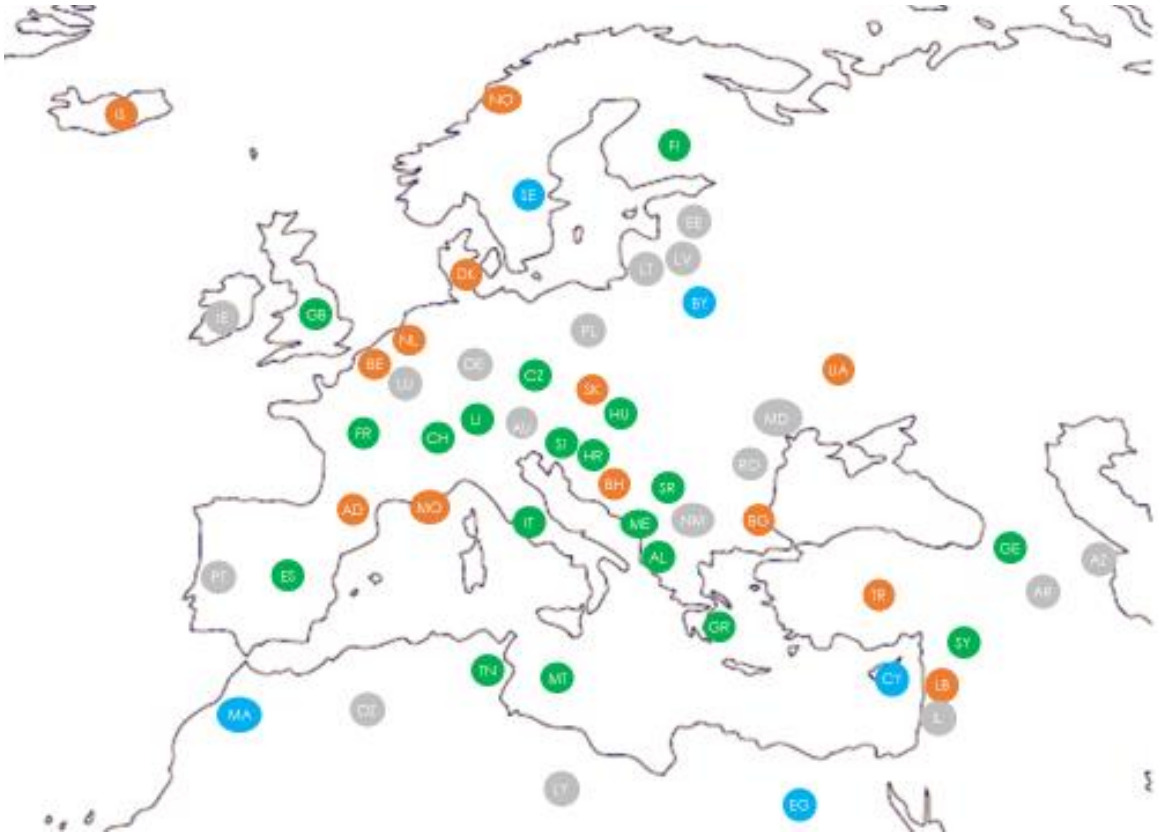

Figure 1*– Scoreboards received over the two reporting periods. Green: countries that sent contributions both times; Blue: countries that submitted a full scoreboard in this reporting time, Brown: countries that submitted scoreboards only the first time; Grey: countries that have yet to submit a scoreboard.*

○ Replies from Governments that carried out both assessments

ALBANIA

Overall change: No improvement in score
IKB Trend: Increasing
Data policy: Data not publicly available

First assessment		Second assessment	
TOTAL SCORE 57.5%	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** not completed	TOTAL SCORE 57.5%	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** partial data offered
IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	No data on IKB extent and on prosecuted cases were provided	IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	No estimate available on the extent of IKB. Based on incomplete data over the reporting period, over 30 persons were prosecuted for IKB for the killing of protected birds and three for the use of prohibited methods. 4 birds were seized. Poaching is increasing.
GROUP A IKB monitoring 66.7%	The existing estimate of the extent of IKB is based on a mix of expert opinion and quantitative data with information from experts being considered essential.	GROUP A IKB monitoring 66.7%	No change reported
GROUP B	The national wildlife legislation is considered adequate to deter and combat IKB but does not, yet, have a full range of by-laws for its implementation. Hunting legislation is comprehensive and scores well in terms of	GROUP B	No change reported

National legislation 63.0%	clarifying the prohibition to kill, capture and trade wild birds, as well as clarifying under which conditions certain species could be hunted. Areas where improvement could be made, include penalties, as IKB results only in administrative penalties; the rare use of criminal law (including the law addressing organized crime) in IKB cases and the full implementation of international commitments	National legislation 63.0%	
GROUP C Enforcement response 55.0%	No specific IKB action plan is in place (some other strategies cover it), but IKB was identified as a high priority at the national level. The parliament in 2014 decided to approve the law for two years hunting ban and in 2016 the law for another 5 years hunting ban. The effectiveness of the enforcement agencies would improve with further support in terms of capacity.	GROUP C Enforcement response 55.0%	No change reported
GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 41.7%	The lack of sentencing guidelines, the fact that IKB is prosecuted solely through administrative penalties, and the limited use of criminal law (however, the illegal possession of hunting guns is a criminal offense), judicial procedures require further efforts also to improve awareness and training of the prosecutors and judges.	GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 41.7%	No change reported
GROUP E Prevention 60.0%	IKB drivers are known, but more work needs to be done in addressing the demand for illegally obtained birds and increasing awareness of the public.	GROUP E Prevention 60.0%	No change reported

CROATIA

Overall change: Small improvement, as 600 staff of the law enforcement agency were trained on IKB.
IKB Trend: Stable
Data policy: Data publicly available

First assessment		**Second assessment**	
TOTAL SCORE 48.7 %	The Scoreboard was compiled by the members of a working group representing the NGO Biom, Croatian Society for the Bird and Nature Protection, the Croatian Agency for Environmental and Nature Protection, the Nature Protection inspectorate, Hunting inspectorate, and Directorate for Nature Protection. **Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** completed	TOTAL SCORE 51.3 %	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** partially completed
IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	In Croatia, some 370,000 birds are illegally killed every year and numbers are increasing as a result of the growing trend of the use of tape lures to kill quail and waterfowl. The figure is based on the data collected by the NGOs Biom and Croatian Society for the Protection of Birds and Nature (CSPBN) for the BirdLife report (Brochet et al., 2016). These NGOs are conducting monitoring in several IKB hotspots in Croatia. On the other hand, the number of prosecutions is very limited (21 cases involving almost 10,000. birds).	IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	It is estimated that IKB events from in Croatia affect annually over 375.000 birds. Data on prosecution is incomplete (12 people, prosecuted, 38 birds involved) Data expected to be updated soon

GROUP A IKB monitoring 50.0 %	The estimate is based on monitoring carried out by national NGOs in several hotspots in the country (Neretva Delta, Adriatic coastline and islands, Carp fisheries, Zadar hinterland, and Zadar County and the area of Vrgorac, Imotski, Sinj, Drniš, and Knin) and partially on extrapolation. The number of prosecutions is based on partially disclosed data as prosecutions toward strictly protected species are recorded, while most hunting infractions are not.	GROUP A IKB monitoring 50.0 %	No change in data availability. Data in IKB come from Monitoring carried out by the two NGOs as in the previous assessment in several sites. National data on cases of illegal activities on strictly protected birds are collected and available on request but they are not published and they have not aggregated annually. Data on court cases is not available.
GROUP B National legislation 85.2 %	National legislation on the killing and use of wildlife is quite detailed with regards to the list of game species, the timing of hunting, methods allowed, and derogations, but needs improvements regarding the bylaws and regulations - in particular concerning trade - and it does not yet fully adhere to the EU Birds Directive. Sanctions and penalties range from fines to imprisonment. Criminal laws (including organized crime law) are rarely used when persecuting poachers	GROUP B National legislation 88.9 %	No apparent change, the increased score not clearly justified.
GROUP C Enforcement response 25.0 %	IKB is not yet formally considered a priority, no action plan or strategy is yet in place, law enforcement agencies do not include a special nature protection force and current staff members devoted to IKB are few and require more training. As a result, the effort to combat bird crime is not sufficient.	GROUP C Enforcement response 30.0 %	During 2018, Nature Protection Inspection and NGO "BIOM" conducted specialized training for 600 police officers (out of 20.000+ police forces). Regular training of law enforcement staff on IKB related aspects does not exist in Croatia, so this training is considered a significant improvement.
GROUP D Prosecution and	The prosecution of IKB should also be reinforced as sentencing is generally slow, judges and prosecutors are not particularly aware of the seriousness of IKB and are	GROUP D Prosecution	No change reported

sentencing 16.7 %	not supported by specific sentencing guidelines or training.	and sentencing 16.7 %	
GROUP E Prevention 40.0 %	While Croatia is actively involved in international fora, further work is required to understand the IKB drivers which are different between regions and need to be addressed involving the regulated community and the general public.	GROUP E Prevention 40.0 %	No change reported

CZECH REPUBLIC

Overall change: Some improvement as an IKB national strategy has been formally adopted by the government
IKB Trend: Unknown (lack of data for the reporting period)
Data policy: data publicly available

First assessment		**Second assessment**	
TOTAL SCORE 67.5 %	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** completed	TOTAL SCORE 71.4 %	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** partially completed
IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	The number of IKB victims per year is nine as the estimate is based on the number of registered cases, as provided by the Police of the Czech Republic. Most IKB cases are not registered by the law enforcement agency. Only two cases were prosecuted during the reporting time involving 17 birds. Despite the limitation of the data, the trend seems stable.	IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	The number of IKB victims estimated at 69. No data on prosecutions available for the reporting period
GROUP A IKB monitoring 66.7 %	Data on the extent of IKB are based on partial prosecution data and because not all registered IKB cases are stored in the police database, it is difficult to assess the extent and trend of bird crimes.	GROUP A IKB monitoring 16.7%	An estimate of the IKB events obtained from the NGOs, which is a different source from the previous report. No data on prosecution available for the reporting period

GROUP B National legislation 77.8 %	National legislation on nature conservation and its regulated use score rather high with a range of penalties proportional to the severity of the crime. They nevertheless leave a margin to the discretion of the judge who has the opportunity to use criminal law, although organized crime legislation is not used.	GROUP B National legislation 91.7%	No known cases of Organized crime. Increase of score largely due to more accurate scoring of the relies. No actual change.
GROUP C Enforcement response 65.0 %	A national strategy has been developed but it is still awaiting formal adoption and equally, IKB is not formally identified as a law enforcement priority. The level of law enforcement staff is sometimes below optimal but has succeeded in maintaining IKB under control and the new strategy includes provision for specialized training	GROUP C Enforcement response 75.0 %	The National strategy on IKB and poisoning was adopted in January 2020, with the involvement of the mains stakeholders.
GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 41.7 %	IKB cases are generally not prosecuted before a criminal court and sentencing can take over 2 years. Judges do not have specific sentencing guidelines and are not very aware of the seriousness of the issue, although more than 50 percent of the environmental prosecutors have received some training.	GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 50.0 %	Awareness of the Judicial seems to have improved as a result of the preparations of the National Strategy: prosecutors and judges have asked the Ministry of the environment to develop training on IKB.
GROUP E Prevention 73.3 %	The Czech Republic is actively involved in the international fora and knowledge of the IKB drivers is reasonably comprehensive. The demand for illegally obtained birds does not seem to be a major cause of crime. Raising awareness among all relevant target audiences is among the activities included in the national strategy.	GROUP E Prevention 73.3 %	Increasing the public awareness and adoption of a communication strategy is foreseen in the National Strategy

FINLAND

Overall change: No changes, but more information provided
IKB Trend: Stable
Data policy: Data not publicly available

First assessment		**Second assessment**	
TOTAL SCORE N/A	**Indicators with score:** not completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** completed	TOTAL SCORE N/A	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** not completed
IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	Between 0 and 10 birds are illegally killed per year. Estimates are based on ring recoveries and information received from raptor ringers. Annually some nests of the Eurasian Eagle Owl and Northern Goshawk are destroyed by hunters. In the autumn, after the start of the hunting season, some raptors are killed. In general, the illegal killing of raptors is not a major problem in Finland. Two persons were prosecuted, one for illegal taxidermy (> 100 birds) and collecting eggs (thousands of eggs), the second for illegally killing five birds.	IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	No numerical estimate of the extent of IKB nor data on prosecuted cases provided, but the trend is considered stable
		GROUP A	Data not available, but as numbers are considered stable the figures are believed to be between 0 and 10 per years as in the previous assessment

		IKB monitoring 0.0 %	
		GROUP B National legislation 100.0 %	Hunting and conservation are regulated through separate laws and legal acts but they are fully coherent. Therefore, biological and conservation aspects in hunting are ensured in legislation. Wild birds are generally protected under the Nature Conservation Act. Game species and birds make an exemption and the killing, taking and trade of these species is regulated separately. Penalties and sanctions are imposed in the Nature Conservation Act and the Criminal Code, depending on their seriousness.
		GROUP C Enforcement response N/A	IKB does not happen in Finland to such an extent that there would be a need for a national action plan nor to the actions stated in the questions in section C of this questionnaire
		GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing N/A	The questions in section D are not relevant for Finland since IKB-related offenses are so rare
		GROUP E Prevention N/A %	The Finish Government takes an active role in the meetings of the Bern network of Special Focal Points on Eradication of Illegal Killing, Trapping, and Trade in Wild Birds. Due to the rarity of cases of IKB, there is no

			need to identify drivers or implement activities described in this section

FRANCE

Overall change: Limited change, the improved score is mostly due to correction in the self-assessment
IKB Trend: Stable
Data policy: Data publicly available

First assessment		**Second assessment**	
TOTAL SCORE 70.0 %	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** completed	TOTAL SCORE 73.8 %	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** Q2 non completed.
IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	No estimate of the number of IKB victims is offered. A list of all the procedures relating to offenses committed between 1 January 2015 and 31 December 2017 involving at least one bird, detailing 2,017 procedures was provided.	IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	Data from ONCFS (now Office National Biodiversité) are provided as an exception. Details are offered on 2274 cases involving 6994 birds for the years 2018-2019.
GROUP A IKB monitoring 66.7 %	Estimates on IKB are based on partial prosecution data as on average only a small percentage of the cases recorded include information on all the plant or animal species involved (and therefore detailed records are rare as providing this detail of information is optional for the agents). The new monitoring protocol will not record the species involved in prosecutions, thus no further estimates of illegal killing of birds will be available.	GROUP A IKB monitoring 66.7 %	No change in data quality and availability
GROUP B	National legislation is considered adequate and effective in offering protection to wildlife, regulating the use of natural resources, and deterring most illegal activities	GROUP B	The increase of the score is due to a correction of the previous submission. No actual change occurred

National legislation 88.9 %	with a range of penalties, and when appropriate the use of legislation addressing crime and organized crime.	National legislation 92.6 %	
GROUP C Enforcement response 70.0 %	IKB is not considered a priority and it is addressed within more general enforcement strategies. Staff resources of the law enforcement agency charged with addressing IKB are considered good and well trained delivering an appropriate effort.	GROUP C Enforcement response 75.0 %	The increase of the score is due to a correction of the previous submission. No actual change occurred
GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 41.7 %	The judicial procedures, on the other hand, are rather slow, record more than 50 percent acquittals, and are handled by judges not specialized in wildlife crime but have received some specific training. No sentencing guidelines have been developed so far.	GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 41.7 %	No change reported
GROUP E Prevention 60.0 %	The French Government participates actively in IKB related international meetings and initiatives and has a good and relatively comprehensive understanding of the IKB drivers, but more can be done to implement activities to address the demand for illegally obtained birds and to engage the regulated communities and the general public.	GROUP E Prevention 66.7 %	No Significant change, the improved score is a correction from the previous report. Cooperation between the Police, the ONB (formerly ONCFS), and the NGO LPO aims at collecting information on the trade of protected species on line and to report them to the geographically relevant departmental services.

GEORGIA

Overall change: No comparison possible, but more information provided
IKB Trend: unclear
Data policy: Data not publicly available

First assessment		**Second assessment**	
TOTAL SCORE N/A	**Indicators with score:** not completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** completed	TOTAL SCORE 45.0 %	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** completed
IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	The Environmental Supervision Department under the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture indicates that IKB involves 1,720 bird every year; data are detailed by region and season. IKB is increasing. 367 birds were the object of prosecutions, but no information was disclosed on the number of people involved.	IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	No numerical estimate of the extent of IKB is provided, only data on actual prosecutions. For the reporting period, 437 people were prosecuted for IKB cases involving a total of 15 birds.
		GROUP A IKB monitoring 50.0 %	Data on estimates on the extent of IKB events are given based on official figures of prosecutions based on official and comprehensive data.
		GROUP B National legislation 51.9%	Hunting legislation is considered adequate to deter IKB but rules and control mechanisms can be improved also for what concerns the trade and the implementation of exceptions to the law. Maximum and minimum penalties are not fully defined in the legislation and therefore do not penalize adequately IKB cases. Special investigation

			methods are rarely used for IKB. A new Law on Biodiversity is being drafted and it will fully incorporate international commitments.
		GROUP C Enforcement response 40.0 %	No national action plan is in place and IKB is only sometimes considered a high priority by the Law enforcement agencies. Training of enforcement staff is limited as are staff resources themselves resulting in insufficient effort in place to combat IKB
		GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 8.3 %	Georgia lacks specialized or specifically trained judges and sentencing guidelines; therefore, the judges have limited awareness of the seriousness of IKB crimes.
		GROUP E Prevention 46.7 %	More effort is needed to improve the understanding of the drivers of IKB and therefore no actions have been taken to address the demand for illegally obtained birds. Awareness-raising activities are limited and reactive and there is no communications strategy behind them.

GREECE

Overall change: No comparison possible, but more information provided
IKB Trend: Decreasing
Data policy: Data not publicly available

First assessment		**Second assessment**	
TOTAL SCORE 41.3%	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** not completed	TOTAL SCORE 50.0 %	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** completed
IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	No estimate of the number of birds illegally killed is available from governmental sources. No data or estimate on the number of cases recorded or prosecuted were provided	IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	A rough estimate of between 2000-5000 birds, mainly songbirds in reported. The Ministry of Environment has aggregate data for all of Greece through the study that is compiled and submitted every year by the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (Vlachos et al.). 858 prosecutions are reported, covering eight categories. Most refer to prohibited methods, hunting outside open season, and illegal killing or taking of protected species.
GROUP A IKB monitoring 0.0 %	Estimates on the number of birds illegally killed or trapped are based on expert opinion as no centralized database on IKB cases exist and all data are assumed to be available in the local forestry agencies. NGOs have established a database on wildlife poisoning accidents	GROUP A IKB monitoring 66.7 %	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.
GROUP B	The national legislation is aligned with EU Directives and other international commitments. The hunting law defines timing, methods, required authorizations to hunt, the list of game birds and their bag limits, which are set yearly.	GROUP B	No change, reassessment of the indicators.

National legislation 74.1%	Sanctions do not always reflect the severity of the crime and this is limiting their capacity to deter. Criminal law and organized crime legislation could be used in IKB cases, but it does not seem to have happened so far	National legislation 70.4%	
GROUP C Enforcement response 20.0 %	Although no national IKB action plan exists, a number of local plans addressing specific forms of poaching have been developed by NGOs and endorsed by the Ministry of Environment setting a good example of joint governmental/NGO policy development that could be expanded. IKB is still not recognized as a priority by national law enforcement agencies. The national law enforcement agency is largely under-staffed and training events are often limited to project-based activities, such as those funded by EU LIFE or private foundations. As a result, the enforcement effort implemented by approximately 1,500 forestry rangers and 350 game wardens employed by the hunting community, have ample room for improvement	GROUP C Enforcement response 45.0 %	No National Action Plan or Strategy exists. There exist either local plans or plans for specific IKB issues, such as poisoning or particular species. There are local plans for Amvrakikos and for the Ionian Islands the latter developed under a LIFE project, and specific plans for poisoning and the Lesser white-fronted goose. But the local plans are not activated or implemented yet. Enforcement is somewhat improved. The efforts of about 1000 forest wardens (not specialized in wildlife crime) are supplemented by the effort of 350 private game wardens employed by the hunting organizations In the ten (10) years the Game Keeping Brigade has carried out more than 1,000,000 inspections and in excess of 18,000 violations of the Forestry Code have been ascertained, in respect of which all of the procedures provided under the Law have been observed. Moreover, the wardens of the Protected Area Management Bodies offer support too, although they lack investigative tasks.
GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 16.7 %	Criminal proceedings can take up to five years for a first verdict and many wildlife crimes pass the statute of limitations. The judicial system has very limited awareness of wildlife crime and recently the only training	GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 16.7 %	No change.

	offered was a seminar organized by the Academy of European Law		
GROUP E Prevention 46.7 %	Participation of Greek government representatives to international meetings has been hampered by the financial crisis, although the permanent representatives attend meetings in Brussels and Strasbourg. Drivers of IKB in Greece are well-known as a result of a number of projects implemented to address wildlife crimes. In particular, poisoning and persecution have been addressed offering shepherds and farmers economic and technical support to protect their properties from wolves, bears and other wild animals. Awareness of the general public and of the regulated community will be further raised by a Ministry of Environment programme which will add to the activities regularly carried out by conservation NGOs and the hunting community	GROUP E Prevention 40 %	No change, reassessment of indicators.

HUNGARY

Overall change: Data availability and quality of IKB cases have increased. The action plan is being implemented to some extent.
IKB Trend: Increasing
Data policy: Data publicly available

First assessment		**Second assessment**	
TOTAL SCORE 74.0 %	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** not completed	TOTAL SCORE 77.5 %	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** Completed
IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	No information on the number of illegally killed, trapped, or traded birds and on the prosecuted cases were given in the scoreboard.	IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	178 cases reported by MME to the government used to provide information on seasonality. Ninety-nine cases involving 5927 birds during the period 2018-2020 are those known to the Bureau of Investigation.
GROUP A IKB monitoring 66.7 %	National IKB estimates are based on a mix of quantitative data gathered by National Park Directorates in collaboration with MME, the national BirdLife partner, and on extrapolation. The database of IKB cases does not include illegal trade.	GROUP A IKB monitoring 83.3 %	MME data (mostly on poisoning) are provided to analyze the seasonality (peak in March /May). The database of the National Bureau of Investigation covers a broader range of crime types and therefore contains higher figures, especially for illegally transported birds across the country

GROUP B National legislation 88.9 %	Wildlife legislation is considered adequate and covers international trade as well. Hunting legislation is detailed, clear, and complies with international commitments. Penalties are varied and proportional and are calculated based on several criteria including the conservation value of the species involved. Criminal law is used as appropriate in IKB cases, but this does not apply to organized crime legislation.	GROUP B National legislation 85.2 %	No change. The small decline of the score is due to a correction of the previous submission. No actual change occurred.
GROUP C Enforcement response 60.0%	A national strategy has been developed but more effort should go into its enforcement and updating. Nevertheless, IKB is considered a priority in the National Nature Conservation Master Plan. The engagement of stakeholders is limited in the development of IKB policy-making. Staffing of the several Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) involved is reasonable. Training events, which have been organized regularly over the reporting period, have reached only a limited number of staff members. When and where enforcement efforts are coordinated and focussed on a specific issue (e.g. poisoning of raptors), results are visible.	GROUP C Enforcement response 70.0%	Some improvements. The Action plan is being implemented by Governmental and non -governmental conservation organizations, but still does not engage the judiciary. Within a Life project has been possible to monitor the effort by the Riot Police National Bureau of Investigation, which has significantly increased in the last three years. On the other hand, the fight against IKB needs further effort by the National Bureau of Investigation.
GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 33.3 %	The deterrence power of the penalties is reduced by the judges' discretion, as they tend to impose softer penalties. This is caused by the fact that there are no judges specialized in IKB and their awareness of the impact of these crimes is limited. Sentencing guidelines are not needed as the Criminal Code contains all factors to be taken into account in an IKB case.	GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 50.0 %	Some limited improvement and some re-assessment increased the score. The sentencing guidelines are not in place but important aspects of them are already incorporated into the legislation.

GROUP E Prevention 93.3 %	Hungary plays an active role in the international IKB meetings, the knowledge of drivers is comprehensive and there is no significant demand for illegally obtained birds in the country as most bird crimes aim at addressing damages caused (or believe to be caused) by wild animals. Awareness-raising activities have been implemented, targeting a range of audiences, in the frame of LIFE projects in cooperation with BirdLife Hungary.	GROUP E Prevention 93.3 %	No change

ITALY

Overall change: No change despite the existence of a National Action Plan
IKB Trend: Unclear, in the blackspots there is a slight decline
Data policy: Data publicly available

First assessment		**Second assessment**	
TOTAL SCORE 66.2 %	The replies to the Scoreboard were discussed in the Steering Committee of the National Action Plan, which includes several governmental bodies and agencies as well as representatives of the conservation NGOs and hunting associations. **Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** completed	TOTAL SCORE 65.0 %	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** completed
IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	No official data on the number of illegally taken birds are available. There is a shared feeling that in the long term the intensity of the phenomenon is declining, following years of persistent efforts in some hotspots e.g. the Strait of Messina, and to a growing general awareness on the issue. In 2015, last year for which almost complete data are available, 3,743 cases (involving both birds and mammals) were prosecuted, but no information on the number of birds involved is available.	IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	Only data for 2017 are completed and provided, more data will be available in the future. 3776 are the infringement prosecuted in 2017. The figure is very similar to that of 2015.

GROUP A IKB monitoring 66.7 %	An official estimate of the size of IKB is not available but based on the trend of prosecutions it is believed to be stable; The national action plan includes provisions for improved data collection of recorded events and prosecution cases which will result in improved assessment of the extent of the problem.	GROUP A IKB monitoring 66.7 %	No changes
GROUP B National legislation 77.8 %	National wildlife legislation is considered adequate and almost completely in line with international commitments, although aspects such as the scientific basis for the definition of bag limits and the timely reporting of bag statistics will require some further effort. The main limitation is the penalties that are not considered sufficiently severe to deter poaching.	GROUP B National legislation 77.8 %	No changes
GROUP C Enforcement response 70.0 %	A national action plan to tackle IKB as a priority has been developed with the engagement of key stakeholders, it has been formally adopted and is being implemented. Enforcement agencies are affected by staffing and skill shortages, in particular, because of a recent shift of competences from provinces to regions. Carabinieri Forestali are regularly trained, while training for other agencies is less frequent. The effort is not uniform at the national level. Recently coordination bodies among the LEAs have been established at each of the seven officially identified hotspots.	GROUP C Enforcement response 65.0 %	The decline of the score is due to a correction of the previous submission. No actual change occurred.

GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 41.7 %	Judges are not yet supported by sentencing guidelines and often have limited awareness of the impact, prevalence, and severity of IKB, and more work can be done in facilitating the sharing of expertise among judges dealing with wildlife crime.	GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 41.7 %	No changes
GROUP E Prevention 60.0 %	The Italian Government is playing an active role in international meetings. The knowledge of drivers is reasonably comprehensive, but further effort is required to develop and implement activities addressing the demand for illegally obtained birds including better engagement of the regulated communities and the general public.	GROUP E Prevention 60.0 %	No significant changes. The Italian Government hosted the Joint Bern Convention / MIKT meeting in Casterporzano, Rome in May 2019.

LIECHTENSTEIN

Overall change: No comparison possible, but more information provided
IKB Trend: Stable, no cases reported in the last 10 years
Data policy: Data not publicly available

First assessment		**Second assessment**	
TOTAL SCORE N/A	The Government of Liechtenstein replied indicating that IKB was not a concern for the country.	TOTAL SCORE %	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** completed
IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	Response to questions 2&4: Liechtenstein has no problems with illegal killing, taking, or trade of wild birds.	IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	Liechtenstein is a very small country with 160 square kilometers and social checks and balances are high. If someone were to kill birds illegally or, for example, set up glue traps, someone would immediately notice this and there would be a report. In the last 10 years, no such reports have been received and the Office for the Environment could not find any violations on its own initiative
		GROUP A IKB monitoring N/A	No data are available.
		GROUP B	The Nature Conservation Act and the Hunting Act regulate hunting and species conservation. The legislation is considered adequate to address the IKB,

		National legislation 95.8 %	although it may be difficult to assess its capacity to penalize and act as a deterrent as there have not been cases for a decade.
		GROUP C Enforcement response No score assigned	No national action plan is required and if cases of IKB will occur in the future they shall be considered a high priority by the Law enforcement agencies. Training of enforcement staff is limited as are staff resources themselves resulting in insufficient effort in place to combat IKB. The enforcement effort is adequate to the extent of the problem and does not require training. The color code indicates the overall adequacy of the enforcement response.
		GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing N/A	Because of the lack of IKB cases no sentencing guidelines, specialized prosecutors, and judgers or training are necessary.
		GROUP E Prevention N/A	Because of the lack of IKB cases, none of the actions indicated are required.

MALTA

Overall change: Small decline in the score due to reassessment of few indicators, otherwise there no significant change.
IKB Trend: Unclear
Data policy: Data not publicly available

First assessment		**Second assessment**	
TOTAL SCORE 91.2 %	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** completed	TOTAL SCORE 90.0 %	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** completed
IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	The government estimate in 2015 of the total illegal bird mortalities was between 5,000 and 41,000 individuals. Currently the number of birds estimated to be illegally shot or trapped, based on the recovery of shot birds and statistics compiled by inspectors is 301 and the numbers are decreasing. During the reporting period (2015- 2017) 274 people were prosecuted for illegal acts involving 3,241 birds.	IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	For the years 2018-2020, 3687 cases of IKB are reported. National estimates on the scale and distribution of cases of IKB are extrapolated on the basis of partial IKB disclosed crime statistics. Data reported for 2020 are partial. During the reporting period 247 persons were prosecuted for illegal acts involving 1062 birds and spanning ten different offence categories out of 12. The majority relating to illegal trade of protected birds.
GROUP A IKB monitoring 66.7 %	The current and past national estimates of birds illegally killed or taken as well as that related to the numbers of people prosecuted are all based partially on quantitative data and records and partially on estimates and extrapolation	GROUP A IKB monitoring 66.7 %	No change

GROUP B National legislation 92.6 %	National wildlife legislation was improved in recent years to better adhere to international commitments. The regulation on use of natural resources offers a good and comprehensive range of measures and control systems prohibiting killing, taking and trading of wild birds unless authorized under a regime of exemptions, permits and derogations in line with the EU legislation. Criminal law is used when appropriate, while laws dealing with organized crime are rarely used in IKB cases.	GROUP B National legislation 92.6 %	No change
GROUP C Enforcement response 90.0 %	A national strategy has been developed but not yet formally endorsed by the government, although IKB is formally accepted as a high priority for law enforcement agencies. Law enforcement effort is considered sufficient to properly address IKB although the law enforcement agencies do experience some limitation due to staff shortages.	GROUP C Enforcement response 90.0 %	No change
GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 100.0 %	Prosecution and sentencing are overall considered in line with the need to address IKB and has delivered sentences in reasonable time and with very low acquittal rates: sentencing guidelines have been adopted and eight severity factors have been embedded into the legislation. The judges are well-aware of the relevance of the IKB issue in Malta and more than 50 per cent have received relevant training. The administrative fines have declined significantly over the last three years (from 677 to 25).	GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 91.7 %	No change, pandemic has led to some delays.

GROUP E Prevention 93.3 %	The Maltese Government is an active player at the international level in the fight against IKB, having hosted the first joint Bern SFPs / CMS MIKT meeting and having been fully involved in the development of the Scoreboard. Drivers of poachers are well-known, and the regulated community and conservation NGOs have been better engaged.	GROUP E Prevention 93.3 %	No change

MONTENEGRO

Overall change: Some improvement: A National IKB Action plan is under development and some training of judges implemented
IKB Trend: Unclear
Data policy: Data not publicly available

First assessment		**Second assessment**	
TOTAL SCORE 30.0 %	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** completed	TOTAL SCORE 30.0 %	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** completed
IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	The number of birds estimated to be affected by IKB is between 64,000 and 197,000, as reported by the BirdLife study and detailed estimates are available for 12 areas. In 2018 an estimated 24 people were prosecuted for crimes involving 80 birds.	IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	The estimate of the number of birds affected remains the figure provided by BirdLife International. With details for 12 areas. Some 30 people were prosecuted over the period 2018-2020 for crimes involving almost 30 bird specimens.

GROUP A IKB monitoring 33.3 %	The IKB estimate is based on expert opinion as there is not yet a system for officially monitoring IKB events and prosecution cases; the information is gathered, and the assessment is done by the national BirdLife partner. Data on illegal bird mortality in Montenegro are those presented by BirdLife and in 2020 a new assessment will be carried out in collaboration with national NGOs, offering a good example of cooperation between government agencies and NGOs.	GROUP A IKB monitoring 33.3 %	The Center for protection and research of birds will carry out an assessment of the IKB problem in the year to come based on data they are currently collecting
GROUP B National legislation 51.9 %	National wildlife legislation is considered to have adequate provision and to be in line with the EU acquis and international conventions. On the other hand, the criminal law does not recognize individual criminal cases such as IKB and proportionality of the penalties. These limitations result in the rejection by the prosecution of most IKB criminal charges.	GROUP B National legislation 55.6 %	The increase of the score is due to a correction of the previous submission. No actual change occurred
GROUP C Enforcement response 15.0 %	A national action plan is under development involving both government and NGOs; IKB is recognized as an important issue, but not formalized because of the lack of administrative capacity at the governmental level. The enforcement effort is seriously limited by a lack of staff, resources, and training.	GROUP C Enforcement response 20.0 %	A National Action Plan is under development lead by the Center for research and protection of birds together with the relevant institutions, and also the Ministry will contribute and assist the implementation and adoption of the action plan. Training and increase in the number of the 21 inspectors (Forestry, hunting, and environmental) are considered important needs.

GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 0.0 %	IKB cases are not prosecuted before criminal courts and therefore no sentencing guidelines are in place resulting in judges rejecting most of the cases and treatment of IKB by prosecutors as minor offenses	GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 8.3 %	The only change reported is a training program on EU environmental law of Judges carried out in two events in 2019 and 2020 involving 33 people between judges, prosecutors, and other governmental staff.
GROUP E Prevention 33.3 %	Drivers are still poorly understood and there is a clear need for awareness-raising activities targeting both the general public, the judicial system as well as the regulated communities.	GROUP E Prevention 33.3 %	The hunting association has carried out a campaign on IKB targeting their members but no details are available on the effectiveness; the Center for research and protection of birds carries out educational and public awareness activities, but more work is required.

SERBIA

Overall change: Small increase in the score.
IKB Trend: Decreasing
Data policy: Data publicly available

First assessment		**Second assessment**	
TOTAL SCORE 75.0 %	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** not completed	TOTAL SCORE 78.8 %	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** completed
IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	No official estimates on the number of birds which are victim of illegal activities are offered. Also, data on the number of prosecutions are not available	IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	No change.
GROUP A IKB monitoring 50.0%	Estimates of the number of birds illegally killed are based partially on quantitative data and expert opinion. The IKB cases are gathered by several agencies, which, based on a draft protocol, will cooperate more closely once it is approved.	GROUP A IKB monitoring 50.0 %	No change National estimates of birds illegally killed or taken due to IKB is based largely on quantitative data and records.

GROUP B National legislation 100 %	Wildlife and hunting legislation is considered to have adequate provisions to deter and combat IKB, by providing clear definitions, with limits on game species and allowed bags, where hunting can take place, timing and methods. The legislation is in line with international commitments, offers a range of penalties and sanctions, which are proportional to the severity, and a description of the offences. The criminal code and organised crime legislation can be used in prosecuting IKB.	GROUP B National legislation 100 %	No change
GROUP C Enforcement response 60.0 %	A national action plan has been developed and is awaiting formal approval. As a result of the pressure by the Bern Convention, IKB has become a higher priority issue and resulted in improved cooperation between governmental agencies and NGOs. Enforcement efforts can be improved provided capacity and training limitations are overcome	GROUP C Enforcement response 85.0 %	A national action plan has been developed, approved, and being actively implemented and monitored. Joint inspection and cooperation with relevant sectoral agencies is carried out. Cooperation includes mutual notification, information exchange, assistance and common measures and actions relevant for inspection control. Inspection control in the case of illegal killing of wild bird species is carried out by the environmental inspection. At the request of the environmental inspector, field investigation is carried out by the phytosanitary inspection, veterinary inspection, the police, a public prosecutor and a professional nature protection organization.
GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 66.7 %	Judges have some awareness of the prevalence of wildlife crimes and IKB cases result in less than 25 per cent of acquittals, but the sentencing guidelines, which are included in the national action plan, are not yet formally endorsed	GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 75.0%	Sentencing guidelines are still in development. Cases result in acquittal in less than 25% of cases and take one or two years to reach completion. More than 50% of judges and prosecutors dealing with wildlife issues have received training in IKB.

GROUP E Prevention 66.7 %	The draft national action plan includes provision for improving actions to address the demand for illegally obtained birds, which is an important driver of IKB in Serbia, and to improve awareness of both the regulated community and the general public	GROUP E Prevention 46.7 %	National government participates in about half of international meetings. Awareness raising actions are usually reactive rather than proactive.

SLOVENIA

Overall change: Small decline in the score due to reassessment of few indicators, otherwise there no significant change, but public tolerance to IKB has further declined.
IKB Trend: Unclear
Data policy: Data publicly available

First assessment		**Second assessment**	
TOTAL SCORE 80.0 %	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** completed	TOTAL SCORE 75.0 %	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** completed
IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	The number of birds known to have been involved in IKB is 38 in the reporting period (2015-2017) resulting in two persons being prosecuted.	IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	No official estimate is not possible. The number of potential illegal cases gathered by DOPPS is 50 per year. About 30 people were prosecuted during the reporting period involving some 100 birds.
GROUP A IKB monitoring 100 %	Illegal killing of birds is generally considered limited in Slovenia; the Government does not produce an estimate of illegal activities but only the number of all cases reported to the prosecutors.	GROUP A IKB monitoring 83.3 %	The decline of the score is due to a correction of the previous submission. No actual change occurred

GROUP B National legislation 92.6 %	The legislation regarding wildlife conservation and its regulated use is considered adequate and effective as a deterrent and in line with international commitments and obligations. Organized crime legislation could be used in prosecuting offenders, although no such cases have emerged so far.	GROUP B National legislation 92.6 %	No change
GROUP C Enforcement response 55.0 %	The limited amount of IKB is probably linked to the lack of tradition of birds taking. The situation does not call for a specific action plan or strategy. Nevertheless, Slovenia is contributing to the implementation of the EU roadmap. IKB cases are considered a second priority as first attention is given to any case threatening human life and health. Stakeholder involvement takes place for both law and policy development. Staff allocated to wildlife crime is limited but considered adequate to the threat level.	GROUP C Enforcement response 55.0 %	No change
GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 83.3 %	The judicial system administers sanctions of varying degrees including imprisonment. The cases are generally handled by general prosecutors and judges with some specialization and supported by guidance on sentencing. Although the percentage of prosecutors and judges receiving specialized training is limited, the training targets those operating near the borders (Italy and Balkan countries) as Slovenia is mostly a country of transit for offenders.	GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 83.3 %	No change

GROUP E Prevention 80.0 %	Illegal taking of birds is largely driven by foreigners, so no specific in-country activities addressing demand is considered of use, and awareness of the regulated communities and even more among the general public is considered high as the IKB cases receive a great deal of attention from the media.	GROUP E Prevention 60.0 %	The decline of the score is due to a correction of the previous submission in two indicators (25 and 26). Following DOPPS awareness-raising activities the tolerance of Slovenian toward IKB has further declines resulting in an increase of reports of potential cases to the authorities.

SPAIN

Overall change: Small improvement in score in most categories and overall.
IKB Trend: Unclear.
Data policy: Data publicly available

First assessment		**Second assessment**	
TOTAL SCORE 73.8 %	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** completed	TOTAL SCORE 80.0 %	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** completed
IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	Between 1,580 and 4,625 birds are affected by criminal activities every year in Spain. No information is available on the number of IKB cases prosecuted in Spain.	IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	According to the method used since 2019 the number for the year was 8522. For previous years an approximate figure of 1580-4625 was used. The two methods are not directly comparable. During the period for the report 215 persons were prosecuted for IKB affecting 6111 specimens. The numbers refer to 7 autonomous communities. More detailed data on infractions are reported.
GROUP A IKB monitoring 50.0 %	The estimate of Spain of the number of birds illegally killed is an extrapolation based on 1) partial quantitative data and records of birds received by 5 of the 19 regional wildlife recovery centres and 2) the reported cases of poisoned birds extrapolated considering that on average the poisoned birds represent 12 per cent of all birds received by recovery centres	GROUP A IKB monitoring 66.7 %	The estimate has been calculated in the same method. Overall, the number seems to have increased but there are more autonomous communities providing data and participating than previously (9 instead of 5) and more effort attributed. Furthermore, the impression is that for some categories (e.g. poisonings) numbers are decreasing, but data is not conclusive. So the trend is currently unclear.

GROUP B National legislation 92.6 %	National legislation on wildlife conservation and use is judged to be an adequate deterrent to IKB as the number of cases is declining. It has clear rules on huntable species, bag and season limits based on biological and conservation considerations and it is in line with international commitments and obligations. Penalties range from fines to imprisonment reflecting the severity of the offences with criminal legislation (including on organized crime) used as required.	GROUP B National legislation 92.6 %	No change.
GROUP C Enforcement response 70.0 %	A national action plan has been developed in consultation with all major stakeholders and it's currently being implemented by all relevant law enforcement agencies which consider IKB as a priority, although not formally recognized. Enforcement effort is limited by understaffing of relevant agencies, which on the other hand receive adequate specific training on IKB	GROUP C Enforcement response 80.0 %	An action plan exists but is not actively implemented by all enforcement agencies. Combating IKB has been identified formally as a priority and is identified as a priority among enforcement agencies. Enforcement officers regularly participate in trainings, in collaboration with NGOs also.
GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 50.0 %	The judicial system is the area which has more room for improvement. It is not yet supported by sentencing guidelines and access to past cases as a support for other prosecutors is not easy. Prosecutors and judges have some awareness of wildlife crimes and tend to collaborate to deliver appropriate verdicts as less than half of them receive training on IKB	GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 58.3 %	Sanctions and reasoning are recorded and available to other prosecutors. Wildlife cases tend to be handled by prosecutors and judges that specialise in wildlife crime. Otherwise no other change.

GROUP E Prevention 73.3 %	Spain is playing an active role in international fora on IKB. There is a reasonably comprehensive understanding of the drivers of bird-related crimes, but activities addressing the drivers of bird crime are limited by lack of resources. Awareness activities toward the regulated communities and the general public, although not guided by a communication strategy, are sometimes comprehensive and widespread and mostly implemented by NGOs	GROUP E Prevention 80.0 %	Some improvement. Awareness raising efforts comprehensively target specific groups. Materials are updated and reviewed regularly.

SYRIA

Overall change: No comparison possible, but more information provided
IKB Trend: no clear trend
Data policy: Data not publicly available

First assessment		**Second assessment**	
TOTAL SCORE N/A	The Syrian Government reply did not include the Scoreboard or the data required by indicators 2 & 4 because of the difficulty in obtaining the data given the current situation in the country.	TOTAL SCORE 26. 3 %	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** not completed
IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	No information could be gathered to estimate the number of birds who are a victim of IKB, but the report published by BirdLife International about the number of birds caught is considered incorrect.	IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	No data offered.
		GROUP A IKB monitoring 0.0 %	

	There is a very old hunting law, which is considered outdated and it does not provide clear rules about hunting, such as the list and numbers of games. A new hunting law is under development and a new law or decree will regulate trafficking in wild animal and plant species.	GROUP B National legislation 40.7 %	The hunting law is still the old one and does not have adequate provisions to deter and combat IKB. The legislation indicates penalties that are not proportional to the nature and severity of IKB because they are not enough to act as a deterrent. Penal justice and special investigation methods cannot be applied to IKB offenses.
		GROUP C Enforcement response 20.0 %	No national action plan is in place but work is underway to pass a new hunting decree. The new legislation will address IKB which is currently not considered a priority. Policy development has involved many and diverse stakeholders. No information is provided on the level of staff and resources available to combat IKB and no training is reported to have been delivered. The enforcement effort is poor.
		GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 16.6 %	Sentencing guidelines are under development as the judges are scarcely aware of the IKB issue and treat the case as a minor offense. There are no specialized prosecutors or judges and no relevant training has been provided.
		GROUP E Prevention 26.7 %	A Syrian delegation took part in the joint Bern / MIKT meeting in Rome. IKB drivers are not fully understood and no significant awareness-raising activities have been carried out

SWITZERLAND

Overall change: No comparison possible, but more information provided
IKB Trend: stable
Data policy: Data publicly available

First assessment		**Second assessment**	
TOTAL SCORE N/A	**Indicators with score:** not completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** completed	TOTAL SCORE 85.1 %	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** completed
IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	IKB is limited to occasional (0-3 cases per year) poisoning of raptors with baited pigeons. Only one IKB case is reported to have been prosecuted.	IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	Data on known IKB cases (n. 3) come for a 2017 report on bird poisoning. Only 1 prosecution took place in 2017 for the killing of a Goshawk. No new cases reported since the previous report
		GROUP A IKB monitoring 66.7 %	National estimate is based on quantitative data and partially on extrapolations. The attention is posed on poisoning and in particular of long-lived and scarce species Prosecutions data come from official and comprehensive data.
	Dismissive penal provision	GROUP B	The legislation has in place all definition and checks to ensure IKB is properly addressed and punished and fully

		National legislation 100. 0 %	adhere to the Bern and Bonn Conventions commitments. No known cases of organized wildlife crime are known.
		GROUP C Enforcement response 75.0 %	An IKB action plan is not developed due to the very low number of cases and existing comprehensive legislation which includes deterrent penal provisions. For the same reason, IBK is not a high enforcement priority. A working group is in place for information gathering and sharing about the poisoning of raptors following some poisoning events linked to pigeon fanciers. Enforcement staff receives regular specific training and deliver, with the support of the general public, NG, and other professionals, effective enforcement of the law.
		GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 88.9 %	Sentencing guidelines are enshrined in the legislation and awareness of the judges and prosecution is sufficient to properly deliver appropriate sentences and penalties generally within 2 years from the start of the court case.
		GROUP E Prevention 80.0 %	Responsible for IKB cases, which are mostly poisoning of raptors feeding on medium-sized birds, are pigeon fanciers IKB has no support among the population. Sentences are published in newspapers

TUNISIA

Overall change: Small improvements, mostly related to the availability of sources of data on IKB and improve awareness of the judicial and of the general public.
IKB Trend: Stable
Data policy: Data publicly available

First assessment		**Second assessment**	
TOTAL SCORE 50.6 %	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** completed	TOTAL SCORE 55.0 %	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** completed
IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	Some 20.000 birds are thought, based on experts' opinions, are illegally killed every year. 13 cases were prosecuted involving 34 birds	IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	Data from different sources seem to be very consistent: 176 cases were reported to the "Stop Braconnage" portal between 2018 and 2020. 176 cases of IKB have been prosecuted over the reporting period involving the same number of birds.
GROUP A IKB monitoring 33.3 %	IKB estimate is based on experts' opinions, while the data on prosecution is based on official statistics and experts' assessments.	GROUP A IKB monitoring 100 %	Data on IKB cases are gathered through an internet platform (http://www.stop-braconnage.com/) developed by the NGO AAO. All the data on prosecutions come from official statistics.

GROUP B National legislation 75.0 %	Hunting legislation is considered adequate to deter IKB and is integrated into the national legislative framework. It includes a clear definition of what is permitted and what is forbidden providing for a range of sanctions and penalties. Organized crime is not known to be involved in IKB cases.	GROUP B National legislation 70.4 %	The score changed to better reflect the actual situation, does not indicate a worsening of the situation. Hunting is regulated mostly by an annual decree rather than a law; the exemptions to the general protection of wildlife are applied to the use of falcon for hunting; the law offers wide room for manoeuvre to the judges in defining the penalties.
GROUP C Enforcement response 40.0 %	No action plan, but IKB is addressed through other strategies. IKB is not considered a priority by the law enforcement agencies which experience staffing and skills limitations. This results in limited effectiveness.	GROUP C Enforcement response 30.0 %	The score decline is due to a stricter interpretation of the criteria. No IKB action plan is in place. The participation of stakeholders in wildlife conservation policy is assured by a commission that meets every three months. No information is available on the training of law enforcement agents.
GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 25.0 %	IKB penal cases are generally processed within 2 years and are handled by judges and prosecutors not specialized in or trained on IKB and with limited awareness about its seriousness and treat them as minor offenses.	GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 33.3 %	The General Directorate of Forests has organized training for judges on environmental and wildlife crimes and a prosecutor was a member of the Tunisian delegation to the last MIKT meeting.
GROUP E Prevention 53.3 %	Tunisian Government has participated in all relevant IKB international meetings. The understanding of the drivers is limited and o actions have been developed to address the demand for illegally obtained birds.	GROUP E Prevention 60.0 %	The lack of resources is the main limiting factor in developing preventive actions, although the cooperation with the NGO AAO has resulted in public awareness actions also through the online portal ‘Stop Braconnage’

United Kingdom

Overall change: No change.
IKB Trend: Not produced.
Data policy: Data publicly available

First assessment		**Second assessment**	
TOTAL SCORE 97.4 %	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** completed	TOTAL SCORE 97.4 %	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** completed

IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	The UK Government does not collect or publish official, verified estimates of the number of birds illegally trapped, killed or traded each year. The UK Ministry of Justice and the Scottish Government record data on all convictions for IKB, but do not disclose this information. The Ministry of Justice groups offences under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 under the following categories (the number of prosecutions in 2016 is bracketed at the end) • Summary offences in relation to birds under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (30 prosecutions in 2016) • Summary offences in relation to nests and eggs of birds under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (12 prosecutions in 2016) • Prohibition of certain methods of killing or taking wild birds (1 prosecution in 2016)	IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	Information on cases and convictions are publicly available. No official estimates of IKB. The Ministry of Justice groups offences against birds into the following three categories: 1. Summary offences in relation to birds under Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 2. Summary offences in relation to nests and eggs of birds under Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 3. Prohibition of certain methods of killing or taking wild birds **2017:** 1. 42 prosecutions, 32 convictions 2. 1 prosecution, 0 convictions 3. 4 prosecutions, 1 conviction **2018:** 1. 37 prosecutions, 23 convictions 2. 20 prosecutions, 14 convictions 3. 6 prosecutions, 4 convictions **2019:** 1. 31 prosecutions, 26 convictions 2. 2 prosecutions, 0 convictions 3. N/A

GROUP A IKB monitoring 100 %	Estimates of the number of illegally killed or taken birds are considered as based on expert opinion.	GROUP A IKB monitoring 100 %	The UK does not produce a holistic assessment of annual trends of the illegal killing of birds. Instead, the UK focuses on the conservation status of individual species of birds. The persecution of raptors has been identified as a UK national wildlife crime priority. Each wildlife crime priority has a delivery group to consider what action should be taken and develop a plan on prevention, intelligence and enforcement. The Raptor Persecution Priority Delivery Group focuses on the hen harrier, golden eagle, goshawk, peregrine, red kite and white-tailed eagle.
GROUP B National legislation 100 %	Wildlife and hunting legislation provides clear limits and definitions regarding the list of game species, time when they can be hunted and methods. Individuals need the permission from the landowner to shoot wildlife. Exemptions are granted in accordance with international obligations. The offender is faced with a comprehensive array of sanctions which are proportionate and adequate as a deterrent. Criminal and organized crime legislation are both applicable in relevant cases.	GROUP B National legislation 100 %	No change

GROUP C Enforcement response 100 %	Several specific plans, strategies and working groups, involving all stakeholders, are in place to combat a range of wildlife crimes in UK and crimes such as raptor persecution and those involving CITES species are currently considered a priority. Law enforcement efforts, delivered by a well-structured and well-staffed organization of specialized personnel composed of the UK National Wildlife Crime Unit and of several hundred police officers in each region (and in Scotland in each division), is considered sufficient to address IKB.	GROUP C Enforcement response 100 %	No change In January 2019, Police Scotland held a five-day wildlife crime training course for 18 Officers involved in the investigation of wildlife crime. Developed to offer specialist knowledge and support, it was available to all wildlife crime officers currently in post. A second course is planned for 2021 with the aim for it to become part of the Detective Training prospectus.
GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 77.8 %	Justice on IKB cases is generally delivered within one year with less than 25 per cent acquittals. Verdicts are not pronounced by specialized judges, who are not guided by specific sentencing guidelines. Guidelines are under development in Scotland. Prosecutors' awareness is ensured through regular meetings of the community panel and the prosecution service has produced legal guidance on wildlife offences	GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 77.8 %	No change The CPS has published legal guidance on wildlife offences which includes IKB and raptor persecution, and can be found here: https://www.cps.gov.uk/legal-guidance/wildlife-offences. The CPS also provides prosecutors with internal guidance on such cases. Sentencing is a matter for the judiciary.

GROUP E Prevention 100 %	The UK actively participates to international IKB meetings. The knowledge of IKB drivers of the many forms of IKB is considered good and shared among police, policy makers and NGOs. Demand and trade of illegally obtained birds is limited in UK, therefore no specific actions are undertaken. Information on the distribution and size of bird of prey persecution has been produced and in Scotland a yearly wildlife crime report is published	GROUP E Prevention 100 %	No change. Various initiatives and projects aiming to raise awareness around raptor persecution, on a national or regional scale.

○ Replies from Governments that Submitted the scoreboard for the first time

BELARUS

IKB Trend: Unclear
Data policy: Data not publicly available

TOTAL SCORE 42.5 %	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** completed
IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	The national assessment of cases of illegal taking, keeping, hunting and trade of birds is based on the departmental reporting of Regional Committees of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection and the database of offenses of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Belarus. During the period in question 141 persons were prosecuted, 35 specimens were involved in the offenses from eight categories out of 12.
GROUP A IKB monitoring 33.3 %	There is no official estimate of IKB available. All estimates are based on expert opinion. The most common violations are associated with the destruction of bird nests, which led to the death of clutches of eggs and chicks (stork, rook, crow, swallow and starling), and the illegal keeping of birds in captivity.
GROUP B National legislation 59.3 %	National legislation on public relations in the field of protection and sustainable use of wildlife includes Laws, Decrees of the President of the Republic of Belarus and Resolutions of the Council of Ministers, regulating among other things, ownership of wildlife or parts and derivatives thereof, hunting and hunting husbandry, regulating trade and transferring in national law regulations implementing the CITES Convention, regulating conditions for animal keeping, breeding in captivity and for removal from the wild. The legislation also establishes bag limits.
GROUP C Enforcement response 30.0 %	There is no action plan, all wildlife crime matters are covered under the National Biodiversity Action Plan 2016-2020. A new one is in development for 2021-2025. Enforcement for wildlife matters, is responsibility of the Regional Committees of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection created under the Ministry of Natural Resources. The Regional Committees have two to four inspectors and they monitor compliance of all environmental legislation (protection of flora and fauna, water, atmospheric air, soil, subsoil, waste, landscaping, gardening and other issues). Additionally, the regional bodies of the State Inspectorate for Fauna and Flora Protection under the President of the Republic of Belarus, as well as

	employees of state environmental institutions that manage specially protected natural areas also carry out inspection jobs. There are no special trainings provided for law enforcement agencies. Annual trainings are organised for Regional Committee environmental inspectors. Bird protection is covered among other environmental matters.
GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 25.0 %	The Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus of 21.03.2018 No. 112 "On hunting and conducting hunting husbandry" establishes rates for determining the amount of compensation for harm caused to the environment as a result of illegal removal or destruction of wildlife (for example, a fine equal to 35 base amounts is imposed for illegal taking of all falconiformes species; for anseriformes 30 base amounts; for passeriformes 6 base amount.
GROUP E Prevention 46.7 %	Information on environmental protection, including bird protection, is posted annually on the website of the Ministry of Natural Resources. There are constant appearances in the media (radio, television, newspapers and magazines). The "hotline" for environmental concerns is operating. Campaigns, meetings and other events for the protection of birds are held annually in partnership with BirdLife Belarus (APB), awareness-raising materials on the protection of birds in Belarus are published (magazines, leaflets, etc.).

CYPRUS

IKB Trend: Decreasing
Data policy: Data publicly available

TOTAL SCORE 72.5 %	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** completed
IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	The estimate of IKB extent is 610.000 trapped birds in 2019. Data on the number of people prosecuted and birds involved are given for cases and prosecuted for the period 2017 - 2019. 8509 birds were killed/trapped. In the area under the control of the Republic of Cyprus, 377 people were prosecuted for IKB, while in the same period 30 people were prosecuted in the British Sovereign Base Area
GROUP A IKB monitoring 66.7 %	BirdLife Cyprus produces annual estimates based on systematic monitoring of the bird trapping and does not cover other forms of IKB. The government provided data on prosecuted cases with seasonal and geographic details.
GROUP B National legislation 88.9 %	The national wildlife legislation takes into account biological and conservation aspects in hunting-related decisions. These include bag limits, game reserves (no hunting areas), designated hunting areas for specific hunting periods, law enforcement by game wardens, etc. There is not an agreement between the stakeholders regarding the extent to which the penalties are sufficient to deter IKB. Nevertheless, needs to be pointed out that all IKB cases are treated as criminal infractions. No Organized crime legislation is in place.
GROUP C Enforcement response 70.0 %	A specific official IKB action plan is in place, but BirdLife Cyprus that more effort should be undertaken on some aspects (awareness, coordination, etc.). IKB is not formally recognized as a priority at the national level although LEAs consider it a high priority, although involvement of the Cyprus Police and further efforts are required. The Game wardens of the Game & Fauna Department are the agencies entitled to combat IKB and they are usually well trained and equipped.
GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 50.0 %	There are no specialized IKB prosecutors and Judges, but acquittals are less than 10%. 60% of the penalties are administrative fees, the rest is dealt with by the Court. The legislation includes guidance on sentencing. In general, there is little judicial awareness.

GROUP E Prevention 66.6 %	Cyprus has taken part in most international meetings but failed to submit the first Scoreboard. IKB drivers are well known and taken into consideration in the development of the National Action Plan. The regulated community is well aware of the IKB problem, while more work is required to engage and inform captive breed bird owners and the general public.

EGYPT

IKB Trend: Decreasing
Data policy: Data publicly available

TOTAL SCORE 52.5 %	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** completed
IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	The estimate of IKB cases known to the law enforcement agencies is over 7000 birds during the period of September – November every year. Over the reporting period, 57 people were prosecuted.
GROUP A IKB monitoring 66.7 %	The national data are based on partial data and extrapolations.
GROUP B National legislation 55.6 %	Hunting legislation has been in place for a long time and last updated in 2009 which allows the hunting of 21 bird species, with annual decrees (decisions) that allow for exceptions to be made for a small (max 4%) number of species. The law sets a maximum and minimum penalty for each infringement, leaving to the judiciary to determine the matter case by case. Penal code is evoked in the most serious cases, although this is rare.
GROUP C Enforcement response 50.0 %	IKB is addressed in the Nationals Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and mentioned in the sixth report to CBD, but the issue would require an independent, specific plan. Stakeholders' involvement in policy development takes place but would require a more formal structure. Enforcement is hampered by the limited financial resources and by the rotations of personnel, which is meant to address corruption but on the other hand, has an impact on the level of experience and skills available in the appropriate location and unit. Annual training would be needed. Currently, 30 specialized enforcement staff are based in 5 protected areas along the Mediterranean coast (where most of the poaching takes place, who work alongside the police forces, but the numbers are insufficient to cover the ca. 1000km of the Mediterranean coast.
GROUP D Prosecution and	There are no specialized IKB prosecutors and judges and are not supported yet by specific guidelines that are under development. Acquittals are less than 25% and the decisions take generally less than one year. Prosecutors' awareness has increased in the last few years as a result of the efforts of the Ministries,

sentencing 50.0 %	conservation practitioners, and hunting clubs, but very few have received specialized training on IKB.
GROUP E Prevention 46.7 %	The Egyptian government hosted the first MIKT meeting and has taken decision (such as the reduction of the areas with nets for trapping migratory birds), but poverty and limited awareness among local communities along with the shortage of staff among the enforcement agencies are all well-known and important drivers of the illegal killing of birds. Lack of specific international donors targeting the problems along the Mediterranean coast hampers awareness-raising and training programs regarding IKB

MOROCCO

IKB Trend: Increasing
Data policy: Data not publicly available

TOTAL SCORE 65% %	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** completed
IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	No estimate on the size of IKB. Over the reporting period, the number of birds involved in IKB grew from less than 3000 to just above 20.000 mostly in the period between September and November. The number of people prosecuted grew from less than 280 to almost 350 over the same period.
GROUP A IKB monitoring 33.3 %	There is no estimate of the extent of IKB; the figures offered are those of the cases prosecuted. The species most commonly involved are finches, mostly goldfinch (chardonneret).
GROUP B National legislation 81.0 % %	The existing legislation dealing with nature protection and hunting is considered comprehensive and providing a clear definition of the species, the timing, and places where hunting can be done and with which methods. Maximum and minimum penalties are defined for some category of offenses but there is room for improvement for what concerns the adequacy of the penalties and its deterrence power as most cases are penalized administratively rather than through penal justice. No open case on the hunting legislation and IKB is open with the international environmental agreement Morocco is a signatory of.
GROUP C Enforcement response 65.0 %	No specific IKB action plan is in place, but an inter-ministerial circular and specific agreement between law enforcement agencies are in place and the IKB is considered an important issue. Stakeholders are consulted through the annual meeting of the Hunting Upper Council. Enforcement staff level and skill are considered to have room for improvement with 20 50% of the staff trained by the Royal Gendarmerie and the Water and Forests Dept.
GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 58.3 %	Sentences are generally not handled by specialized judges and sentencing guidelines have been prepared but not yet adopted. The awareness level of the judicial is limited and training courses on environmental and wildlife crime, but less than 10% of the judges have been reached.

GROUP E Prevention 53.3 %	IKB drivers are known, being 'vandalism', trade (mostly on finches), and poor hunting ethic. Awareness-raising materials and activities have been developed but more work is required.

SWEDEN

IKB Trend: Not given
Data policy: data not publicly available

TOTAL SCORE 65% %	**Indicators with score:** completed **Provision on data for IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted (Q 2 & 4):** completed
IKB estimate and number of cases prosecuted	No estimate on the size of IKB if offered. Over the reporting period, the average number of birds involved in IKB is about 50 at least for one region of Sweden. The number of people prosecuted is more than a dozen involving some 80 birds, mostly as eggs.
GROUP A IKB monitoring 33.3 %	No estimate of the number of birds illegally taken or killed if available and it's not clear if the figures are complete national data or not.
GROUP B National legislation 81.0 % %	The existing legislation dealing with nature protection and hunting is considered comprehensive and providing a clear definition of the species, the timing, and places where hunting can be done and with which methods. Criminal law id is sometimes applied to IKB cases and special investigation methods are used as required also in wildlife crimes.
GROUP C Enforcement response 20.0 %	No specific IKB action plan is in place, and IKB is not considered a priority. Consequently, Police forces do not require special training, and the level of enforcement efforts is considered sufficient.
GROUP D Prosecution and sentencing 58.3 %	No sentencing guidelines have been prepared, but prosecutors and judges are aware of the nature and prevalence of the wildlife crime and impact and potential profits of wildlife crime as between 10 and 50% of them are received specific training.
GROUP E Prevention 60.0 %	IKB is largely driven by egg collectors but activities to address the demand are rarely implemented due to a lack of available resources. Awareness-raising activities targeted at the regulated communities have room for improvement, and rarely IKB sentences are publicized.

ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS

The Scoreboard is designed as a tool for national self-assessment and not as a way to carry out comparisons between countries. Nevertheless, this second run allows for some general analysis to be performed to identify areas where international coordination and sharing of experience can be beneficial to the largest number of countries.

The second assessment allows two sets of analysis: the analysis of the average improvements of countries that submitted two scoreboards and; the analysis of the overall information available based on the latest submission from each country.

o Comparing the two national reports 2018 and 2020

The first analysis compares reports of the fourteen countries that submitted the scoreboard in both reporting cycles. In some cases, scores were changed due to a re-assessment of the indicators or to the correction of clerical mistakes that occurred in the first submission. To compare the score between the baseline and the second assessment these changes (in general affecting one or few indicators) were not taken into consideration.

The results indicated that there has been an average improvement or stability in all groups of indicators. The improvement is larger in those indicators looking at Monitoring and Data availability (A) (+8.3%), Enforcement Response (C) (+6.1%), and Prosecution and Sentencing (D) (+4.2%), while the National legislation group (B) shows small improvement and the IKB Prevention group (E) shows marginal deterioration.

The improvement in indicator group D is important as this is the area identified in the previous report[12] as requiring the more work. So the improvement indicates that the responding countries have started to address the issue.

IKB Monitoring and data availability has seen an improvement mostly in the availability of official data on IKB cases known to justice and prosecuted. Much limited progress has been done in on-the-ground monitoring or collection of information from the general public. Notable exceptions are, Croatia, where NGOs have been collecting information through monitoring of sites, Hungary and Slovakia where NGOs have established databases on IKB (although often limited to cases involving raptors), Slovenia where DOPPS has created a database of all cases emerged, through scanning of news and any other possible source of information, and Tunisia where the NGO AAO has created a portal where the public can report suspected IKB. In all these cases the data is shared with the government which is in some cases directly involved in data acquisition, as well.

[12] UNEP/CMS/MIKT3/Doc.5.1 / T-PVS/Inf(2019)10
https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/Inf10e_2019_Assessment_Report_1st_Scoreboard.pdf

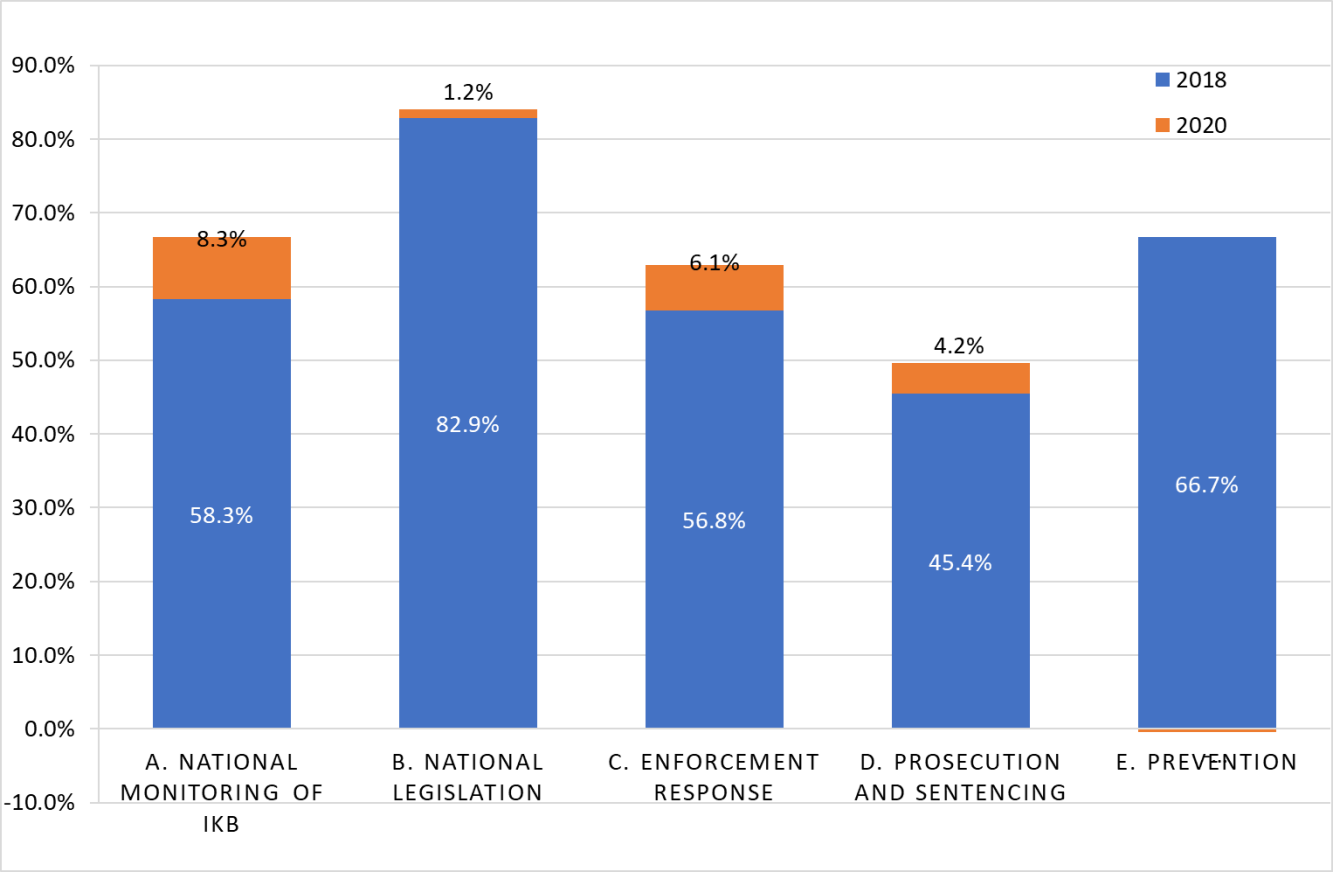

Figure 2 *– Score (Average of maximum possible score) improvement between 2018 and 2020 scoreboards. Average of nine countries.*

○ Comparing the overall situation in 2018 and 2020

Between 2018 and 2020 reporting cycles, 37 countries submitted at least 1 scoreboard or information on IKB national situation. Two of those submissions were from NGOs. The scoreboard was duly filled by 35 countries and a score for each indicator group could be calculated from those submissions.
The geographic scope expanded and now also North Africa is well represented with scoreboards received from 3 out of 4 countries. The percentage of IKB, as estimated by BirdLife International, covered by countries who replied to at least 1 scoreboard has significantly improved: responding countries cover over 94% of estimated IKB cases.
Comparing the average score obtained in 2018 and 2020, the overall picture does not change significantly. The legislation in place is reported to be, in most cases, adequate to address IKB while more work is required in improving awareness and information available for prosecutors and judges. Also, enforcement efforts need to be stepped up.

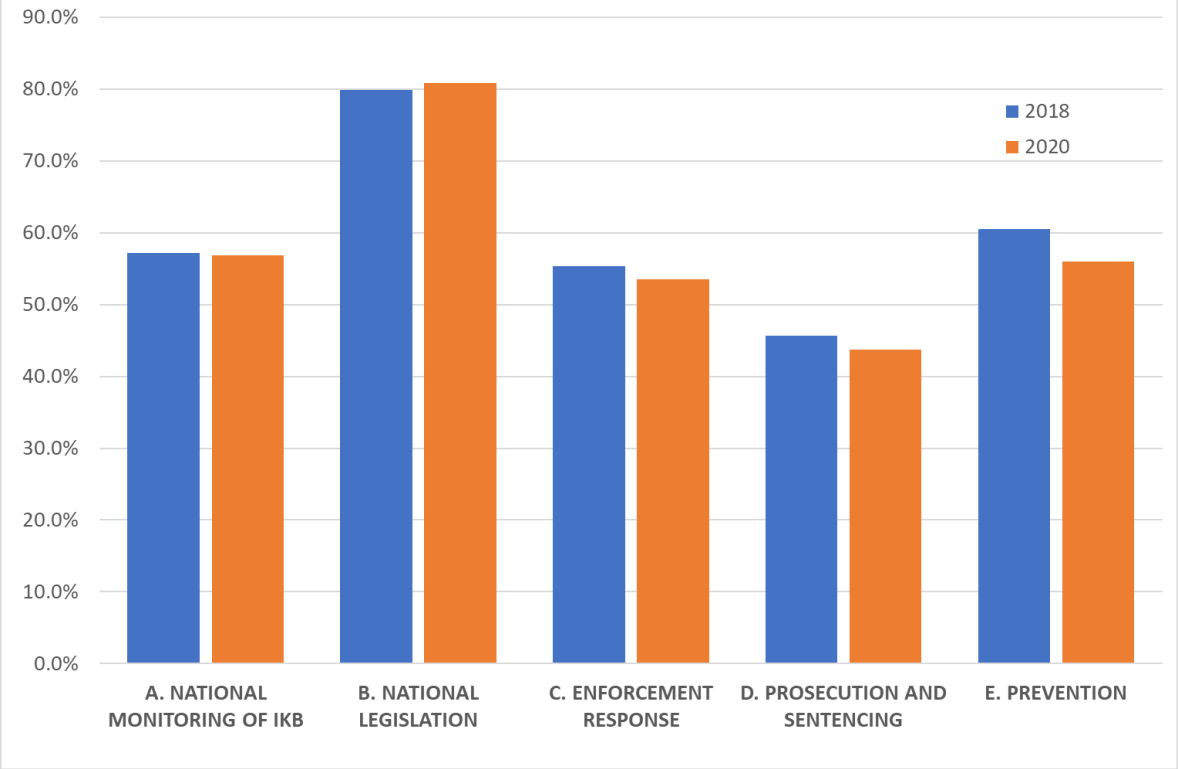

***Figure 3** –Average score (percentage of maximum possible score) for each indicators' group. Comparison from 2018 – 2020. Last available scores for each of the 35 countries with at least 1 score (not including the scoreboards completed by NGOs).*

○ Conclusions

The scoreboard is proven a useful tool to report on the efforts of each country in addressing IKB, although more countries are expected to report and reassess the status of their commitment towards zero tolerance and reduction of 50% of IKB by 2030 as defined by the Rome Strategic Plan.