

CITES & museum collections



Nichola Burnett
UK CITES Scientific Authority



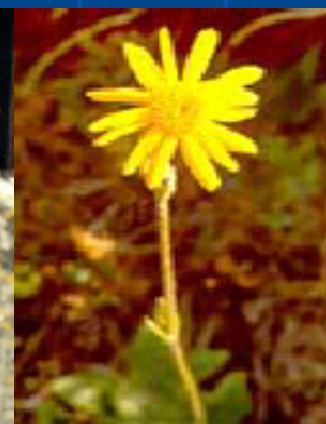
- Statutory Nature Conservation Organisation
- Advise Government on nature conservation affecting UK as a whole and internationally
- Appointed as the UK CITES Scientific Authority for fauna



Council for
Nature Conservation
and the Countryside

What is CITES?

CITES is the **C**onvention on **I**nternational **T**rade
in **E**ndangered **S**pecies of Wild Fauna and Flora



Why was CITES created?

- Wild species were becoming increasingly threatened by trade
- Control of trade required international co-operation

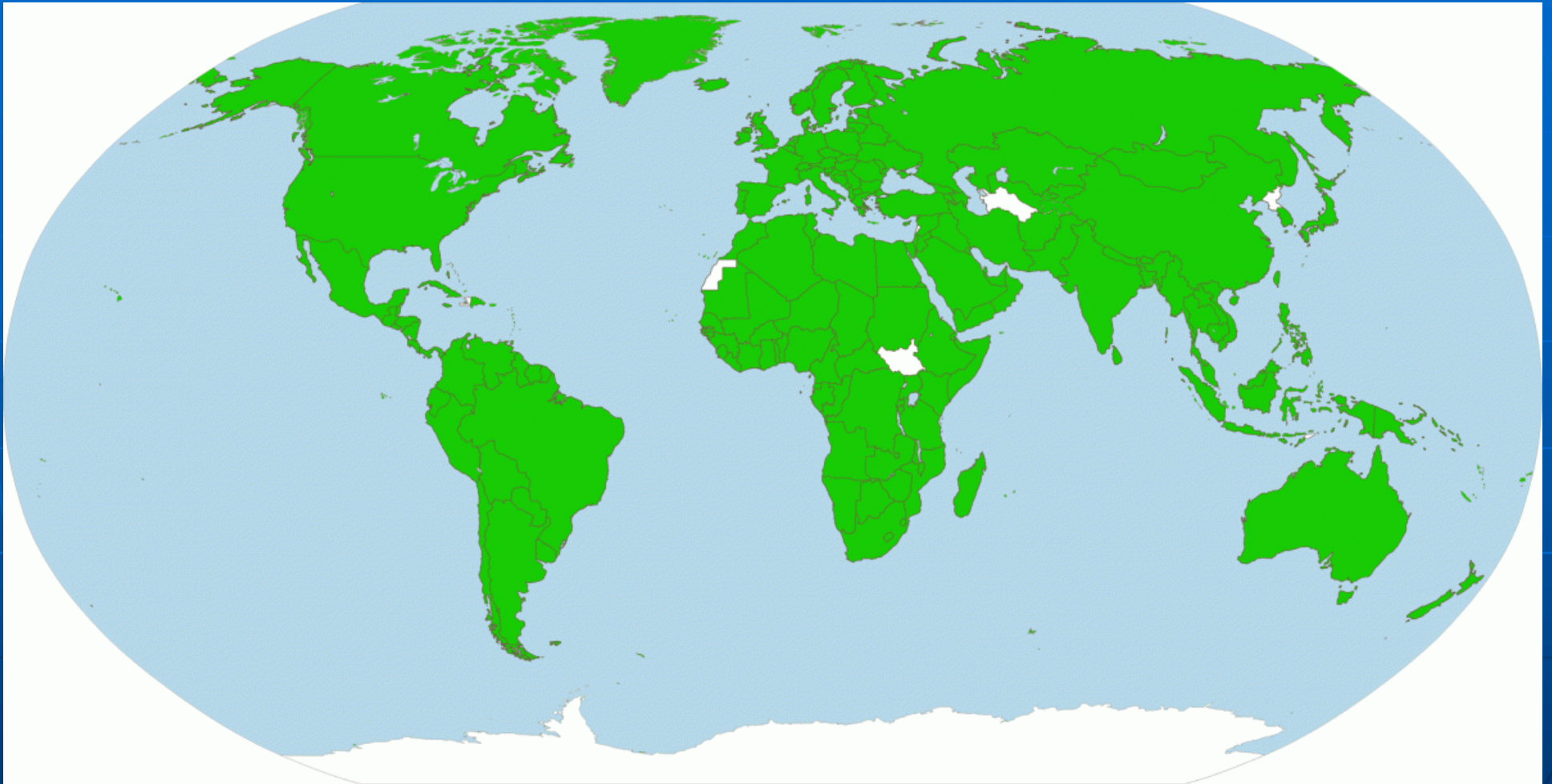


Aims of the Convention

- To regulate and monitor the international trade in selected species of plants and animals
- To ensure that international trade does not endanger the survival of populations in the wild



CITES Parties



Party 2016



Non-Party 2016

Designated CITES Authorities

Each Party to the convention must designate one or more Management Authorities competent to grant permits or certificates on behalf of the Party, and one or more Scientific Authorities to advise the Management Authorities



What is the Management Authorities role?

The Management Authority is responsible for the administrative aspects of implementation and has two basic roles:

- CITES policy: how EU CITES legislation is implemented in the UK
- CITES licensing: granting permits and certificates under the terms of the Convention



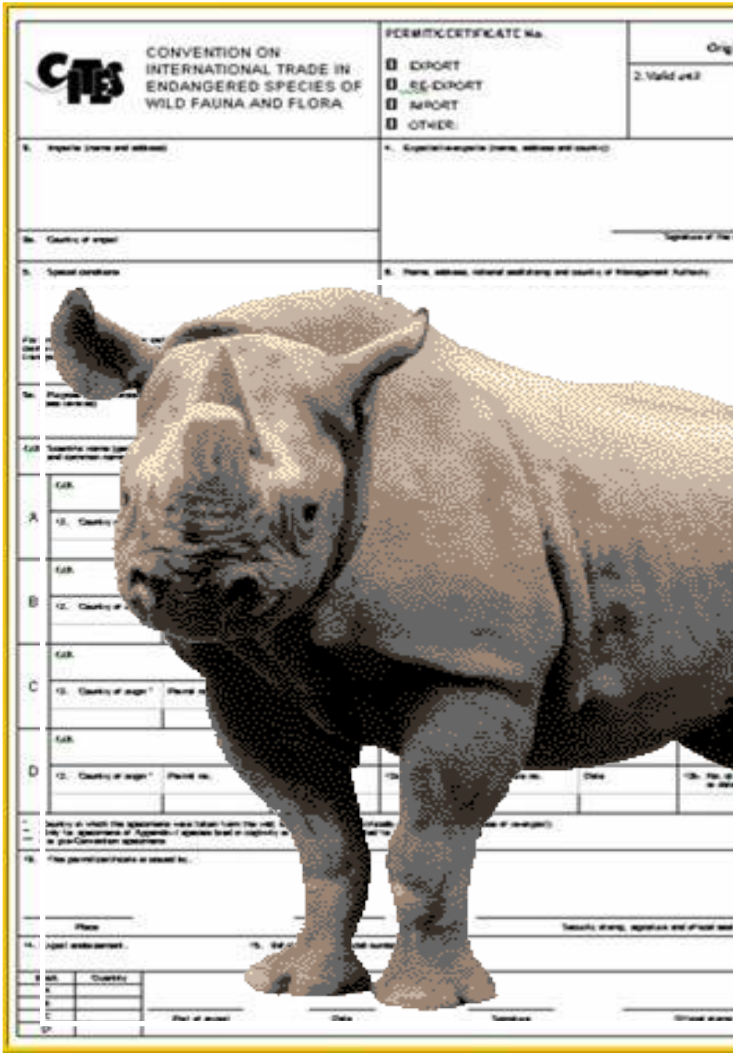
What is the Scientific Authorities role?

The Scientific Authority is responsible for advising the Management Authority on the effect of trade on the status of the species and other scientific aspects of implementation



How does CITES work?

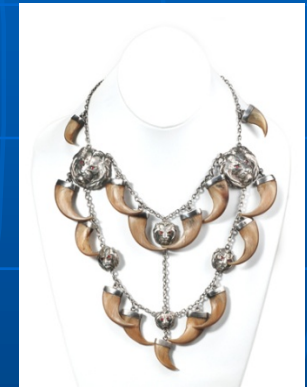
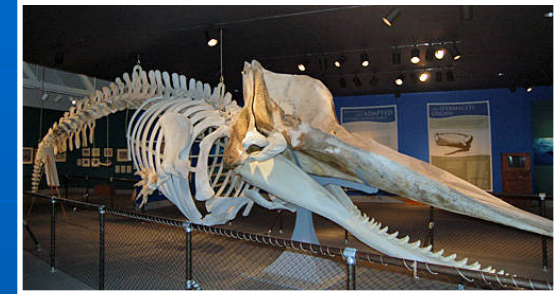
- The Convention establishes an international legal framework with common procedural mechanisms for the prevention of international commercial trade in endangered species, and for an effective regulation of international trade in others
- CITES regulates international trade on the basis of a system of permits and certificates



The image shows a CITES permit/certificate form with a rhinoceros illustration overlaid. The form is titled "CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA" and includes a "PERMIT/CERTIFICATE No." field. The form is divided into several sections, including "1. Species (name and address)", "2. Quantity of export", "3. Special conditions", "4. Name, address, national authority and country of Management Authority", "5. Scientific name (genus and species name)", "6. Country of origin", "7. Quantity of export", "8. Quantity of export", "9. Quantity of export", "10. Quantity of export", "11. Quantity of export", "12. Quantity of export", "13. Quantity of export", "14. Quantity of export", "15. Quantity of export", "16. Quantity of export", "17. Quantity of export", "18. Quantity of export", "19. Quantity of export", "20. Quantity of export". The rhinoceros illustration is a detailed, textured drawing of a rhinoceros, positioned in the center of the form.

How does CITES work?

- **Appendix I** – species threatened with extinction. Trade subject to strict regulation
- **Appendix II** – species not necessarily threatened with extinction now. Trade regulated
- **Appendix III** – species subject to control within one Party. Co-operation by other Parties



Definitions

- Certain species are covered in CITES but what is actually controlled is:

Animal or plant, alive or dead

or

Any readily recognizable parts or derivatives of plant or animal species

Parts are:

Skins or parts thereof

Skeleton or bones

Shells

Horn, tusks or teeth

Feathers

Eggs

Meat

Roots/leaves

Wood

Derivatives are:

Blood

Musk

Objects made from parts (ivory piano keys, handbags, fur coats, belts, watch straps, shoes, gloves etc)

Medicine containing CITES species

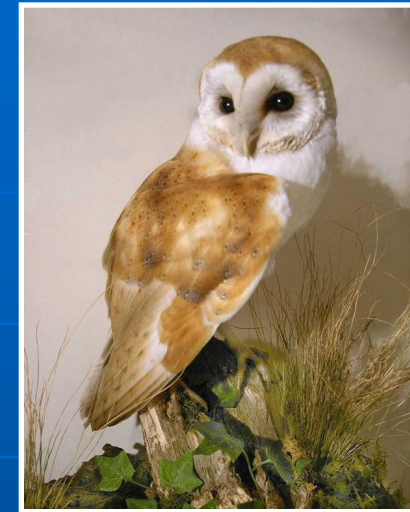
Perfume from CITES species



Definitions

Readily recognizable:

- one can recognize it as a CITES specimen, or
- From the label, packaging or accompanying documentation it appears that it contains derivatives of CITES specimens



18 kt 11x8mm Conch Pearl (4.15 carats) Pendant
with 0.9mm 18" Snake Chain - \$4160 / \$3460 without chain



CITES implementation in the European Union





The European Community Wildlife Trade Regulations

The Convention and its Appendices are legally binding, but **national legislation** is required to apply its provisions

- EC Council Regulation 338/97
- EC Commission Regulation 865/2006





The European Community Wildlife Trade Regulations

STRICTER DOMESTIC MEASURES

- The EU Regulations goes beyond CITES in many places. The main differences are :
- 4 Annexes (including non-CITES species)
- Restrictions on internal trade of Annex A species
- Stricter import conditions
- Ability to impose import suspensions



The European Community Wildlife Trade Regulations

• Annex A –



• Annex B –



• Annex C –



• Annex D –



UNEP-WCMC species+ database

<http://www.speciesplus.net/>

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Bringing you authoritative information on taxonomy, legislation, distribution and trade in MEA-listed species. [Learn more.](#)

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POWERED BY **UNEP WCMC**

EC CITES documents

There are four types of CITES documents:

- Certificates (A10 & A60)
- Export permits
- Import permits
- Re-export permits

CITES CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA		PERMIT/CERTIFICATE No.	Original	
		<input type="checkbox"/> EXPORT <input type="checkbox"/> RE-EXPORT <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORT <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:	2. Valid until	
3. Importer (name and address)		4. Exporter (name, address and country)		
5a. Country of export		Signature of the applicant		
5. Special conditions		6. Name, address, national seal/stamp and country of Management Authority		
<small>For live animals, the permit is not valid if the transport conditions mentioned in the Guidelines for Transport of CITES Animals, or the case of re-export, to the FAT & Live Animals Regulations.</small>				
7a. Purpose of the transaction (see annex)	7b. Security stamp no.			
8a. Code for animal (species and subspecies) and common name of animal in place	8. Description of specimens, including identification marks or numbers (specimen # list)	10. Appendix no. and source (see annex)	11. Quantity (including unit)	11a. Total export/Quota
8aB.	8.	10.	11.	11a.
A	12. Country of origin * Permit no. Date	12a. Country of last re-export Certificate no. Date	12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***	
B	12. Country of origin * Permit no. Date	12a. Country of last re-export Certificate no. Date	12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***	
C	12. Country of origin * Permit no. Date	12a. Country of last re-export Certificate no. Date	12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***	
D	12. Country of origin * Permit no. Date	12a. Country of last re-export Certificate no. Date	12b. No. of the operation ** or date of acquisition ***	
<small>* Country in which the specimens were taken from the wild, based on origin (or, in case of re-export) only for specimens of Appendix I species based on origin (or, in case of re-export) only for specimens of Appendix II species</small>				
<small>** The permit/certificate is issued by:</small>				
_____ Date _____ Security stamp, signature and official seal				
14. Export endorsement		15. Date of listing for control number		
Block	Quantity			
A				
B				
C				
D				
Port of export		Date	Signature	Official stamp and title

What do EC certificates cover?

The following is prohibited for Annex A specimens unless covered by an EC certificate:

- The purchase or, offer to purchase
- Acquisition for commercial purposes
- Display to the public for commercial purposes
- Use for commercial gain and sale
- Keeping for sale, offering for sale or transporting for sale

FOR SALE

Female imprint **Goshawk**, 2 ½ years old, prolific hunter, takes pheasant, rabbit, hare and white hare excellent with dogs £1700, please no time wasters. Contact Jimmy on xxxxx xxxxxx



What type of certificate is needed?

Article 10

- Issued in the name of a person/business
- Issued for a single specimen
- Covers all commercial activity
- Only valid for person/business named on certificate
- Costs £31 (currently)

- Application forms from APHA website (www.gov.uk/guidance/cites-imports-and-exports)
- Apply in writing (email or hard copy)

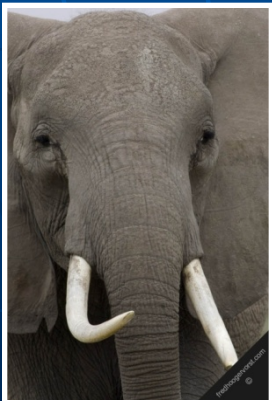
Article 60

- Issued in the name of a scientific institution
- Issued for a collection of specimens
- Covers specimens used for research or educational display aimed at conservation
- Costs £146 - £195 (currently)

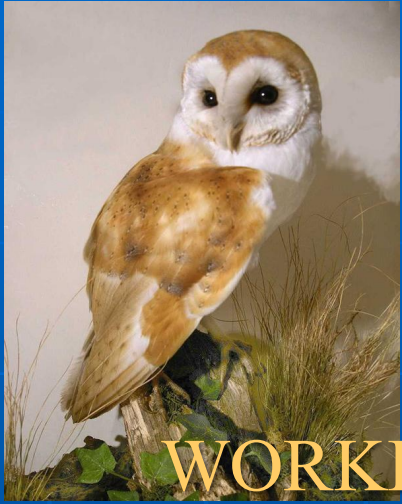
Are there any exemptions?

Antiques derogation

- **Worked** specimens acquired before 3rd March 1947 do not require a certificate to be used commercially
- Specimens are considered worked if they:
 - are “**significantly altered from their natural raw state** for jewellery, adornment, art, utility or musical instruments”
 - “**require no further carving, crafting or manufacture to effect their purpose**”



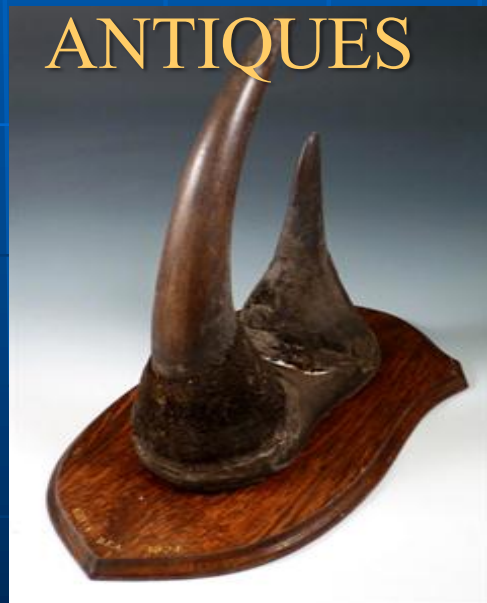
Worked v un-worked



WORKED ANTIQUES



UN-WORKED ANTIQUES



Does my museum need an EC certificate?

Type of display/event/use	EC certificate required	EC certificate not required
Permanent	Entry fee	No entry fee
		No entry fee but has commercial cafe or shop on site
		No entry fee but has a voluntary donations box

Does my museum need an EC certificate?

Type of display/event/use	EC certificate required	EC certificate not required
Temporary events	Entry fee within an otherwise free entry museum	One off commercial event e.g. Valentines ball where the museum is merely a venue. Annex A specimens are incidental
	One off commercial event where the display of Annex A specimens is integral to the event e.g. Halloween party.	

Does my museum need an EC certificate?

Type of display/event/use	EC certificate required	EC certificate not required
Behind the scenes	Visitors are charged to view the museum storage area, but where the Annex A specimens are the main focus	Visitors are charged to view the museum storage area

Does my museum need an EC certificate?

Type of display/event/use	EC certificate required	EC certificate not required
Images	Filming/photography is specifically focused on Annex A specimens (or its display)	Filming/photography not specifically targeted at Annex A specimens. Museum used as a backdrop/location
		Sale of postcards/posters of Annex A specimens or using their images to attract visitors

What other permits might be needed?

Permit type	Annex A	Annex B	Annex C	Annex D
Import	✓	✓		
Export/re-export	✓	✓	✓	
Import notification			✓	✓

Non commercial loans

- Registered scientific institutions may use labels provided by the UK Management Authority instead of permits, for:
 - Preserved, dried and embedded specimens (e.g. microscope slides, specimens preserved in alcohol, taxidermy specimens, preserved skins)
 - Frozen tissue samples
 - Animal DNA derived from preserved, dried or embedded museum specimens
- Only for the transfer of specimens between registered institutions
- Label completed as required including portion returned to APHA
- Annual reports required by APHA





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