Presentation



Endangered species of Wild Fauna and Flora

General information about:

Legislation


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History of CITES

- ▶ **CITES** - the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
 - was signed in 1973 in Washington D.C.
 - entered into force in 1975



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History of CITES

- ▶ CITES is an international treaty between governments
- ▶ 175 Parties signed CITES (Jan. 2010)



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Aims of CITES

- ▶ Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of animals and plants does not threaten their survival in the wild
- ▶ Because the trade in wild animals and plants crosses borders between countries, the effort to regulate it requires international cooperation to safeguard certain species from over-exploitation

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Definition of trade in CITES

- ▶ Trade means any
 - export
 - import
 - re-export or
 - introduction from the sea

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Explanation Appendices

- ▶ CITES Parties agreed to categorize endangered species of animals and plants in three different categories according to the level of threat caused by trade: Appendix I, II and III
- ▶ Providing protection for more than 33,000 animal and plant species


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Explanation Appendices

Appendix I

- 530 species of animals and some 300 species of plants threatened with extinction
- commercial trade in specimens of these species is prohibited




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Explanation Appendices

Appendix II

- 4.400 species of animals and 28.000 plant species
 - rare in the wild, but stable populations still exist or
 - lookalike
- international trade is regulated



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Explanation Appendices


Appendix III

- 255 species of animals and some 7 species of plants already protected in a Party and placed on CITES on request of that party to prevent illegal exploitation
- international trade is regulated

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Explanation Appendices

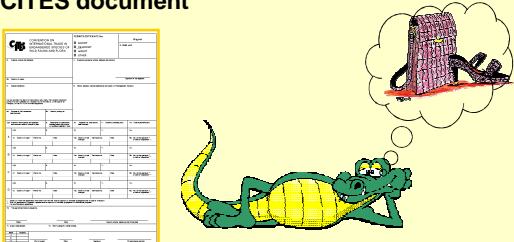
CITES does not only protect live animal and plant specimens, but also dead ones and recognisable parts and derivatives of those specimens



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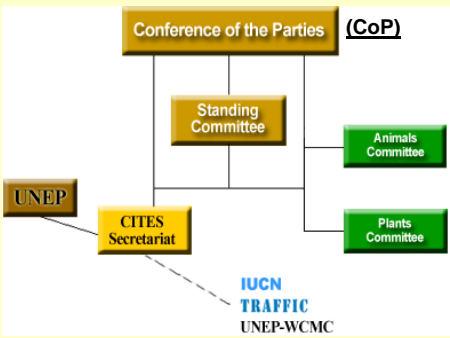
Explanation Appendices

- CITES regulates international trade on the basis of a system of permits and certificates
- Any CITES specimen in trade requires a CITES document



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CITES Bodies



Source: www.cites.org

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Conference of the Parties

- ▶ Meets every two to three years
 - COP 14 was held in 2007 in The Netherlands
 - COP 15 was held in March 2010 in Qatar
- ▶ Reviews progress in the conservation of species included in the Appendices;
- ▶ Considers (and where appropriate adopts) proposals to amend the lists of species in Appendices I and II;

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Conference of the Parties

- ▶ Considers discussion documents and reports from the Parties, the permanent committees, the Secretariat and working groups;
- ▶ Recommends measures to improve the effectiveness of CITES (Resolutions and Decisions); and
- ▶ Makes provisions (including the adoption of a budget) necessary to allow the Secretariat to function effectively.

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EU wildlife legislation

- ▶ EU implemented CITES in 1984 with regulations, directly applicable to all Member States
- ▶ At the moment the regulations in force are:
 - Council Regulation EC 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein
 - Commission regulation EC 865/2006 laying down detailed rules concerning the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97

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Council Regulation 338/97

- ▶ This regulation includes definitions as “species”, “trade”, “import”, “offering for sale” etc.
- ▶ Further is defined at what situations this regulation is related to and what conditions must be met to import-, export, re-export or trade in the EU
- ▶ Part of this regulation are the Annexes A, B, C and D

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Annexes of the Reg. 338/97

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    graph LR
      CITES[CITES] --> AppI[App. I]
      CITES --> AppII[App. II]
      CITES --> AppIII[App. III]
      AppI --> AnnA[Ann. A]
      AppII --> AnnB[Ann. B]
      AppIII --> AnnC[Ann. C]
      AnnA --> NonCITES[Non CITES]
      AnnB --> NonCITES
      AnnC --> NonCITES
      AnnD[Ann. D] --> NonCITES
  
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Commission Regulation EC 865/2006

- ▶ This regulation prescribes the forms of the documents
- ▶ The issue, use and validity of documents
- ▶ Handling of documents by the Customs
- ▶ Criteria on captive breeding and artificially propagation
- ▶ How animals have to be marked
- ▶ What must be included in the reports to the EC, and when these reports have to be submitted

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National CITES bodies




Every Member State needs to have a:


- ▶ Management Authority
- ▶ Scientific authority
- ▶ Enforcement agency's

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The Management authority




The management authority is responsible for:


- ▶ Issuing CITES permits and certificates
- ▶ Reporting and communicating to the CITES Secretariat and EC Commission
- ▶ Participating in meetings of the CoP
- ▶ Preparing new legislation on the national law

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The Scientific authority



The role of the Scientific authority is:

- ▶ Giving advice to the Management Authority before granting CITES permits
- ▶ Giving advice during the CoP to their Management Authority

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Enforcement agencies



National Enforcement agencies appointed for CITES enforcement such as:

- ▶ Police
- ▶ Customs
- ▶ Border police
- ▶ Nature protection inspectorates
- ▶ Vets etc

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