



Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

Additional guidance for Birds of Prey Keepers

You should read these additional guidance notes together with the general guidance notes for importers and exporters (**GN1**), and the general guidance notes for commercial use within the European Union (**GN2**).

These notes are for guidance only and are not a full statement of the law. If you need points of law to be explained, you should get independent legal advice.

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Annex 1 - Birds of Prey listed in Annex A

Annex 2 - Birds of prey listed in Annex B that you cannot import

1 Types of controlled specimens

The regulations apply to all birds of prey (and hybrids of them) listed in Annexes A to D of Council Regulation 338/97 as amended by 318/2008. You can get copies of the regulations from the enquiries desk.

Controls apply to three species of New World vultures (*Cathartidae*). Two are listed in Annex A and the third, King vulture (*Sarcoramphus papa*), is listed in Annex C. A self-completed import notification form must be presented to Customs when importing King vulture (*Sarcoramphus papa*) together with the (re-)export permit or certificate of origin from the Management Authority of the exporting country. A CITES permit will also be required to (re-)export it from the EU.

You do not need a certificate issued by us simply to possess a CITES specimen but those species listed on Annex A of the Regulation require certificates before they may be used commercially within the EU. These are known as Article 10 Certificates and must be issued in

advance of any commercial activities. A list of Annex A birds of prey is included with this guidance note. If you wish to use an Annex A bird for commercial purposes then you should read **Guidance Note 2 (GN2)** as well. All applications require a completion of a form and GN2 provides details of how to apply.

2 Importing and exporting birds of prey

All species of birds of prey listed on Annexes A or B of the regulations must be issued with an import, export or (re-)export permit **before** they enter or leave the EU. The permits must be issued before any movement takes place. As with certificates, all applications require a completed application form. If you wish to import birds of prey you should read **Guidance Note 1 (GN1)**. This provides details of how to apply for permits.

Import permits for Annex A birds intended for commercial purposes will only normally be issued for 'captive bred' specimens. For CITES purposes captive breeding **involves more than just breeding in a cage, aviary or enclosure** and you should ask us if you are not sure if the specimen you intend to import would be considered as captive bred.

Imports of wild or first generation captive bred Annex A specimens (which are also considered as wild) will only be allowed for scientific, breeding, or educational purposes that will benefit the conservation of the species.

3 Using specimens commercially

If you want to buy, sell, offer to sell, transport for sale, use or display Annex A birds of prey and their hybrids, live or dead, for commercial purposes, you need to get a certificate from us or another EU management authority before you use the specimen. If you are breeding birds of prey for sale, you will need a certificate for the parent birds even if you do not plan to sell them. These must be permanently marked. The controls also apply to any type of commercial use, including hiring, filming or photographing specimens for commercial purposes, and falconry for pest control or other commercial purposes such as falconry schools.

These certificates are known as Article 10 certificates and can be issued for the following reasons:

- to allow the sale or exchange of specimens of species listed in Annex A.
- to allow specimens to be advertised for sale
- to allow specimens to be displayed to the public in return for a fee
- to allow specimens to be used for other commercial purposes including falconry for pest control
- to allow specimens to be used for commercial breeding purposes, i.e. where the offspring are intended to be sold.
- to allow the movement of live Annex A specimens from the premises specified in the original import permit.
- where Annex A-C specimens are being exported or re-exported from another EU Member State, to certify that these were lawfully imported or acquired within the community.

4 Types of Certificate

We can issue two different types of certificate. These are known as specimen specific certificates (previously known as breeders certificates) and transaction certificates (previously known as holders certificates).

Specimen specific certificates (SSCs)

These are 'one off' certificates that will be valid for all commercial uses for the specimen (see **GN2** for conditions relating to specimens). They are generally issued to breeders, and provided the description in Box 4 does not change they act as passports for the specimen throughout its life. Unlike a transaction certificate they can be used for all commercial purposes in other EU countries. If you have an Article 10 certificate from another EU member state and are not sure whether it will allow you to use the bird in the UK, contact us and we will be happy to advise you, but we may need to see a copy of the certificate.

Another type of specimen specific certificate that we may issue to breeders is a 'semi-complete' certificate. This type of certificate is only issued to breeders of the birds who agree to abide by certain rules when using them. Part of the certificate is left blank for the breeder to complete in typescript and the pink part is returned to us as soon as it has been used. The advantage to these is that they can be applied for at the beginning of the breeding season and allow birds to be moved on quickly for imprinting.

Transaction specific certificates (TSCs)

We may decide to restrict a certificate to a specific holder in the interest of conservation, or where there are welfare implications, or when a specimen is not correctly marked. In these cases we may issue a transaction specific certificate instead of a specimen specific certificate. This will state what it may be used for, but it usually restricts the type of commercial use, and may only be used by the person named on it. Again, more information is given in **Guidance Note 2**.

5 Marking requirements

Annex A birds of prey that are being used for commercial purposes must be permanently and uniquely marked.

Currently, birds bred in captivity must be fitted with a close ring, or if this is not possible due to the physical or behavioural characteristics of the specimen concerned, an unalterable microchip that meets ISO Standards 11784:1996 and 11785:1998 (E). Closed rings are continuous metal bands with out any breaks.

Birds taken from the wild (or birds of unknown origin) must also be fitted with an unalterable microchip. If this is not possible due to the physical or behavioural characteristics of the specimen concerned, they may be marked with a ring, band, tag, tattoo or other appropriate method.

6 Exemptions from marking

You may not have to mark specimens (or mark them at a later date) if you can send us evidence to show that the physical characteristics of the specimen at the time of issue mean that any method of marking would harm the specimen. In these cases we will record this information in box 20 of the certificate, or may include a special condition on it.

7 Selling wild disabled birds

We will not normally allow you to sell wild disabled birds of prey, although we may make exceptions for research, breeding or educational purposes that we believe will benefit the conservation of the species concerned. We will refer these applications to the UK CITES scientific authority for advice. When you apply you should also provide the following information:

- Details of when and how you received the bird.
- Details of when and how the bird was disabled, the nature of the injuries and any identifying features, including details of any ring, tag, microchip transponder and so on.
- Confirmation that you received it legally (for example, by providing a copy of a logbook entry made when the bird was first brought in for rehabilitation). The entry should give the name of the person who rescued it, the nature of the injuries, when and where it was found, who brought it in and why it cannot be returned to the wild.
- A letter from a vet, or other suitably-qualified person, confirming that it cannot be returned to the wild, and giving the reason why.
- Details of the breeding, research or educational project that the bird is to be used for. We will need to know the aims of the project, what success has been achieved with this or similar species in the past, and how the project is likely to benefit the conservation of the species.

We recognise that keepers play a valuable part in providing a suitable place of rescue for injured birds, so we may grant certificates to allow them to be used or displayed for commercial purposes. We must be satisfied that they will be used for breeding, research or educational purposes that benefit the conservation of the species. We will refer these applications to the scientific authority for advice. More details about wild disabled birds are given in **Guidance Note 13**.

If we issue you a certificate, it does not mean that you do not have to get a licence under other legislation. For example, some birds of prey listed on CITES are also listed on Schedule 4 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act and need to be formally registered with us. If you are not sure if your bird needs registering, contact us for advice. It is possible that your bird may require two or more licences.

8 Gifts

There are currently no controls on keeping Annex A specimens for non-commercial purposes and you do not need a certificate if you plan to give specimens away. However, if the person receiving the specimen plans to use it for commercial purposes, he or she will need to apply for a certificate for that purpose. We cannot backdate these certificates, so they must apply for them before they receive the specimen. Anyone who receives a specimen as a gift should ask the person who gave it to them for written details of its origin and confirmation that it was a gift. We will need this information if the new owner ever applies for a certificate.

9 Enquiries desk and application forms

If you have any questions or would like an application form, please contact the enquiries desk (see contact details below) or down-load them from the website.

Animal Health
Wildlife Licensing and Registration Service (WLRS)
Floor 1, Zone 17
Temple Quay House
2 The Square
Bristol
BS1 6EB

Phone: 0117 372 8774

Fax: 0117 372 8206

E-mail: wildlife.licensing@animalhealth.gsi.gov.uk

Website: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalhealth/cites/>

List of Annex A Birds of prey

Annex 1

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Accipiter brevipes</i>	Levant sparrowhawk
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Goshawk
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Eurasian sparrowhawk
<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	Boreal owl
<i>Aegypius monarchus</i>	Cinereous vulture
<i>Aquila adalberti</i>	Adalbert's eagle
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden eagle
<i>Aquila clanga</i>	Greater-spotted eagle
<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Imperial eagle
<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	Lesser-spotted eagle
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared owl
<i>Asio otus</i>	Long-eared owl
<i>Athene blewitti</i>	Forest owlett
<i>Athene noctua</i>	Little owl
<i>Bubo bubo</i>	Eurasian eagle owl
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Common buzzard
<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Rough-legged buzzard
<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	Long-legged buzzard
<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus wilsonii</i>	Cuban Hook-billed kite
<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	Short-toed snake eagle
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Western marsh harrier
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Northern harrier
<i>Circus macrourus</i>	Pallid harrier
<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Montagu's harrier
<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Black-winged kite
<i>Eutriorchis astur</i>	Madagascar serpent eagle
<i>Falco araea</i>	Seychelles kestrel
<i>Falco biarmicus</i>	Lanner falcon
<i>Falco cherrug</i>	Saker falcon
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin
<i>Falco eleonora</i>	Eleonora's falcon
<i>Falco jugger</i>	Lagger falcon
<i>Falco naumanni</i>	Lesser kestrel
<i>Falco newtoni</i>	Newton's kestrel (in the Seychelles)
<i>Falco pelegrinoides</i>	Barbary falcon
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine falcon
<i>Falco punctatus</i>	Mauritius kestrel
<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Gyr falcon
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Eurasian hobby
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Common kestrel
<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	Red-footed falcon
<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>	Eurasian pygmy owl
<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	Californian condor
<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Lammergeier
<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	Eurasian griffon
<i>Haliaeetus spp.</i>	Sea eagles

<i>Harpia harpyja</i>	Harpy eagle
<i>Hieraaetus fasciatus</i>	Bonnelli's eagle
<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	Booted eagle
<i>Leucopternis occidentalis</i>	Grey-backed hawk
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black kite
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red kite
<i>Mimizuku gurneyi</i>	Lesser eagle owl
<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Egyptian vulture
<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata</i>	Norfolk boobook
<i>Ninox squamipila natalis</i>	Christmas hawk owl
<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>	Snowy owl
<i>Otus ireneae</i>	Sokoike scops owl
<i>Otus scops</i>	Eurasian scops owl
<i>Pandion haliactus</i>	Osprey
<i>Pernis apivornis</i>	European honey buzzard
<i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i>	Great Phillipine eagle
<i>Strix aluco</i>	Tawny owl
<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Great grey owl
<i>Strix uralensis</i>	Ural owl
<i>Surnia ulula</i>	Northern hawk owl
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn owl
<i>Tyto soumagnei</i>	Soumagne's owl
<i>Vultur gryphus</i>	Andean condor

Apart from certain New World vultures all other birds of prey are included in Annex B.

Birds of prey listed in Annex B that you may not import**Annex 2**

(this only applies to specimens of these species taken from the wild)

Latin name	Common name	Country of origin
<i>Accipiter brachvurus</i>	New Britain sparrowhawk	Papua New Guinea (PNG)
<i>Accipiter gundlachi</i>	Gundlach's hawk	Cuba
<i>Accipiter imitator</i>	Imitator sparrowhawk	PNG, Solomon Islands
<i>Bubo philippensis</i>	Phillipine eagle owl	Philippines
<i>Bubo vosseleri</i>	Usambara eagle owl	Tanzania
<i>Buteo galapagoensis</i>	Galapagos hawk	Ecuador
<i>Buteo ridgewayi</i>	Ridgeway's hawk	Dominican Republic
<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	Red goshawk	Australia
<i>Falco deiroleucus</i>	Orange-breasted falcon	Belize, Guatemala
<i>Falco fasciinucha</i>	Taita falcon	Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey falcon	Australia, PNG
<i>Glaucidium albertinum</i>	Albertine owlet	Rwanda, Zaire
<i>Gyps coprotheres</i>	Cape griffon or vulture	Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland
<i>Harpyopsis novaeguineae</i>	New Guinea harpy eagle	Indonesia, PNG
<i>Ketupa blakistoni</i>	Blakiston's fish owl	China, Japan, Russian Federation
<i>Ketupa ketupu</i>	Buffy fish owl	Singapore
<i>Leucopternis lacernulata</i>	White-necked hawk	Brazil
<i>Leucopternis occidentalis</i>	Grey-backed hawk	Ecuador, Peru
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed kite	Australia
<i>Micrastur plumbeus</i>	Forest falcon	Columbia, Ecuador
<i>Nesasio solomonensis</i>	Fearful owl	PNG, Solomon Islands
<i>Ninox affinis</i>	Andaman hawk-owl	India
<i>Ninox rudolfi</i>	Sumba boobook	Indonesia
<i>Otus angelinae</i>	Javan scops owl	Indonesia
<i>Otus fuliginosus</i>	Palwan scops owl	Philippines
<i>Otus longicornis</i>	Luzon scops owl	Philippines
<i>Otus magicus</i>	Moluccan scops owl	Seychelles
<i>Otus mindorensis</i>	Mindoro scops owl	Philippines
<i>Otus mirus</i>	Mindanao scops owl	Philippines
<i>Otus pauliani</i>	Grand Comoro scops owl	Comoros
<i>Otus rutilus</i>	Madagascar scops owl	Comoros
<i>Phodilus prigoginei</i>	Congo bay owl	Democratic Republic of Congo
<i>Scotopelia ussheri</i>	Rufous fishing owl	Ivory Coast, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone
<i>Spizaetus bartelsi</i>	Javan hawk-eagle	Indonesia
<i>Strix davidi</i>	Sichuan wood owl	China
<i>Tyto inexpectata</i>	Minahassa masked owl	Indonesia
<i>Tyto manusi</i>	Manus masked owl	PNG
<i>Tyto aurantia</i>	Bismark masked owl	PNG
<i>Tyto nigrobrunnea</i>	Talibu masked owl	Indonesia
<i>Tyto sororcula</i>	Lesser masked owl	Indonesia

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

APPLICATION	5 1. Exporter/Re-exporter Prof Plum Defra block longston USA		PERMIT/CERTIFICATE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IMPORT <input type="checkbox"/> EXPORT <input type="checkbox"/> RE-EXPORT <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER			
	Telephone number 000000 000000		 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora			
	E-mail address Profplum@citesmail.net					
	3 Importer Mrs Peacock 10 Citas Rd Citasville CIT XXXXX		4. Country of (re)-export USA			
Telephone Number 0000000 00000 000000		5. Country of import UK				
E-mail address Mrspeacock@citesmail.ci		7. Issuing Management Authority UK CITES Management Authority Zone 117 Temple Quay House 2 The Square Temple Quay House Bristol BS1 6EB				
6. Location at which live specimens of Annex A species will be kept		5				
8. Description of specimens (incl. marks, sex/date of birth for live animals) One Alligator Skin Handbag		9. Net mass (kg)		10. Quantity 1		
		11. CITES Appendix II	12. EC Annex B	13. Source C	14. Purpose P	
		15. Country of origin USA				
		16. Perm't No 00000000000000		17. Date of issue 10/11/2008		
		18. Country of last re-export				
		19. Certificate No		20. Date of issue		
21. Scientific name of species Alligator Mississippiensis		<small>The button on the right will take you to the WCMC species database webpage where you can ensure you have the correct scientific name and the CITES status.</small> 				
22. Common name of species American Alligator						
23. I hereby apply for the permit/certificate indicated above.						
Remarks (e.g. on purpose of introduction, details of accommodation for live specimens, etc.)						
<p>I attach the necessary documentary evidence and declare that all the particulars provided are to the best of my knowledge and belief correct.</p> <p>I declare that an application for a permit/certificate for the above specimens was not previously rejected.</p>						
<p>Signature _____</p> <p>Prof Plum</p> <p>Name of applicant</p> <p>15/12/08</p> <p>Place and date</p>						
<small>Live animals will be transported in compliance with the CITES Guidelines for the Transport and Preparation for Shipment of Live Wild Animals or, in the case of air transport, the Live Animals Regulations published by the International Air Transport Association (IATA).</small>						