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## Biology Curators Group Newsletter

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WILDLIFE CONSERVATION LICENSING SECTION  
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NOTICE TO IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

ENDANGERED SPECIES (IMPORT AND EXPORT) ACT 1976  
 CONSERVATION CONTROLS ON ANIMALS AND PLANTS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES

17 January 1977

1. Conservation controls on the import and export of endangered wildlife will be operated by virtue of the above Act with effect from 3 February 1977. The controls are designed to implement the 1973 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora. They are similar in nature to those in force since 1 January 1976 and described in the Notice to Importers and Exporters dated 15 December 1975 which is superseded by this Notice.

2. The Act re-enacts and extends these existing controls to include some additional species and parts and derivatives. Some changes have been introduced, including a different method of listing certain groups of animal and extended controls on the movement of live animals.

LISTS A AND B

3. Annex 1 lists the animals and plants covered by the controls. List A sets out the endangered species which are to be strictly controlled. List B comprises the vulnerable species, which will be in general licensed readily subject to certain conditions. The list of excepted kinds sets out those for which no licences will be required.

4. Part I of Annex 1 covers mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians where the majority of species are subject to licence. In this part List A and the list of excepted kinds are set out in two separate columns; all other species are in List B. Part II of Annex 1 covers fish, insects and molluscs where the majority of species are excepted from licensing. List A and List B are set out in two separate columns; all other species are excepted.

5. Annex 1 applies to live and dead specimens. The definition of 'dead' in this context includes specimens which are frozen, dried, stuffed, eviscerated, chemically preserved, etc, provided they are substantially complete and externally resemble the complete dead animal or plant.

6. Annex 2 lists the parts and derivatives (such as furskins and ivory) to be controlled. Some parts and derivatives of species in Annex 1 will not be controlled because they are unlikely to be in trade or because they are not considered to be readily recognisable. Conversely some parts of species which are not endangered are included in Annex 2 because they closely resemble those of endangered species. In Annex 2, parts of List A species are treated as List A and the other parts as List B.

7. The lists in the Annexes differ slightly from the Schedules to the Act, because of recent changes made to the Convention. Further changes may be made from time to time. Trade interests may be assured that no such changes will be made without the same wide prior consultation that has taken place hitherto.

#### IMPORT OF LIST A SPECIES

8. All applications for the import of any specimen, whether a live or dead animal or plant or a listed part or derivative, of a species in List A will be considered by one of the scientific authorities appointed by the Secretary of State. A separate application will be required for each species involved. Each licence will be valid for one consignment only and will normally be valid for 9 months. In considering each application the factors the scientific authority will take into account will include the status of the species in the wild, the origins of the specimen, the purpose of import and (in the case of live animals) the accommodation to be provided and the proposed recipient's ability to care for it. The Department of the Environment (DOE), the principal Management Authority for the operation of the Convention in the UK, will decide on the advice of the Scientific Authority whether or not to issue a licence. Licences will not normally be issued for primarily commercial purposes.

9. A licence to import a specimen of a species on List A will not be valid unless it is accompanied by a valid export permit. The UK import licence will be issued in triplicate. The licence itself (the white document) is for surrender to Customs while the yellow copy is for retention by the importer. The blue copy should be sent by the prospective importer to accompany the application to the exporting country for an export permit; the export application will not be considered by an exporting country party to the Convention without this copy licence.

10. In most cases, when a licence is issued for the import of a live animal on List A, the Secretary of State will also direct that the animal should be kept at named specified premises. Where such a direction has been issued, it is an offence under the Act to keep the animal elsewhere. Any requests to vary the specified premises should be addressed to DOE, well in advance of the required move.

#### IMPORT OF LIST B SPECIES

11. Licences for the import of any specimen, whether a live or dead animal or plant or a listed part or derivative, of a species on List B will normally be issued readily on application and the system has been designed to meet the needs of legitimate trade. Up to 6 species may be included on each application form. Each licence will be valid for more than one consignment, and for up to 9 months, and will be for a specified number of specimens. Again many will carry a condition making the licence invalid unless it is accompanied by an export permit from the exporting country. Only a single copy of the import licence will be issued. This licence must be presented, together with any export documents required, to Customs at the time of import of each consignment. It will be endorsed with details of the goods imported and, if not exhausted or expired, will be returned to the importer. Export documents and exhausted licences must be surrendered to Customs. Expired licences should be sent to DOE (see address in paragraph 24).

#### DOCUMENTATION FROM COUNTRY OF EXPORT

12. Import licences will be endorsed to show the type of documentation, if any, required from the exporting country. If the country is party to the Convention, an export permit will be required as described in paragraphs 9 and 11 above. If however the party state does not control a particular part or product (presumably because it deems the product unrecognisable) a letter from the management authority of that state certifying that no controls exist on that product will be acceptable as equivalent documentation. A list of names and addresses of management authorities in other party states is at Annex 3.

13. If the country is not party to the Convention, documentation equivalent to a Convention export permit will be acceptable in respect of any goods. Addresses of selected authorities are in Annex 3; DOE is prepared to help in finding other addresses, but the responsibility for obtaining documentation will normally rest with the exporter.

14. No export documentation will be required in respect of animals, plants or parts which are controlled by the Act but are not on the Convention. For example no documentation will be needed for those mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians which are on List B merely because they are thought not to be in regular trade. Nor will it be required for parts and derivatives controlled by Annex 2 of species which merely resemble endangered species.

#### DECLARATIONS

15. On importation of any mammals, birds, reptiles or plants not accompanied by an import licence Customs may require a declaration from the importer or his agent giving the full scientific name of the species being imported and stating, if this is in accordance with the facts, that the importation of the species is not restricted by the Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act 1976.

#### TRANSIT AND TRANSHIPMENT

16. Licences will not be required for specimens which are entered for transshipment or transit under Customs control.

#### EXPORTS

17. The export of all specimens on List A or List B will be allowed only under export licence. The same application form is used for List A and List B. Up to 4 species may be included on each application form.

18. When applying for a licence the prospective exporter will be required to give details of the origins of the specimen and to include documentary evidence where appropriate. Where possible this should include the date and place of import and the number of the UK import licence, if any. The exporter will also be required to supply details of the way in which it is proposed to prepare and ship a living specimen. Where the application for an export licence is for a live specimen of a species on List A, it will need to be accompanied by an import permit or, in the case of a country not party to the Convention, equivalent documentation from the importing country. Where, however, the application is for a part or derivative which has previously been imported into the UK the import permit or equivalent will not be required. The export licence issued (the white document) should be surrendered to HM Customs at the time of export. Where the importing country is Party to the Convention and the species concerned is on the Convention, an extra (blue) copy of the licence will be issued, which should be presented to Customs of the importing country. Export licences will be valid for one consignment only and will normally be valid for 6 months. It may be possible to modify this system to help traders wishing to export large numbers of small consignments of List B plants and parts and derivatives. Any such trader interested in further details should write to DOE.

#### HEALTH CONTROLS AND OTHER LICENCES

19. Importers and exporters are reminded that the issue of a conservation licence does not remove the necessity to obtain a health licence or certificate where required. Health licences may be obtained from the appropriate Agricultural Department. Where documentation is required from other countries, applicants should ensure that they obtain the correct conservation licence or permit : licences issued for other purposes will not be acceptable.

## OPEN GENERAL LICENCES

20. There are certain goods controlled by the Act which for convenience will be placed under Open General Licence. This means that, in effect, a licence is issued to the public at large to import or export such goods. As a result, no applications for licences by individuals or firms are needed. The goods which will be covered by such licences are: (import and export) goods licensed under the previous controls for which the licences have not yet expired, certain personal effects, samples of no saleable value, herbarium specimens, poultry eggs; (import only) re-imported goods; (export only) orchid hybrids. The effect of the licence for poultry eggs is taken into account in Annex 2. An open individual licence will also be issued in respect of certain museum specimens exchanged by approved institutions. Copies of these open licences are available from DOE on request.

## OUTSTANDING IMPORT LICENCES

21. Any licences issued by DOE under the Import of Goods (Control) Order 1954 and Export of Goods (Control) Order 1970 will remain valid until their normal expiry date. New application forms will be available and should be used for all future applications.

## WARNING

22. Traders are reminded that goods which are imported or brought to a place for exportation contrary to a prohibition are liable to forfeiture and the Customs and Excise Act 1952 provides for prosecution and penalties for evasion of the import and export restriction. Also the Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act makes it an offence knowingly to sell or display goods which have been illegally imported.

23. Although all care has been taken in the preparation of this Notice, it is intended for guidance only. In cases of doubt reference should be made to the terms of the Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act 1976 and regulations made thereunder.

## WHERE TO OBTAIN THE REQUIRED DOCUMENTS

24. The DOE is the Principal Management Authority for the UK and will be responsible for the issue of the required documents for residents of Great Britain. Applications for licences and any enquiries about this note should be sent to:-

Department of the Environment  
Wildlife Conservation Licensing Section  
17/19 Rochester Row  
London SW1P 1LN  
(TEL: 01-834-8181 Ext 258 or 259).

Northern Ireland issues licences separately and applications from residents of Northern Ireland should be sent to:-

The Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland  
Animal Health Division  
Dundonald House  
Upper Newtownards Road  
Belfast BT4 3SB  
(TEL: 0232-650111)

GROUP	LIST A (ENDANGERED KINDS)	EXCEPTED KINDS
Carnivores (Contd)		
Bears	<i>Selenarctos thibetanus gedrosianus</i> (Baluchistan race of Asiatic black bear) <i>Tremarctos ornatus</i> (spectacled bear) <i>Ursus arctos</i> (brown bear) (Italy only) <i>Ursus arctos nelsoni</i> (Mexican brown bear) <i>Ursus arctos pruinosus</i> (Tibetan brown bear)	
Raccoons		<i>Procyon lotor</i> (North American raccoon) <i>Procyon cancrivorus</i> (crab-eating raccoon)
Otters, weasels etc	<i>Aonyx microdon</i> (Cameroon clawless otter) <i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i> (southern sea otter) <i>Lutra felina</i> (marine otter) <i>Lutra longicaudis</i> (South American otter) <i>Lutra lutra</i> (Eurasian otter) <i>Lutra provocax</i> (southern river otter) <i>Mustela nigripes</i> (black-footed ferret) <i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i> (giant otter)	<i>Martes zibellina</i> (sable) <i>Mustela furo</i> (domestic ferret) <i>Mustela vison</i> (American mink)
Genets and civets	<i>Prionodon pardicolor</i> (spotted linsang)	
Hyaenas	<i>Hyaena brunnea</i> (brown hyaena)	
Cats	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i> (cheetah) <i>Felis bengalensis bengalensis</i> (leopard cat) <i>Felis concolor coryi</i> (Florida puma) <i>Felis concolor costaricensis</i> (Costa Rica puma) <i>Felis concolor cougar</i> (eastern puma) <i>Felis jacobita</i> (Andean cat) <i>Felis rufa escuinapae</i> (Mexican bobcat) <i>Felis marmorata</i> (marbled cat) <i>Felis nigripes</i> (black-footed cat) <i>Felis pardalis mearnsi</i> (Costa Rica ocelot) <i>Felis pardalis mitis</i> (Brazilian ocelot) <i>Felis planiceps</i> (flat-headed cat) <i>Felis temmincki</i> (Asiatic golden cat) <i>Felis tigrina oncilla</i> (little spotted cat) <i>Felis wiedii nicaraguae</i> (Nicaraguan margay) <i>Felis wiedii salvinia</i> (Guatemalan margay) <i>Felis yagouaroundi cacomitli</i> (jaguarundi) <i>Felis yagouaroundi fossata</i> (jaguarundi) <i>Felis yagouaroundi panamensis</i> (jaguarundi) <i>Felis yagouaroundi tolteca</i> (jaguarundi) <i>Neofelis nebulosa</i> (clouded leopard) <i>Panthera leo persica</i> (Asiatic lion) <i>Panthera onca</i> (jaguar) <i>Panthera pardus</i> (leopard) <i>Panthera tigris</i> (tiger) <i>Panthera uncia</i> (snow leopard)	<i>Felis catus</i> (domestic cat)
Seals		
Seals	<i>Mirounga angustirostris</i> (northern elephant seal) <i>Monachus</i> (monk seals)	<i>Callorhinus ursinus</i> (northern fur seal)
Elephants		
Elephants	<i>Elephas maximus</i> (Asian elephant)	
Sea-cows		
Dugongs	<i>Dugong dugon</i> (dugong or sea-cow)	
Manatees	<i>Trichechus inunguis</i> (Amazonian manatee) <i>Trichechus manatus</i> (West Indian manatee)	
Odd-toed ungulates		
Horses	<i>Equus hemionus hemionus</i> (Mongolian wild ass) <i>Equus hemionus khur</i> (Indian wild ass) <i>Equus przewalskii</i> (Przewalski's horse) <i>Equus zebra zebra</i> (Cape mountain zebra)	<i>Equus asinus</i> (domestic donkey) <i>Equus caballus</i> (domestic horse) <i>Equus caballus x asinus</i> (mule and hinny)

## PARTS AND DERIVATIVES TO BE CONTROLLED

In the following list, parts of animals and plants in List A of Annex 1 are treated as List A: other parts are treated as List B.

1. FURSKINS of the animals listed below whether raw, tanned or dressed; whether whole or in pieces or cuttings (including head, tail and paws); whether or not the pieces are assembled or sewn together: and rugs, coverlets, coats, jackets, capes and stoles made wholly or partly from such furskins (except where the furskin is mere trimming).

Acinonyx jubatus (cheetah)	Felis tigrina (little spotted cat)
Amblonyx cinerea (oriental small-clawed otter)	Felis viverrina (fishing cat)
Aonyx (clawless otters)	Felis wiedii (margay cat)
Arctogalidia trivirgata (small-toothed palm civet)	Fossa fossa (Malagasy civet)
Chrotogale owstoni (Owston's banded civet)	Genetta (genets)
Colobus angolensis (Angolan colobus)	Hemigalus derbyanus (banded palm civet)
Colobus guereza (guereza)	Hyaena brunnea (brown hyaena)
Colobus polykomos (western black and white colobus)	Lutra (common otters)
Crocuta crocuta (spotted hyaena)	Lutrogale perspicillata (smooth-coated otter)
Enhydra lutris (sea otter)	Mungos mungo (banded mongoose)
Felis bengalensis (leopard cat)	Panthera nebulosa (clouded leopard)
Felis colocolo (pampas cat)	Panthera onca (jaguar)
Felis geoffroyi (Geoffroy's cat)	Panthera pardus (leopard)
Felis guigna (kodkod)	Panthera tigris (tiger)
Felis jacobita (mountain cat)	Panthera uncia (snow leopard)
Felis lynx pardina (Spanish lynx)	Paradoxurus (palm civets)
Felis marmorata (marbled cat)	Paraonyx (clawless otters)
Felis nigripes (African black-footed cat)	Poiana richardsoni (African linsang)
Felis pardalis (ocelot)	Pteronura brasiliensis (giant otter)
Felis planiceps (flat-headed cat)	Ursus (= Thalarctos) maritimus (polar bear)
Felis rubiginosa (rusty-spotted cat)	Vicugna vicugna (vicugna)
Felis serval (serval)	Viverra (civets)
Felis silvestris (European wild cat)	Viverricula indica (small Indian civet)

2. VICUGNA. The hair, whether or not carded and combed, of *Vicugna vicugna* (vicugna); the yarn and fabric made wholly or partly from the hair; and coats and jackets made wholly or partly from the fabric.

3. PANGOLIN. The skin and scales of *Manidae* (pangolins).

4. IVORY, BONE AND HORN. The tusks of *Elephantidae* (elephants), *Suidae* (hogs), *Monodon monoceros* (narwhal) and *Odobenus rosmarus* (walrus); the horn of *Rhinocerotidae* (rhinoceroses) and the teeth of all animals, if unworked or simply prepared but not cut to shape, and parts, powder and waste thereof.

5. TROPHIES. The stuffed head, or the skull together with the skin covering it, of *Elephantidae* (elephants) and *Rhinocerotidae* (rhinoceroses).