



APPENDIX 3

CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species)

Annex A Birds of Prey - Certificates for Commercial Purposes

The majority of native birds of prey are listed by CITES. Before taking possession of a CITES listed bird of prey, falconers or prospective falconers should ensure that the type of bird in question has been lawfully acquired and is in possession of an EC Trade Certificate (Article 10) from the holder of the bird. You should not under any circumstances take a CITES listed bird without the appropriate documentation provided by the seller **Copies are not sufficient – you should ensure that you are in possession of the original CITES certificate.**

Many different types of birds of prey are kept by Falconers in Ireland. The table below gives CITES details on the birds most commonly held in Ireland. As you can see most of the birds of prey held in Ireland are CITES listed on EC Annex A. This is the list reserved for the most endangered species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	CITES Appendix	EC Annex
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	I	A
Lanner Falcon	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>	II	A
Saker Falcon	<i>Falco cherrug</i>	II	A
Gyr Falcon	<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	I	A
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	II	A
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	II	A
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	II	A
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	II	A
Eurasian Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	II	A
Snowy Owl	<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>	II	A
Harris's Hawk	<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>	II	B
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	II	A
Laggar Falcon	<i>Falco jugger</i>	I	A

Under the relevant Regulations, the purchase, 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 of specimens of the species listed in EC Annex A is prohibited.



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It is possible to obtain an exemption from the prohibitions described above by obtaining a CITES Certificate (EC Trade Certificate/Article 10). A CITES Certificate is required for any commercial activity with any Annex A listed birds of prey. The granting of a CITES Certificate is considered on a case by case basis by the CITES Management Authority of the Member State in which the specimen is located.

Any infringements of the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations or the Wildlife Acts 1976 to 2012 (as amended) can constitute an offence.

Further information regarding CITES can be found on the Department's website: <https://www.npws.ie/legislation/cites> Queries on CITES can be directed to cites@npws.gov.ie, see also:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/legislation_en.htm

<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/1976/act/39/enacted/en/print.html>

- any CITES listed trade between Ireland and the UK will be subject to CITES import/export regulations.
- In effect, those companies or individuals transporting CITES listed goods – animal or plant, parts or derivatives, will need to apply for CITES import/export permits in order to move any CITES listed specimen to or from the UK

<https://www.npws.ie/news/brexit-and-implications-cites-trade-ireland>