CITES POLICY NOTE 1 - FEES

Guidance on Fees charges under the Endangered Species (CITES) (Jersey) Law 2011

1. Permits Import, Export & re-Export permits (issued under Article 19) £38.30

For the following permits:

- ‘Export’ & ‘Import’ permits;
- ‘Re-export’ & ‘Introduction from the sea’ certificates;
- ‘Certificate of origin’;
- ‘Certificate of captive breeding’;
- ‘Certificate of artificial propagation’;
- ‘Pre-Convention’ certificate;
- ‘Travelling exhibition certificate’.

A fee of £38.30 is required for each application for a single specimen or any number of specimens as long as they:

- are of the same species (in the case of animals other than corals) or genus (in the case of plants and corals) and;
- have the same source code and purpose code and;
- are to be transported between the same importer and exporter.

In addition

- In the case of travelling exhibitions - form part of one travelling exhibition

The charge for the alternation or replacement of the above permits or certificates is £22.02.

3. Calculating Charges for Hybrid and Composite Specimens

• Import and Export Permit Applications

Applications for import permits, export permits or re-export certificates for two or more specimens may be charged as one application provided the specimens are of the same species, have the same source and purpose code and are to be transported between the same importer and exporter.

Source codes C and D on import permits, export permits and re-export certificates will be treated as the same source. Hybrid specimens with the same species combination, or composite specimens made up of more than one species, are considered as a single species and charged accordingly. Hybrid specimens must contain exactly the same components, but not necessarily in the same order, to be considered as the same species as far as imports and (re)-exports are concerned.
Composites count as 1 species for the purpose of calculating fees. E.g. an application for:

- 1 ivory figurine
- 1 ivory + mahogany box
- 1 mahogany table

There are 2 single species items and 1 composite, so this will count as 3 species for the purpose of calculating fees.

4. CITES Fees – Minimising application costs

If you are in any doubt about what fee is applicable in your circumstances please telephone the Department. However, the principal of the charging structure is that a fee is payable per application, not per permit. There are therefore several steps that you can take which will help to reduce the fees you pay;

i. Grouping specimens

An application will be treated as a single application where it contains specimens which are all the same species (in the case of animals other than corals) or genus (in the case of plants and corals). It may therefore be possible to reduce your costs if you are able to bulk order single species or genus and group them together in a single application.

5. Waiving Fees for Conservation Activities

The Department may waive the fee payable for import and re-export applications which are non commercial and where the import, export or re-export would bring conservation benefits to the species.

Applications which qualify under this scheme are free of charge but require the prior approval of the Scientific Authority. Applications for a waiver must therefore be made to the Department prior to making an application to import or export using Policy Note 1 - Form A. We make seek additional evidence from you to demonstrate that it would bring conservation benefits.

Waivers may be applied to multiple applications or series of applications provided that they relate to the same conservation activity and the required criteria are met in relation to each separate application. Once a waiver has been granted for a conservation activity, subsequent applications need only declare that they come within the terms of that waiver, and it will not be necessary to re-apply.

In general terms the decision to grant a waiver will be considered against four categories of activity:

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• Captive-breeding or artificial propagation programmes. Where the specimen is required for breeding or propagation purposes from which there are conservation benefits for a species in the wild to which the specimen belongs;

• Re-introduction programmes. Where the specimens are intended to be used in a reintroduction programme from which there are conservation benefits for a species in the wild to which the specimen belongs;

• Education and training. Where the specimens are intended to be used by government bodies or other non-profit organisations for educational purposes relevant to the conservation of that species;

• Scientific purposes. Non-commercial use of specimens in research programmes whose results are aimed at improving understanding and conservation of the species in the wild.