



EUROPEAN NURSERYSTOCK ASSOCIATION

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Survey on implementation of CITES regulation in different countries. www.cites.org

October-November 2015

Country	Does your nurseries have problems with the implementation of the CITES convention in your country?	What are the main obligations of nurseries producing or trading plants regulated by CITES?	Does your CITES authority apply fines for non-compliance?
Belgium	At this moment we don't experience too much problems with Cites.	Please look at: http://health.belgium.be/eportal/AnimalsandPlants/EndangeredSpecies/WhatIsCITES/TheRisksOfNonCompliance/index.htm?fodnlang=en#.VkdBM6MVGm8	Fine starting from 156 euro until 300.000 euro. The law even foresees prison (between 6 months and 5 year).
Bulgaria	Rather NO, nobody has experienced problems. The only occasion that some of the nurserymen have heard of that convention is for example when trying to gain(import) new species for botanical collections. And from the time when Bulgaria was not part of the EU.	I couldn't find evidence of any requirements by the authorities. Bulgarian authorities control the movement of the species included in the CITES Convention strictly on the borders. Taxes for trade certificate are: app. 15euro/species of the Bulgarian flora for import, export or re-export, app. 23euro/species of the non-Bulgarian flora for import. Export or re-export, app. 150euro/species for registration for propagation;	In general YES. From the Bulgarian reports of Border control authorities I can see that it never has happened for ornamental plant species. There are also Reports from Regional Environmental Inspectorates where there are reported several cases of impounded quantities of <i>Ruscus aculeatus</i> , which is protected under one Bulgarian Interior Regulation connected to CITES.
Denmark			
Finland			
Germany	We never heard of problems of our members	we think German nurseries don't produce plants affected by CITES	
Greece			



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Hungary	We would like to answer both of these questions. In Hungary the nurseries have got problems with the CITES convention very rarely , only when the South American wild orchid species are imported to our country.	The Hungarian laws for trade and conservation are stricter than the CITES convention, that is why in Hungary there are not problems with CITES convention.	Yes, our CITES authority apply fines such in case, they confiscate affected wild plants or animals and imprison the criminal. According to the Hungarian laws the trade is forbidden with the Hungarian protected species, but some of them are legally traded in EU (because these species are more frequent in the other countries), that is why we composed a documentation to the competent ministry of Hungarian Government to some species get to controlled trade.
Ireland			
Italy	There are no particular problems to come into compliance with the marketing of plants protected by the Washington Convention	if it is not a nursery producer of protected plants (Annex I), you must first obtain the registry loading and unloading provided by the State Forestry (offices located throughout Italy), on which we must record the purchases and sales of these plant species. The obligation of the nursery, at the same time intends to produce the protected species, is to proceed with an authorization request to be sent to the CITES Scientific Commission (Rome), to be recognized as a nursery "artificial breeding of plant species included in Appendix I ". This way, once gained recognition can then market them within the EU. As for the marketing of plants to third countries, the export license is required to apply to the Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (Rome).	As for the failures, the offender will be subject to criminal proceedings.
Netherlands			
Norway	No	To my knowledge there are no production of plants regulated by CITES in Norway.	As far as I know there has not been any cases with plants, but our environment authorities ("Miljødirektoratet") are allowed to apply fines due to the legislation.



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Poland			
Portugal			
Serbia			
Spain	No, except for nurseries that are not aware they are growing or trading species regulated by CITES.	Nurseries producing regulated plants must be registered in a specific CITES register. They have to inform to the CITES authority, every 3 months, the numbers of stock present, sold and bought. They have to ask for a permit to import/export from/to outside the EU.	Yes, confiscation of plants and fines from, I think, 3.000€
Sweden			
Switzerland			
United Kingdom	No	A nursery wanting to trade CITES plants must apply for a permit (charge £74.00 per species) and receive authorisation	There have been no prosecutions for trade in CITES plants in the UK in recent years (there has been for animals).

ENA

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