



TRADE IN WILD ENDANGERED SPECIES SHOULD BE LEGAL, SUSTAINABLE AND TRACEABLE!

EXTINCTION IS FOREVER!

“Improving the capacities for Natura 2000 and CITES” is an EU-financed project, implemented by NIRAS and the partners in the consortium, whereas the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning is the beneficiary.

The aim of the project is to strengthen and improve the administrative capacities of the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning/Environment Administration for the implementation of EU legislation on nature protection, through the promotion of national legislation and provision of training for better implementation of the EU legislation on protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein.



The content of this publication is the responsibility of NIRAS and the consortium partners and does not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.



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CITES - PROCEDURES

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TRADE IN WILD SPECIES

Wildlife trade refers to the purchase, sale or exchange of live animals, plants or parts and derivatives thereof. Large numbers of people around the world use wild species for food, energy, materials, medicine and other benefits for human well-being. At the same time, the trade in wild species is one of the most important challenges for the conservation of biodiversity in the world.



The role of CITES - CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

By regulating the import, export, and re-export of certain wild species, CITES helps prevent overexploitation and illegal trade, thereby preserving biodiversity and maintaining healthy ecosystems.

The Convention continuously adopts and implements resolutions and decisions to define the conditions and regulate the trade in wild species. Species bred in captivity for commercial purposes require special permits that are consistent with the objectives and provisions of this Convention.



American ginseng
(*Panax quinquefolius*)



Brazilian rosewood
(*Dalbergia nigra*)



Hermann's Tortoise (*Testudo hermanni*)



Scarlet Macaw (*Ara macao*)

SYSTEM OF PERMITS

EXPORT PERMIT
(APPENDIX I AND II)

IMPORT PERMIT
(APPENDIX I)

EXPORT PERMIT
(APPENDIX III)

RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE
(APPENDIX I, II AND III)

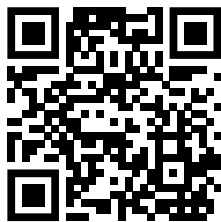
Issued by the competent authority (MOEPP) upon previously obtaining the opinion from authorised scientific institutions:

Museum of Natural History of Macedonia
Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics – Institute for Biology
Faculty of Agricultural Sciences and Food,
Faculty of Forest Sciences, Landscape Architecture and Environmental Engineering
Institute of Veterinary Medicine
Hydrobiological Institute – Ohrid

Issued by the competent authority (MOEPP) without consultation with authorised scientific institutions.

To find out whether a particular species is on the CITES appendices and whether you need a permit or certificate for such species, you can check the species database on the Convention's website or by scanning the QR code.

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STEPS FOR ISSUANCE OF PERMIT

The procedure for issuing a CITES permit or certificate includes several steps in accordance with legal regulations:

1

INFORMING:

The first step is to determine whether the species in subject is on one of the appendices of CITES.

2

SUBMITTING AN APPLICATION:

The applicant, who can be a natural or a legal person, submits a written or electronic application for a CITES permit. This application should contain basic data such as: general data of the applicant, data on the species (common and Latin name), quantity, purpose of trade (for example, scientific research, commercial trade, etc...), origin, destination, etc.

3

REVIEW OF THE APPLICATION:

The competent authority responsible for the implementation of CITES reviews the application and assesses whether the trade is legal, sustainable and in accordance with CITES regulations and national laws. This includes consultations with authorised scientific institutions and issuing expert opinions on the species from the CITES appendices.

4

ISSUING A PERMIT:

When the application is complete, the **Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning** shall approve and issue the CITES permit/certificate.



MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION

In the course of trade, it is mandatory to monitor whether all the conditions specified in the CITES permit or certificate are met. Strict enforcement measures are in place to prevent illegal trade and ensure adherence to CITES regulations.

INTER-INSTITUTIONAL COOPERATION

The cooperation of the various institutions at the national level that work on issues related to the protection of nature and biodiversity is of essential importance for the effective implementation of the provisions of the CITES convention.

In this respect, the following institutions have an important role: State Environment Inspectorate, Customs, Ministry of Interior, and other relevant institutions.



STATE ENVIRONMENT INSPECTORATE

State nature inspectors are in charge of controlling and verifying whether the conditions specified in CITES permits and certificates are met.



CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION

Customs officials are responsible for regulating and controlling the cross-border movement of goods. In the context of CITES permits, they play a very important role in implementing import and export controls on wild species and products and derivatives thereof. Customs officers need to be trained in the identification of CITES species and the necessary permits for their legal trade or transport.



POLICE

The Ministry of Interior acts in accordance with its competences related to illegal trade.



The import of endangered wild species, parts, derivatives, and products thereof is carried out at the following border crossings:

- **Tabanovce**, Kumanovo, road
- **Bogorodica**, Gevgelija, road
- **Kjafasan**, Struga, road
- **Deve Bair**, Kriva Palanka, road
- **Skopje International Airport**, air

The export and re-export of endangered wild species, and parts and derivatives thereof is carried out at all customs offices for export in the Republic of North Macedonia.

