

# Agreements governing collection and trade

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## Global agreements

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## Convention on Biological Diversity

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### Goals:

- Conservation of biological diversity
- Sustainable use of its components, and
- Fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.

Open for signature 5 June 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the Rio "Earth Summit").

Entered into force on 29 December 1993

### 196 Parties

- Finland party since 1994

## Convention on Biological Diversity

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CBD identifies a common problem, sets overall goals and policies and general obligations, and organizes technical and financial cooperation.

The responsibility for achieving its goals rests with the countries:

- develop national biodiversity strategies and action plans
- Identifying and monitoring important components of biodiversity
- establishing protected areas
- rehabilitating and restoring degraded ecosystems
- promoting the recovery of threatened species
- preserving traditional knowledge of sustainable use of biodiversity
- preventing and controlling alien species
- controlling risks posed by organisms modified by biotechnology
- promoting public participation
- raising awareness about the importance of biological diversity
- reporting on how each country is meeting its biodiversity goals.

## Cartagena protocol on biosafety

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Goal: Ensure the safe handling, transport and use of living modified organisms (LMOs) resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health

Adopted 29 January 2000

Entered into force 11 September 2003

## Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources

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Goal: sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources in a fair and equitable way (implementation of CBD target 3)

Adopted on 29 October 2010

Entered into force 12 October 2014

Greater legal transparency for both providers and users by establishing more predictable conditions for access to genetic resources.

Helping to ensure benefit-sharing when genetic resources leave the country providing the genetic resources

It covers:

- genetic resources covered by the CBD and benefits arising from their utilization.
- traditional knowledge associated with these genetic resources.

## Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources

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Domestic-level access obligations (source country):

- Create legal certainty, clarity and transparency
- Provide fair and non-arbitrary rules and procedures
- Establish clear rules and procedures for prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms
- Provide for issuance of a permit or equivalent when access is granted
- Create conditions to promote and encourage research contributing to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use
- Pay due regard to cases of present or imminent emergencies that threaten human, animal or plant health
- Consider the importance of genetic resources for food and agriculture for food security

## Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources

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Benefit-sharing obligations (end country):

- fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources with the contracting party providing them
- utilization includes research and development on the genetic or biochemical composition of genetic resources, as well as subsequent applications and commercialization.
- sharing is subject to mutually agreed terms.
- benefits may be monetary or non-monetary such as royalties and the sharing of research results.



## Convention International Trade Endangered Species

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### Goals:

- Ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.
- Also includes parts (e.g., horns, timber...)

Resolution adopted in 1963 at a meeting of members of IUCN

Entered into force on 1 July 1975

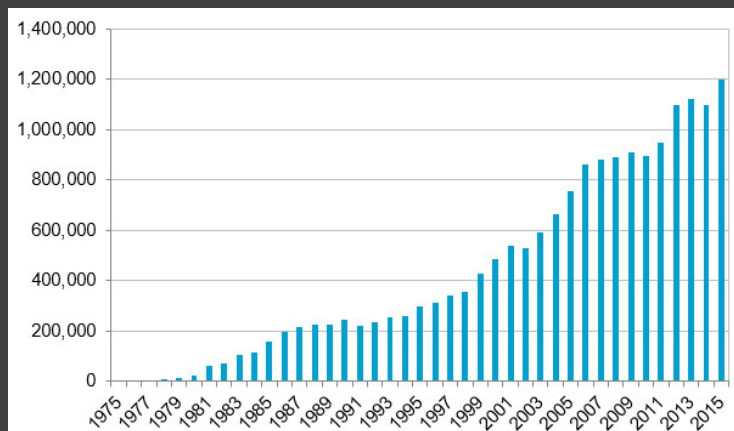
### 183 Parties

- Finland party since 1976

## Convention International Trade Endangered Species

38,750 species of animals (5950) and plants (32800)

- Number of recorded transactions:



## Convention International Trade Endangered Species

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International trade in specimens of selected species subject to control.

All import, export, re-export and introduction has to be authorized through a licensing system.

Each country must designate one or more Management Authorities in charge of licensing system and one or more Scientific Authorities to advise them on the effects of trade on the status of the species.

## Convention International Trade Endangered Species

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### Appendix I:

- 1000 species threatened with extinction.
- Trade permitted only in exceptional circumstances.
- Requires export and import permits

### Appendix II:

- 38000 species not necessarily threatened with extinction.
- Only requires export permits (import only if national law)
- Criteria to include in I or II, but mostly a political decision. *Poecilotheria* in Sri Lanka 2020.



## Convention International Trade Endangered Species

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### Appendix III:

- 200 species that are protected in at least one country, which has asked other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the trade.
- Can be unilateral.
- Permits required for export from only that country

### CITES permits not needed if:

- animal bred in captivity or plant artificially propagated
- scientific purposes

May still apply depending on national laws, but not by CITES.

## Convention International Trade Endangered Species

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In Finland, permits by:

- Suomen ympäristökeskus SYKE

Scientific Authority:

- Luonnontieteellinen keskusmuseo LUOMUS
  - Animals: Hanna Laakkonen
  - Plants: Peter Poczai

Enforcement Authority:

- Tulli / Customs
- Not easy, often species mislabeled on purpose

## RAMSAR – Convention on Wetlands



### Goal

- Work together toward the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands.

Entered into force on 1 July 1975

### 183 Parties

- Finland party since 1976

## European agreements

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## Bern convention

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Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Goals:

- to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats
- to promote cooperation between states
- to give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species

Scope:

- European continent and extending to some States of Africa.

Entered into force on 1 June 1982

183 Parties

- Finland party since 1986

Put into practice by the Birds and Habitats Directives

## Birds/Habitats Directive

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Birds and Habitats Directives complement each other

Goals:

- ensure the conservation of a wide range of rare, threatened or endemic animal and plant species.
- rare and characteristic habitat types are also targeted.

Adopted 1992 (Birds 1979)

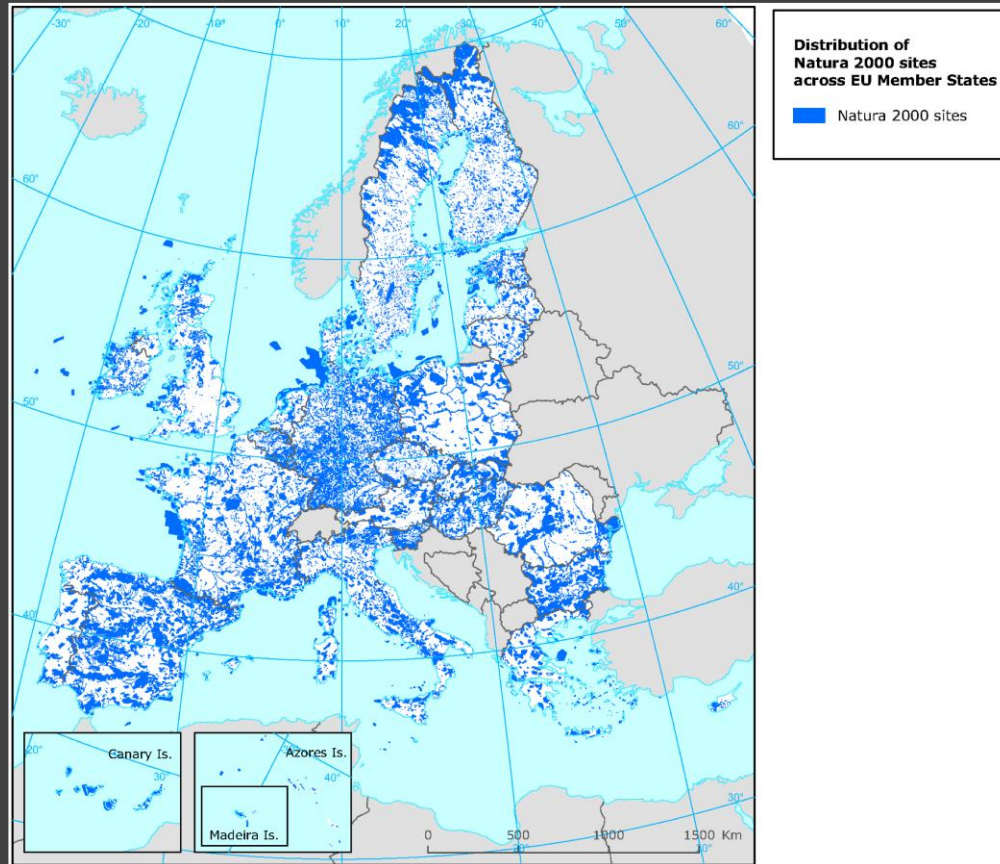
## Habitats Directive

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1400 animal and plant species, as well as 200 habitat types, listed:

- Annex II (about 900 spp.): core areas of their habitat are designated as sites of Community importance (SCIs) and included in the Natura 2000 network. These sites must be managed in accordance with the ecological needs of the species.
- Annex IV species (over 400, including many annex II): a strict protection regime must be applied across their entire natural range within the EU, both within and outside Natura 2000 sites.
- Annex V species (over 90): Member States must ensure that their exploitation and taking in the wild is compatible with maintaining them in a favourable conservation status.

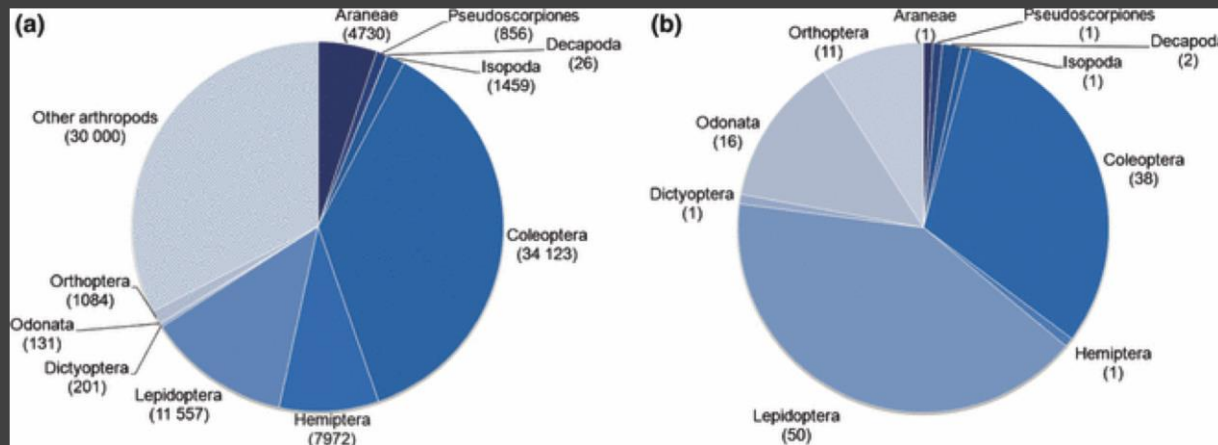
# Habitats Directive



## Habitats Directive

At least for arthropods, a number of biases exist:

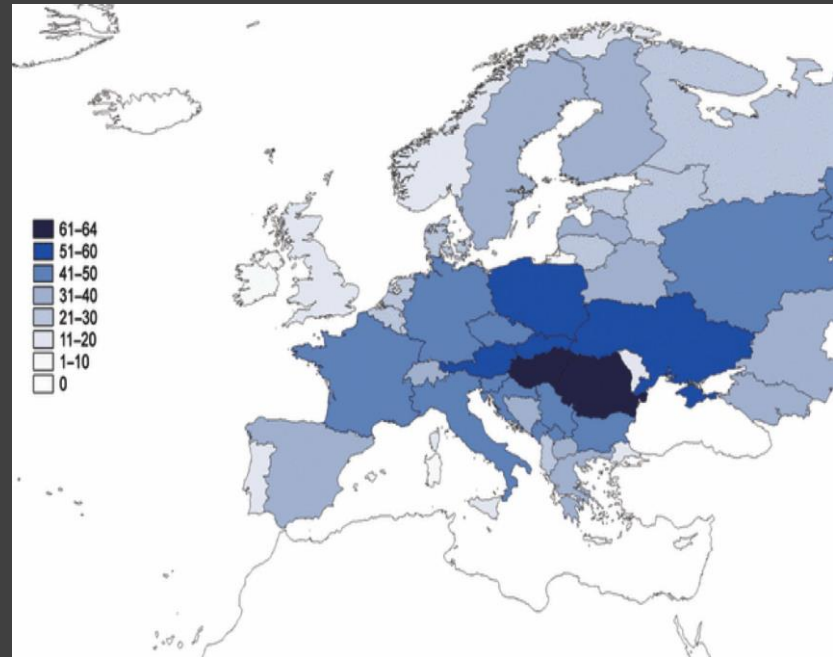
- Taxonomic bias



## Habitats Directive

At least for arthropods, a number of biases exist:

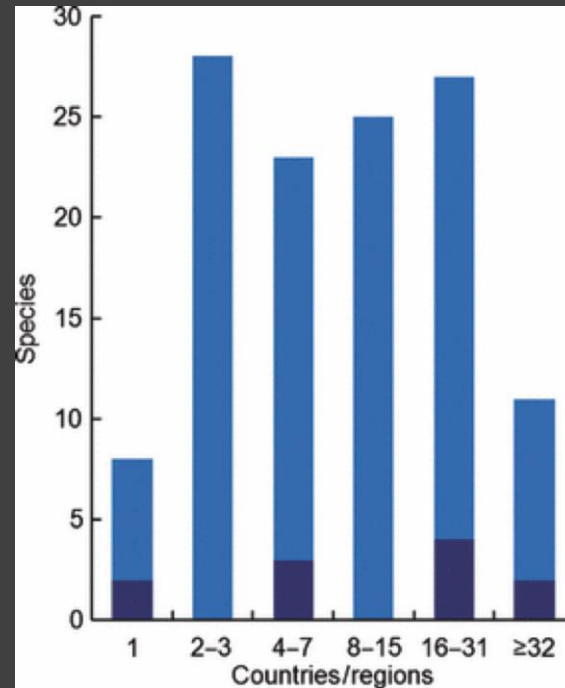
- Taxonomic bias
- Geographic bias



## Habitats Directive

At least for arthropods, a number of biases exist:

- Taxonomic bias
- Geographic bias
- Range bias



## Habitats Directive

At least for arthropods, a number of biases exist:

- Taxonomic bias
- Geographic bias
- Range bias
- Aesthetic bias





## Birds Directive

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500 bird species listed:

- Annex 1 (194 species): particularly threatened. Member States must designate Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for their survival.
- Annex 2 (82 species): can be hunted. However, the hunting periods are limited.
- Annex 3 (26 species): overall, activities that directly threaten birds, such as their deliberate killing, capture or trade, or the destruction of their nests, are banned.
- Annex 4: sustainable management of hunting.

## Finnish Law

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## Finnish Law

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Species protected in Finland:

- Birds/Habitats directive
- Some of the nationally threatened.
- Some non-threatened
- Any naturally occurring species in Finland whose survival in the wild is at risk can be declared a threatened species.

Annex 4 of the Nature Conservation Decree contains a list of threatened species, based (but not copied from) the Red List of Finnish Species.

- 2124 threatened species, 680 of which are under strict protection.
- Causing damage to or destroying a habitat important to the survival of a species under strict protection is prohibited, even if the habitat itself is not protected.

## Finnish Law

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### Protected plants

- The picking, collecting, cutting, uprooting or destruction of a protected plant species is prohibited.

### Protected animals

- It is prohibited to deliberately kill or capture a protected animal, as is their nests and eggs.
- Protected animals must not be deliberately disturbed, particularly during breeding or in important resting places during migration.
- Any tree marked by an authority and hosting the nest of a bird is protected. Any tree hosting a large bird of prey is protected if the bird in question nests in it on a regular basis and the nest is clearly visible.

Want to collect? Ask Metsähallitus

Want to import or export? Ask SYKE.

## IUCN Red List

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# International Union for Conservation of Nature

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Created in 1948

- > 1,000 member organizations
- > 80 States
- > 100 Government agencies
- > 800 NGOs
- > 1,000 staff
  
- > 10,000 Commission members (scientists and experts)
  - Includes the Species Survival Commission)

## IUCN Red List

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### Goal:

- To provide information and analyses on the status, trends and threats to species in order to inform and catalyse action for biodiversity conservation.

### Specific objectives:

- Establish a baseline from which to monitor the change in status of species
- Provide a global context for the establishment of conservation priorities at the local level
- Monitor, on a continuing basis, the status of a representative selection of species (as biodiversity indicators) that cover all the major ecosystems of the world.

# IUCN Red List

<https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/40488/21964009>

The screenshot shows the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ page for *Arthroleptella lightfooti*. The page is titled "Arthroleptella lightfooti" and features a red navigation bar at the top with the IUCN logo and various menu items like "About", "Initiatives", "News", "Photos", "Partners", "Sponsors", and "Resources". A search bar is present with the text "Enter Red List search terms".

The main content area includes a photograph of a red frog and a classification table. The table shows the species' status as "Near Threatened" (NT) under the "Least Concern" category. The table also lists other categories: "Least Concern", "Vulnerable", "Endangered", "Critically Endangered", "Extinct in the Wild", and "Extinct".

Below the table, there are several sections: "Taxonomy (beta)", "Assessment Information (beta)", and "View Map". The "Taxonomy (beta)" section lists the following information:

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
ANIMALIA	CHORDATA	AMPHIBIA	ANURA	PYROCEPHALIDAE

The "Assessment Information (beta)" section provides details about the species' assessment, including the Red List Category & Criteria (Near Threatened), Year Published (2010), Date Assessed (2010-02-09), Assessor (South African Frog Re-assessment Group (DA-FROG), IUCN SSC Amphibian Specialist Group), Reviewer (Argüello, A. & Cisneros-Heredia, D.F.), and Contributor (Channing, A., Turner, A., de Villiers, A., Harvey, J., Tarrant, J., Measey, J., Tolley, K., Minter, L., de Pree, L., Burger, M., Cunningham, M. & Davies, S.).

The "Justification" section states: "Although this species qualifies for Endangered under B1ab(iii),v(iii)-2ab(iii),v(iii), it has been listed as Near Threatened because it is relatively abundant within its small Extent of Occurrence (134 km²) and the current threats are not considered to be severe. However, the extent and quality of its habitat are probably declining a little suggesting that it may become threatened."

The "History" section shows the species' status in 2004 as "Near Threatened".



## IUCN Red List

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World's most comprehensive information source for extinction risk of species.

- Widely used to inform and influence biodiversity conservation
- Analysis and information
- Conservation planning and priority-setting
- International conservation policy
- Influencing funding allocations
- Private sector decision-making
- Education and public awareness

Should not be seen as a priority list in itself, must take into account:

- Available resources
- Societal support
- Phylogenetic uniqueness
- Provision of ecosystem services
- ...