## § 23.21 What happens if a country enters a reservation for a species?

### (a) Purpose.
CITES is not subject to general reservations. Articles XV, XVI, and XXIII of the Treaty allow a Party to enter a specific reservation on a species listed in Appendix I, II, or III, or on parts, products, or derivatives of a species listed in Appendix III.

### (b) General provision.
A Party can enter a reservation in one of the following ways:

1. A Party must provide written notification to the Depository Government (Switzerland) on a specific new or amended listing in the Appendices within 90 days after the CoP that adopted the listing, or at any time for Appendix-III species.

2. A country must provide written notification on a specific species listing when the country ratifies, accepts, approves, or accedes to CITES.

### (c) Requesting the United States take a reservation.
You may submit information relevant to the issue of whether the United States should take a reservation on a species listing to the U.S.

### Table: Appendix CITES exemption document

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of specimen or activity</th>
<th>Appendix</th>
<th>CITES exemption document</th>
<th>Section</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(12) Personally owned live wildlife for multiple cross-border movements</td>
<td>I, II, or III</td>
<td>CITES certificate of ownership¹</td>
<td>23.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(13) Pre-Convention specimen</td>
<td>I, II, or III</td>
<td>CITES document indicating pre-Convention status¹</td>
<td>23.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>(14) Sample collection covered by an ATA carnet</td>
<td>I⁴, II, or III</td>
<td>CITES document indicating sample collection⁴</td>
<td>23.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>(15) Traveling exhibition</td>
<td>I, II, or III</td>
<td>CITES document indicating specimens qualify as pre-Convention, bred in captivity, or artificially propagated²</td>
<td>23.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Issued by the Management Authority in the exporting or re-exporting country.
² Issued by the Management Authority in the owner’s country of usual residence.
³ Registration codes assigned by the Management Authorities in both exporting and importing countries.
⁴ Appendix-I species bred in captivity or artificially propagated for commercial purposes (see §§ 23.46 and 23.47).

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(e) Import permits, export permits, re-export certificates, and certificates of origin. Unless one of the exemptions under paragraph (d) of this section or § 23.92 applies, you must obtain the following CITES documents before conducting the proposed activity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appendix</th>
<th>Type of CITES document(s) required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Import permit (§23.35) and either an export permit (§23.36) or re-export certificate (§23.37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Export permit (§23.36) or re-export certificate (§23.37)</td>
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<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Export permit (§23.36) if the specimen originated in a country that listed the species; certificate of origin (§23.38) if the specimen originated in a country other than the listing country, unless the listing annotation indicates otherwise; or re-export certificate for all re-exports (§23.37)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 23.22 What are the requirements for in-transit shipments?

(a) Purpose. Article VII(1) of the Treaty allows for a shipment to transit an intermediary country that is a Party before reaching its final destination without the need for the intermediary Party to issue CITES documents. To control any illegal trade, Parties are to inspect, to the extent possible under their national legislation, specimens in transit through their territory to verify the presence of valid documentation. See §23.50 for in-transit shipment of sample collections covered by an ATA carnet.

(b) Document requirements. An in-transit shipment does not require a CITES document from an intermediary country, but must be accompanied by all of the following documents:

(1) Unless the specimen qualifies for an exemption under §23.92, a valid original CITES document, or a copy of the valid original CITES document, that designates the name of the importer in the country of final destination and is issued by the Management Authority of the exporting or re-exporting country. A copy of a CITES document is subject to verification.

(2) For shipment of an Appendix-I specimen, a copy of a valid import permit that designates the name of the importer in the country of final destination, unless the CITES document in paragraph (b)(1) of this section is a CITES exemption document (see §23.20(d)).

(3) Transportation and routing documents that show the shipment has been consigned to the same importer and country of final destination as designated on the CITES document.

(c) Shipment requirements. An in-transit shipment, including items in an on-board store, must meet the following:

(1) When in an intermediary country, an in-transit shipment must stay only for the time needed to immediately transfer the specimen to the mode of transport used to continue to the final destination and remain under customs control. Other than during immediate transfer, the specimen may not be stored in a duty-free, bonded, or other kind of warehouse or a free trade zone.