

### Summary and concluding remarks

Therefore, in our opinion, while classifying cotton fiber according to the Goods Nomenclature of Foreign economic activities it is reasonable to take as the main criterion the length of fiber, that is why it is essential to insert additional code numbers 10 and 11 in subheading 5201000100.

### Endnotes

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**JEL Classification: F13, F18, Q38, Q56, K32, K33, K42**

## ORGANIZATIONAL, ECONOMIC AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE STATE REGULATION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN CITES SPECIES IN UKRAINE

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### *Abstract*

*The article is devoted to analysis of organizational, economic and legal aspects of the state regulation of international trade in the CITES species in Ukraine. The main provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) were analyzed in detail. The documental and legal basis of the CITES Convention implementation in Ukraine was explored. As a result, some organizational and economic proposals for the further practical realization of the CITES Convention in Ukraine were prepared.*

*Key words: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Customs control, specialized Customs CITES unit, environmental and ecologic protection.*

### **Introduction**

The modern processes of globalization taking place in the world and regional markets create significant economic opportunities for countries development, exchange of goods, resources and technologies. At the same time, like any complex and multifaceted aspects, they entail a number of issues whose solution becomes a priority.

Today, in particular, among the most pressing global problems of modern society the issue of protection of environment and its separate objects stands out as very significant and important one. Herewith, saving of the gene fund of animals and plants is one of the main objectives of environmental protection and international efforts in this area. The need to strengthen any measures to protect the environment both for the whole world and for individual regions and states is certainly an important task.

Safe environment is a major precondition for health for not only present but also future generations. That's why any countries should pay such a great attention to the issues concerning the protection of nature; the compliance by individuals and entities requirements of environmental safety; the compliance with environmental standards, regulations and limitations of natural resources in the implementation of economic, administrative and other activities.

At the same time the problem of trafficking of rare specimens of wild animals and plants, removed from the natural environment, is one of the key factors leading to their extinction. In this case, the state, through its own regulatory authorities, including the Customs bodies, can and should take an active part in preventing illegal trade of the flora and fauna specimens.

Therefore, an effective solution of the problem of controlling the movement of the flora and fauna objects across the Customs border is, certainly, a very important and responsible task.

### **1. The main results of research**

It's obvious that many species of wild animals and plants today are, unfortunately, already threatened with extinction. And one of the main factors which threaten their existence is the international trade. Therefore, control over the import, export and transit of animals and plants should be regulated in accordance with the specific rules established by international agreements and national legislation of relevant countries.

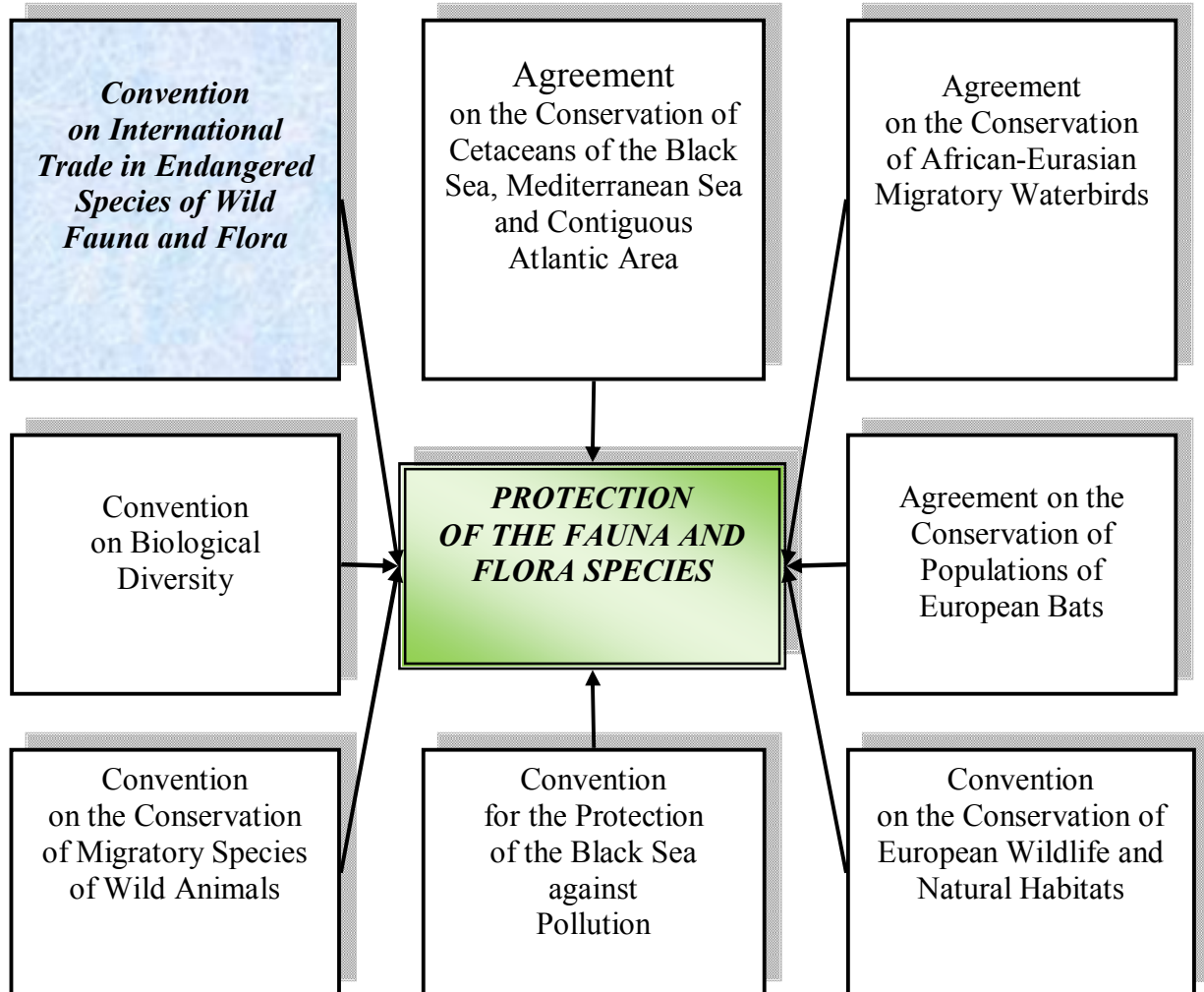
Among the different international legal documents in this area (figure 1) for Ukraine the most important one can rightly be considered the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

It's true to say, moreover, that the CITES Convention is one of the largest Agreements of wildlife conservation. Since its establishment it was designed to organize effective basis for international reaction against poaching and trade in the most vulnerable species of natural resources.

### **2. Analysis of the main provisions of CITES**

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) was signed on March 3, 1973 in Washington (DC, the USA). Therefore this Agreement is also known as the Washington Convention.

**Figure 1. The main international conventions and agreements of the United Nations concerning the environmental protection which are the most topical for Ukraine (UN Web-site)**

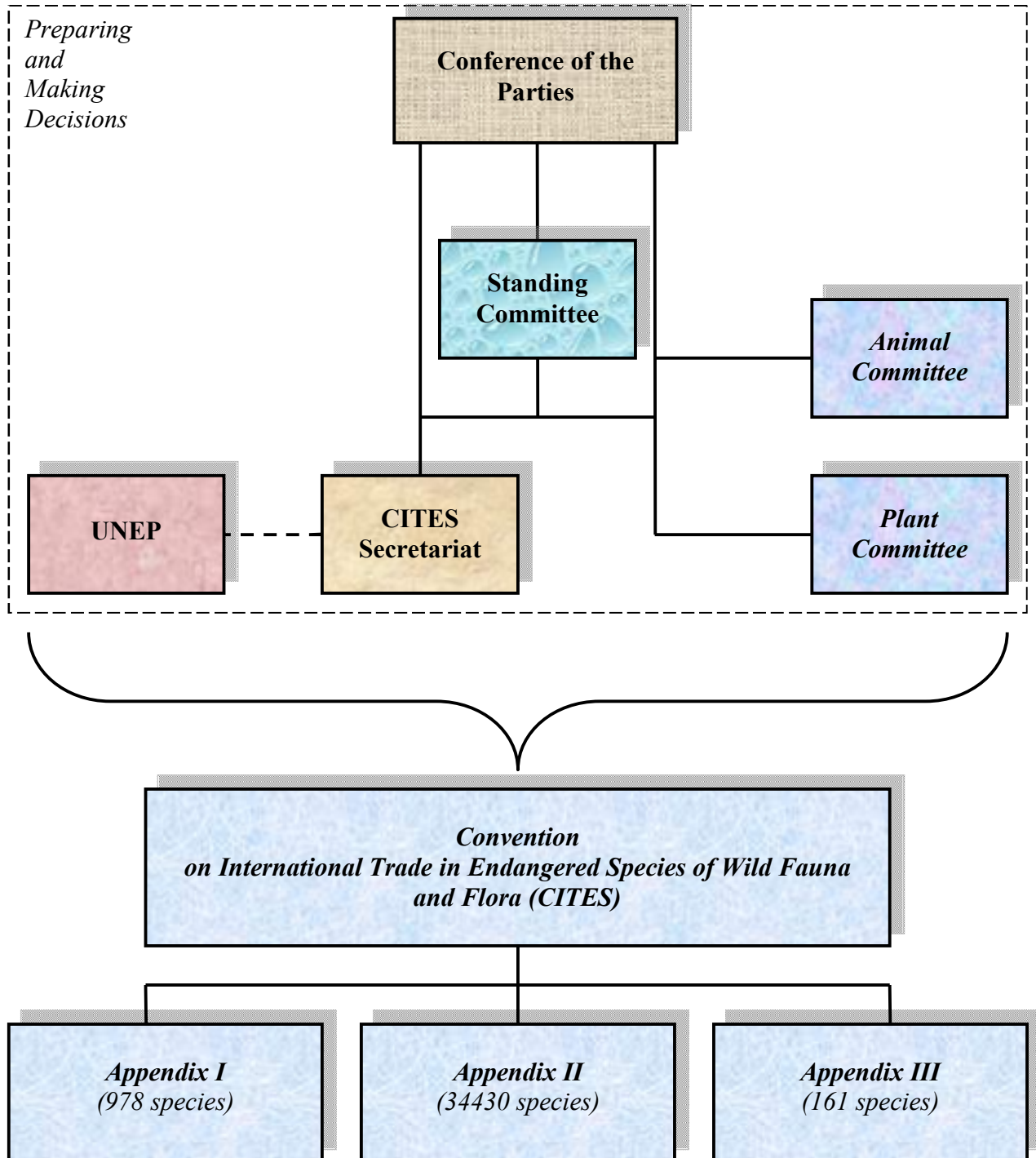


It's important to underline that the CITES purposes coincide with the Global Strategy of Environmental Protection, announced in 1980 by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF).

Participation in CITES is voluntary, although compliance with the Convention is mandatory for all states that have signed it. Paragraph (h) of the Article I of CITES explains that a Party to this Convention is a State for which this Agreement has entered into force. Currently there are 178 Parties (CITES Website) including all major European countries, the USA, the Russian Federation and other former Soviet states.

In turn, Ukraine has become a Party to CITES, having ratified it in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Ukraine's accession to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora" on May 14, 1999.

Figure 2. The simplified structure of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES Website)



Taking into account the main provisions of CITES it's necessary to note that this Convention sets and controls the common procedure concerning moving and trade not only for the live plants and animals but also for their parts (fruits, seeds, bones, horns, meat, etc.), and derivatives (food, jewelry, technical, decorative, medical and other products made from them). Herewith, subparagraph (c) of the Article I of CITES ascribes to the trade any activities as for export, re-export, import and introduction from the sea.

According to the Article II of CITES the fundamental principles of this Convention are based on the relevant measures of control for trade of species depending on their presence in one of three Appendices (figure 2).

Herewith, Appendix I includes all species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade (subparagraph 1 of the Article II of CITES). In that way the trade in specimens of these species must be subject to particularly strict regulation in order not to endanger further their survival and must only be authorized in exceptional circumstances. Today 978 species are included in Appendix I (CITES Website). In particular, among the species of this Appendix the following animals are listed: gorilla, tiger, leopard, jaguar, some populations of elephants, rhinos, ostriches, kangaroos etc.

In turn, according to subparagraph 2 of the Article II of CITES, Appendix II includes:

- all species which although not necessarily now threatened with extinction may become so unless trade in specimens of such species is subject to strict regulation in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival; and
- other species which must be subject to regulation in order that trade in specimens of certain species referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph may be brought under effective control.

In present time Appendix II covers about 34430 species (CITES Website).

Subparagraph 3 of the Article II presumes that Appendix III shall include all species which any Party identifies as being subject to regulation within its jurisdiction for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation, and as needing the co-operation of other Parties in the control of trade. Now it is the smallest Appendix among the three presented. It includes 161 species (CITES Website).

Nowadays roughly 5600 species of animals and 30000 species of plants are protected by CITES against over-exploitation through international trade (CITES Website). Despite these species are listed and grouped in three CITES Appendices according to how threatened they are by international trade, at the same time, some species can be simultaneously included in several Appendices. That's to say, the same species on some territories may be listed in Appendix I, but on the other territories in Appendix II etc. Some experts pointed that such a situation is too risky, because in this case the species from the more protected areas can be re-exported through the territory with the less strict requirements (Avramenko, p. 73).

It is necessary to note separately that among the species listed in CITES Appendices, there are many representatives of the Ukrainian fauna and flora which are uncontrollably exported outside our country (Zuev, p.15). For instance, now in Ukraine the trade in rare plants, insects, amphibians, reptiles and birds of prey, listed in the Red Book of Ukraine has become significantly spreaded.

Not less significant concern of the international community is connected with control for the population of sturgeon, which is an attractive target for illegal fishing and trade in Ukraine (Zuev, p.16). To take urgent coordinated measures to conserve sturgeon and prevent or reduce illegal international trade the 10th Conference of the CITES Parties (1997) has adopted a resolution on the inclusion of all sturgeon species in Appendix II of the Convention.

It's necessary to underline that relevant amendments can be applied to the current CITES Appendices in accordance with provisions and requirements of the Articles XV and XVI of the Convention.

One way or another, taking into account the above mentioned information as regards the quantity of species listed in CITES Appendices and given the provisions of the Articles III, IV and V of this Agreement, it's easy to conclude that the international trade in majority of endangered species of fauna and flora is not forbidden but should to be subject to strict regulation from the side of the officially empowered bodies.

Actually CITES provides control of the international trade in certain species of flora and fauna through granting the appropriate permits and certificates according to the Article VI of the Convention. It's important to underline that a separate permit or certificate shall be required for each consignment of specimens (sub-paragraph 5 of the Article VI).

However in some cases the exceptions are set under provisions of the Article VII of the Convention, when for transporting the CITES samples either no permits are required, or some less strict rules are applied. For instance, sub-paragraph 5 of the Article VII presumes that if there are documents which prove that any specimen of an animal species was bred in captivity or any specimen of a plant species was artificially propagated, or is a part of such an animal or plant or was derived therefrom, then it's not necessary to have any special permits or certificates from the CITES authorities.

It should be noted that according to provisions of the Article IX of CITES, each Party shall define the state body that is responsible for licensing of the trade in CITES species and issuing certificates. In addition, the parties must identify at least one scientific body (sub-paragraph 1 (b) of the Article IX), empowered to give expert evaluation of the effectiveness of the trade in relevant species included into the list formed on Conference of the Parties which takes place at least once every two years (sub-paragraph 2 of the Article XI).

To my mind, it wouldn't be a mistake to call the Conference of the Parties as the main legislative body of CITES which acts according to the provisions of the Article XI. At the same time the Secretariat could be considered as the main executive, control and organizational body taking into account its functions and powers under provisions of the Article XII of CITES. These two bodies, actually, create rules for all countries in the plane of control of the international trade in endangered CITES species.

### **3. Documental and Legal basis of CITES implementation in Ukraine**

To my mind, the requirements of CITES which could be considered as the most obligatory for the Parties are contained in the Articles VIII and XIV. Herewith the Article VIII describes the possible measures to be taken by the Parties, including penalties for the

illegal trade or possession of CITES species up to their confiscation and returning to the State of export. In turn, the Article XIV given the effect on domestic legislation of the Parties and the international conventions, in its essence, doesn't presume any additional strict requirements except those included in CITES provisions.

In other words, taking into account the provisions of the mentioned Articles it could be said that no special domestic laws or other documents are required for implementation of the CITES Convention in the concrete country. Consequently, this Agreement rather provides a kind of framework which is taken into account by each Party, and on the basis of which each Party builds its own environmental and other relevant legislation.

It also refers to Ukraine which could try to implement the CITES without establishment of any special domestic documents. Nevertheless some legislative and administrative changes, including related to the Customs activity, have been made in Ukraine to give effect to the provisions of CITES.

First of all it concerns creation of the new additional documents after when CITES has been ratified in Ukraine in 1999 (Law of Ukraine, 14.05.1999, No.662-XIV).

It's necessary to say that in Ukraine the administrative bodies of CITES include the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine (which draws CITES permits and certificates for specimens of all animal and plant species listed in CITES Appendices, except sturgeon species and their products) and the State Agency for Fisheries of Ukraine (draws CITES permits and certificates for species of sturgeon and their products). These bodies were appointed in accordance with the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 1822 of 13 December 2000 "On measures to ensure compliance with obligations relating to the accession to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora".

According to this Decree the scientific authorities of CITES in Ukraine are the following:

- Smalhausen Institute of Zoology of the National Academy of Sciences (for wild fauna except sturgeons and marine fauna);
- M.G. Kholodnyi Institute of Botany of the National Academy of Sciences (for wild flora);
- A.O. Kovalevsky Institute of Biology of the Southern Seas of the National Academy of Sciences (for marine fauna and flora);
- Southern Research Institute of Marine Fishery and Oceanography (for sturgeon species).

Procedure of granting the CITES permits in Ukraine is regulated by the Convention itself and by the "Rules of issuance the permits and certificates for import to Ukraine and export outside its limits of the specimens of species of wild fauna and flora which are the subjects for regulation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora". These Rules are approved on April 16, 2002 by the joint Order of Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine and Ministry of Agrarian Policy of Ukraine No. 147/110.

Having analyzed the legislative activity of the Ukrainian CITES-related authorities I can conclude that in the period from 2003 to 2011 there was no significant progress in establishment of the documents which could be helpful for further CITES implementation

in Ukraine.

But in 2011 there has been prepared and submitted for approval the Draft of Order “On adoption of forms for export and import of specimens of wild fauna and flora, a certificate for travelling exhibitions, re-export and introduction from the sea of the specified specimens which are CITES regulated objects and a sample of application for their obtaining”. Subsequently this Order of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine has been issued on 29 February 2012, No. 107.

Also in 2011 in Ukraine the Short Identification Guide of the CITES specimens was published and disseminated among law enforcement agencies (Reports of regional CITES representatives, 2011). Also Ukraine regularly attends the different international seminars, meetings, conferences, workshops and trainings on the issues of CITES implementation. Apart from that the Ukrainian CITES management authorities organize the thematic scientific and technical seminars which take place inside our country and where the most topical national issues are analyzed as regard to implementation of this Convention. Based on the results of these activities Ukraine reports to the CITES Secretariat according to requirements of paragraph 7 of the Article VIII of CITES.

In 2012 there has been prepared the new Draft of Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On approval of the withdrawal and transfer for temporary detention (storage) the species of flora and fauna that are listed in the Red Book of Ukraine, or are subject to regulation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) seized from violators of environmental law” (Report of Ministry of Ecology of Ukraine, 2012).

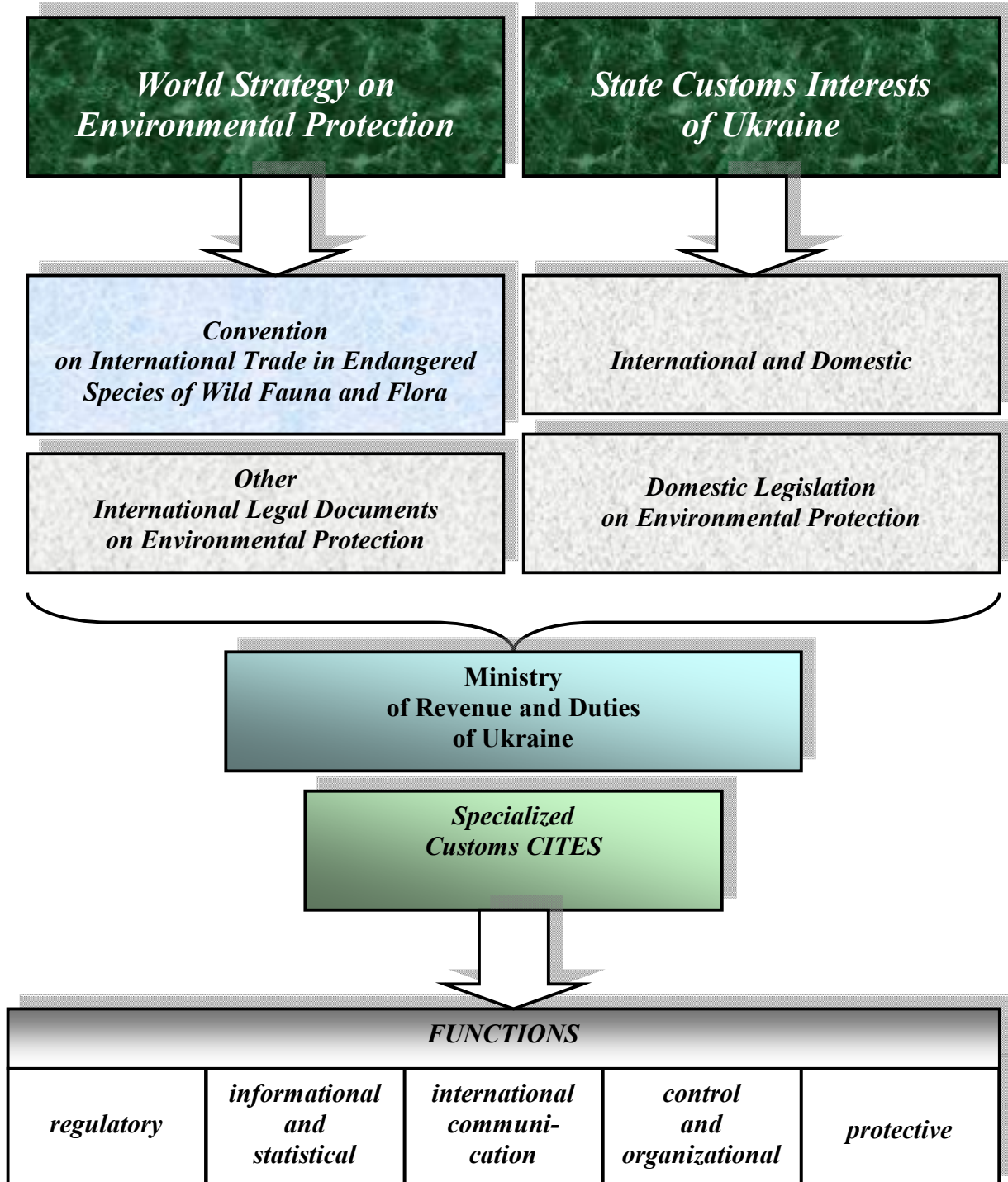
One of the most recent and, on my mind, the most significant legislative changes is connected with establishment of new edition of the Customs Code of Ukraine in 2012. According to paragraph 1 of the Article 319 the Ukrainian Customs officials have received a power to provide the state sanitary, epidemiological, veterinary, phytosanitary, environmental and other controls at the checkpoints on the state border of Ukraine. If it's necessary the Customs authority can also cooperate with other state bodies empowered to fulfil the mentioned kinds of control.

It's important to clarify that before establishment of the new edition of the Customs Code in Ukraine all these functions have been layed for execution by the different officially empowered bodies at the Customs checkpoints. In that way there was no complete effectiveness in activities concerning CITES implementation on the Customs border because of many different authorities tried to fulfill their functions which were actually directed to the common aim – to control the trade in the CITES species. Moreover, nowadays Customs and Revenue authorities in Ukraine are already gathered under one common state body – the Ministry of Revenue and Duties of Ukraine (Website).

As a result I can say that all the above mentioned changes now give an opportunity for the relevant Ukrainian authorities to act more effectively (to arrange the normal process and to reduce the time for control the CITES species) in accordance with requirements of the Articles III-V and VIII of CITES.



Figure 3. Proposals of the main work directions of the Specialized Customs CITES unit within the Ministry of Revenue and Duties of Ukraine



### **4. Organizational and economic proposals concerning further practical implementation of CITES in Ukraine**

Nevertheless, despite the success in some legislative directions of CITES implementation in Ukraine, there are still many practical and organizational steps, which should be done.

For instance, for this time there is no solution of the problem concerning the management of CITES species after their confiscation. That's to say, in Ukraine there is no concrete practically proved information about where it's better to look after the welfare of living specimens and who can really do that as required in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Article VIII of CITES. There is also a serious problem with identification of CITES species and their reference to the concrete Appendices in accordance with the Article II of CITES etc.

Of course, all these problems require their solutions. But the most topical in the current situation, I think, is establishment of the specialized unit of the Ministry of Revenue and Duties of Ukraine, which would deal with practical implementation of CITES in our country, including the Customs and Border control issues, first of all (figure 3). In connection with it, I propose the approximate strategic plan of the establishing and development of this specialized unit.

Thus, the *main purpose* of creating of the Specialized Customs CITES unit within the Ministry of Revenue and Duties of Ukraine (*Customs CITES unit*) should be providing favorable conditions for the legal foreign economic activities in the plane of CITES Convention; protection of environmental and Customs interests of Ukraine; guarantee the safety of the foreign trade and society.

*Area of responsibility* of Customs CITES unit – the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (providing the Customs interests of the state, environmental and economic security and legality of import, export, and transit of CITES species through its territory).

The specialized CITES unit within the Ministry of Revenue and Duties of Ukraine will be required to perform the following *functions* in the plane of its authority:

- regulatory (1);
- informational and statistical (2);
- international communication (3);
- control and organizational (4);
- protective (5).

Proceeding from the list of planned functions, *the main strategic and current tasks* of the specialized CITES unit within the Ministry of Revenue and Duties of Ukraine will become the following:

*(1) Concerning the regulatory function*

- application of measures envisaged by legislation concerning the regulation of foreign economic activities, monitoring the compliance of the legislation prohibitions and restrictions regarding the displacement of defined flora and fauna species through the Customs border of Ukraine;
- participation in the conducting of the Ukrainian classification of goods of foreign economic activity;

- control over the certificates of origin of animals and plants, if provided for the international agreements;
  - control over the compliance of the Customs legislation of Ukraine;
  - Customs control, clearance and registration of plants and animals crossing the Customs border of Ukraine;
- (2) *Concerning the informational and statistical function*
- accumulation of information concerning the displacement of animals and plants through the Customs border of Ukraine, its analysis and development on its basis the decisions regarding the improvement of Customs activity;
  - carrying out of exchange of the electronic documents and information with the other departments of the Ministry of Revenue and Duties of Ukraine and the other government agencies;
  - participation in the conducting of Customs statistics and data exchange with the Customs authorities of other countries regarding the displacement of animals and plants through the Customs border of Ukraine;
- (3) *Concerning the function of international communication*
- ensuring the implementation of obligations provided for the international agreements on displacement of animals and plants through the Customs border;
  - participation in the process of exchange of preliminary information about plants and animals, crossing the Customs border of Ukraine, with the Customs authorities of other countries, the international and relevant foreign organizations;
  - involvement of outside informational and other resources for supporting of the activities of the specialized CITES unit;
- (4) *Concerning the control and organizational function*
- assisting in the preparation and professional development of the specialists of control over the displacement of animals and plants through the Customs border of Ukraine;
  - providing the recommendations on the level of material and technical provision of the objects of Customs infrastructure with the appropriate equipment;
- (5) *Concerning the protective function*
- participation in the process of fighting against smuggling and violations of Customs rules;
  - together with other competent national authorities, the implementation of measures to prevent violations during the displacement of animals and plants through the Customs border of Ukraine;
  - analysis and data management of risk situations and determination of actions based on such analysis;
  - collecting and analyzing the information about possible or passed violations concerning the displacement of animals and plants through the Customs border of Ukraine, in order to prevent or respond to them.

*The planned period* for the creation and development of Customs CITES unit is one

## SECTION 2 – DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY

calendar year.

The financial support of implementation of the program of creation and development of Customs CITES unit is planned to actualize at the expense and within the state budget funds allocated for the development and maintenance of the Ministry of Revenue and Duties of Ukraine, by relevant budget program, as well as at the expense of other sources not prohibited by law.

At the strategic level, as the results of realization of the program of creation and development of Customs CITES unit the following improvements are expected:

- increasing of the control level of international trade in threatened wild fauna and flora specimens (within the competence of the Ministry of Revenue and Duties of Ukraine);
- providing and promoting the environmental and economic protection in the process of foreign economic activity;
- preventing of violations of the CITES requirements;
- increasing of the image of Ukraine as a full member of CITES.

The strategic plan of development of Customs CITES unit (in the table – Unit) can be presented in more details as the operational plan in the following table 1.

**Table 1. The plan of development of the specialized CITES unit within the Ministry of Revenue and Duties of Ukraine**

No	Name of stage	Time frames	Activities	Expected outputs and outcomes	Control measures	Expenses
1.	The start of work	1st – 2nd month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Planning, creation and approval of normative legal acts and instructions in relation to the activities of the Unit (1st - 2nd month);</li> <li>✓ selection of officers with the relevant basic qualification for the work in the Unit (1st - 2nd month);</li> <li>✓ allotment of special offices or buildings for the location and activities of the Unit (1st month);</li> <li>✓ obtaining of basic required equipment and relevant literature (1st month).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Creation of legislative basis for the activities of the Unit;</li> <li>✓ creation of initial material, technical and personnel provision for the activities of the Unit.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Reporting about the readiness;</li> <li>✓ carrying out the inventory;</li> <li>✓ inspecting the qualification level of personnel of the Unit.</li> </ul>	25 % of the total fund

**SECTION 2 – DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY**

*Continuation of the Table 1.*

№	Name of stage	Time frames	Activities	Expected outputs and outcomes	Control measures	Expenses
2.	The accumulation of experience	2nd – 4th month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Permanent and regular training, retraining and professional development of the officers of the Unit (2nd – 4th month);</li> <li>✓ constant searching for the most acceptable practical ways, means and methods regarding the fulfillment of the identification of CITES objects in the operational mode during the Customs border control (2nd – 4th month);</li> <li>✓ establishing contacts with the other government agencies, state and private organizations and other entities and individuals in order to acquire new knowledge and required skills (2nd – 4th month).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Achievement of the required qualification and obtaining of a new experience for work in the Unit;</li> <li>✓ creation of the network of connections and informational exchange between the participants of the system of protection and control over the compliance of the CITES requirements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Reporting about the readiness;</li> <li>✓ testing of the professional level of personnel of the Unit;</li> <li>✓ creating and regular filling of the special note-book concerning the completed work;</li> <li>✓ checking of the list of contacts and meetings with other subjects.</li> </ul>	25 % of the total fund
3.	The infrastructure development	5th – 11th month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Development of the instructions and recommendations regarding the order of actions of Customs officers in the cases of facts detection of displacement the animals and plants through the Customs border (5th – 6th month);</li> <li>✓ development of the instructions concerning the collective actions of different government agencies and other structures as to control the compliance of the CITES requirements (6th – 7th month);</li> <li>✓ creating and filling of the classifiers of flora and fauna objects (like the CITES Appendices), to which should be paid the particular attention during their displacement through the Customs border of Ukraine (5th – 7th month);</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Creation, development and improvement of legal and regulatory framework and recommendations regarding the activities of different subjects in the direction of the protection and control over compliance of the CITES requirements;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Reporting about the readiness;</li> <li>✓ carrying out the inventory;</li> <li>✓ regular filling of the special note-book concerning the completed work;</li> <li>✓ checking of the list of contacts and meetings with other subjects;</li> </ul>	35 % of the total fund

SECTION 2 – DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY

*Continuation of the Table 1.*

№	Name of stage	Time frames	Activities	Expected outputs and outcomes	Control measures	Expenses
3.	The infrastructure development	5th – 11th month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ carrying out the explanatory activities, seminars, conferences, and trainings among the representatives of Customs authorities, other government agencies and nongovernment organizations, entities and individuals regarding the CITES requirements, in order to prevent violations during the displacement of animals and plants through the Customs border (5th – 11th month);</li> <li>✓ exchange of experience with the international agencies and organizations in the plane of displacement of the flora and fauna species (6th – 11th month);</li> <li>✓ bringing the material and technical base of the Unit in accordance with the real needs of its practical activities (5th – 6th month);</li> <li>✓ if it will be needed, obtaining of the additional equipment and relevant literature (7th – 11th month).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ establishment of the international relations with the relevant authorities and organizations with the purpose of the regular exchange of experience and information;</li> <li>✓ achievement the high level of material, technical and personnel provision required for the full appropriate activities of the Unit.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ making and conducting of the poll among the subjects of the foreign economic activity concerning the work of the Unit;</li> <li>✓ participation in the practical activity of the Unit.</li> </ul>	35 % of the total fund
4.	The stable work	since 12th month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Permanent and regular professional development of the officers of the Unit;</li> <li>✓ maintenance in appropriate condition of the material and technical base of the Unit in accordance with the real needs of its practical activities;</li> <li>✓ if it will be needed, making amendments and additions to the existing legal and regulatory frameworks concerning the activities of the Unit;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Maintenance and improvement of appropriate level of theoretical and practical work experience;</li> <li>✓ maintenance of the normal uninterrupted mode of practical activities of the Unit;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Regular testing of the professional level of personnel of the Unit;</li> <li>✓ regular filling of the special note-book concerning the completed work;</li> <li>✓ regular checking of the list of contacts and meetings with other subjects;</li> </ul>	15 % of the total fund

Continuation of the Table 1.

№	Name of stage	Time frames	Activities	Expected outputs and outcomes	Control measures	Expenses
4.	The stable work	since 12th month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ maintenance of existing and searching for new contacts with the other government agencies, state and private organizations and other entities and individuals in order to cooperate and exchange of the experience;</li> <li>✓ regular exchange of the experience with the international agencies and organizations in the plane of displacement of the flora and fauna objects;</li> <li>✓ organizing and conducting of the regular training and educational activities regarding the CITES requirements and the importance of prevention of their violations; etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ distribution, among the participants of the foreign economic activities, the knowledge concerning the importance of compliance of the CITES requirements with the purpose of achievement the proper level of consciousness and culture in this regard.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ regular carrying out the inventory;</li> <li>✓ making and conducting of the poll among the subjects of the foreign economic activity concerning the work of the Unit;</li> <li>✓ participation in the practical activity of the Unit; etc.</li> </ul>	15 % of the total fund

Of course, besides the specific tasks defined in the above presented strategic and operational plan, the Specialized Customs CITES unit within the Ministry of Revenue and Duties of Ukraine will fulfill its direct daily obligations regarding the control over compliance of requirements of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

### Summary and concluding remarks

I'm completely sure that establishing of Customs CITES unit will allow to create the effective mechanism of control over the international trade in rare species of flora and fauna on the territory of our country and to take the necessary measures in the direction of restriction of illegal removal of animals and plants from the environment. In addition, it will facilitate the normal international exchange of plants and animals between zoos, botanic gardens and other interested organizations.

The possibility to solve promptly and effectively the relevant problems regarding

the international trade in CITES species and the strengthening of Customs control at the Customs checkpoints will stimulate the development of civilized legal commercial activities in this area.

In turn, it will increase revenues to budget and reduce losses from the smuggling of wildlife animal and plant objects and from the poaching; will allow improving the existing mechanism of control for the populations of rare species. And, as a result, it will increase the international prestige of Ukraine.

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## **LEARNING OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES OF THE WCO AS A KEY FACTOR OF CUSTOMS TRAINING**

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### ***Abstract***

*The paper highlights the importance of learning the official languages of the WCO for professional communications in the Customs area. Students of the Russian Customs Academy study official languages of the WCO, French and English. In order to obtain a sufficient level of proficiency in the French language for business communications it is necessary to pay attention to the specific lexical grammar, learn the specialized Customs terminology and vocabulary. Good command of French as an official language of the WCO provides the ability to communicate without interpreters with French colleagues.*

*Key words: professional training, learning the official languages of the WCO, the specialized Customs terminology.*

### **Introduction**

At present, cultural and economic links between states develop intensively, which increases the need for communication of professionals in various fields, including Customs. Discussions on professional topics are held with domestic and foreign counterparts, and therefore the knowledge of foreign languages, including professional terminology becomes a necessary condition for a successful career and a demand for skilled labor in the market today. The issues of training are at the heart of the concerns of