



**ONE WITH NATURE**  
World of Hunting and Nature Exhibition  
HUNGARY 2021

# “ONE WITH NATURE” WORLD OF HUNTING AND NATURE EXHIBITION 2021 TEMPORARY IMPORT INFORMATION

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## INTRODUCTION

This document gives a general overview of the permit requirements—based on a series of detailed consultations with relevant authorities—for those items most likely to be imported temporarily for exhibition purposes in the One With Nature World of Hunting and Nature Exhibition 2021 (OWN). The document shall not, however, substitute the need for exhibitors to thoroughly examine relevant EU and national legislation. You may not need a permit for an import, but in certain cases—depending on the nature of the item or the country of origin—more than one type of permit may be required. Certain types of document may need to be acquired before a permit is applied for or before entry to Hungary or the European Union. For permit applications and other logistics services Schenker Hungary Ltd.<sup>1</sup>—the designated logistics partner of the exhibition venue, Hungexpo Ltd.—will be happy to assist you.

### 1. IMPORTING PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL OR PLANT ORIGIN

Some products of animal and plant origin require a permit to be exported or imported. These products include, inter alia, hunting trophies and taxidermy products (mounts of entire animals or parts of them). Implements (such as knives, etc.) or furniture also need to be checked if parts of them originate from species that are listed by CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora), or are protected under Hungarian law. Even trophy plates or mount stands may need to be checked for plant health requirements.

First check if the item—or even any part of it—is made of materials derived from a species that is covered by CITES. CITES is incorporated into European law by Council Regulation (EU) No. 338/97 of 9 December 1996<sup>2</sup> (which contains Annexes A, B and C, approximately corresponding to Appendices I, II and III of CITES).

Independently of CITES regulations, the animal or plant species may be protected under Hungarian law (the relevant pieces of EU nature conservation legislation—Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, and Council Directive 92/43/EEC—are also harmonized in Hungarian law).

Last but not least, the item may need to be inspected by animal health or plant health authorities, depending on the species, the country of origin and the extent to which the product has been processed. Permit requirements for items originating from within the European Union may differ from those for items originating outside the EU.

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<sup>2</sup>For the consolidated version of the text see <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELE%3A01997R0338-20200101>



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### 1.1 CITES

A live animal or plant or a product derived—in whole or part—from animal or plant material shall require a CITES permit if the given species of animal or plant is listed in any of the annexes of Council Regulation (EU) 338/97, which (together with its amendments) incorporates into European law the text and appendices of CITES. Annexes A, B and C of the Regulation list species in 3 major groups, based on the extent to which they are endangered by international trade. For transport within the boundaries of the European Union no permit is required, but live specimens or products derived from the relevant species must be accompanied by a legitimate certificate of origin. The application fee for import or export permits is HUF 10,600 per procedure, plus HUF 1,000 for each additional species.

#### 1.1.1 Specimens and products arriving from within the European Union

##### Procedure:

- a) For species listed in Annex A (species threatened with extinction), the Exhibitor must possess an EU certificate corresponding to the country of origin.
- b) For species listed in Annex B (species that may become endangered by trade in them), the product or specimen must be accompanied by certification confirming that it was acquired and/or imported legally. Such certification differs from country to country, and an official invoice or private document is usually sufficient.
- c) For species listed in Annex C (species that are identified by any party to the Convention as being subject to regulations), no special documentation is required.

#### 1.1.2 Specimens and products requiring a CITES permit arriving from outside the European Union

In relation to the procedure, the following considerations are important:

- Accompanying CITES documents may be in Spanish, English or French
- Processing of permit requests by the Hungarian CITES management authority can take up to 30 days (excluding requests for supplementary documentation or other complications caused by the applicant).
- The export permit issued in the country of origin is valid for a period of 6 months only
- A permit must be requested with regard to all imported items of animal origin (e.g. knife handles made from materials derived from species covered by CITES, clothing made from leopard skin, ornaments with bird feathers of certain species, etc.; CITES also covers several plant species, so products such as furniture, shields, spears, etc. made from materials derived from such species also require a permit).
- Products that require a CITES permit may enter the territory of the European Union at the border inspection posts listed in the following document:

[https://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/pdf/list\\_points\\_of\\_entry.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/pdf/list_points_of_entry.pdf)

##### Permit procedure:

- a. For specimens and products related to species listed in Annex A (species threatened with extinction, e.g. leopard, rhinoceros, tiger, etc.), export and import shall occur as follows:
  - For products derived from animals that are captured in the wild or belong to wild populations, a request for a preliminary export permit must be submitted to Hungary's CITES management authority (no preliminary permit is required for zoo-bred animals, meaning that if the Exhibitor is in the possession of an export permit, they may request an import permit), which must include:
    - ✓ an application form
    - ✓ a statement confirming that the applicant has no criminal record
    - ✓ a document confirming payment of administration fee
    - ✓ a statement that the product in question is not being imported for commercial purposes
    - ✓ a letter of authorization for the person providing representation (Hungarian contact)

Based on this, the applicant will receive “copy no. 3” of the permit, which is required for the export permit application.

- The procurement of an export permit from the country of origin



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- On being presented with a copy of the export permit from the country of origin, the Hungarian authority shall issue the original copy of the import permit. For animals that have been bred in captivity, the requirement to submit the following documents shall only occur at this point.
  - ✓ application form
  - ✓ (export permit)
  - ✓ a statement concerning the fact that the applicant has no criminal record
  - ✓ a document confirming payment of administration fee
  - ✓ a statement that the product in question is not being imported for commercial purposes
  - ✓ a letter of authorization for the person providing representation (Hungarian contact)
- The Hungarian CITES management authority issues/withholds the import permit (notification of this to be sent by mail via the Hungarian contact person).
- The product enters Hungary, accompanied by the export and import permits. The customs authority issues a document confirming the product's entry to Hungary.
- Submission of a request for a re-export permit.

This submission must be made immediately upon entry to Hungary, because the time available to issue the permit is fairly short, despite the fact that it only requires administrative processing. The contact person will again collect the customs documents confirming that the goods have entered the country. The administration process takes approximately 15 days.

### The request must include:

- ✓ a document confirming payment (administrative charge)
  - ✓ an application form
  - ✓ a document (stamped by customs) confirming the product's entry to Hungary
- b. For specimens and products related to **species listed in Annex B**, export and import shall occur as follows: no preliminary import permit is required; otherwise the procedure is the same as for species listed in Annex A.
- c. For specimens and products related to **species listed in Annex C**, export and import shall occur as follows:
- only an export permit or a certificate of origin from the country of origin is required
  - an import notification shall be presented at the border inspection post
  - a re-export permit is also required, as explained above, but in this case, it is sufficient to submit the import declaration document

## 1.2 ANIMAL AND PLANT SPECIES PROTECTED BY HUNGARIAN LAW

A permit issued by Hungary's nature conservation authority is required for the possession, exhibition, import or export of live animals or plants, preserved specimens in whole or part thereof, or products derived thereof, of species listed by the "Minister of Environment's Decree KöM 13/2001 [V. 9]<sup>3</sup> on protected and strictly protected animal and plant species, on the list of strictly protected caves, and on the declaration of animal and plant species of European Community importance" from a nature conservation perspective.

An exhibition permit may only be issued with respect to animals that are acquired legally or imported legally from outside the country. The request concerning the import, export, possession and presentation of these species may be submitted within a single procedure.

### Permit procedure:

- a) Exhibitors must provide the following information to their Hungarian partner handling submission of permit requests:
- a letter of authorization, commissioning the Hungarian partner to procure the permit
  - a declaration by the Exhibitor confirming that the Exhibitor acquired the relevant item legally and is in possession of it legally (or a document proving this, such as, for example, an EU CITES certificate/documents requesting an EU export permit, or an existing export permit)
  - the animal or plant of a protected species or the product derived from a protected species must be individually identifiable (by, for example, individual marking or a hanging label) in a manner that also appears on the permit



All documents may also be submitted in electronic format in English, with the designation of the scientific name of the species.

- b) The Hungarian administrative partner shall submit the permit request in electronic format. This may occur once the administrative service charge and stamp duty have been paid, and all the documents listed in point a) have been sent.

Charges: 30,000 Ft per permit, which includes the administrative service charge (10,000 Ft for import and the same for export; and 5,000 Ft stamp duty each for possession and exhibition).

- c) Processing of application by the relative Government Office as nature conservation authority. By law, the office has a maximum of 90 days to assess the permit request.
- d) The Hungarian partner in administration forwards the permit to the international exhibitor. In parallel with this, OWN will also send a letter authorizing international exhibitors and taxidermists to proceed with taking the animal or product into Hungary for the purpose of the exhibition.
- e) There is no restriction as to which border inspection post is used for import or export, but exhibits' arrival in Hungary must be reported immediately to the relevant nature conservation authority.

## 1.3 ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

### 1.3.1 Animal health requirements

In general, import of live animals and animal products from other EU Member States or third countries is regulated by European Community law. These regulations prescribe the animal health requirements for importing live animals and animal products, as well as the forms of certificates that must be used.

Nevertheless, import of certain live animals and animal products are not harmonized at Community level, and Member States may retain the right to regulate their import under national law. Such "non-harmonized" animals and animal products include zoo animal species in general, invertebrates such as medical leeches, fur from non-ungulate species—e.g. chinchillas—and hunting trophies and laboratory specimens to be used for educational, research or diagnostic purposes (such as blood plasma or organ samples, etc.). No separate prior permit is required for these in Hungary, although presentation of a document acquired from an official veterinarian at the place of origin may be needed.

If one wishes to import a shipment containing non-harmonized products via other countries, it is important to note that import and transport regulations may differ from country to country.

#### Procedure:

##### a) Live animals, animal products and by-products of animal origin arriving from countries of the European Union:

Importing **products and by-products of animal origin** from other Member States of the European Union is relatively straightforward, and no individual inspection is to be expected. In such cases the shipment must be accompanied by a special commercial document in accordance with the model set out in the relevant EU regulation, to enable tracking. In certain cases (Category 1 and 2 by-products and processed animal protein) the product must also be registered in the so-called TRACES system. If the product has been treated so that it has reached its "end point" as set down in Commission Regulation (EU) 142/2011<sup>4</sup> (i.e. it is totally safe), it may be transported without a trade certificate and an invoice shall be sufficient. This is the case, for example, for the majority of hunting trophies arriving from the European Union.

An animal health certificate that has been registered in the TRACES system—which is issued by an official veterinarian from the country of origin—is required for transporting **live animals** within the EU. For harmonized species, the animal health certificate form available in the TRACES system for the product or live animal concerned shall be used.

For live animals, animal products and animal by-products from **non-harmonized** species, one of the appropriate national certificate forms must be used.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup>The text is available in different languages at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2011/142/oj>

<sup>5</sup>Links to the bilingual forms are available at the following, mostly Hungarian language site: <https://portal.nebih.gov.hu/-/import-engedely-iran-ti-kerelem-nem-harmonizalt-allati-eredetu-termek-es-eloallat-behozatalahoz>



**b) Harmonized live animals, animal products and animal by-products arriving from outside the European Union:**

- Council Regulation (EU) 206/2010<sup>6</sup> determines the third countries and the list of products (live animals, animal products or animal by-products) that may be imported into the EU from each country.
- The animal health authority of the country of origin shall issue a certificate in relation to the live animal, and/or animal product or by-product, which must conform to the requirements set by the animal health border inspection post at the entry point.
- Animals, animal products and animal by-products arriving from third countries may only be brought into the country through an animal health border inspection post. In relation to the arrival of a live animal, animal product or animal by-product intended for import, the official veterinarian for the EU entry point must be notified at least one day in advance (2 hours for airports). In accordance with Article 56 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council,<sup>7</sup> this notification may only be submitted to the given animal health border inspection post by correctly filling out the first part of the Common Health Entry Document (CHED) via the TRACES system.

The animal health border inspection posts and their contact information are listed at the following web site: [https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/vet-border-control/bip-contacts\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/vet-border-control/bip-contacts_en)

The Hungarian animal health border inspection points (at borders with third countries) are listed at:

<https://portal.nebih.gov.hu/-/magyarorszag-jovahagyott-allategeszsegugyi-hatarallomasainak-jegyzeke>

- Following prior notification, the live animal, product of animal origin or animal by-product may be shipped to one of the monitoring points listed in the above links, where it will be inspected. Following approval, the border station's official veterinarian will fill out the second part of the CHED, which must accompany the animal/product throughout its movement within the European Union.

**c) Non-harmonized live animals, animal products and animal by-products arriving from outside the European Union**

The Hungarian authorities determine the regulations concerning the importing of animals, animal products or animal by-products from species that are not harmonized at EU level.

Animal health monitoring at the first point of entry:

Animals, animal products and animal by-products imported into the territory of the European Union or passing through its territory in transit must undergo animal health monitoring (with predetermined regularity and according to predetermined methods) regardless of whether their import is harmonized or non-harmonized at EU level:

- document checking
- identity checking
- physical inspection (with the exception of simple cases of transit and re-import shipments)

All arriving shipments must be reported prior to arrival via the TRACES system.

### 1.3.2 PLANT HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

Imports of all plants and products of plant origin to Hungary are uniformly regulated by European Union law. The plants, plant products and other materials that fall under the scope of plant health regulations may be classified into 3 main groups:

- a) Goods in relation to which importing from certain countries outside the EU is strictly forbidden.
- The list of goods that are banned from import is included in Annex VI of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072<sup>8</sup>. These include, for instance, seed potatoes, citrus fruits, grapevines (including fresh leaves) and soil.
  - A temporary import ban is also in place in relation to most fruit tree seedlings and several forestry and ornamental plants, as regulated by Regulation (EU) 2018/2019<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>6</sup>The text is available in different languages at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32010R0206>

<sup>7</sup>The text is available in different languages at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32017R0625>

<sup>8</sup>The text is available in different languages at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HU/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32019R2072>

<sup>9</sup>The text is available in different languages at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32018R2019>



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- b) Goods that require a plant health certificate when imported from certain countries outside the EU
  - A list of such goods can be found in Parts A and B of Annex XI of Regulation (EU) 2019/2072. Included in this category, for instance, are all plants intended for planting or that have already been planted, the crops of most fruits and vegetables, the seeds of certain species and used agricultural machinery.
  - Goods listed in Part A may only be imported via border inspection posts that have a plant health office.
  - Goods listed in Part B may also enter the country via other border crossing points.
- c) Goods that may be imported from countries outside the EU without the need for a plant health certificate
  - Part C of Annex XI of Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 includes the crops of the five species that may be imported without requiring a plant health certificate (pineapple, banana, dates, durian and coconut).
  - There is also no need for a certificate for goods not covered by the plant health regulations. These include the seeds of grain crops that are not intended for sowing, and processed plant products (crops that have been preserved through freezing, drying, canning, pickling or other methods, and other plant parts intended for consumption).

### **Procedure:**

#### a) Import

For the above goods that require assessment, the shipper responsible for the freight shipment must inform the authorities in advance. The notification must be submitted

- at least one working day prior to the expected arrival of the shipment,
- to the relative authority of the first European Union border inspection post upon entry into the EU, and
- via the EU Commission's electronic system (TRACES NT) that has been especially set up for this purpose.

Submitting a notification requires prior registration to the system, which relates to both the importers and the companies that represent them during the course of customs procedures.

The relevant appendices of Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 also include the customs tariff numbers (CN codes) of the goods in question. It is very important that the goods intended for import are registered using the correct customs tariff numbers, because if the number is provided incorrectly, the authorities may handle products that do not otherwise require assessment as goods that do require assessment, which could lead to an unnecessary procedure.

**The plant health certificate required for import is issued by the plant health authority of the exporting country,** thereby confirming that the goods to be exported conform to all of the relevant plant health requirements: that they are free of harmful organisms covered by EU quarantine restrictions, non-quarantine restrictions that require assessment, or temporary quarantine restrictions introduced with relation to state of emergency measures; and that the special requirements set down in Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 are met.

A hard copy of the plant health certificate shall accompany the shipment. The documentation will be inspected, and the physical and identity examinations will be performed at the first point at which the shipment enters the EU: officials will inspect whether the documents have been issued correctly, that the goods arriving correspond to the information provided in the documents (e.g. in relation to species and quantity), and that they are free of pests covered by quarantine requirements. If everything is found to be in order, the original plant health certificate will be revoked, a certified copy or plant passport will be issued, and a common health entry document (CHED-PP) will be issued, which must be presented to the customs authority for its customs procedure.

It is possible to have the physical and identity inspections performed and the CHED issued at a Hungarian assessment point; this must be requested during registration in the TRACES NT system. For shipment by air, the plant health border station at Budapest Airport must be indicated. For arrival by road, the plant health border station at either Rösztke or Záhony (depending on the direction from which the country is being entered) must be indicated. This ensures that the document inspection fee is only payable at the first point of entry (provided it is not Hungary). For entry via other EU Member States, the import examination fees indicated in Appendix IV of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 apply.



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There are no special requirements concerning plants and plant products arriving from other Member States of the European Union, and these may be imported freely. It must be noted that since 1 January 2021 the United Kingdom qualifies as a third country.

### b) Export

The re-export plant health certificates required for export following the World Exhibition will be issued by the Hungarian authorities, and will require presentation of a copy of the export plant health certificates received, which must be given to the authorized Hungarian partner so that the permit(s) may be requested.

The requirements of the target country determine the conditions that must be met in order to export the goods in question, and the need or otherwise for a plant health certificate. In the interests of straightforward re-export, exhibitors from third countries must request an official opinion from their respective plant health authorities regarding the requirements for shipping home the goods brought to the Exhibition.

### c) Relevant regulations in consolidated forms and electronic systems:

Regulation (EU) 2019/2072:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:02019R2072-20201223&from=HU>

Regulation (EU) 2018/2019:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:02018R2019-20201004&from=HU>

Regulation (EU) 2017/625:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:02017R0625-20191214&from=HU>

TRACES NT:

<https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/cfcas3/tracesnt-webhelp/Content/Home.htm>

## 2. TEMPORARY IMPORT OF HUNTING ACCESSORIES

A permit is required for the temporary import in Hungary of certain hunting accessories (e.g. thermal rifle scopes). Such permits are issued by the Department of Trade, Military Technology, Export Supervision and Precious Metals Authentication of Pest County Government Office. The following link provides more information on EU regulations regarding military technology that requires a permit:

[https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52020XG0313\(07\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52020XG0313(07))

Once the permit has been acquired, the hunting accessory in question must be exhibited and stored under special conditions. Prior to the Exhibition, storage may occur on site, provided it is in a guarded room, the doors and windows of which have been fitted with a steel grating or ultra-strong security foil. Security personnel must also be present during the exhibition. Ordering the services required for this shall be the responsibility of the Exhibitor.

Staff from the relevant authority will be happy to help in ascertaining whether or not a product that an exhibitor wishes to bring to the Exhibition requires a permit. Accordingly we recommend that if you already know what hunting accessories you plan to exhibit during the World of Hunting and Nature Exhibition, you inform us as soon as possible.

## 3. TEMPORARY IMPORT OF WEAPONS

Firearms—as defined in Appendix B of Act XXIV of 2004 on Firearms and Ammunition<sup>10</sup>—shall be allowed on the premises of the Exhibition, subject to full compliance with the protective measures specified in the relevant laws, by the relevant authority and by the Organizer. Furthermore, any firearms brought onto the premises of the Exhibition shall be subject to the organizer's specific, prior written permission. The Organizer maintains its right to prohibit—without giving reasons—any specific firearm being brought onto the premises of the Exhibition.

### The following weapons may be exhibited in the International Hall:

- long rifles
- smoothbore long guns
- short-barrelled guns



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### **Bringing in the following weapons is strictly prohibited:**

- automatic firearms
- firearms disguised as other objects
- armour-piercing, explosive, tracer or incendiary ammunition, or projectiles for such ammunition
- pistol and revolver ammunition containing expanding bullets and projectiles for such ammunition, other than that for use in hunting or sport shooting firearms by persons who are authorized to use them
- semi-automatic long firearms
- single-shot short firearms with rimfire ammunition, the overall length of which is at least 28 cm (or 11 inches).

### **Bringing weapons into the country**

Exhibitors who intend to bring any of the weapons listed above into the country need to carry out the administrative process in their own country. We kindly ask all exhibitors to arrive with documentation permitting the cross-border transport of weapons—outward from their home country and inward into Hungary—and their permits for the possession and sale of firearms.

### **Providing organizers with information on weapons**

- Permits for the possession and sale of firearms translated into Hungarian. We can only accept translations carried out by the Hungarian Office for Translation and Attestation Ltd. It is important to note that the European Firearms Pass does not need to be translated, because it is accepted by the Hungarian authorities.
- Detailed data of the weapons (type, serial number, calibre).

### **Rules for presenting/exhibiting weapons on stands**

The positioning of weapons on stands must be the last activity on the last day of stand construction and the removal of weapons from stands must be the first activity on the first day of stand dismantling.

During the exhibition, every weapon must be kept in a secure state. This can be done with a padlock, trigger lock, metal wire fastening or storage in a sealed display case.

Personnel from Budapest Police Headquarters will regularly check on observance of the above-mentioned rules. If they find any defects or serious violations, they may exclude the exhibitor from the exhibition.

## **4. TEMPORARY IMPORT OF CULTURAL GOODS**

The transport of certain cultural goods for the purposes of exhibiting them at the Exhibition may be deemed to constitute commercial freight, and accordingly in such cases it is expedient to launch a so-called “temporary import” customs procedure. During the course of temporary import, goods may only remain within the territory of the European Union for a predetermined period, and are subject to the payment of an appropriate customs deposit. The regulations on temporary import may be found in Articles 137–144 of the Community Customs Code, and in Articles 553–584 of the Community Customs Code’s implementing regulation. If cultural goods are imported in the category of commercial freight, and under the conditions of Council Regulation (EU) 1186/2009, the shipment qualifies as free of customs duty; documentary proof of the shipment’s customs-free status must be presented in the course of the customs procedure.

As the import of cultural goods for the purposes of exhibiting them qualifies as temporary import, documentation proving the existence of an obligation to return them (e.g. a contract or declaration) must also be presented in the course of the customs procedure.