

**CAYMAN ISLANDS**



Supplement No. 12 published with Extraordinary Gazette No. 45 of 31st May, 2017.

**ENDANGERED SPECIES (TRADE AND TRANSPORT) LAW**

**(2017 Revision)**

Revised under the authority of the Law Revision Law (1999 Revision).

Law 14 of 2004 consolidated with Law 23 of 2015 and Endangered Species (Trade and Transport) (Amendment of Schedule) Order, 2015.

Originally enacted-

Law 14 of 2004-16th June, 2004

Law 23 of 2015-26th November, 2015.

Originally made –

Order – 10th December, 2015.

Consolidated and revised this 1st day of May, 2017.

## **ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS**

### **PART I- Preliminary**

1. Short title
2. Effect of this Law
3. Definitions

### **PART II- Management and Scientific Authorities**

4. Management Authority
5. Scientific Authority

### **PART III- Documents Required for Trade**

6. Permits and certificates required
7. Applications
8. Import permits
9. Export permits
10. Re-export certificates
11. Certificates of introduction from the sea
12. Transport certificate
13. Conditions

### **PART IV- Registration**

14. Registrable activities
15. Scientific institutions
16. Listing of commercially bred specimens and hybrids
17. Marking of specimens

### **PART V- Enforcement and Penalties**

18. Powers of authorised officers
19. Recovery of expenses
20. Illegal trade
21. Forgery etc. of permits or certificates
22. Offences in connection with applications
23. Restricted items
24. Failure to register
25. Forgery etc. of marks
26. Offences by corporations
27. Penalties
28. Other sanctions
29. Injunctions

### **PART VI- General**

30. Appeal against seizure
31. Appeal against the Management Authority

- 32. Financial provisions
- 33. Duty to co-operate
- 34. Resolutions of the Conference of the Parties
- 35. Existing permits and certificates
- 36. Amendments to Schedule
- 37. Regulations
- 38. *Repeal and transitional arrangements*

**SCHEDULE**

**ENDANGERED SPECIES (TRADE AND TRANSPORT) LAW**

**(2017 Revision)**

**PART I – Preliminary**

1. This Law may be cited as the Endangered Species (Trade and Transport) Law (2017 Revision). Short title
  2. This Law binds the Crown. Effect of this Law
  3. In this Law- Definitions
    - "artificially propagated", in sections 6(2)(d) and 16(b), refers only to live plants grown by humans from seeds, cuttings, divisions, callus tissues or other plant tissues, spores or other propagules under controlled conditions, where the cultivated parental stock -
      - (a) was established to the satisfaction of the Management Authority in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and any relevant local laws;
      - (b) was established in a manner not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild; and
      - (c) is managed in such a way as to be maintained indefinitely;
    - "authorised officer" means a constable, game warden, customs officer or any other person duly authorised by the Management Authority to enforce the provisions of this Law;
    - "bred in captivity", in sections 6(2)(d) and section 16(a), refers only to animals, including the eggs of animals, born or otherwise produced in a controlled environment either-
      - (a) from parents that mated, or their gametes were otherwise transferred, in a controlled environment, if reproduction is sexual; or
      - (b) from parents that were in a controlled environment when development of the offspring began, if reproduction is asexual,
- and where, in either case, the parental breeding stock was established and is maintained to the satisfaction of the Management Authority so as to reliably produce second and subsequent generation offspring in compliance with the provisions of the Convention and any relevant local laws and in a manner not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild;

"captive breeding facility" means a place or facility used for the captive breeding of animals;

"certificate" means a certificate granted by the Management Authority in accordance with this Law or, in the case of another country, granted in accordance with the Convention;

"commercial purpose" means any purpose with a commercial element, including all forms of trade other than a payment made exclusively for the transport of a specimen;

"controlled conditions" means a non-natural environment approved by the Management Authority that is intensively manipulated for the purpose of producing selected plant species or hybrids;

"controlled environment" means a facility approved by the Management Authority in which the environment is manipulated for the purpose of producing animals of a particular species and that has boundaries designed to prevent animals or their eggs or gametes from entering or leaving the facility;

"Convention" means the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Washington D.C., March 1973), including all Resolutions of the Conference of the Parties under the Convention;

"court" means the Grand Court;

"domestic trade" in relation to a specimen, means any activity within the Islands that is carried out for primarily commercial purposes, including acquisition, possession, use, display, hire, manufacture, transport, sale, purchase, barter and exchange and offering to sell, purchase, barter or exchange;

"endangered species" means species threatened with extinction;

"export" means to take a specimen out of the Islands;

"import" means to land a specimen on or to introduce a specimen into (other than to introduce from the sea) or to bring a specimen into any part of the Islands, or to attempt to do so, other than by way of transit or transshipment;

"international trade" means the import, export, re-export, transit or transshipment or the introduction from the sea of a specimen;

"introduction from the sea" means the transportation into a State of specimens of any species which were taken in the marine environment not under the jurisdiction of any State;

"Management Authority" means-

- (a) the authority established under section 4;
- (b) in the case of another country, the management authority of that country for the purposes of the Convention; or,

- (c) in the case of a country not a party to the Convention, the governmental authority of that country recognised for the purposes of this Law by the Management Authority;

"mark" means any indelible imprint, lead, seal or other suitable means of identification affixed to a specimen by or at the direction of a management authority;

"normal range" means the area of the Islands in which a species listed in Part 2 of the Schedule naturally occurs;

"nursery" means a place or facility used for the artificial propagation of plants;

"permit" means a permit granted by the Management Authority in accordance with this Law or, in the case of another country, granted in accordance with the Convention;

"personal or household effects" means specimens that are –

- (a) personally owned or possessed for non-commercial purposes, not including specimens that are used for –
  - (i) commercial gain;
  - (ii) sale;
  - (iii) display for commercial purposes;
  - (iv) keeping for sale;
  - (v) offering for sale; or
  - (vi) transport for sale;
- (b) legally acquired; and
- (c) at the time of import, export or re-export are either –
  - (i) worn, carried or included in personal baggage; or
  - (ii) part of a household move;

"pre-Convention specimen" means a specimen certified by a management authority that it was acquired before the provisions of the Convention applied to it;

"prescribed" means prescribed by regulations made by the Cabinet under this Law;

"readily recognizable part, derivative or hybrid" means any specimen which appears from any accompanying document, the packaging or a mark or label, or from any other circumstances, to be a part, derivative or hybrid of an animal or plant of a species included in any Part of the Schedule, unless such part, derivative or hybrid is specifically exempted from the Law;

"re-export" means to export a specimen that has previously been imported;

"registrable activity" means an activity specified in section 14(1);

“rescue centre” means a rescue centre established or designated by the Management Authority pursuant to section 4(2)(f);

"restricted item" means an item specified in section 23(2);

"Scientific Authority" means the authority established under section 5 or, in the case of another country, the scientific authority of that country for the purposes of the Convention;

"species" means any species or sub-species of animal or plant or any geographically or genetically separate population thereof;

"specimen" means an animal or plant, whether live or dead, of a species listed in any Part in the Schedule and, unless specifically exempted from this Law, any readily recognizable part, derivative or hybrid of such a species;

"threatened species" means a species that, although not necessarily now threatened with extinction, may become so unless trade in specimens of that species is subject to strict regulation or that must be subject to regulation in order that trade in other species may be brought under effective control;

"tourist souvenir" means personal or household effects acquired outside the owner's State of usual residence not including live specimens;

"trade" includes domestic and international trade;

"transit" or "transhipment" refers to -

- (a) a specimen in the course of shipment between two points outside the Islands to a named consignee whilst the specimen is in the customs control of the Islands and when any interruption in the movement of the specimen arises only from the requirements of customs procedures; and
- (b) in the case of commercial passenger ships, to a specimen which remains on board the ship at all times that the ship is within the territorial waters of the Islands;

"transport" refers to-

- (a) the conveyance of a specimen of a species listed in any Part of the Schedule between any two of the three islands of Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac and Little Cayman; and
- (b) in the case of species listed in Part 2 of the Schedule, to the conveyance of a live specimen within the Islands from a place within its normal range to a place outside its normal range; and

"vessel" includes any aircraft, hovercraft, ship, boat, lighter or other floating craft and all gear and equipment carried thereon.



**PART II - Management and Scientific Authorities**

4. (1) The Management Authority for the purposes of this Law and the Convention is the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry with responsibility for matters relating to the environment or such other person or persons as the Cabinet may from time to time designate. Management Authority

(2) The Management Authority is responsible, in consultation with the Scientific Authority, for the administration of this Law and for carrying out all related functions under the Convention and shall in particular -

- (a) process applications for permits and certificates having regard to the provisions of this Law and the Convention;
- (b) on the import of a specimen, cancel and retain the export permit or re-export certificate and any corresponding import permit presented in respect of the import of that specimen;
- (c) maintain a register of persons engaged in registrable activities;
- (d) maintain a register of scientific institutions within the Islands pursuant to section 15;
- (e) maintain records of trade in specimens as required by the Convention and compile and submit periodic reports on such trade and on the legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the provisions of this Law and the Convention as may in either case be required by the Convention or by the Cabinet;
- (f) establish or designate one or more rescue centres for the care of seized or forfeited live specimens under this Law and establish procedures for the disposal of specimens;
- (g) prepare and maintain pursuant to section 34 a register of Resolutions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;
- (h) publicise the provisions of this Law and the Convention, including the periodic reports under paragraph (e), in order to foster public understanding of and to encourage compliance with them;
- (i) co-operate with other local and international authorities on the implementation and enforcement of the provisions of this Law and the Convention;
- (j) advise the Cabinet on measures to be taken to implement and enforce the provisions of this Law and the Convention; and
- (k) carry out such other functions as may be required under the provisions of the Convention or ordered by the Cabinet.

(3) Any changes to the Management Authority made pursuant to subsection (1) shall be published by notice in the Gazette.

- Scientific Authority
5. (1) The Scientific Authority for the purposes of this Law and the Convention is a committee comprising-
- (a) the Director of the Department of the Environment;
  - (b) the Chief Agricultural and Veterinary Officer; and
  - (c) three persons with relevant scientific or technical knowledge appointed by the Cabinet.
- (2) The Director of the Department of the Environment is the chairman of the Authority.
- (3) Members of the Authority appointed under subsection (1)(c) shall hold office for a term of two years and shall be eligible for re-appointment.
- (4) The Authority shall appoint a person, not being a member, to be the secretary of the Authority who shall be present at all meetings and shall take minutes of the business transacted.
- (5) There shall be paid to the members appointed under subsection (1) (c) such remuneration as the Cabinet may determine.
- (6) Three members of the Authority constitute a quorum.
- (7) The Authority may delegate any of its powers or duties to a sub-committee of its members or to any particular member.
- (8) Subject to the provisions of this Law, the Authority may regulate its own procedure.
- (9) The Scientific Authority is responsible for advising the Management Authority on any matters relating to the implementation or enforcement of the provisions of this Law or the Convention as the Scientific Authority considers relevant and shall in particular—
- (a) advise the Management Authority on applications for permits or certificates having regard to the relevant considerations set out in Part III;
  - (b) monitor the grant of export permits and certificates of introduction from the sea, together with the actual export and introduction of specimens;
  - (c) advise the Management Authority whenever it considers that –
    - (i) any measures should be taken to limit the grant of export permits or certificates of introduction from the sea on conservation grounds and, in the case of species listed in Part 2 of the Schedule; and

- (ii) the export or introduction from the sea of specimens of any such species should be limited in order to maintain that species throughout its range at a level consistent with its role in the ecological systems in which it occurs and above the level at which that species may become threatened with extinction in any part of its range or for any other reason;
- (d) advise the Management Authority on the disposal of seized or forfeited specimens and the establishment and designation of rescue centres;
- (e) advise the Management Authority on the registration of scientific institutions and of persons engaged in registrable activities;
- (f) monitor the species listed in the Schedule and advise the Management Authority when it considers that it is necessary for any species to be added to or deleted from any Part, whether as a result of amendments to the Appendices to the Convention or for any other reason;
- (g) prepare and maintain plans delineating the normal range within the Islands of species listed in Part 2 of the Schedule; and
- (h) carry out such other functions as may be required under the Convention or determined by the Cabinet.

(10) In carrying out its functions under this Law, the Scientific Authority may, and shall if so required by the Management Authority, consult other local, regional or international scientific bodies.

(11) The Scientific Authority may from time to time, and shall if so required by the Cabinet, publish reports relating to the performance of any of its functions under this Law.

### **PART III - Documents Required for Trade**

6. (1) The following permits and certificates are, subject to subsections (2), (3) and (4), required under this Law - Permits and certificates required
- (a) for the import of a specimen of a species listed in Column I of Part 1 of the Schedule, the prior presentation of an import permit granted by the Management Authority and an export permit or a re-export certificate granted by the country of export or re-export of the specimen;
  - (b) for the import of a specimen of a species listed in Column II of Part 1 of the Schedule, the prior presentation of an export permit or a re-export certificate granted by the country of export or re-export of the specimen;

- (c) for the import of a specimen of a species listed in Column III of Part 1 of the Schedule, the prior presentation of a certificate of origin granted by the country of origin and, where the import is from a country which has included that species in Appendix III to the Convention, an export permit from that country;
  - (d) for the export of a specimen of a species listed in Column I or II of Part 1, or Part 2 of the Schedule, the prior presentation of an export permit granted by the Management Authority;
  - (e) for the re-export of a specimen of a species listed in Column I or II of Part 1 of the Schedule, the prior presentation of a re-export certificate granted by the Management Authority;
  - (f) for the re-export of a specimen of a species listed in Column III of Part 1 of the Schedule, the prior presentation of a certificate granted by the Management Authority that the specimen was processed in the Islands or is being re-exported without having been processed;
  - (g) for the introduction from the sea of a specimen of a species listed in Column I or II of Part I or Part 2 of the Schedule, the prior presentation of a certificate of introduction from the sea granted by the Management Authority;
  - (h) for the transit or transshipment of a specimen of a species listed in Column I or II of Part 1 the Schedule, the prior presentation of an export permit or a re-export certificate granted by the country of origin of the shipment and, if applicable, an import permit granted by the country of destination; and
  - (i) for the transport of a specimen, the prior presentation of a transport certificate granted by the Management Authority.
- (2) A person does not require a permit or certificate under subsection (1) for the import, export, re-export or transit or transshipment of -
- (a) a personal or household effect not including –
    - (i) a specimen of a species listed in Column I of Part I of the Schedule that was acquired by the owner outside of the country of usual residence and is being imported into that country;
    - (ii) a specimen of a species listed in Column II of Part 1 of the Schedule where the other State involved in the trade has provided notification by way of the CITES Secretariat or the CITES website that a permit or certificate is required;
    - (iii) exported and re-exported rhino horn or elephant ivory contained in hunting trophies;
    - (iv) caviar of sturgeon species (acipenseriformes species) exceeding 125 grams per person even where the container is

labelled in accordance with Resolution of the Conference of the Parties 12.7 or any amendments or revisions thereto;

- (v) rainsticks of Cactaceae species exceeding three specimens per person;
- (vi) crocodilian species exceeding four specimens per person;
- (vii) queen couch (*Strombus gigas*) shells exceeding three specimens per person;
- (viii) seahorses (*Hippocampus* species) exceeding four specimens per person;
- (ix) giant clam (*Tridacnidae* species) shells exceeding three specimens per person, each of which may be one intact shell or two matching halves, and all specimens together weighing no more than 3 kg in total; and
- (x) specimens of agarwood exceeding –
  - (A) 1 kg of woodchips;
  - (B) 24ml of oil; and
  - (C) two sets of beads, prayer beads, necklaces or bracelets per person.
- (b) a live or dead plant specimen or other preserved, dried or embedded museum specimen, which carries a label approved by a management authority and which is the subject of a non-commercial loan, donation or exchange between scientific institutions registered by the management authorities of their countries;
- (c) a pre-Convention specimen; or
- (d) a specimen certified in accordance with the Convention by the management authority of the country of export that it was bred in captivity, if an animal, or artificially propagated, if a plant, or that it is part of such an animal or plant.

(3) A person does not require an export or re-export permit under subsections 6 (1)(d) or 6 (1)(e) for the export or re-export of a tourist souvenir.

(4) A person does not require an export permit or re-export certificate for the import or re-export of a specimen of a marine species listed in Column II of Part 1 of the Schedule that has been certified by the management authority of the country of export as having been taken by a ship registered in that country in accordance with the provisions of an international treaty, convention or agreement that was in force in that country at the time of the coming into force of the Convention.

(5) Applications in the Islands for certificates pursuant to subsections (2)(c), (2)(d) or (4) shall be made to the Management Authority, and the applicant

shall provide to the Authority such information in connection with the application as the Authority may require and pay such fees as may be prescribed.

(6) The decisions of the Management Authority on applications under subsection (5) shall be final.

Applications

7. (1) An application for a permit or a certificate under section 6(1) shall be made to the Management Authority in accordance with this Law.

(2) The applicant shall submit such information in connection with the application as the Management Authority may require and shall pay the prescribed application fee.

(3) Unless the Management Authority otherwise directs, a separate application is required for each specimen in a consignment.

(4) The Management Authority may, having regard to the provisions of this Law and the Convention and to any other material considerations, refuse an application or grant it in accordance with this Part.

Import permits

8. The Management Authority may grant an import permit only if it is satisfied that the following conditions are met -

- (a) that the Scientific Authority considers that the import will be for purposes which are not detrimental to the survival of any species listed in Parts 1 or 2 of the Schedule in any part of its range and that there are no other material conservation objections to the import of the specimen;
- (b) in the case of a specimen of a species listed in Column I of Part 1 of the Schedule, that the specimen will not be used for primarily commercial purposes;
- (c) in the case of a live specimen, that the proposed recipient is equipped to house and care for it suitably; and
- (d) that the specimen has not been obtained in contravention of any law, including any international treaty or convention or foreign law.

Export permits

9. The Management Authority may grant an export permit only if it is satisfied that the following conditions are met -

- (a) in the case of a specimen of a species listed in Column I or II of Part 1 or in Part 2 of the Schedule, that the Scientific Authority considers that the export will not be detrimental to the survival of the species in any part of its range, that it will not reduce the population of a species listed in Column II of Part 1 or Columns

II, III or IV of Part 2 of the Schedule to the level that it might be eligible for inclusion in Column I of Part 1 of the Schedule, and that there are no other material conservation objections to the export of the specimen;

- (b) in the case of a specimen of a species listed in Column I of Part 1 of the Schedule, that an import permit for that specimen has been granted by the management authority of the country of destination in accordance with the Convention;
- (c) that the export will not exceed any annual or other quota for the export of specimens of that species that the Management Authority may have adopted;
- (d) in the case of a live specimen, that it will be prepared and shipped so as to minimise the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment; and
- (e) that the specimen was not obtained in contravention of any law, including any international treaty or convention or foreign law.

10. The Management Authority may grant a re-export certificate only if it is satisfied that the following conditions are met -

Re-export certificates

- (a) that the specimen was imported in accordance with the provisions of this Law and the Convention;
- (b) that the Scientific Authority considers that the re-export will not be detrimental to the survival of any species listed in Parts 1 or 2 of the Schedule in any part of its range and that there are no other material conservation objections to the re-export of the specimen;
- (c) in the case of a live specimen, that it will be so prepared and shipped as to minimise the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment; and
- (d) in the case of a live specimen of a species listed in Column I of Part 1 of the Schedule, that an import permit has been granted by the management authority of the country of destination.

11. (1) The Management Authority may grant a certificate of introduction from the sea only if it is satisfied that the following conditions are met -

Certificates of  
introduction from the  
sea

- (a) that the Scientific Authority considers that the introduction from the sea will not be detrimental to the survival of any species listed in Parts 1 or 2 of the Schedule in any part of its range and that there are no other material conservation objections to the introduction of the specimen;
- (b) in the case of a specimen of a species listed in Column I of Part 1 of the Schedule, that the specimen will not be used for primarily commercial purposes;

- (c) that the introduction will not exceed any annual or other quota for the introduction from the sea of specimens of that species that the Management Authority may have adopted;
- (d) in the case of a live specimen, that the proposed recipient is equipped to house and care for it suitably and that it will be handled so as to minimise the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment; and
- (e) that the specimen has not been obtained in contravention of any law, including any international treaty or convention or foreign law.

(2) A certificate under subsection (1) may, on the advice of the Scientific Authority, specify a total number of specimens that may be introduced from the sea pursuant to the certificate during such period not exceeding the period of validity of the certificate as is stated in the certificate.

Transport certificate

12. (1) The Management Authority may grant a transport certificate only if it is satisfied that the following conditions are met—

- (a) that the Scientific Authority considers that the transport of the specimen will not be detrimental to the survival of any species listed in Column I or II of Part 1 or in Part 2 of the Schedule in any part of its range and that there are no other material conservation objections to the transport of the specimen;
- (b) in the case of a species listed in Column I of Part 1 of the Schedule, that the specimen will not be used for primarily commercial purposes;
- (c) in the case of a live specimen, that the proposed recipient is equipped to house and care for it suitably and that it will be handled so as to minimise the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment; and
- (d) that the specimen has not been obtained in contravention of any law, including any international treaty or convention or foreign law.

(2) A transport certificate is not required for the import, export, re-export or introduction from the sea of a specimen.

Conditions

13. A permit or a certificate granted under this Law—

- (a) may be general or specific;
- (b) may be granted to any person or class of persons;
- (c) may not be transferred to or used by or on behalf of a person other than the person or class of person named or identified on the permit or certificate;



- (d) may be subject to compliance with any specified conditions;
- (e) may, in exceptional circumstances, be granted retrospectively in accordance with any relevant provisions of the Convention in respect of species listed in Column II or III of Part 1 or in Part 2 or Part 3 of the Schedule provided any irregularities are not attributable to the importer, exporter, re-exporter, introducer from the sea or transporter;
- (f) may be modified or revoked at any time by the Management Authority; and
- (g) subject to paragraph (f), shall be valid for such period as is stated in the permit or certificate, which shall not, otherwise than as may be permitted by the Convention, exceed 6 months in the case of export permits and re-export certificates or 12 months in the case of import permits, certificates of introduction from the sea and transport certificates.

#### **PART IV - Registration**

14. (1) Any person who-

Registrable activities

- (a) engages in the domestic trade of specimens of any species listed in any Part of the Schedule;
- (b) engages in the captive breeding of animals of any species listed in any Part of the Schedule; or
- (c) engages in the artificial propagation of plants of any species listed in any Part of the Schedule,

shall be registered under this Law.

(2) Applications for certificates of registration pursuant to subsection (1) shall be made to the Management Authority in accordance with this Law.

(3) The applicant shall submit such information in connection with the application as the Management Authority may require and pay such fee for the making of the application as may be prescribed by the Cabinet.

(4) Registration shall be at the discretion of the Management Authority and, if granted-

- (a) shall specify the place or facility approved by the Management Authority at which the activities authorised by the registration may be carried out; and
- (b) shall be subject to a condition that the applicant keeps records of his stock and transactions in a form approved by the Management Authority and to such other conditions, including conditions

regulating the number, scope or nature of the activities, as the Management Authority may impose or as may be required under this Law.

(5) A place or facility shall not be approved by the Management Authority pursuant to subsection (4) unless the place or facility complies in all respects with the provisions of this Law and the Convention and in particular—

- (a) a captive breeding facility shall not be approved unless the animals are born or otherwise produced in a controlled environment and the parental breeding stock was established and is maintained so as to reliably produce second and subsequent generation offspring in a manner not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild; and
- (b) a nursery shall not be approved unless the plants are grown under controlled conditions and the cultivated parental stock was established in a manner not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild and in such a way as to maintain the cultivated stock indefinitely.

(6) Where the Management Authority is of the opinion that any of the conditions imposed pursuant to subsection (4) are not being observed or have not been observed, the Management Authority may revoke the registration at any time.

Scientific institutions

15. (1) The Management Authority shall keep and maintain a register of scientific institutions for the purposes of section 6 (2) (b) and a scientific institution which wishes to register under this Law for such purposes shall apply to the Management Authority.

(2) The applicant shall submit such information in connection with the application as the Management Authority may require and pay such fee for the making of the application as may be prescribed by the Cabinet.

(3) Registration shall be at the discretion of the Management Authority and shall be subject to such conditions as the Management Authority may specify.

(4) Registration under this section may be revoked by the Management Authority at any time for good cause.

Listing of commercially  
bred specimens and  
hybrids

16. For the purposes of this Law—

- (a) specimens of animal species listed in Column I of Part 1 of the Schedule that have been bred in captivity for commercial

purposes shall be deemed to be specimens of species listed in Column II of Part 1 of the Schedule;

- (b) specimens of plant species listed in Column I of Part 1 of the Schedule that have been artificially propagated for commercial purposes shall be deemed to be specimens of species listed in Column II of Part 1 of the Schedule;
- (c) a hybrid of a species listed in Column I of Part 1 of the Schedule and any other species shall be deemed to be a specimen of a species listed in Column I Part I; and
- (d) a hybrid of a species listed in Column II of Part 1 of the Schedule and a species other than one listed in Column I of Part 1 shall be deemed to be a specimen of a species in Column II of Part 1.

17. (1) The Management Authority may, whenever it considers it appropriate to do so, affix or cause to be affixed a mark to a specimen to assist in identifying the specimen.

Marking of specimens

(2) A specimen of an animal species listed in Column I or II of Part 1, or in Part 2 or Part 3 of the Schedule that has been bred in captivity may not be traded or transported unless it has been uniquely and permanently marked in a manner approved by the Management Authority.

#### **PART V - Enforcement and Penalties**

18. (1) An authorised officer may-

Powers of authorised officers

- (a) interrogate any person found in possession of or having control of a specimen or any person engaged in a registrable activity;
- (b) require to be produced and examine and take copies of any records or documents apparently relating to a specimen or to a registrable activity or of any permit, certificate or other document required under the provisions of this Law or the Convention;
- (c) whenever he reasonably suspects any person of having contravened any provision of this Law or the Convention, search that person and his property and anything in his possession or under his control;
- (d) at any reasonable time and (if required to do so) upon producing evidence that he is so authorised, enter any land or premises where a specimen is or is reasonably believed to be kept or where a registrable activity is or is reasonably believed to be carried out; and
- (e) seize any specimen in respect of which he reasonably suspects there has been an offence under this Law or a violation of the Convention and any records or documents relating to that specimen.

(2) Where an authorised officer is satisfied that there is reasonable evidence of an offence under this Law, he may arrest and detain any person suspected of the offence and seize any vessel or vehicle and any cage, container or other article or equipment used in its commission.

(3) Anything seized under subsection (1)(e) or (2) shall, subject to any decision of the Court under section 27 or 28 or to the results of any appeal under section 30, become the property of the Crown and shall, subject to subsection (4), be disposed of in such manner as the Management Authority may direct.

(4) The owner of a vessel or vehicle forfeited pursuant to this section shall have the right to recover ownership of it on payment to the Crown of such sum, not exceeding its market value, as the Cabinet may specify.

(5) Any person who assaults, obstructs, intimidates or gives false information to an authorised officer acting under this section commits an offence.

Recovery of expenses      19. Where, in the case of a live specimen which is seized or forfeited under this Law, the Management Authority incurs any expenses in connection with—

- (a) the live's specimen return to the wild;
- (b) its being kept at premises (whether within or outside the Islands) which are suitable for the keeping of the specimen; or
- (c) its disposal,

those expenses may be recovered, as a civil debt due to the Crown, from the importer or intending exporter of the specimen or from any person possessing or having control of it at the time of seizure.

Illegal trade      20. A person who imports, exports, re-exports, transits or tranships, introduces from the sea or transports any specimen without a valid permit or certificate or in contravention of a condition attached to a permit or certificate commits an offence.

Forgery etc. of permits or certificates      21. A person who forges a permit or a certificate or who, without being so authorised by the Management Authority, alters, defaces or modifies a permit or certificate in any way commits an offence and the permit or certificate concerned shall be void.

Offences in connection with applications      22. (1) A person who for the purpose of obtaining, whether for himself or another, the grant of a permit or a certificate—

- (a) makes a statement which he knows to be false or misleading in a material particular;

- (b) furnishes a document or information which he knows to be false or misleading in a material particular;
- (c) recklessly makes a statement or representation which is false or misleading in a material particular; or
- (d) recklessly furnishes a document or information which is false or misleading in a material particular,

commits an offence.

(2) Where a permit or a certificate has been granted under this Law and, for the purpose of obtaining its grant, a person commits an offence under subsection (1), the permit or certificate shall be void.

23. (1) Subject to subsection (3), a person who has a restricted item in his possession or control or who engages in any activity with a commercial purpose with respect to a restricted item commits an offence.

Restricted items

(2) A restricted item for the purposes of subsection (1) is -

- (a) a specimen that has been imported on or after 14<sup>th</sup> September 1978 contrary to the provisions of this Law;
- (b) a specimen that has been transported contrary to the provisions of this Law; or
- (c) anything that derives from or is made wholly or partly from a specimen referred to in paragraph (a) or (b).

(3) A person shall not be guilty of an offence under subsection (1) with respect to a restricted item if he proves to the satisfaction of the Court—

- (a) that at the time when it first came into his possession, he made such enquiries (if any) as in the circumstances were reasonable in order to ascertain whether it was a restricted item; and
- (b) that, at the time the alleged offence was committed, he had no reason to believe that it was a restricted item.

(4) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (3), a person (the accused) shall be taken to have made such enquiries as are there mentioned if he produces to the Court a written statement that was furnished by the person from whom the accused obtained possession of the restricted item (the supplier), that was signed by the supplier or by a person authorised by him, and which states that—

- (a) the supplier made enquiries at the time the restricted item came into his possession in order to ascertain whether it was a restricted article, and

- (b) the supplier had no reason to believe at the time he relinquished possession of the restricted item to the accused that the article was at that time a restricted item.

(5) A person who furnishes for the purposes of subsection (4) a written statement that he knows to be false in a material particular, or recklessly furnishes for those purposes a certificate that is false in a material particular, commits an offence.

Failure to register      24. A person who engages in a registrable activity without being registered under section 14 commits an offence.

Forgery etc. of marks      25. A person who forges a mark or who, without the prior consent of the Management Authority, alters, defaces or erases a mark affixed to a specimen commits an offence.

Offences by corporations      26. Where an offence under this Law is committed by a body corporate, every person who at the time of the commission of the offence was a director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate, or was purporting to act in any such capacity, shall be deemed to have committed that offence unless he proves that the offence was committed without his consent or connivance and that he exercised all such diligence to prevent the commission of the offence as he ought to have exercised having regard to the nature of his functions in that capacity and to all other circumstances.

Penalties      27. (1) A person guilty of an offence under this Law shall be liable to a fine of \$500,000 or to imprisonment for a term of 4 years or to both and any specimen in respect of which the offence was committed shall be forfeited to the Crown.

(2) If a person prosecuted for an offence under this Law is acquitted, the Court may nonetheless order any specimen concerned to be forfeited to the Crown.

(3) A specimen forfeited under this section shall be disposed of in such manner as the Management Authority may direct.

Other sanctions      28. (1) Where a person has been convicted of an offence under this Law, the Court may, having regard to the nature of the offence and the circumstances surrounding its commission and in addition to any other punishment that may be imposed, make an order, having any or all of the following effects-

- (a) prohibiting the person from holding any permit or certificate under this Law either permanently or for such period as the Court may determine;

- (b) prohibiting the person from doing any act or engaging in any activity that may result in the continuation of the offence or its repetition;
- (c) forfeiting to the Crown any cage, container, vessel, vehicle or other item or equipment used in the commission of the offence;
- (d) directing the person to compensate the Management Authority for the costs of caring for or disposing of any specimens seized or forfeited in connection with the offence;
- (e) directing the person to compensate the Management Authority for the costs of any remedial or preventative action taken or proposed to be taken by or on behalf of the Management Authority as a result of the act that constituted the offence; and
- (f) directing the person to post such bond or pay such amount of money into Court as will ensure compliance with any order made pursuant to this section.

(2) In any order under subsection (1) forfeiting a vessel or a vehicle, the Court may, in the order, specify a sum, not exceeding the market value of the vessel or vehicle, on the payment of which to the Crown the owner may recover ownership of the vessel or vehicle.

(3) Anything forfeited under this section may, subject to subsection (2), be disposed of in such manner as the Management Authority may direct.

29. (1) Where, on the application of the Management Authority, it appears to the Court that a person has done, or is about to do, or is likely to do, any act constituted or directed towards the commission of an offence under this Law, the Court may issue an injunction ordering any person named in the application-

Injunctions

- (a) to refrain from doing any act that appears to the Court may constitute or be directed towards the commission of an offence under this Law; or
- (b) to do any act that appears to the Court may prevent the commission of an offence under this Law.

(2) No injunction shall issue under subsection (1) unless 48 hours notice is given to the person named in the application or the urgency of the situation is such that the service of notice would not be in the public interest.

## **PART VI - General**

30. (1) Any person aggrieved by the seizure of a specimen or other item by an authorised officer under this Law may, within 10 days of the date of the

Appeal against seizure

seizure, appeal against it to the Management Authority by serving on the Authority notice in writing of the intention to appeal and the grounds thereof.

(2) The Management Authority may defer the hearing of an appeal pending the outcome of any criminal proceedings that may be brought in respect of the incident giving rise to the seizure.

(3) On the hearing of an appeal, the Management Authority may confirm or reverse the action of the officer and shall give written reasons for its decision to the appellant.

(4) Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Authority under subsection (3) may, within 14 days of the date on which the written reasons for the decision were given, appeal against the decision on a point of law only to the court.

Appeal against the  
Management Authority

31. (1) Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Management Authority-
- (a) refusing an application for a permit or a certificate under section 7(4);
  - (b) imposing a condition on a permit or a certificate under section 13(d);
  - (c) modifying or revoking a permit or a certificate under section 13(f);
  - (d) refusing an application for registration under section 14 or 15;
  - (e) imposing a condition on registration under section 14(4); or
  - (f) revoking a registration under section 14(6) or 15(4),

may, within 10 days of the day on which the decision is given, appeal against it to the Cabinet by serving on the Cabinet and the Authority notice in writing of the intention to appeal and the grounds thereof.

(2) On the hearing of an appeal, the Cabinet may, having regard to the provisions of this Law and the Convention, confirm, reverse or vary the decision appealed against as appropriate or exercise any other power that the Management Authority could have exercised under this Law and the Cabinet shall give written reasons for its decision to the appellant.

(3) Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Cabinet under subsection (2) may, within 14 days of the date on which the written reasons for the decision were given, appeal against the decision on a point of law only to the Grand Court.

Financial provisions

32. (1) The costs of the administration and enforcement of this Law shall be a charge on the revenue of the Islands.



(2) The Government shall establish a special fund to be used for the administration and enforcement of this Law, including the establishment or designation of rescue centres, and any fees charged under this Law shall be paid into the fund.

33. It shall be the duty of all government departments, agencies and statutory authorities to co-operate with the Management Authority in enforcing the provisions of this Law. Duty to co-operate

34. (1) The Management Authority shall keep and maintain a register of the texts of all the Resolutions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention as are in force for the time being. Resolutions of the  
Conference of the  
Parties

(2) The register shall be available for public inspection at all reasonable times.

35. Without prejudice to section 25(2) of the Interpretation Law (1995 Revision), any permit or certificate granted under the Endangered Species Protection and Propagation Law (1999 Revision) that is in force immediately before the commencement of this Law – 1995 Revision  
Existing permits and  
certificates  
1999 Revision

- (a) shall have effect as from the commencement of this Law as if granted under this Law; and
- (b) in the case of a permit or certificate for a specified period, shall remain in force, subject to the provisions of this Law, for so much of that period as falls after the commencement of this Law.

36. (1) Subject to subsection (2), the Management Authority may, on the advice of the Scientific Authority, and shall, whenever required under the Convention, make by order such changes to any Part of the Schedule as may be desirable for any of the following purposes— Amendments to  
Schedule

- (a) in the case of Column I of Part 1, to give effect to any amendment made in accordance with the provisions of the Convention to the list of species included in Appendix I to the Convention (species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade);
- (b) in the case of Column II of Part 1, to give effect to any amendment made in accordance with the provisions of the Convention to the list of species included in Appendix II to the Convention (species which although not necessarily now threatened with extinction may become so unless trade in specimens of such species is subject to strict regulation and other species which must be subject to regulation in order that trade in

specimens of other Appendix II species may be brought under effective control);

- (c) in the case of Column III of Part 1, to give effect to any amendment made in accordance with the provisions of the Convention to the list of species included in Appendix III to the Convention (species which any Party to the Convention 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);
- (d) in the case of Part 2—
  - (i) to list all the species listed in Appendix I, II or III to the Convention that are indigenous to or occur naturally in the Islands; and
  - (ii) to list all other species that are indigenous to or occur naturally in the Islands and that are considered by the Scientific Authority to have populations in the Islands which would be at risk from unregulated trade;
- (e) in the case of Part 3, to list all species that are considered by the Scientific Authority to require strict regulation of their trade under this Law because of their potential threat to the survival, health, genetic integrity or viability of populations of any other species indigenous to or occurring naturally in the Islands;
- (f) to remove any restriction that is for the time being imposed by virtue of this Law on the trade of any species or any particular part or derivative thereof and that does not appear to promote the conservation of the species;
- (g) to facilitate the more effective or more convenient administration of any restriction that is for the time being imposed by virtue of this Law on the trade of any species or any particular part or derivative thereof;
- (h) to promote the conservation in the Islands of animals or plants of any species; and
- (i) to give effect to any amendment to the Convention.

(2) No orders shall be made under this section which are contrary to or inconsistent with any provision of the Convention.

Regulations

37. The Cabinet may make regulations—

- (a) prescribing fees to be charged for the making of applications or the issuing of permits and certificates;
- (b) prescribing forms of applications, permits and certificates;
- (c) prescribing the conditions required to be met and the fees to be charged for registration under sections 14 and 15;
- (d) prescribing rules for appeals under sections 30 and 31;

- (e) designating one or more ports of exit, to which all exports and re-exports of specimens shall be restricted, and one or more ports of entry, to which all imports, shipments in transit or transshipment and introductions from the sea shall be restricted;
- (f) increasing the penalties in section 27; or
- (g) for such other matters as may be necessary for the implementation of this Law and the Convention.

38. (1) *The Endangered Species Protection and Propagation Law, (1999 Revision) is repealed.*

*Repeal and transitional  
arrangements*

1999 Revision

(2) Until regulations are made under this Law to provide for a matter that may be prescribed by regulations, any regulations under the Endangered Species Protection and Propagation Law, (1999 Revision) relating to that matter and in force immediately before the coming into force of this section shall apply as if made under this Law.

## **SCHEDULE**

### **NOTES TO PART 1**

Column I: All endangered species listed in Appendix I to the Convention.

Column II: All threatened species listed in Appendix II to the Convention.

Column II: All species listed in Appendix III to the Convention.

### **NOTES TO PART 2**

Column I: Species which are indigenous to or occur naturally in the Islands and are listed in Appendix I to the Convention.

Column II: Species which are indigenous to or occur naturally in the Islands and are listed in Appendix II to the Convention.

Column III: Species which are indigenous to or occur naturally in the Islands and are listed in Appendix III to the Convention.

Column IV: Other species which are indigenous to or occur naturally in the Islands and which are considered by the Scientific Authority to have populations in the Islands which would be at risk from unregulated trade.

### **NOTES TO PART 3**

Species which are considered by the Scientific Authority to require strict regulation of their trade because of their potential threat to the survival, health, genetic integrity or viability of populations of any other species indigenous to or occurring naturally in the Islands.

#### **MISCELLANEOUS NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE**

1. Species included in these Schedules are referred to:
  - (a) by the name of the species; or
  - (b) as being all of the species included in a higher taxon or designated part thereof.
2. The abbreviation “spp.” is used to denote all species of a higher taxon.
3. Other references to taxa higher than species are for the purposes of information or classification only. The common names included after the scientific names of families are for reference only. They are intended to indicate the species within the family concerned that are included in this Schedules. In most cases this is not all of the species within the family.
4. The following abbreviations are used for plant taxa below the level of species:
  - (a) “ssp.” is used to denote subspecies; and
  - (b) “var.” or “vars.” is used to denote variety or varieties.
5. As none of the species or higher taxa of FLORA included in Column I of Part I is annotated to the effect that its hybrids shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Article III of the Convention, this means that artificially propagated hybrids produced from one or more of these species or taxa may be traded with a certificate of artificial propagation, and that seeds and pollen (including pollinia), cut flowers, seedling or tissue cultures obtained *in vitro*, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers of these hybrids are not subject to the provisions of the Convention.
6. The names of the countries in parentheses placed against the names of species in Column III of Part I are those of the Parties submitting these species for inclusion in this Column.
7. When a species is included in one of the Columns, all parts and derivatives of the species are also included in the same Column unless the species is annotated to indicate that only specific parts and derivatives are included. The symbol “#” followed by a number placed against the name of a species or higher taxon included in Column II or III refers to a footnote that indicates the

parts or derivatives of plants that are designated as ‘specimens’ subject to the provisions of the Convention in accordance with Article I, paragraph (b), subparagraph (iii).

8. The terms and expressions below, used in annotations in these Columns, are defined as follows -
- (a) “extract” means any substance obtained directly from plant material by physical or chemical means regardless of the manufacturing process. An extract may be solid (e.g. crystals, resin, fine or coarse particles), semisolid (e.g. gums, waxes) or liquid (e.g. solutions, tinctures, oil and essential oils);
  - (b) “finished products packaged and ready for retail trade” means products, shipped singly or in bulk, requiring no further processing, packaged, labelled for final use or the retail trade in a state fit for being sold to or used by the general public;
  - (c) “powder” means a dry, solid substance in the form of fine or coarse particles; and
  - (d) “woodchips” means wood that has been reduced to small pieces.

**PART 1**

	<b>Columns</b>	
<b>I</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>F A U N A (ANIMALS)</b>		
<b>P H Y L U M C H O R D A T A</b>		
<b>CLASS MAMMALIA (MAMMALS)</b>		
<b>ARTIODACTYLA</b>		
<b>Antilocapridae Pronghorn</b>		

<b><i>Antilocapra americana</i></b> (Only the population of Mexico; no other population is included in the Columns)		
Bovidae Antelopes, cattle, duikers, gazelles, goats, sheep, etc.		
<b><i>Addax nasomaculatus</i></b>		
	<b><i>Ammotragus lervia</i></b>	
		<b><i>Antilope cervicapra</i></b> (Nepal, Pakistan)
	<b><i>Bison bison athabasca</i></b>	
<b><i>Bos gaurus</i></b> (Excludes the domesticated form, which is referenced as <i>Bos frontalis</i> , and is not subject to the provisions of the Convention)		
<b><i>Bos mutus</i></b> (Excludes the domesticated form,		

which is referenced as <i>Bos grunniens</i> , and is not subject to the provisions of the Convention)		
<i>Bos sauveli</i>		
		<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i> (Pakistan)
		<i>Bubalus arnee</i> (Nepal) (Excludes the domesticated form, which is referenced as <i>Bubalus bubalis</i> )
<i>Bubalus depressicornis</i>		
<i>Bubalus mindorensis</i>		
<i>Bubalus quarlesi</i>		
	<i>Budorcas taxicolor</i>	
<i>Capra falconeri</i>		

		<i>Capra hircus aegagrus</i> (Pakistan) (Specimens of the domesticated form are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)
		<i>Capra sibirica</i> (Pakistan)
<i>Capricornis milneedwardsii</i>		
<i>Capricornis rubidus</i>		
<i>Capricornis sumatraensis</i>		
<i>Capricornis thar</i>		
	<i>Cephalophus brookei</i>	
	<i>Cephalophus dorsalis</i>	
<i>Cephalophus jentinki</i>		
	<i>Cephalophus ogilbyi</i>	
	<i>Cephalophus silvicultor</i>	



	<i>Cephalophus zebra</i>	
	<i>Damaliscus pygargus pygargus</i>	
		<i>Gazella bennettii</i> (Pakistan)
<i>Gazella cuvieri</i>		
		<i>Gazella dorcas</i> (Algeria, Tunisia)
<i>Gazella leptoceros</i>		
<i>Hippotragus niger variiani</i>		
	<i>Kobus leche</i>	
<i>Naemorhedus baileyi</i>		
<i>Naemorhedus caudatus</i>		
<i>Naemorhedus goral</i>		
<i>Naemorhedus griseus</i>		

<i>Nanger dama</i>		
<i>Oryx dammah</i>		
<i>Oryx leucoryx</i>		
	<i>Ovis ammon</i> (Except the subspecies included in Column I)	
<i>Ovis ammon hodgsonii</i>		
<i>Ovis ammon nigrimontana</i>		
	<i>Ovis canadensis</i> (Only the population of Mexico; no other population is included in the Columns)	
<i>Ovis orientalis ophion</i>		
	<i>Ovis vignei</i> (Except the subspecies included in Column I)	
<i>Ovis vignei vignei</i>		
<i>Pantholops</i>		

<i>hodgsonii</i>		
	<i>Philantomba monticola</i>	
		<i>Pseudois nayaur</i> (Pakistan)
<i>Pseudoryx nghetinhensis</i>		
	<i>Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata</i>	
	<i>Saiga borealis</i>	
	<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	
		<i>Tetracerus quadricornis</i> (Nepal)
Camelidae Guanaco, vicuna		
	<i>Lama guanicoe</i>	
<i>Vicugna vicugna</i> [Except the populations of: Argentina (the populations of the Provinces of Jujuy and Catamarca and the semi-captive		

populations of the Provinces of Jujuy, Salta, Catamarca, La Rioja and San Juan), Chile (population of the Primera Region), Ecuador (the whole population), Peru (the whole population) and the Plurinational State of Bolivia (the whole population), which are included in Column II]		
	<b><i>Vicugna vicugna</i></b> [Only the populations of Argentina <sup>1</sup> (the populations of the Provinces of Jujuy and Catamarca and the semi-captive populations of the Provinces of Jujuy, Salta, Catamarca, La Rioja and San Juan), Chile <sup>2</sup> (population of the Primera Región), Ecuador <sup>3</sup> (the whole population ), Peru <sup>4</sup> (the whole population); and the Plurinational State of	

	Bolivia <sup>5</sup> (the whole population); all other populations are included in Column I]	
Cervidae Deer, guemals, muntjacs, pudus		
<i>Axis calamianensis</i>		
<i>Axis kuhlii</i>		
		<i>Axis porcinus</i> (except the subspecies included in Column I) (Pakistan)
<i>Axis porcinus annamiticus</i>		
<i>Blastocerus dichotomus</i>		
	<i>Cervus elaphus bactrianus</i>	
		<i>Cervus elaphus barbarus</i> (Algeria, Tunisia)

<i>Cervus elaphus hanglu</i>		
<i>Dama dama mesopotamica</i>		
<i>Hippocamelus</i> spp.		
		<i>Mazama temama cerasina</i> (Guatemala)
<i>Muntiacus crinifrons</i>		
<i>Muntiacus vuquangensis</i>		
		<i>Odocoileus virginianus mayensis</i> (Guatemala)
<i>Ozotoceros bezoarticus</i>		
	<i>Pudu mephistophiles</i>	
<i>Pudu puda</i>		
<i>Rucervus</i>		

<i>duvaucelii</i>		
<i>Rucervus eldii</i>		
Hippopotamidae Hippopotamuses		
	<i>Hexaprotodon liberiensis</i>	
	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	
Moschidae Musk deer		
<b><i>Moschus spp.</i></b> (Only the populations of Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan; all other populations are included in Column II)		
	<b><i>Moschus spp.</i></b> (Except the populations of Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan, which are included in Column I)	

Suidae Babirusa, pygmy hog		
<i>Babyrousa babyrussa</i>		
<i>Babyrousa bolabatuensis</i>		
<i>Babyrousa celebensis</i>		
<i>Babyrousa togeanensis</i>		
<i>Sus salvanius</i>		
Tayassuidae Peccaries		
	<b>Tayassuidae spp.</b> (Except the species included in Column I and the populations of <i>Pecari tajacu</i> of Mexico and the United States of America, which are not included in the Columns)	
<i>Catagonus wagneri</i>		
CARNIVORA		



Ailuridae Red panda		
<i>Ailurus fulgens</i>		
Canidae Bush dog, foxes, wolves		
		<i>Canis aureus</i> (India)
<i>Canis lupus</i> (Only the populations of Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan; all other populations are included in Column II. Excludes the domesticated form and the dingo which are referenced as <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> and <i>Canis lupus dingo</i> .)		
	<i>Canis lupus</i> (Except the populations of Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan, which are included in Column I. Excludes the	

	domesticated form and the dingo which are referenced as <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> and <i>Canis lupus dingo</i> .)	
	<i>Cerdocyon thous</i>	
	<i>Chrysocyon brachyurus</i>	
	<i>Cuon alpinus</i>	
	<i>Lycalopex culpaeus</i>	
	<i>Lycalopex fulvipes</i>	
	<i>Lycalopex griseus</i>	
	<i>Lycalopex gymnocercus</i>	
<i>Speothos venaticus</i>		
		<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i> (India)
	<i>Vulpes cana</i>	
		<i>Vulpes vulpes griffithi</i> (India)
		<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>

		<i>montana</i> (India)
		<i>Vulpes vulpes pusilla</i> (India)
	<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	
Eupleridae Fossa, falanouc, Malagasy civet		
	<i>Cryptoprocta ferox</i>	
	<i>Eupleres goudotii</i>	
	<i>Fossa fossana</i>	
Felidae Cats		
	<b>Felidae spp.</b> (Except the species included in Column I. Specimens of the domesticated form are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)	
<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i> (Annual export quotas for live specimens and hunting trophies are granted as follows: Botswana: 5;		

Namibia: 150; Zimbabwe: 50. The trade in such specimens is subject to the provisions of Article III of the Convention)		
<b><i>Caracal caracal</i></b> (Only the population of Asia; all other populations are included in Column II)		
<b><i>Catopuma temminckii</i></b>		
<b><i>Felis nigripes</i></b>		
<b><i>Leopardus geoffroyi</i></b>		
<b><i>Leopardus jacobitus</i></b>		
<b><i>Leopardus pardalis</i></b>		
<b><i>Leopardus</i></b>		

<i>tigrinus</i>		
<i>Leopardus wiedii</i>		
<i>Lynx pardinus</i>		
<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>		
<i>Panthera leo persica</i>		
<i>Panthera onca</i>		
<i>Panthera pardus</i>		
<i>Panthera tigris</i>		
<i>Pardofelis marmorata</i>		
<i>Prionailurus bengalensis bengalensis</i> (Only the populations of Bangladesh, India and Thailand; all other populations are included in Column II)		
<i>Prionailurus planiceps</i>		

<b><i>Prionailurus rubiginosus</i></b> (Only the population of India; all other populations are included in Column II)		
<b><i>Puma concolor coryi</i></b>		
<b><i>Puma concolor costaricensis</i></b>		
<b><i>Puma concolor couguar</i></b>		
<b><i>Puma yagouaroundi</i></b> (Only the populations of Central and North America; all other populations are included in Column II)		
<b><i>Uncia uncia</i></b>		
Herpestidae Mongooses		
		<b><i>Herpestes edwardsi</i></b>

		(India, Pakistan)
		<b><i>Herpestes fuscus</i></b> (India)
		<b><i>Herpestes javanicus</i></b> (Pakistan)
		<b><i>Herpestes javanicus auropunctatus</i></b> (India)
		<b><i>Herpestes smithii</i></b> (India)
		<b><i>Herpestes urva</i></b> (India)
		<b><i>Herpestes vitticollis</i></b> (India)
Hyaenidae Aardwolf, hyaenas		
		<b><i>Hyaena hyaena</i></b> (Pakistan)
		<b><i>Proteles cristata</i></b> (Botswana)
Mephitidae Hog-nosed skunk		

	<i>Conepatus humboldtii</i>	
Mustelidae Badgers, martens, weasels, etc.		
Lutrinae Otters		
	<b>Lutrinae spp.</b> (Except the species included in Column I)	
<i>Aonyx capensis microdon</i> (Only the populations of Cameroon and Nigeria; all other populations are included in Column II)		
<i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i>		
<i>Lontra felina</i>		
<i>Lontra longicaudis</i>		
<i>Lontra provocax</i>		
<i>Lutra lutra</i>		
<i>Lutra nippon</i>		



<b><i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i></b>		
Mustelinae Grisons, honey badger, martens, tayra, weasels		
		<b><i>Eira barbara</i></b> (Honduras)
		<b><i>Galictis vittata</i></b> (Costa Rica)
		<b><i>Martes flavigula</i></b> (India)
		<b><i>Martes foina intermedia</i></b> (India)
		<b><i>Martes gwatkinsii</i></b> (India)
		<b><i>Mellivora capensis</i></b> (Botswana)
		<b><i>Mustela altaica</i></b> (India)
		<b><i>Mustela erminea ferghanae</i></b> (India)
		<b><i>Mustela kathiah</i></b> (India)

<i>Mustela nigripes</i>		
		<i>Mustela sibirica</i> (India)
Odobenidae Walrus		
		<i>Odobenus rosmarus</i> (Canada)
Otariidae Fur seals, sealions		
	<i>Arctocephalus</i> spp. (Except the species included in Column I)	
<i>Arctocephalus townsendi</i>		
Phocidae Seals		
	<i>Mirounga leonina</i>	
<i>Monachus</i> spp.		
Procyonidae Coatis, kinkajou, olingos		
		<i>Bassaricyon gabbii</i> (Costa Rica)
		<i>Bassariscus sumichrasti</i> (Costa

		Rica)
		<i>Nasua narica</i> (Honduras)
		<i>Nasua nasua solitaria</i> (Uruguay)
		<i>Potos flavus</i> (Honduras)
Ursidae Bears, giant panda		
	Ursidae spp. (Except the species included in Column I)	
<i>Ailuropoda melanoleuca</i>		
<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>		
<i>Melursus ursinus</i>		
<i>Tremarctos ornatus</i>		
<i>Ursus arctos</i> (Only the populations of Bhutan, China, Mexico and		

Mongolia; all other populations are included in Column II)		
<i>Ursus arctos isabellinus</i>		
<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>		
Viverridae Binturong, civets, linsangs, otter-civet, palm civets		
		<i>Arctictis binturong</i> (India)
		<i>Civettictis civetta</i> (Botswana)
	<i>Cynogale bennettii</i>	
	<i>Hemigalus derbyanus</i>	
		<i>Paguma larvata</i> (India)
		<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i> (India)
		<i>Paradoxurus jerdoni</i> (India)

	<i><b>Prionodon linsang</b></i>	
<i><b>Prionodon pardicolor</b></i>		
		<i><b>Viverra civettina</b></i> (India)
		<i><b>Viverra zibetha</b></i> (India)
		<i><b>Viverricula indica</b></i> (India)
CETACEA Dolphins, porpoises, whales		
	<b>CETACEA spp.</b> (Except the species included in Column I. A zero annual export quota has been established for live specimens from the Black Sea population of <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> removed from the wild and traded for primarily commercial purposes)	
Balaenidae Bowhead whale, right whales		
<i><b>Balaena mysticetus</b></i>		

<b><i>Eubalaena</i> spp.</b>		
Balaenopteridae Humpback whale, rorquals		
<b><i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i></b> (Except the population of West Greenland, which is included in Column II)		
<b><i>Balaenoptera bonaerensis</i></b>		
<b><i>Balaenoptera borealis</i></b>		
<b><i>Balaenoptera edeni</i></b>		
<b><i>Balaenoptera musculus</i></b>		
<b><i>Balaenoptera omurai</i></b>		
<b><i>Balaenoptera physalus</i></b>		
<b><i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i></b>		

Delphinidae Dolphins		
<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>		
<i>Orcaella heinsohni</i>		
<i>Sotalia spp.</i>		
<i>Sousa spp.</i>		
Eschrichtiidae Grey whale		
<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>		
Iniidae River dolphins		
<i>Lipotes vexillifer</i>		
Neobalaenidae Pygmy right whale		
<i>Caperea marginata</i>		
Phocoenidae Porpoises		
<i>Neophocaena phocaenoides</i>		
<i>Phocoena sinus</i>		

Physeteridae Sperm whales		
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>		
Platanistidae River dolphins		
<i>Platanista spp.</i>		
Ziphiidae Beaked whales, bottle-nosed whales		
<i>Berardius spp.</i>		
<i>Hyperoodon spp.</i>		
CHIROPTERA		
Phyllostomidae Broad-nosed bat		
		<i>Platyrrhinus lineatus</i> (Uruguay)
Pteropodidae Fruit bats, flying foxes		
	<i>Acerodon spp.</i> (Except the species included in Column I)	
<i>Acerodon jubatus</i>		
	<i>Pteropus spp.</i> (Except <i>Pteropus brunneus</i> and	



	the species included in Column I)	
<i>Pteropus insularis</i>		
<i>Pteropus loochoensis</i>		
<i>Pteropus mariannus</i>		
<i>Pteropus molossinus</i>		
<i>Pteropus pelewensis</i>		
<i>Pteropus pilosus</i>		
<i>Pteropus samoensis</i>		
<i>Pteropus tonganus</i>		
<i>Pteropus ualanus</i>		
<i>Pteropus yapensis</i>		
CINGULATA		
Dasypodidae Armadillos		

		<i><b>Cabassous centralis</b></i> (Costa Rica)
		<i><b>Cabassous tatouay</b></i> (Uruguay)
	<i><b>Chaetophractus nationi</b></i> (A zero annual export quota has been established. All specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Column I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly)	
<i><b>Priodontes maximus</b></i>		
DASYUROMORPHIA		
Dasyuridae Dunnarts		
<i><b>Sminthopsis longicaudata</b></i>		
<i><b>Sminthopsis psammophila</b></i>		
DIPROTODONTIA		

Macropodidae Kangaroos, wallabies		
	<i>Dendrolagus inustus</i>	
	<i>Dendrolagus ursinus</i>	
<i>Lagorchestes hirsutus</i>		
<i>Lagostrophus fasciatus</i>		
<i>Onychogalea fraenata</i>		
Phalangeridae Cuscuses		
	<i>Phalanger intercastellanus</i>	
	<i>Phalanger mimicus</i>	
	<i>Phalanger orientalis</i>	
	<i>Spilocuscus kraemeri</i>	
	<i>Spilocuscus maculatus</i>	
	<i>Spilocuscus papuensis</i>	
Potoroidae Rat-kangaroos		

<b><i>Bettongia spp.</i></b>		
Vombatidae Northern hairy-nosed wombat		
<b><i>Lasiorhinus krefftii</i></b>		
LAGOMORPHA		
Leporidae Hispid hare, volcano rabbit		
<b><i>Caprolagus hispidus</i></b>		
<b><i>Romerolagus diazi</i></b>		
MONOTREMATA		
Tachyglossidae Echidnas, spiny anteaters		
	<b><i>Zaglossus spp.</i></b>	
PERAMELEMORPHIA		
Peramelidae Bandicoots, echymiperas		
<b><i>Perameles bougainville</i></b>		
Thylacomyidae Bilbies		
<b><i>Macrotis lagotis</i></b>		

PERISSODACTYLA		
Equidae Horses, wild asses, zebras		
<i>Equus africanus</i> (Excludes the domesticated form, which is referenced as <i>Equus asinus</i> , and is not subject to the provisions of the Convention)		
<i>Equus grevyi</i>		
	<i>Equus hemionus</i> (Except the subspecies included in Column I)	
<i>Equus hemionus hemionus</i>		
<i>Equus hemionus khur</i>		
	<i>Equus kiang</i>	
<i>Equus przewalskii</i>		
	<i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i>	

<i>Equus zebra zebra</i>		
Rhinocerotidae Rhinoceroses		
<b>Rhinocerotidae spp.</b> (Except the subspecies included in Column II)		
	<p><i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i> (Only the populations of South Africa and Swaziland; all other populations are included in Column I. For the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in live animals to appropriate and acceptable destinations and hunting trophies. All other specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Column I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly)</p>	
Tapiridae Tapirs		
<b>Tapiridae spp.</b>		

(Except the species included in Column II)		
	<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>	
PHOLIDOTA		
Manidae Pangolins		
	<b><i>Manis</i> spp.</b> (A zero annual export quota has been established for <i>Manis crassicaudata</i> , <i>M. culionensis</i> , <i>M. javanica</i> and <i>M. pentadactyla</i> for specimens removed from the wild and traded for primarily commercial purposes)	
PILOSA		
Bradypodidae Three-toed sloth		
	<i>Bradypus pygmaeus</i>	
	<b><i>Bradypus variegatus</i></b>	
Megalonychidae Two-toed sloth		

		<i>Choloepus hoffmanni</i> (Costa Rica)
Myrmecophagidae American anteaters		
	<i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i>	
		<i>Tamandua mexicana</i> (Guatemala)
PRIMATES Apes, monkeys		
	<b>PRIMATES spp.</b> (Except the species included in Column I)	
Atelidae Howler and prehensile-tailed monkeys		
<i>Alouatta coibensis</i>		
<i>Alouatta palliata</i>		
<i>Alouatta pigra</i>		
<i>Ateles geoffroyi frontatus</i>		
<i>Ateles geoffroyi panamensis</i>		



<i>Brachyteles arachnoides</i>		
<i>Brachyteles hypoxanthus</i>		
<i>Oreonax flavicauda</i>		
Cebidae New World monkeys		
<i>Callimico goeldii</i>		
<i>Callithrix aurita</i>		
<i>Callithrix flaviceps</i>		
<i>Leontopithecus spp.</i>		
<i>Saguinus bicolor</i>		
<i>Saguinus geoffroyi</i>		
<i>Saguinus leucopus</i>		
<i>Saguinus martinsi</i>		
<i>Saguinus oedipus</i>		

<i>Saimiri oerstedii</i>		
Cercopithecidae Old World monkeys		
<i>Cercocebus galeritus</i>		
<i>Cercopithecus diana</i>		
<i>Cercopithecus roloway</i>		
<i>Macaca silenus</i>		
<i>Mandrillus leucophaeus</i>		
<i>Mandrillus sphinx</i>		
<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>		
<i>Ptilocolobus kirkii</i>		
<i>Ptilocolobus rufomitratus</i>		
<i>Presbytis potenziani</i>		
<i>Pygathrix spp.</i>		

<b><i>Rhinopithecus</i> spp.</b>		
<b><i>Semnopithecus</i> <i>ajax</i></b>		
<b><i>Semnopithecus</i> <i>dussumieri</i></b>		
<b><i>Semnopithecus</i> <i>entellus</i></b>		
<b><i>Semnopithecus</i> <i>hector</i></b>		
<b><i>Semnopithecus</i> <i>hypoleucos</i></b>		
<b><i>Semnopithecus</i> <i>priam</i></b>		
<b><i>Semnopithecus</i> <i>schistaceus</i></b>		
<b><i>Simias concolor</i></b>		
<b><i>Trachypithecus</i> <i>geei</i></b>		
<b><i>Trachypithecus</i> <i>pileatus</i></b>		

<i>Trachypithecus shortridgei</i>		
Cheirogaleidae Dwarf lemurs		
<b>Cheirogaleidae spp.</b>		
Daubentoniidae Aye-aye		
<i>Daubentonia madagascariensis</i>		
Hominidae Chimpanzees, gorilla, orang-utan		
<i>Gorilla beringei</i>		
<i>Gorilla gorilla</i>		
<i>Pan spp.</i>		
<i>Pongo abelii</i>		
<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>		
Hylobatidae Gibbons		
<b>Hylobatidae spp.</b>		
Indriidae Avahi, indris, sifakas, woolly lemurs		
<b>Indriidae spp.</b>		

Lemuridae Large lemurs		
<b>Lemuridae spp.</b>		
Lepilemuridae Sportive lemurs		
<b>Lepilemuridae spp.</b>		
Lorisidae Lorises		
<b><i>Nycticebus</i> spp.</b>		
Pitheciidae Sakis and uakaris		
<b><i>Cacajao</i> spp.</b>		
<b><i>Chiropotes albinasus</i></b>		
PROBOSCIDEA		
Elephantidae Elephants		
<b><i>Elephas maximus</i></b>		
<b><i>Loxodonta africana</i></b> (Except the populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, which		

are included in Column II)		
	<b><i>Loxodonta africana</i></b> <sup>6</sup> (Only the populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe; all other populations are included in Column I)	
RODENTIA		
Chinchillidae Chinchillas		
<b><i>Chinchilla</i> spp.</b> (Specimens of the domesticated form are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)		
Cuniculidae Paca		
		<b><i>Cuniculus paca</i></b> (Honduras)
Dasyproctidae Agouti		
		<b><i>Dasyprocta punctata</i></b> (Honduras)

Erethizontidae New World porcupines		
		<i>Sphiggurus mexicanus</i> (Honduras)
		<i>Sphiggurus spinosus</i> (Uruguay)
Muridae Mice, rats		
<i>Leporillus conditor</i>		
<i>Pseudomys fieldi praeconis</i>		
<i>Xeromys myoides</i>		
<i>Zyzomys pedunculatus</i>		
Sciuridae Ground squirrels, tree squirrels		
<i>Cynomys mexicanus</i>		
		<i>Marmota caudata</i> (India)

		<i>Marmota himalayana</i> (India)
	<i>Ratufa spp.</i>	
		<i>Sciurus deppei</i> (Costa Rica)
SCANDENTIA Tree shrews		
	<b>SCANDENTIA spp.</b>	
SIRENIA		
Dugongidae Dugong		
<i>Dugong dugon</i>		
Trichechidae Manatees		
<i>Trichechus inunguis</i>		
<i>Trichechus manatus</i>		
<i>Trichechus senegalensis</i>		
<b>CLASS AVES (BIRDS)</b>		



ANSERIFORMES		
Anatidae Ducks, geese, swans, etc.		
<i>Anas aucklandica</i>		
	<i>Anas bernieri</i>	
<i>Anas chlorotis</i>		
	<i>Anas formosa</i>	
<i>Anas laysanensis</i>		
<i>Anas nesiotis</i>		
<i>Asarcornis scutulata</i>		
<i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i>		
	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	
<i>Branta sandvicensis</i>		
		<i>Cairina moschata</i> (Honduras)
	<i>Coscoroba coscoroba</i>	

	<i>Cygnus melancoryphus</i>	
	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	
		<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i> (Honduras)
		<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i> (Honduras)
	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	
<i>Rhodonessa caryophyllacea</i> (Possibly extinct)		
	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	
APODIFORMES		
Trochilidae Hummingbirds		
	<b>Trochilidae spp.</b> (Except the species included in Column I)	
<i>Glaucis dohrnii</i>		
CHARADRIIFORMES		
Burhinidae Thick-knee		

		<b><i>Burhinus bistriatus</i></b> (Guatemala)
Laridae Gull		
<b><i>Larus relictus</i></b>		
Scolopacidae Curlews, greenshanks		
<b><i>Numenius borealis</i></b>		
<b><i>Numenius tenuirostris</i></b>		
<b><i>Tringa guttifer</i></b>		
CICONIIFORMES		
Balaenicipitidae Shoebill, whale-headed stork		
	<b><i>Balaeniceps rex</i></b>	
Ciconiidae Storks		
<b><i>Ciconia boyciana</i></b>		
	<b><i>Ciconia nigra</i></b>	
<b><i>Jabiru mycteria</i></b>		
<b><i>Mycteria cinerea</i></b>		

Phoenicopteridae Flamingos		
	<b>Phoenicopteridae spp.</b>	
Threskiornithidae Ibises, spoonbills		
	<i>Eudocimus ruber</i>	
	<i>Geronticus calvus</i>	
<i>Geronticus eremita</i>		
<i>Nipponia nippon</i>		
	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	
COLUMBIFORMES		
Columbidae Doves, pigeons		
<i>Caloenas nicobarica</i>		
<i>Ducula mindorensis</i>		
	<i>Gallicolumba luzonica</i>	
	<i>Goura spp.</i>	
		<i>Nesoenas mayeri</i>

		(Mauritius)
CORACIIFORMES		
Bucerotidae Hornbills		
	<b><i>Aceros</i> spp.</b> (Except the species included in Column I)	
<b><i>Aceros nipalensis</i></b>		
	<b><i>Anorhinus</i> spp.</b>	
	<b><i>Anthracoceros</i> spp.</b>	
	<b><i>Berenicornis</i> spp.</b>	
	<b><i>Buceros</i> spp.</b> (Except the species included in Column I)	
<b><i>Buceros bicornis</i></b>		
	<b><i>Penelopides</i> spp.</b>	
<b><i>Rhinoplax vigil</i></b>		
	<b><i>Rhyticeros</i> spp.</b> (Except the species included in Column I)	

<i>Rhyticeros subruficollis</i>		
CUCULIFORMES		
Musophagidae Turacos		
	<i>Tauraco spp.</i>	
FALCONIFORMES Eagles, falcons, hawks, vultures		
	<b>FALCONIFORMES spp.</b> (Except <i>Caracara lutosa</i> and the species of the family Cathartidae, which are not included in the Columns; and the species included in Columns I and III)	
Accipitridae Hawks, eagles		
<i>Aquila adalberti</i>		
<i>Aquila heliaca</i>		
<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus wilsonii</i>		
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>		

<i>Harpia harpyja</i>		
<i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i>		
Cathartidae New World vultures		
<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>		
		<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i> (Honduras)
<i>Vultur gryphus</i>		
Falconidae Falcons		
<i>Falco araeus</i>		
<i>Falco jugger</i>		
<i>Falco newtoni</i> (Only the population of Seychelles)		
<i>Falco pelegrinoides</i>		
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		
<i>Falco punctatus</i>		

<i>Falco rusticolus</i>		
GALLIFORMES		
Cracidae Chachalacas, curassows, guans		
		<i>Crax alberti</i> (Colombia)
<i>Crax blumenbachii</i>		
		<i>Crax daubentoni</i> (Colombia)
		<i>Crax globulosa</i> (Colombia)
		<i>Crax rubra</i> (Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras)
<i>Mitu mitu</i>		
<i>Oreophasis derbianus</i>		
		<i>Ortalis vetula</i> (Guatemala, Honduras)



		<b><i>Pauxi pauxi</i></b> (Colombia)
<b><i>Penelope albipennis</i></b>		
		<b><i>Penelope purpurascens</i></b> (Honduras)
		<b><i>Penelopina nigra</i></b> (Guatemala)
<b><i>Pipile jacutinga</i></b>		
<b><i>Pipile pipile</i></b>		
Megapodiidae Megapodes, scrubfowl		
<b><i>Macrocephalon maleo</i></b>		
Phasianidae Grouse, guineafowl, partridges, pheasants, tragopans		
	<b><i>Argusianus argus</i></b>	
<b><i>Catreus wallichii</i></b>		
<b><i>Colinus virginianus ridgwayi</i></b>		

<i>Crossoptilon crossoptilon</i>		
<i>Crossoptilon mantchuricum</i>		
	<i>Gallus sonneratii</i>	
	<i>Ithaginis cruentus</i>	
<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>		
<i>Lophophorus lhuysii</i>		
<i>Lophophorus sclateri</i>		
<i>Lophura edwardsi</i>		
		<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i> (Pakistan)
<i>Lophura swinhoii</i>		
		<i>Meleagris ocellata</i> (Guatemala)
		<i>Pavo cristatus</i> (Pakistan)

	<i>Pavo muticus</i>	
	<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	
	<i>Polyplectron germaini</i>	
	<i>Polyplectron malacense</i>	
<i>Polyplectron napoleonis</i>		
	<i>Polyplectron schleiermacheri</i>	
		<i>Pucrasia macrolopha</i> (Pakistan)
<i>Rheinardia ocellata</i>		
<i>Syrmaticus ellioti</i>		
<i>Syrmaticus humiae</i>		
<i>Syrmaticus mikado</i>		
<i>Tetraogallus caspius</i>		

<i>Tetraogallus tibetanus</i>		
<i>Tragopan blythii</i>		
<i>Tragopan caboti</i>		
<i>Tragopan melanocephalus</i>		
		<i>Tragopan satyra</i> (Nepal)
	<i>Tympanuchus cupido attwateri</i>	
GRUIFORMES		
Gruidae Cranes		
	<b>Gruidae spp.</b> (Except the species included in Column I)	
<i>Grus americana</i>		
<i>Grus canadensis nesiotes</i>		
<i>Grus canadensis pulla</i>		

<i>Grus japonensis</i>		
<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>		
<i>Grus monacha</i>		
<i>Grus nigricollis</i>		
<i>Grus vipio</i>		
Otididae Bustards		
	<b>Otididae spp.</b> (Except the species included in Column I)	
<i>Ardeotis nigriceps</i>		
<i>Chlamydotis macqueenii</i>		
<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>		
<i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i>		
Rallidae Rail		
<i>Gallirallus sylvestris</i>		

Rhynochetidae Kagu		
<i>Rhynochetos jubatus</i>		
PASSERIFORMES		
Atrichornithidae Scrub-bird		
<i>Atrichornis clamosus</i>		
Cotingidae Cotingas		
		<i>Cephalopterus ornatus</i> (Colombia)
		<i>Cephalopterus penduliger</i> (Colombia)
<i>Cotinga maculata</i>		
	<i>Rupicola spp.</i>	
<i>Xipholena atropurpurea</i>		
Emberizidae Cardinals, tanagers		
	<i>Gubernatrix cristata</i>	

	<i>Paroaria capitata</i>	
	<i>Paroaria coronata</i>	
	<i>Tangara fastuosa</i>	
Estrildidae Mannikins, waxbills		
	<i>Amandava formosa</i>	
	<i>Lonchura oryzivora</i>	
	<i>Poephila cincta cincta</i>	
Fringillidae Finches		
<i>Carduelis cucullata</i>		
	<i>Carduelis yarrellii</i>	
Hirundinidae Martin		
<i>Pseudochelidon sirintarae</i>		
Icteridae Blackbird		
<i>Xanthopsar flavus</i>		
Meliphagidae Honeyeater		

<i>Lichenostomus melanops cassidix</i>		
Muscicapidae Old World flycatchers		
		<i>Acrocephalus rodericanus</i> (Mauritius)
	<i>Cyornis ruckii</i>	
<i>Dasyornis broadbenti litoralis</i> (Possibly extinct)		
<i>Dasyornis longirostris</i>		
	<i>Garrulax canorus</i>	
	<i>Garrulax taewanus</i>	
	<i>Leiothrix argentea</i>	
	<i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	
	<i>Liocichla omeiensis</i>	
<i>Picathartes gymnocephalus</i>		



<i>Picathartes oreas</i>		
		<i>Terpsiphone bourbonnensis</i> (Mauritius)
Paradisaeidae Birds of paradise		
	<b>Paradisaeidae spp.</b>	
Pittidae Pittas		
	<i>Pitta guajana</i>	
<i>Pitta gurneyi</i>		
<i>Pitta kochi</i>		
	<i>Pitta nympha</i>	
Pycnonotidae Bulbul		
	<i>Pycnonotus zeylanicus</i>	
Sturnidae Mynahs (Starlings)		
	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	
<i>Leucopsar rothschildi</i>		
Zosteropidae White-eye		

<i>Zosterops albogularis</i>		
PELECANIFORMES		
Fregatidae Frigatebird		
<i>Fregata andrewsi</i>		
Pelecanidae Pelican		
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>		
Sulidae Booby		
<i>Papasula abbotti</i>		
PICIFORMES		
Capitonidae Barbet		
		<i>Semnornis ramphastinus</i> (Colombia)
Picidae Woodpeckers		
<i>Dryocopus javensis richardsi</i>		
Ramphastidae Toucans		

		<b><i>Bailloni</i></b> <b><i>bailloni</i></b> (Argentina)
	<b><i>Pteroglossus</i></b> <b><i>aracari</i></b>	
		<b><i>Pteroglossus</i></b> <b><i>castanotis</i></b> (Argentina)
	<b><i>Pteroglossus</i></b> <b><i>viridis</i></b>	
		<b><i>Ramphastos</i></b> <b><i>dicolorus</i></b> (Argentina)
	<b><i>Ramphastos</i></b> <b><i>sulfuratus</i></b>	
	<b><i>Ramphastos</i></b> <b><i>toco</i></b>	
	<b><i>Ramphastos</i></b> <b><i>tucanus</i></b>	
	<b><i>Ramphastos</i></b> <b><i>vitellinus</i></b>	
		<b><i>Selenidera</i></b> <b><i>maculirostris</i></b> (Argentina)
PODICIPEDIFORMES		
Podicipedidae Grebe		
<b><i>Podilymbus</i></b> <b><i>gigas</i></b>		

PROCELLARIIFORMES		
Diomedidae Albatross		
<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>		
PSITTACIFORMES		
	<b>PSITTACIFORMES</b> <b>spp.</b> (Except the species included in Column I and <i>Agapornis roseicollis</i> , <i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i> , <i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i> and <i>Psittacula krameri</i> , which are not included in the Columns)	
Cacatuidae Cockatoos		
<i>Cacatua goffiniana</i>		
<i>Cacatua haematuropygia</i>		
<i>Cacatua moluccensis</i>		
<i>Cacatua</i>		

<i>sulphurea</i>		
<i>Probosciger aterrimus</i>		
Loriidae Lories, lorikeets		
<i>Eos histrio</i>		
<i>Vini ultramarina</i>		
Psittacidae Amazons, macaws, parakeets, parrots		
<i>Amazona arausiaca</i>		
<i>Amazona auropalliata</i>		
<i>Amazona barbadensis</i>		
<i>Amazona brasiliensis</i>		
<i>Amazona finschi</i>		
<i>Amazona gouldingii</i>		
<i>Amazona imperialis</i>		

<i>Amazona leucocephala</i>		
<i>Amazona oratrix</i>		
<i>Amazona pretrei</i>		
<i>Amazona rhodocorytha</i>		
<i>Amazona tucumana</i>		
<i>Amazona versicolor</i>		
<i>Amazona vinacea</i>		
<i>Amazona viridigenalis</i>		
<i>Amazona vittata</i>		
<i>Anodorhynchus</i> spp.		
<i>Ara ambiguus</i>		
<i>Ara glaucogularis</i>		
<i>Ara macao</i>		

<i>Ara militaris</i>		
<i>Ara rubrogenys</i>		
<i>Cyanopsitta spixii</i>		
<i>Cyanoramphus cookii</i>		
<i>Cyanoramphus forbesi</i>		
<i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae</i>		
<i>Cyanoramphus saisseti</i>		
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>		
<i>Eunymphicus cornutus</i>		
<i>Guarouba guarouba</i>		
<i>Neophema chrysogaster</i>		
<i>Ognorhynchus</i>		

<i>icterotis</i>		
<i>Pezoporus occidentalis</i> (Possibly extinct)		
<i>Pezoporus wallicus</i>		
<i>Pionopsitta pileata</i>		
<i>Primolius couloni</i>		
<i>Primolius maracana</i>		
<i>Psephotus chrysopterygius</i>		
<i>Psephotus dissimilis</i>		
<i>Psephotus pulcherrimus</i> (Possibly extinct)		
<i>Psittacula echo</i>		
<i>Pyrrhura cruentata</i>		
<i>Rhynchopsitta</i>		



<b>spp.</b>		
<i>Strigops habroptilus</i>		
RHEIFORMES		
Rheidae Rheas		
<i>Pterocnemia pennata</i> (Except <i>Pterocnemia pennata pennata</i> which is included in Column II)		
	<i>Pterocnemia pennata pennata</i>	
	<i>Rhea americana</i>	
SPHENISCIFORMES		
Spheniscidae Penguins		
	<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	
<i>Spheniscus humboldti</i>		
STRIGIFORMES Owls		

	<b>STRIGIFORMES spp.</b> (Except <i>Sceloglaux albifacies</i> and the species included in Column I)	
Strigidae Owls		
<i>Heteroglaux blewitti</i>		
<i>Mimizuku gurneyi</i>		
<i>Ninox natalis</i>		
<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata</i>		
Tytonidae Barn owls		
<i>Tyto soumagnei</i>		
STRUTHIONIFORMES		
Struthionidae Ostrich		
<i>Struthio camelus</i> (Only the populations of Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad,		

Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and the Sudan; all other populations are not included in the Columns)		
TINAMIFORMES		
Tinamidae Tinamous		
<i>Tinamus solitarius</i>		
TROGONIFORMES		
Trogonidae Quetzals		
<i>Pharomachrus mocinno</i>		
<b>CLASS REPTILIA (REPTILES)</b>		
CROCODYLIA Alligators, caimans, crocodiles		
	<b>CROCODYLIA spp.</b> (Except the species included in Column I)	

Alligatoridae Alligators, caimans		
<i>Alligator sinensis</i>		
<i>Caiman crocodilus apaporiensis</i>		
<i>Caiman latirostris</i> (Except the population of Argentina, which is included in Column II)		
<i>Melanosuchus niger</i> (Except the population of Brazil, which is included in Column II, and the population of Ecuador, which is included in Column II and is subject to a zero annual export quota until an annual export quota has been approved by the CITES Secretariat and the IUCN/SSC)		

Crocodile Specialist Group)		
Crocodylidae Crocodiles		
<b><i>Crocodylus acutus</i></b> (Except the population of Cuba, which is included in Column II)		
<b><i>Crocodylus cataphractus</i></b>		
<b><i>Crocodylus intermedius</i></b>		
<b><i>Crocodylus mindorensis</i></b>		
<b><i>Crocodylus moreletii</i></b> [except the populations of Belize and Mexico which are included in Column II with a zero quota for wild specimens traded for commercial purposes]		

<p><b><i>Crocodylus niloticus</i></b> [Except the populations of Botswana, Egypt (subject to a zero quota for wild specimens traded for commercial purposes), Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania (subject to an annual export quota of no more than 1,600 wild specimens including hunting trophies, in addition to ranched specimens), Zambia and Zimbabwe, which are included in Column II]</p>		
<p><b><i>Crocodylus palustris</i></b></p>		

<b><i>Crocodylus porosus</i></b> (Except the populations of Australia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, which are included in Column II)		
<b><i>Crocodylus rhombifer</i></b>		
<b><i>Crocodylus siamensis</i></b>		
<b><i>Osteolaemus tetraspis</i></b>		
<b><i>Tomistoma schlegelii</i></b>		
Gavialidae Gavial		
<b><i>Gavialis gangeticus</i></b>		
RHYNCHOCEPHALIA		
Sphenodontidae Tuatara		
<b><i>Sphenodon</i> spp.</b>		

SAURIA		
Agamidae Agamas, mastigures		
	<i>Saara spp.</i>	
	<i>Uromastyx spp.</i>	
Chamaeleonidae Chameleons		
	<i>Archaius spp.</i>	
	<i>Bradypodion spp.</i>	
	<i>Brookesia spp.</i> (Except the species included in Column I)	
<i>Brookesia perarmata</i>		
	<i>Calumma spp.</i>	
	<i>Chamaeleo spp.</i>	
	<i>Furcifer spp.</i>	
	<i>Kinyongia spp.</i>	
	<i>Nadzikambia spp.</i>	
	<i>Trioceros spp.</i>	



Cordylidae Spiny-tailed lizards		
	<b><i>Cordylus spp.</i></b>	
Gekkonidae Geckos		
		<b><i>Hoplodactylus spp.</i></b> (New Zealand)
	<b><i>Nactus serpensinsula</i></b>	
	<b><i>Naultinus spp.</i></b>	
	<b><i>Phelsuma spp.</i></b>	
	<b><i>Uroplatus spp.</i></b>	
Helodermatidae Beaded lizard, gila monster		
	<b><i>Heloderma spp.</i></b> (Except the subspecies included in Column I)	
<b><i>Heloderma horridum charlesbogerti</i></b>		
Iguanidae Iguanas		
	<b><i>Amblyrhynchus cristatus</i></b>	

<b><i>Brachylophus</i> spp.</b>		
	<b><i>Conolophus</i> spp.</b>	
	<b><i>Ctenosaura bakeri</i></b>	
	<b><i>Ctenosaura oedirhina</i></b>	
	<b><i>Ctenosaura melanosterna</i></b>	
	<b><i>Ctenosaura oedirhina</i></b>	
	<b><i>Ctenosaura palearis</i></b>	
<b><i>Cyclura</i> spp.</b>		
	<b><i>Iguana</i> spp.</b>	
	<b><i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i></b>	
	<b><i>Phrynosoma cerroense</i></b>	
	<b><i>Phrynosoma coronatum</i></b>	
	<b><i>Phrynosoma wigginsi</i></b>	
<b><i>Sauromalus varius</i></b>		
Lacertidae Lizards		

<i>Gallotia simonyi</i>		
	<i>Podarcis lilfordi</i>	
	<i>Podarcis pityusensis</i>	
Scincidae Skinks		
	<i>Corucia zebrata</i>	
Teiidae Caiman lizards, tegu lizards		
	<i>Crocodilurus amazonicus</i>	
	<i>Dracaena</i> spp.	
	<i>Tupinambis</i> spp.	
Varanidae Monitor lizards		
	<i>Varanus</i> spp. (Except the species included in Column I)	
<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>		
<i>Varanus flavescens</i>		
<i>Varanus griseus</i>		

<i>Varanus komodoensis</i>		
<i>Varanus nebulosus</i>		
Xenosauridae Chinese crocodile lizard		
	<i>Shinisaurus crocodilurus</i>	
SERPENTES Snakes		
Boidae Boas		
	<b>Boidae spp.</b> (Except the species included in Column I)	
<i>Acrantophis spp.</i>		
<i>Boa constrictor occidentalis</i>		
<i>Epicrates inornatus</i>		
<i>Epicrates monensis</i>		
<i>Epicrates subflavus</i>		

<i>Sanzinia madagascariensis</i>		
Bolyeriidae Round Island boas		
	<b>Bolyeriidae spp.</b> (Except the species included in Column I)	
<i>Bolyeria multocarinata</i>		
<i>Casarea dussumieri</i>		
Colubridae Typical snakes, water snakes, whipsnakes		
		<i>Atretium schistosum</i> (India)
		<i>Cerberus rynchops</i> (India)
	<i>Clelia clelia</i>	
	<i>Cyclagras gigas</i>	
	<i>Elachistodon westermanni</i>	
	<i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	

		<i>Xenochrophis piscator</i> (India)
Elapidae Cobras, coral snakes		
	<i>Hoplocephalus bungaroides</i>	
		<i>Micrurus diastema</i> (Honduras)
		<i>Micrurus nigrocinctus</i> (Honduras)
	<i>Naja atra</i>	
	<i>Naja kaouthia</i>	
	<i>Naja mandalayensis</i>	
	<i>Naja naja</i>	
	<i>Naja oxiana</i>	
	<i>Naja philippinensis</i>	
	<i>Naja sagittifera</i>	
	<i>Naja samarensis</i>	
	<i>Naja siamensis</i>	

	<i>Naja sputatrix</i>	
	<i>Naja sumatrana</i>	
	<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>	
Loxocemidae Mexican dwarf boa		
	<b>Loxocemidae spp.</b>	
Pythonidae Pythons		
	<b>Pythonidae spp.</b> (Except the subspecies included in Column I)	
<i>Python molurus molurus</i>		
Tropidophiidae Wood boas		
	<b>Tropidophiidae spp.</b>	
Viperidae Vipers		
		<i>Crotalus durissus</i> (Honduras)
		<i>Daboia russelii</i> (India)
	<i>Trimeresurus</i>	

	<i>mangshanensis</i>	
<b><i>Vipera ursinii</i></b> (Only the population of Europe, except the area which formerly constituted the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; these latter populations are not included in the Columns)		
	<i>Vipera wagneri</i>	
TESTUDINES		
Carettochelyidae Pig-nosed turtles		
	<i>Carettochelys insculpta</i>	
Chelidae Austro-American side-necked turtles		
	<i>Chelodina mccordi</i> (Zero export quota for specimens from the wild)	
<i>Pseudemydura umbrina</i>		



Cheloniidae Marine turtles		
<b>Cheloniidae spp.</b>		
Chelydridae Snapping turtles		
		<b><i>Macrochelys temminckii</i></b> (United States of America)
Dermatemydidae Central American river turtle		
	<b><i>Dermatemys mawii</i></b>	
Dermochelyidae Leatherback turtle		
<b><i>Dermochelys coriacea</i></b>		
Emydidae Box turtles, freshwater turtles		
	<b><i>Clemmys guttata</i></b>	
	<b><i>Emydoidea blandingii</i></b>	
	<b><i>Glyptemys insculpta</i></b>	
<b><i>Glyptemys muhlenbergii</i></b>		
		<b><i>Graptemys spp.</i></b> (United States of

		America)
	<i>Malaclemys terrapin</i>	
	<i>Terrapene</i> spp. (Except the species included in Column I)	
<i>Terrapene coahuila</i>		
Geoemydidae Box turtles, freshwater turtles		
<i>Batagur affinis</i>		
<i>Batagur baska</i>		
	<i>Batagur borneoensis</i> <sup>1</sup>	
	<i>Batagur dhongoka</i>	
	<i>Batagur kachuga</i>	
	<i>Batagur trivittata</i> <sup>1</sup>	
	<i>Cuora</i> spp. (Zero quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes for <i>Cuora aurocapitata</i> , <i>C. flavomarginata</i> , <i>C. galbinifrons</i> , <i>C. mccordi</i> , <i>C. mouhotii</i> , <i>C. pani</i> , <i>C. trifasciata</i> ,	

	<i>C. yunnanensis and C. zhoui</i>	
	<b><i>Cyclemys spp.</i></b>	
<b><i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i></b>		
	<b><i>Geoemyda japonica</i></b>	
	<b><i>Geoemyda spengleri</i></b>	
	<b><i>Hardella thurjii</i></b>	
	<b><i>Heosemys annandalii</i><sup>7</sup></b>	
	<b><i>Heosemys depressa</i><sup>7</sup></b>	
	<b><i>Heosemys grandis</i></b>	
	<b><i>Heosemys spinosa</i></b>	
	<b><i>Leucocephalon yuwonoi</i></b>	
	<b><i>Malayemys macrocephala</i></b>	
	<b><i>Malayemys subtrijuga</i></b>	
	<b><i>Mauremys annamensis</i><sup>7</sup></b>	
		<b><i>Mauremys iversoni</i></b>

		(China)
	<i>Mauremys japonica</i>	
		<i>Mauremys megalocephala</i> (China)
	<i>Mauremys mutica</i>	
	<i>Mauremys nigricans</i>	
		<i>Mauremys pritchardi</i> (China)
		<i>Mauremys reevesii</i> (China)
		<i>Mauremys sinensis</i> (China)
<i>Melanochelys tricarinata</i>		
	<i>Melanochelys trijuga</i>	
<i>Morenia ocellata</i>		
	<i>Morenia petersi</i>	
	<i>Notochelys platynota</i>	

		<b><i>Ocadia glyphistoma</i></b> (China)
		<b><i>Ocadia philippeni</i></b> (China)
	<b><i>Orlitia borneensis</i></b> <sup>7</sup>	
	<b><i>Pangshura</i> spp.</b> (Except the species included in Column I)	
<b><i>Pangshura tecta</i></b>		
	<b><i>Sacalia bealei</i></b>	
		<b><i>Sacalia pseudocellata</i></b> (China)
	<b><i>Sacalia quadriocellata</i></b>	
	<b><i>Siebenrockiella crassicollis</i></b>	
	<b><i>Siebenrockiella leytenensis</i></b>	
	<b><i>Vijayachelys silvatica</i></b>	

Platysternidae Big-headed turtle		
<b>Platysternidae spp.</b>		
Podocnemididae Afro-American side-necked turtles		
	<i>Erymnochelys madagascariensis</i>	
	<i>Peltocephalus dumerilianus</i>	
	<i>Podocnemis spp.</i>	
Testudinidae Tortoises		
	<b>Testudinidae spp.</b> (Except the species included in Column I. A zero annual export quota has been established for <i>Geochelone sulcata</i> for specimens removed from the wild and traded for primarily commercial purposes)	
<i>Astrochelys radiata</i>		
<i>Astrochelys</i>		

<i>yniphora</i>		
<i>Chelonoidis nigra</i>		
<i>Geochelone platynota</i>		
<i>Gopherus flavomarginatus</i>		
<i>Psammobates geometricus</i>		
<i>Pyxis arachnoides</i>		
<i>Pyxis planicauda</i>		
<i>Testudo kleinmanni</i>		
Trionychidae Softshell turtles, terrapins		
	<i>Amyda cartilaginea</i>	
<i>Apalone spinifera atra</i>		
	<b>Chitraspp.</b> (Except the species included in Column I)	
<i>Chitra chitra</i>		

<i>Chitra vandijki</i>		
	<i>Dogania subplana</i>	
	<i>Lissemys ceylonensis</i>	
	<i>Lissemys punctata</i>	
	<i>Lissemys scutata</i>	
	<i>Nilssonia formosa</i>	
<i>Nilssonia gangetica</i>		
<i>Nilssonia hurum</i>		
	<i>Nilssonia leithii</i>	
<i>Nilssonia nigricans</i>		
	<i>Palea steindachneri</i>	
	<i>Pelochelys spp.</i>	
	<i>Pelodiscus axenaria</i>	
	<i>Pelodiscus maackii</i>	
	<i>Pelodiscus parviformis</i>	



	<i>Rafetus swinhoei</i>	
<b>CLASS AMPHIBIA (AMPHIBIANS)</b>		
ANURA		
Aromobatidae Fragrant frogs		
	<i>Allobates femoralis</i>	
	<i>Allobates hodli</i>	
	<i>Allobates myersi</i>	
	<i>Allobates rufulus</i>	
	<i>Allobates zaparo</i>	
Bufonidae Toads		
<i>Amietophrynus superciliaris</i>		
<i>Altiphrynoides spp.</i>		
<i>Atelopus zeteki</i>		
<i>Incilius periglenes</i>		
<i>Nectophrynoides</i>		

<b>spp.</b>		
<b><i>Nimbaphrynoides</i></b> <b>spp.</b>		
Calyptocephalellidae Chilean toads		
		<b><i>Calyptocephalella</i></b> <b><i>gayi</i></b> (Chile)
Dendrobatidae Poison frogs		
	<b><i>Adelphobates</i> spp.</b>	
	<b><i>Ameerega</i> spp.</b>	
	<b><i>Andinobates</i> spp.</b>	
	<b><i>Dendrobates</i> spp.</b>	
	<b><i>Epipedobates</i> spp.</b>	
	<b><i>Excidobates</i> spp.</b>	
	<b><i>Hyloxalus azureiventris</i></b>	
	<b><i>Minyobates</i> spp.</b>	
	<b><i>Oophaga</i> spp.</b>	
	<b><i>Phyllobates</i> spp.</b>	

	<b><i>Ranitomeya spp.</i></b>	
Dicroglossidae Frogs		
	<b><i>Euphlyctis hexadactylus</i></b>	
	<b><i>Hoplobatrachus tigerinus</i></b>	
Hylidae Tree frogs		
	<b><i>Agalychnis spp.</i></b>	
Mantellidae Mantellas		
	<b><i>Mantella spp.</i></b>	
Microhylidae Red rain frog, tomato frog		
<b><i>Dyscophus antongilii</i></b>		
	<b><i>Scaphiophryne gottlebei</i></b>	
Myobatrachidae Gastric-brooding frogs		
	<b><i>Rheobatrachus spp.</i></b> (Except <i>Rheobatrachus silus</i> and <i>Rheobatrachus vitellinus</i> )	
CAUDATA		

Ambystomatidae Axolotls		
	<i>Ambystoma dumerilii</i>	
	<i>Ambystoma mexicanum</i>	
Cryptobranchidae Hellbender and giant salamanders		
<i>Andrias spp.</i>		
		<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i> (United States of America)
Hynobiidae Asiatic salamanders		
		<i>Hynobius amjiensis</i> (China)
Salamandridae Newts and salamanders		
<i>Neurergus kaiseri</i>		
<b>CLASS ELASMOBRANCHII (SHARKS)</b>		
<b>CARCHARHINIFORMES</b>		
Carcharhinidae Requiem sharks		
	<i>Carcharhinus</i>	

	<i>longimanus</i>	
Sphyrnidae Hammerhead sharks		
	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	
	<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i>	
	<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>	
LAMNIFORMES		
Cetorhinidae Basking shark		
	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	
Lamnidae Mackerel sharks		
	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	
	<i>Lamna nasus</i>	
ORECTOLOBIFORMES		
Rhincodontidae Whale shark		
	<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	
PRISTIFORMES		
Pristidae Sawfishes		

<b>Pristidae spp.</b>		
RAJIFORMES		
Mobulidae Mobulid rays		
	<b><i>Manta spp.</i></b>	
<b>CLASS ACTINOPTERYGII (FISHES)</b>		
ACIPENSERIFORMES Paddlefishes, sturgeons		
	<b>ACIPENSERIFORME S spp.</b> (Except the species included in Column I)	
Acipenseridae Sturgeons		
<b><i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i></b>		
<b><i>Acipenser sturio</i></b>		
ANGUILLIFORMES		
Anguillidae Freshwater eels		
	<b><i>Anguilla anguilla</i></b>	
CYPRINIFORMES		

Catostomidae Cui-ui		
<i>Chasmistes cujus</i>		
Cyprinidae Blind carps, plaeesok		
	<i>Caecobarbus geertsii</i>	
<i>Probarbus jullieni</i>		
OSTEOGLOSSIFORMES		
Arapaimidae Arapaimas		
	<i>Arapaima gigas</i>	
Osteoglossidae Bonytongue		
<i>Scleropages formosus</i> <sup>8</sup>		
PERCIFORMES		
Labridae Wrasses		
	<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>	
Sciaenidae Totoaba		
<i>Totoaba macdonaldi</i>		

SILURIFORMES		
Pangasiidae Pangasid catfish		
<i>Pangasianodon gigas</i>		
SYNGNATHIFORMES		
Syngnathidae Pipefishes, seahorses		
	<i>Hippocampus spp.</i>	
<b>CLASS SARCOPTERYGII</b> <b>(LUNGFISHES)</b>		
CERATODONTIFORMES		
Ceratodontidae Australian lungfish		
	<i>Neoceratodus forsteri</i>	
COELACANTHIFORMES		
Latimeriidae Coelacanths		
<i>Latimeria spp.</i>		
<b>PHYLUM ECHINODERMATA</b> <b>CLASS HOLOTHUROIDEA</b> <b>(SEA CUCUMBERS)</b>		



ASPIDOCHIROTIDA		
Stichopodidae Sea cucumbers		
		<i>Isostichopus fuscus</i> (Ecuador)
<b>PHYLUM ARTHROPODA</b> <b>CLASS ARACHNIDA</b> <b>(SCORPIONS AND SPIDERS)</b>		
ARANEAE		
Theraphosidae Red-kneed tarantulas, tarantulas		
	<i>Aphonopelma albiceps</i>	
	<i>Aphonopelma pallidum</i>	
	<i>Brachypelma</i> spp.	
SCORPIONES		
Scorpionidae Scorpions		
	<i>Pandinus dictator</i>	
	<i>Pandinus gambiensis</i>	
	<i>Pandinus imperator</i>	
<sup>s</sup> Includes the taxon <i>Scleropages inscriptus</i> .		

CLASS INSECTA (INSECTS)		
COLEOPTERA		
Lucanidae Cape stag beetles		
		<i>Colophon spp.</i> (South Africa)
Scarabaeidae Scarab beetles		
	<i>Dynastes satanas</i>	
LEPIDOPTERA		
Nymphalidae Brush-footed butterflies		
		<i>Agrias amydon boliviensis</i> (Plurinational State of Bolivia)
		<i>Morpho godartii lachaumei</i> (Plurinational State of Bolivia)
		<i>Prepona praeneste buckleyana</i> (Plurinational State of Bolivia)

Papilionidae Birdwing butterflies, swallowtail butterflies		
	<i>Atrophaneura jophon</i>	
	<i>Atrophaneura pandiyana</i>	
	<i>Bhutanitis</i> spp.	
	<i>Ornithoptera</i> spp. (Except the species included in Column I)	
<i>Ornithoptera alexandrae</i>		
<i>Papilio chikae</i>		
<i>Papilio homerus</i>		
	<i>Papilio hospiton</i>	
	<i>Parnassius apollo</i>	
	<i>Teinopalpus</i> spp.	
	<i>Trogonoptera</i> spp.	
	<i>Troides</i> spp.	
<b>PHYLUM ANNELIDA</b> <b>CLASS HIRUDINOIDEA</b>		

<b>(LEECHES)</b>		
ARHYNCHOBDELLIDA		
Hirudinidae Medicinal leeches		
	<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	
	<i>Hirudo verbana</i>	
<b>PHYLUM MOLLUSCA</b> <b>CLASS BIVALVIA</b> <b>(CLAMS AND MUSSELS)</b>		
MYTILOIDA		
Mytilidae Marine mussels		
	<i>Lithophaga lithophaga</i>	
UNIONOIDA		
Unionidae Freshwater mussels, pearly mussels		
<i>Conradilla caelata</i>		
	<i>Cyprogenia aberti</i>	
<i>Dromus dromas</i>		
<i>Epioblasma curtisi</i>		

<i>Epioblasma florentina</i>		
<i>Epioblasma sampsonii</i>		
<i>Epioblasma sulcata perobliqua</i>		
<i>Epioblasma torulosa gubernaculum</i>		
	<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>	
<i>Epioblasma torulosa torulosa</i>		
<i>Epioblasma turgidula</i>		
<i>Epioblasma walkeri</i>		
<i>Fusconaia cuneolus</i>		
<i>Fusconaia edgariana</i>		
<i>Lampsilis</i>		

<i>higginsii</i>		
<i>Lampsilis orbiculata orbiculata</i>		
<i>Lampsilis satur</i>		
<i>Lampsilis virescens</i>		
<i>Plethobasus cicatricosus</i>		
<i>Plethobasus cooperianus</i>		
	<i>Pleurobema clava</i>	
<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>		
<i>Potamilus capax</i>		
<i>Quadrula intermedia</i>		
<i>Quadrula sparsa</i>		
<i>Toxolasma cylindrella</i>		

<i>Unio nickliniana</i>		
<i>Unio tampicoensis</i> <i>tecomatensis</i>		
<i>Villosa trabalis</i>		
VENEROIDA		
Tridacnidae Giant clams		
	<b>Tridacnidae spp.</b>	
<b>CLASS GASTROPODA</b> <b>(SNAILS AND CONCHES)</b>		
MESOGASTROPODA		
Strombidae Queen conch		
	<i>Strombus gigas</i>	
STYLOMMATOPHORA		
Achatinellidae Agate snails, oahu tree snails		
<i>Achatinella</i> spp.		
Camaenidae Green tree snail		
	<i>Papustyla pulcherrima</i>	

<b>PHYLUM CNIDARIA</b> <b>CLASS ANTHOZOA</b> <b>(CORALS AND SEA ANEMONES)</b>		
ANTIPATHARIA Black corals		
	<b>ANTIPATHARIA spp.</b>	
GORGONACEAE		
Coralliidae		
		<i>Corallium elatius</i> (China) <i>Corallium japonicum</i> (China) <i>Corallium konjoi</i> (China) <i>Corallium secundum</i> (China)
HELIOPORACEA		
Helioporidae Blue corals		
	<b>Helioporidae spp.</b> (Includes only the species <i>Heliopora coerulea</i> . Fossils are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)	



SCLERACTINIA Stony corals		
	<b>SCLERACTINIA spp.</b> (Fossils are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)	
STOLONIFERA		
Tubiporidae Organ-pipe corals		
	<b>Tubiporidae spp.</b> (Fossils are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)	
<b>CLASS HYDROZOA</b> <b>(SEA FERNS, FIRE CORALS AND STINGING MEDUSAE)</b>		
MILLEPORINA		
Milleporidae Fire corals		
	<b>Milleporidae spp.</b> (Fossils are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)	
STYLASTERINA		
Stylasteridae Lace corals		

	<b>Stylasteridae spp.</b> (Fossils are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)	
<b>F L O R A (PLANTS)</b>		
AGAVACEAE Agaves		
<i>Agave parviflora</i>		
	<i>Agave victoriae-reginae</i> <sup>#4</sup>	
	<i>Nolina interrata</i>	
	<i>Yucca queretaroensis</i>	
AMARYLLIDACEAE Snowdrops, sternbergias		
	<i>Galanthus spp.</i> <sup>#4</sup>	
	<i>Sternbergia spp.</i> <sup>#4</sup>	
ANACARDIACEAE Cashews		
	<i>Operculicarya decaryi</i>	
	<i>Operculicarya hyphaenoides</i>	
	<i>Operculicarya pachypus</i>	

APOCYNACEAE Elephant trunks, hoodias		
	<b><i>Hoodia</i> spp.</b> <sup>#9</sup>	
	<b><i>Pachypodium</i> spp.</b> <sup>#4</sup> (Except the species included in Column I)	
<b><i>Pachypodium ambongense</i></b>		
<b><i>Pachypodium baronii</i></b>		
<b><i>Pachypodium decaryi</i></b>		
	<b><i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i></b> <sup>#2</sup>	
ARALIACEAE Ginseng		
	<b><i>Panax ginseng</i></b> <sup>#3</sup> Only the population of the Russian Federation; no other population is included in the Columns)	
	<b><i>Panax quinquefolius</i></b> <sup>#3</sup>	
ARAUCARIACEAE Monkey-puzzle tree		
<b><i>Araucaria</i></b>		

<i>araucana</i>		
BERBERIDACEAE May-apple		
	<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i> <sup>#2</sup>	
BROMELIACEAE Air plants, bromelias		
	<i>Tillandsia harrisii</i> <sup>#4</sup>	
	<i>Tillandsia kammii</i> <sup>#4</sup>	
	<i>Tillandsia mauryana</i> <sup>#4</sup>	
	<i>Tillandsia xerographica</i> <sup>#4</sup>	
CACTACEAE Cacti		
	<b>CACTACEAE spp.</b> <sup>9#4</sup> (Except the species included in Column I and except <i>Pereskia</i> spp., <i>Pereskopsis</i> spp. and <i>Quiabentia</i> spp.)	
<i>Ariocarpus</i> spp.		
<i>Astrophytum</i>		

<i>asterias</i>		
<i>Aztekium ritteri</i>		
<i>Coryphantha werdermannii</i>		
<i>Discocactus spp.</i>		
<i>Echinocereus ferreirianus</i> <i>ssp. lindsayi</i>		
<i>Echinocereus schmollii</i>		
<i>Escobaria minima</i>		
<i>Escobaria sneedii</i>		
<i>Mammillaria pectinifera</i>		
<i>Mammillaria solisioides</i>		
<i>Melocactus conoideus</i>		
<i>Melocactus deinacanthus</i>		

<i>Melocactus glaucescens</i>		
<i>Melocactus paucispinus</i>		
<i>Obregonia denegrii</i>		
<i>Pachycereus militaris</i>		
<i>Pediocactus bradyi</i>		
<i>Pediocactus knowltonii</i>		
<i>Pediocactus paradinei</i>		
<i>Pediocactus peeblesianus</i>		
<i>Pediocactus sileri</i>		
<i>Pelecyphora</i> spp.		
<i>Sclerocactus brevihamatus</i>		

<b><i>ssp. tobuschii</i></b>		
<b><i>Sclerocactus erectocentrus</i></b>		
<b><i>Sclerocactus glaucus</i></b>		
<b><i>Sclerocactus mariposensis</i></b>		
<b><i>Sclerocactus mesae-verdae</i></b>		
<b><i>Sclerocactus nyensis</i></b>		
<b><i>Sclerocactus papyracanthus</i></b>		
<b><i>Sclerocactus pubispinus</i></b>		
<b><i>Sclerocactus wrightiae</i></b>		
<b><i>Strombocactus</i> <b>spp.</b></b>		
<b><i>Turbinicarpus</i> <b>spp.</b></b>		

<i>Uebelmannia</i> spp.		
CARYOCARACEAE Ajo		
	<i>Caryocar costaricense</i> <sup>#4</sup>	
COMPOSITAE (Asteraceae) Kuth		
<i>Saussurea costus</i>		
CUCURBITACEAE Melons, gourds, cucurbits		
	<i>Zygosicyos pubescens</i>	
	<i>Zygosicyos tripartitus</i>	
CUPRESSACEAE Alerce, cypresses		
<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i>		
<i>Pilgerodendron uviferum</i>		
CYATHEACEAE Tree-ferns		
	<i>Cyathea</i> spp. <sup>#4</sup>	
CYCADACEAE Cycads		
	<b>CYCADACEAE</b> spp. <sup>#4</sup> (Except the species	



	included in Column I)	
<i>Cycas beddomei</i>		
DICKSONIACEAE Tree-ferns		
	<i>Cibotium barometz</i> <sup>#4</sup>	
	<i>Dicksonia</i> spp. <sup>#4</sup> (Only the populations of the Americas; no other population is included in the Columns)	
DIDIEREACEAE Alluaudias, didiereas		
	<b>DIDIEREACEAE spp.</b> <sup>#4</sup>	
DIOSCOREACEAE Elephant's foot, kniss		
	<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i> <sup>#4</sup>	
DROSERACEAE Venus' flytrap		
	<i>Dionaea muscipula</i> <sup>#4</sup>	
EBENACEAE Ebonies		
	<i>Diospyros</i> spp. <sup>#5</sup>	

	(Populations of Madagascar)	
EUPHORBIACEAE Spurge		
	<p><b><i>Euphorbia</i> spp.<sup>#4</sup></b>                      (Succulent species only except <i>Euphorbia misera</i> and the species included in Column I. Artificially propagated specimens of cultivars of <i>Euphorbia trigona</i>, artificially propagated specimens of crested, fan-shaped or colour mutants of <i>Euphorbia lactea</i>, when grafted on artificially propagated root stock of <i>Euphorbia neriifolia</i>, and artificially propagated specimens of cultivars of <i>Euphorbia</i> ‘Mili’ when they are traded in shipments of 100 or more plants and readily recognizable as artificially propagated specimens, are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)</p>	
<b><i>Euphorbia</i></b>		

<b><i>ambovombensis</i></b>		
<b><i>Euphorbia capsaintemariensis</i></b>		
<b><i>Euphorbia cremersii</i></b> (Includes the <i>forma viridifolia</i> and the var. <i>rakotozafyi</i> )		
<b><i>Euphorbia cylindrifolia</i></b> (Includes the ssp. <i>tuberifera</i> )		
<b><i>Euphorbia decaryi</i></b> (Includes the vars. <i>ampanihyensis</i> , <i>robinsonii</i> and <i>spirosticha</i> )		
<b><i>Euphorbia francoisii</i></b>		
<b><i>Euphorbia moratii</i></b> (Includes the vars. <i>antsingiensis</i> , <i>bemarahensis</i> and <i>multiflora</i> )		

<i>Euphorbia parvicyathophora</i>		
<i>Euphorbia quartziticola</i>		
<i>Euphorbia tulearensis</i>		
FAGACEAE Beeches		
		<i>Quercus mongolica</i> <sup>#5</sup> (Russian Federation)
FOUQUIERIACEAE Ocotillos		
	<i>Fouquieria columnaris</i> <sup>#4</sup>	
<i>Fouquieria fasciculata</i>		
<i>Fouquieria purpusii</i>		
GNETACEAE Gnetums		
		<i>Gnetum montanum</i> <sup>#1</sup>

		(Nepal)
JUGLANDACEAE Gavalan		
	<i>Oreomunnea pterocarpa</i> #4	
LAURACEAE Laurels		
	<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i> #12	
LEGUMINOSAE (Fabaceae) Afrormosia, cristobal, palisander, rosewood, sandalwood		
	<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i> #10	
	<i>Dalbergia</i> spp. #5 (Populations of Madagascar)	
		<i>Dalbergia calycina</i> #6 [Population of Guatemala] (Guatemala)
	<i>Dalbergia cochinchinensis</i> #5	
		<i>Dalbergia cubilquitzensis</i> #6 [Population of Guatemala]

		(Guatemala)
		<i><b>Dalbergia darienensis</b></i> <sup>#2</sup> [population of Panama (Panama)]
		<i><b>Dalbergia glomerata</b></i> <sup>#6</sup> [Population of Guatemala] (Guatemala)
	<i><b>Dalbergia granadillo</b></i> <sup>#6</sup>	
<i><b>Dalbergia nigra</b></i>		
	<i><b>Dalbergia retusa</b></i> <sup>#6</sup>	
	<i><b>Dalbergia stevensonii</b></i> <sup>#6</sup>	
		<i><b>Dalbergia tucurensis</b></i> <sup>#6</sup> (Nicaragua. In addition, Guatemala has listed its national population)
		<i><b>Dipteryx panamensis</b></i> (Costa

		Rica, Nicaragua)
	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> <sup>#5</sup>	
	<i>Platymiscium pleiostachyum</i> <sup>#4</sup>	
	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> <sup>#7</sup>	
	<i>Senna meridionalis</i>	
LILIACEAE Aloes		
	<i>Aloe spp.</i> <sup>#4</sup> (Except the species included in Column I. Also excludes <i>Aloe vera</i> , also referenced as <i>Aloe barbadensis</i> which is not included in the Columns)	
<i>Aloe albida</i>		
<i>Aloe albiflora</i>		
<i>Aloe alfredii</i>		
<i>Aloe bakeri</i>		
<i>Aloe bellatula</i>		

<i>Aloe calcairophila</i>		
<i>Aloe compressa</i> (Includes the vars. <i>paucituberculata</i> , <i>rugosquamosa</i> and <i>schistophila</i> )		
<i>Aloe delphinensis</i>		
<i>Aloe descoingsii</i>		
<i>Aloe fragilis</i>		
<i>Aloe haworthioides</i> (Includes the var. <i>aurantiaca</i> )		
<i>Aloe helenae</i>		
<i>Aloe laeta</i> (Includes the var. <i>maniaensis</i> )		
<i>Aloe parallelifolia</i>		
<i>Aloe parvula</i>		
<i>Aloe pillansii</i>		



<i>Aloe polyphylla</i>		
<i>Aloe rauhii</i>		
<i>Aloe suzannae</i>		
<i>Aloe versicolor</i>		
<i>Aloe vossii</i>		
MAGNOLIACEAE Magnolia		
		<i>Magnolia liliifera</i> <b>var. obovata</b> <sup>#1</sup> (Nepal)
MELIACEAE Mahoganies, West Indian cedar		
		<i>Cedrela fissilis</i> <sup>#5</sup> (Plurinational State of Bolivia)
		<i>Cedrela lilloi</i> <sup>#5</sup> (Plurinational State of Bolivia)
		<i>Cedrela odorata</i> <sup>#5</sup> (Brazil and the Plurinational State of Bolivia. In addition, the following countries have listed their

		national populations: Colombia, Guatemala and Peru)
	<i>Swietenia humilis</i> <sup>#4</sup>	
	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> <sup>#6</sup> (Populations of the Neotropics)	
	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> <sup>#5</sup>	
NEPENTHACEAE Pitcher-plants (Old World)		
	<i>Nepenthes</i> spp. <sup>#4</sup> (Except the species included in Column I)	
<i>Nepenthes khasiana</i>		
<i>Nepenthes rajah</i>		
OLEACEAE Ashes, etc.		
		<i>Fraxinus mandshurica</i> <sup>#5</sup> (Russian Federation)

ORCHIDACEAE Orchids		
	<b>ORCHIDACEAE</b> <b>spp.</b> <sup>10#4</sup> (Except the species included in Column I)	
(For all of the following Column I species, seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, and transported in sterile containers are not subject to the provisions of the Convention only if the specimens meet the definition of 'artificially propagated' agreed by the Conference of the Parties)		
<i>Aerangis ellisii</i>		
<i>Dendrobium cruentum</i>		

<i>Laelia jongheana</i>		
<i>Laelia lobata</i>		
<i>Paphiopedilum</i> spp.		
<i>Peristeria elata</i>		
<i>Phragmipedium</i> spp.		
<i>Renanthera</i> <i>imschootiana</i>		
OROBANCHACEAE Broomrape		
	<i>Cistanche deserticola</i> <sup>#4</sup>	
PALMAE (Arecaceae) Palms		
	<i>Beccariophoenix</i> <i>madagascariensis</i> <sup>#4</sup>	
<i>Chrysalidocarpus</i> <i>decipiens</i>		
	<i>Lemurophoenix</i> <i>halleuxii</i>	
		<i>Lodoicea</i> <i>maldivica</i> <sup>#13</sup>

		(Seychelles)
	<i>Marojejya darianii</i>	
	<i>Neodopsis decaryi</i> <sup>#4</sup>	
	<i>Ravenea louvelii</i>	
	<i>Ravenea rivularis</i>	
	<i>Satranala decussilvae</i>	
	<i>Voanioala gerardii</i>	
PAPAVERACEAE Poppy		
		<i>Meconopsis regia</i> <sup>#1</sup> (Nepal)
PASSIFLORACEAE Passion-flowers		
	<i>Adenia firingalavensis</i>	
	<i>Adenia olaboensis</i>	
	<i>Adenia subsessilifolia</i>	
PEDALIACEAE Sesames		
	<i>Uncarina grandidieri</i>	

	<i>Uncarina stellulifera</i>	
PINACEAE Firs and pines		
<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>		
		<i>Pinus koraiensis</i> <sup>#5</sup> (Russian Federation)
PODOCARPACEAE Podocarps		
		<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i> <sup>#1</sup> (Nepal)
<i>Podocarpus parlatorei</i>		
PORTULACACEAE Lewisias, portulacas, purslanes		
	<i>Anacampseros</i> spp. <sup>#4</sup>	
	<i>Avonia</i> spp. <sup>#4</sup>	
	<i>Lewisia serrata</i> <sup>#4</sup>	
PRIMULACEAE Cyclamens		
	<i>Cyclamen</i> spp. <sup>11 #4</sup>	

RANUNCULACEAE Golden seals, yellow adonis, yellow root		
	<i>Adonis vernalis</i> <sup>#2</sup>	
	<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i> <sup>#8</sup>	
ROSACEAE African cherry, stinkwood		
	<i>Prunus africana</i> <sup>#4</sup>	
RUBIACEAE Ayugue		
<i>Balmea stormiae</i>		
SANTALACEAE Sandalwoods		
	<i>Osyris lanceolata</i> <sup>#2</sup> (Populations of Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania)	
SARRACENIACEAE Pitcher-plants (New World)		
	<i>Sarracenia</i> spp. <sup>#4</sup> (Except the species included in Column I)	
<i>Sarracenia</i>		

<i>oreophila</i>		
<i>Sarracenia rubra</i> <i>ssp. alabamensis</i>		
<i>Sarracenia rubra</i> <i>ssp. jonesii</i>		
SCROPHULARIACEAE Kutki		
	<i>Picrorhiza kurroo</i> <sup>#2</sup> (Excludes <i>Picrorhiza</i> <i>scrophulariiflora</i> )	
STANGERIACEAE Stangerias		
	<i>Bowenia</i> spp. <sup>#4</sup>	
<i>Stangeria eriopus</i>		
TAXACEAE Himalayan yew		
	<i>Taxus chinensis</i> and infraspecific taxa of this species <sup>#2</sup>	
	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> and infraspecific taxa of this species <sup>12#2</sup>	
	<i>Taxus fuana</i> and infraspecific taxa of this	



	species <sup>#2</sup>	
	<i>Taxus sumatrana</i> and infraspecific taxa of this species <sup>#2</sup>	
	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> <sup>#2</sup>	
THYMELAEACEAE (Aquilariaceae) Agarwood, ramin		
	<i>Aquilaria</i> spp. <sup>#14</sup>	
	<i>Gonystylus</i> spp. <sup>#4</sup>	
	<i>Gyrinops</i> spp. <sup>#14</sup>	
TROCHODENDRACEAE (Tetracentraceae) Tetracentron		
		<i>Tetracentron sinense</i> <sup>#1</sup> (Nepal)
VALERIANACEAE Himalayan spikenard		
	<i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i> <sup>#2</sup>	
VITACEAE Grapes		
	<i>Cyphostemma elephantopus</i>	

	<i>Cyphostemma laza</i>	
	<i>Cyphostemma montagnacii</i>	
WELWITSCHIACEAE Welwitschia		
	<i>Welwitschia mirabilis</i> <sup>#4</sup>	
ZAMIACEAE Cycads		
	<b>ZAMIACEAE</b> spp. <sup>#4</sup> (Except the species included in Column I)	
<i>Ceratozamia</i> spp.		
<i>Chigua</i> spp.		
<i>Encephalartos</i> spp.		
<i>Microcycas calocoma</i>		
ZINGIBERACEAE Ginger lily		
	<i>Hedychium philippinense</i> <sup>#4</sup>	
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE Lignum-vitae		

	<b><i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i></b> <sup>#11</sup>	
	<b><i>Guaiacum</i> spp.</b> <sup>#2</sup>	

- \* Corrected on 20 November 2013 to include *Bradypus pygmaeus* in Column II.

#### Footnotes

- 1 Population of Argentina (listed in Column II):  
For the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in wool sheared from live vicuñas, in cloth, and in derived manufactured products and other handicraft artefacts. The reverse side of the cloth must bear the logotype adopted by the range States of the species, which are signatories to the Convenio para la Conservación y Manejo de la Vicuña, and the selvages the words 'VICUÑA-ARGENTINA'. Other products must bear a label including the logotype and the designation 'VICUÑA-ARGENTINA-ARTESANÍA'.  
All other specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Column I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly.
- 2 Population of Chile (listed in Column II):  
For the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in wool sheared from live vicuñas, and in cloth and items made thereof, including luxury handicrafts and knitted articles. The reverse side of the cloth must bear the logotype adopted by the range States of the species, which are signatories to the Convenio para la Conservación y Manejo de la Vicuña, and the selvages the words 'VICUÑA-CHILE'. Other products must bear a label including the logotype and the designation 'VICUÑA-CHILE-ARTESANÍA'.  
All other specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Column I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly.
- 3 Population of Ecuador (listed in Column II):  
For the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in wool sheared from live vicuñas and in cloth and items made thereof, including luxury handicrafts and knitted articles. The reverse side of the cloth must bear the logotype adopted by the range States of the species, which are signatories to the Convenio para la Conservación y Manejo de la Vicuña, and the selvages the words 'VICUÑA ECUADOR'. Other products must bear a label including the logotype and the designation 'VICUÑA ECUADOR-ARTESANÍA').  
All other specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in

Column I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly.

4 Population of Peru (listed in Column II):

For the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in wool sheared from live vicuñas and in the stock extant at the time of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (November 1994) of 3249 kg of wool, and in cloth and items made thereof, including luxury handicrafts and knitted articles. The reverse side of the cloth must bear the logotype adopted by the range States of the species, which are signatories to the Convenio para la Conservación y Manejo de la Vicuña, and the selvages the words 'VICUÑA-PERÚ'. Other products must bear a label including the logotype and the designation 'VICUÑA-PERÚ-ARTESANÍA'.

All other specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Column I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly.

5 Population of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (listed in Column II):

For the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in wool sheared from live vicuñas, and in cloth and items made thereof, including luxury handicrafts and knitted articles.

The reverse side of the cloth must bear the logotype adopted by the range States of the species, which are signatories to the Convenio para la Conservación y Manejo de la Vicuña, and the selvages the words 'VICUÑA-BOLIVIA'. Other products must bear a label including the logotype and the designation 'VICUÑA-BOLIVIA-ARTESANÍA'.

All other specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Column I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly.

6 Populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe (listed in Column II):

For the exclusive purpose of allowing:

- (a) trade in hunting trophies for non-commercial purposes;
- (b) trade in live animals to appropriate and acceptable destinations, as defined in Resolution Conf. 11.20, for Botswana and Zimbabwe and for in situ conservation programmes for Namibia and South Africa;
- (c) trade in hides;
- (d) trade in hair;
- (e) trade in leather goods for commercial or non-commercial purposes for Botswana, Namibia and South Africa and for non-commercial purposes for Zimbabwe;
- (f) trade in individually marked and certified ekipas incorporated in finished jewellery for non-commercial purposes for Namibia and ivory carvings for non-

commercial purposes for Zimbabwe;

(g) trade in registered raw ivory (for Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, whole tusks and pieces) subject to the following:

- (i) only registered government-owned stocks, originating in the State (excluding seized ivory and ivory of unknown origin);
  - (ii) only to trading partners that have been verified by the Secretariat, in consultation with the Standing Committee, to have sufficient national legislation and domestic trade controls to ensure that the imported ivory will not be re-exported and will be managed in accordance with all requirements of Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP16) concerning domestic manufacturing and trade;
  - (iii) not before the Secretariat has verified the prospective importing countries and the registered government-owned stocks;
  - (iv) raw ivory pursuant to the conditional sale of registered government-owned ivory stocks agreed at CoP12, which are 20,000 kg (Botswana), 10,000 kg (Namibia) and 30,000 kg (South Africa);
  - (v) in addition to the quantities agreed at CoP12, government-owned ivory from Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe registered by 31 January 2007 and verified by the Secretariat may be traded and despatched, with the ivory in paragraph (g) (iv) above, in a single sale per destination under strict supervision of the Secretariat;
  - (vi) the proceeds of the trade are used exclusively for elephant conservation and community conservation and development programmes within or adjacent to the elephant range; and
  - (vii) the additional quantities specified in paragraph (g)(v) above shall be traded only after the Standing Committee has agreed that the above conditions have been met; and
- (h) no further proposals to allow trade in elephant ivory from populations already in Column II shall be submitted to the Conference of the Parties for the period from CoP14 and ending nine years from the date of the single sale of ivory that is to take place in accordance with provisions in paragraphs (g) (i), (g) (ii), (g) (iii), (g) (vi) and (g) (vii). In addition such further proposals shall be dealt with in accordance with Decisions 14.77 and 14.78 (Rev.CoP15).

On a proposal from the Secretariat, the Standing Committee can decide to cause this trade to cease partially or completely in the event of non-compliance by exporting or importing countries, or in the case of proven detrimental impacts of the trade on other elephant populations.

All other specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Column I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly.

<sup>7</sup> Zero quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes.

<sup>8</sup> Includes the taxon *Scleropages inscriptus*.

- 9 Artificially propagated specimens of the following hybrids and/or cultivars are not subject to the provisions of the Convention:
- *Hatiora* x *graeseri*
  - *Schlumbergera* x *buckleyi*
  - *Schlumbergera russelliana* x *Schlumbergera truncata*
  - *Schlumbergera orssichiana* x *Schlumbergera truncata*
  - *Schlumbergera opuntioides* x *Schlumbergera truncata*
  - *Schlumbergera truncata* (cultivars)
  - Cactaceae spp. colour mutants, grafted on the following grafting stocks: *Harrisia* 'Jusbertii', *Hylocereus trigonus* or *Hylocereus undatus*
  - *Opuntia microdasys* (cultivars).
- 10 Artificially propagated hybrids of the following genera are not subject to the provisions of the Convention, if conditions, as indicated under (a) and ( b), are met: *Cymbidium*, *Dendrobium*, *Phalaenopsis* and *Vanda*:
- (a) specimens are readily recognizable as artificially propagated and do not show any signs of having been collected in the wild such as mechanical damage or strong dehydration resulting from collection, irregular growth and heterogeneous size and shape within a taxon and shipment, algae or other epiphyllous organisms adhering to leaves, or damage by insects or other pests; and
- (b) (i) when shipped in non-flowering state, the specimens must be traded in shipments consisting of individual containers (such as cartons, boxes, crates or individual shelves of CC-containers) each containing 20 or more plants of the same hybrid; the plants within each container must exhibit a high degree of uniformity and healthiness; and the shipment must be accompanied by documentation, such as an invoice, which clearly states the number of plants of each hybrid; or
- (ii) when shipped in flowering state, with at least one fully open flower per specimen, no minimum number of specimens per shipment is required but specimens must be professionally processed for commercial retail sale, e.g. labelled with printed labels or packaged with printed packages indicating the name of the hybrid and the country of final processing. This should be clearly visible and allow easy verification.
- Plants not clearly qualifying for the exemption must be accompanied by appropriate CITES documents.
- 11 Artificially propagated specimens of cultivars of *Cyclamen persicum* are not subject to the provisions of the Convention. However, the exemption does not apply to such specimens traded as dormant tubers.
- 12 Artificially propagated hybrids and cultivars of *Taxus cuspidata*, live, in pots or other small containers, each consignment being accompanied by a label or document stating the name of the taxon or taxa and the text 'artificially

propagated', are not subject to the provisions of the Convention.

- #1 All parts and derivatives, except:  
(a) seeds, spores and pollen (including pollinia);  
(b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained *in vitro*, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers;  
(c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; and  
(d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of artificially propagated plants of the genus *Vanilla*.
- #2 All parts and derivatives except:  
(a) seeds and pollen; and  
(b) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade.
- #3 Whole and sliced roots and parts of roots, excluding manufactured parts or derivatives, such as powders, pills, extracts, tonics, teas and confectionery.
- #4 All parts and derivatives, except:  
(a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from *Beccariophoenixmadagascariensis* and *Neodypsis decaryi* exported from Madagascar;  
(b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained *in vitro*, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers;  
(c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants;  
(d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus *Vanilla* (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae;  
(e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera *Opuntia* subgenus *Opuntia* and *Selenicereus* (Cactaceae); and  
(f) finished products of *Euphorbia antisyphilitica* packaged and ready for retail trade.
- #5 Logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets.
- #6 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets and plywood.
- #7 Logs, woodchips, powder and extracts.
- #8 Underground parts (i.e. roots, rhizomes): whole, parts and powdered.

- #9 All parts and derivatives except those bearing a label:  
“Produced from *Hoodia* spp. material obtained through controlled harvesting and production under the terms of an agreement with the relevant CITES Management Authority of [Botswana under agreement No. BW/xxxxxx] [Namibia under agreement No. NA/xxxxxx] [South Africa under agreement No. ZA/xxxxxx]”.
- #10 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, including unfinished wood articles used for the fabrication of bows for stringed musical instruments.
- #11 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powder and extracts.
- #12 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood and extracts. Finished products containing such extracts as ingredients, including fragrances, are not considered to be covered by this annotation.
- #13 The kernel (also known as 'endosperm', 'pulp' or 'copra') and any derivative thereof.
- #14 All parts and derivatives except:  
(a) seeds and pollen;  
(b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained *in vitro*, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers;  
(c) fruits;  
(d) leaves;  
(e) exhausted agarwood powder, including compressed powder in all shapes; and  
(f) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade, this exemption does not apply to beads, prayer beads and carvings.”.

## **PART 2**

### **COLUMNS I, II and III**

species which are indigenous to or occur naturally in the Islands and are listed in Appendix I, II or III to the Convention;



Column		
I	II	III
CETACEA Dolphins, porpoises, whales	CETACEA spp. (Except the species included in Part I.)	
Balaenopteridae Humpback whale, rorquals - (Recorded from the Caribbean, though not yet in Cayman waters.)		
<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i> (Minke Whale)		
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i> (Lesson-Sei Whale)		
<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i> (Anderson-Bryde's Whale)		
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i> (Blue Whale)		
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> (Fin Whale)		
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> (Humpback Whale)		
Psittacidae Amazons, cockatoos, lorries, lorikeets, macaws, parakeets, parrots		
<i>Amazona leucocephala</i> (Cayman Parrots)		
Cheloniidae Marine turtles		
Cheloniidae spp.		
Dermochelyidae Leatherback turtle		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>		
Tropidophiidae Wood boas, including the Cayman Ground Boa	Tropidophiidae spp	
Iguanidae Iguanas, including the Cayman Islands Blue Iguanas		
<i>Cyclura</i> spp.		
Rhincodontidae Whale shark	<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	
Strombidae Queen conch	<i>Strombus gigas</i>	
ANTIPATHARIA Black corals	ANTIPATHARIA spp.	
SCLERACTINIA Stony corals	SCLERACTINIA spp.	
Milleporidae Fire corals	Milleporidae spp.	
CACTACEAE Cacti	CACTACEAE spp	
CYCADACEAE Cycads	CYCADACEAE spp	
EUPHORBIACEAE Spurges	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	
MELIACEAE Mahoganies, Spanish cedar	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	
ORCHIDACEAE Orchids	ORCHIDACEAE spp	

COLUMN IV

Other species which are indigenous to or occur naturally in the Islands and which are considered by the Scientific Authority to have populations in the Islands which would be at risk from unregulated trade.

COLUMN IV

Anthozoa spp.	Soft Corals (including Gorgonians and Sea Fans)
Palinura spp.	Lobsters

**PART 3**

Species which are considered by the Scientific Authority to require strict regulation of their trade because of their potential threat to the survival, health, genetic integrity or viability of populations of any other species indigenous to or occurring naturally in the Islands.

Lionfishes

**Pterois spp.**

**Dendrochirus spp.**

Stonefish

**Scorpaenidae spp.**

**Synanceiidae spp.**

Sea Lampreys

**Petromyzonidae spp.**

Eels

**Anguilla spp.**

Lizard Fishes

**Synodus spp.**

Sleepers

**Dormitator maculatus**

**Eleotris spp.**

**Amblyeleotris spp.**

Ariid Catfishes

	<b>Ariidae spp.</b>
Weakfish	
	<b>Cynoscion regalis</b>
Bluefish	
	<b>Pomatomus saltatrix</b>
Marine Shrimp	
	<b>Penaeus spp.</b>
	<b>Liopenaeus spp.</b>
	<b>Farfantepenaeus spp.</b>
Green Crab	
	<b>Carcinus maenus</b>
Crown-of-Thorns Starfish	
	<b>Acanthaster planci</b>
Malaniid Snails	
	<b>Melanoides spp.</b>
Green & Brown Mollusks	
	<b>Perna viridis</b>
	<b>Perna perna</b>
Green Algae	
	<b>Chlorophyta spp.</b>
Brown Algae	
	<b>Phaeophyta spp.</b>
Red Algae	
	<b>Rhodophyta spp.</b>
Live Rock	
	<b>Scleractinia spp. And associated epibionts</b>
Aiptasia Anemones	
	<b>Aiptasia spp.</b>
Piranhas	
	<b>Serrasalmus spp.</b>
	<b>Catopryon spp.</b>
	<b>Pygocentrus spp.</b>
	<b>Pygopristis spp.</b>
Sharks	
	<b>Carcharhiniformes spp.</b>
	<b>Heterodontiformes spp.</b>

**Hexanchiformes spp.**  
**Lamniformes spp.**  
**Orectolobiformes spp.**  
**Pristiophoriformes spp.**  
**Squaliformes spp.**  
**Squatiniiformes spp.**

Pacus

**Colossoma spp.**  
**Piaractus spp.**

Rhaphiodontid characins

**Rhaphiodon vulpinus**  
**Hydrolycus spp.**  
**Cynodon spp.**

Pike characins

**Ctenolucius spp.**

**Luciocharax spp. (synonymous wth Boulengrella spp. & Hydrocinus spp.)**  
**Hepsetus odoe**

Tiger characins

**Hoplias spp.**

Dorados/Dourados

**Salminus spp.**

Tilapia

**Tilapia spp.**  
**Sarotherodon spp.**  
**Oreochromis spp.**

Mayan Cichlid / Mexican Mojarra

**Cichlasoma urophthalmus/froshelii**

Guapote tiger

**Parachromis managuensis (Cichlasoma managuense)**

Peacock Bass

**Cichla ocellaris**

Pike cichlids

**Crenicichla spp.**

Walking Catfish

**Clariidae spp.**

Flathead Catfish

**Polydictus olivarius**

Clarotes Catfish

**Clarotes spp.**

Red-Tailed Catfish

**Phractocephalus spp.**

Bumblebee Catfish

**Batrachoglanis acanthochirodes**

**Lophiosilurus alexandri**

Shovelnose Catfishes

**Pseudoplatystoma spp.**

**Sorubimichthys planiceps**

**Merodontotus tigrinus**

**Sorubim cuspicaudus**

Pimelodid Catfishes

**Brachyplatystoma spp.**

**Goslinea platynema**

**Perrunichthys perruno**

**Pinirampus pirinampu**

**Platynemichthys notatus**

**Platysilurus malarmo**

**Zungaro zungaro**

Eel-Tail Catfishes

**Euristhmus spp.**

Helicopoter Catfishes

**Wallago attu**

**Wallago dinema**

**Wallago heterorhynchus**

**Wallago leerii**

**Wallago maculatus**

**Wallago miostoma**

Parasitic Catfishes

**Stegophilinae spp.**

**Vandellinae spp.**

Asian Swamp Eel

**Monopterus spp.**

**Fluta spp.**

Marbled Swamp Eels

**Synbranchus marmoratus/afer**

Climbing Perches

**Anabas testudineus**

**Anabantidae spp.**

Pike Killifish / Top Minnow

**Belonesox belizanus**

Blackcarp

**Mylopharyngodon piceus**

Bowfin

**Amia calva**

**Amiidae spp.**

Arawanas / Bony Tongues

**Osteoglossidae spp.**

Knife Fishes

**Chitala spp.**

**Notoptrus spp.**

**Papyrocranus spp.**

Snakeheads

**Channidae spp.**

Purple Stripe Gudgeon

**mogurnda mogurnda**

Bichir Fishes

**Polypterus spp.**

Gar Spikes

**Lepisosteidae spp.**

Asian Pike Heads

**Lucicephalidae spp.**

Nile Perch

**Lates spp.**

Sunfish / Bluegill

**Lepomis cyanellus**

**Lepomis auritus**

**Lepomis gibbosus**  
**Lepomis macrochirus**  
**Lepomis microlophus**

Oriental Weatherfish

**Misgurnus anguillicaudatus**

Mosquito Fish

**Limia spp.**  
**Gambusia spp.**

Red-Eared Slider

**Trachemys elegans**

African Dwarf Frog

**Hymenochirus curtipes**

African Clawed Frog

**Xenopus laevis**

African Bullfrog

**Rana catesbeiana**

Marine Toad

**Bufo marinus**

Crayfish

**Orconectus rusticus**  
**Astacopsis spp.**  
**Cherax spp.**

Mittencrabs

**Eriocheir spp.**

Freshwater Shrimp

**Macrobrachium spp.**

Asian Clams

**Corbicula spp.**

Aple Snails

**Pomacea spp.**

Zebra Mussel

**Dreissena polymorpha**

Giant Ram's-horn Snails

**Marisa spp.**

African Elodeas

**Lagarosiphon spp.**

Alligator Weeds	<b>Alternanthera spp.</b>
Asian Marshweed or Ambulia	<b>Limnophila sessiliflora</b>
Brazilian Elodea	<b>Egeria densa</b>
Curly Pondweeds	<b>Potamogeton spp.</b>
Duckweeds	<b>Lemnaceae spp.</b>
Fanwort	<b>Cabomba caroliniana</b>
Hydrilas	<b>Hydrilla spp.</b>
Indian Swamp Weed	<b>Hygrophila polysperma</b>
Melaleuca	<b>Melaleuca quinquenervia</b>
Salvinias	<b>Salvinia spp.</b>
Water Chestnut	<b>Trapa spp.</b>
Water Lettuce	<b>Pistia stratiotes</b>
Water Milfoils	<b>Myriophyllum spp.</b>
Water Spinach	<b>Ipomoea aquatica/fistulosa</b>
Yellow Floating heart	<b>Nymphoides peltata</b>



Publication in consolidated and revised form authorised by the Cabinet this 22nd day of May, 2017.

Clerk of Cabinet





(Price \$36.00)