

No. of 2019

VIRGIN ISLANDS

TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES (CITES) ACT, 2019

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No. of 2019

**Trade in Endangered Species
(CITES) Act, 2019**

**Virgin
Islands**

I Assent

Governor.

, 2019

VIRGIN ISLANDS

No. of 2019

A BILL for

An Act to provide for the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and for connected matters.

[Gazetted , 2019]

ENACTED by the Legislature of the Virgin Islands as follows:

**PART I
PRELIMINARY**

Short title and
commencement.

1. This Act may be cited as the Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Act, 2019 and shall come into force on such date as the Minister may, by Notice published in the *Gazette*, appoint.

Interpretation.

2. (1) In this Act unless the context otherwise requires,

“Appendix” means the relevant Appendix to CITES and “Appendices” shall be construed accordingly;

“artificially propagated” means grown by humankind from seeds, cuttings, callus tissues, spores or other propagules under controlled conditions;

“authorised officer” means a

(a) police officer;

- (b) customs officer;
- (c) environmental officer;
- (d) fisheries officer;
- (e) national parks officer; and
- (f) any other person designated pursuant to section 29 (1);

“certificate of origin” means a document which allows the export of specimens of species listed in Column 3 of Schedule 1, when the specimens originated from a country that did not list the species in Appendix III;

“checks at the time of introduction, export, re-export and transit” means the verification of certificates and permits provided for in this Act, including examination of the specimens and, where appropriate, the taking of samples for analysis or detailed scrutiny;

“CITES” or “Convention” means the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora made in Washington, D.C., on 3rd March, 1973, as amended from time to time;

“CITES Secretariat” means the Secretariat of CITES as referred to in Article XII of CITES;

“competent authority” means a person or body, in a country that is not a party to CITES, authorised to issue comparable documentation which conforms to the requirements of CITES;

“Conference of the Parties” means the Conference of the Parties referred to in Article XI of CITES;

“controlled environment” means an environment that is manipulated for the purpose of producing animals of a particular species, that has boundaries to prevent animals, eggs or gametes of the species from entering or leaving the controlled environment, and the general characteristics of which may include, but are not limited to

- (a) artificial housing;
- (b) waste removal;
- (c) health care;
- (d) protection from predators; and

(e) artificially supplied food;

“country of origin” means the country in which a specimen has been taken from the wild, or born or bred in captivity, or artificially propagated, or introduced from the sea;

“court” means a Magistrate’s Court;

“cultivated parental stock” means the ensemble of plants grown under controlled conditions that are used for reproduction, and which must have been, to the satisfaction of the designated CITES authorities of the exporting country

(a) established in a manner not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild; and

(b) maintained in sufficient quantities for propagation so as to minimise or eliminate the need for augmentation from the wild, with such augmentation occurring only as an exception and limited to the amount necessary to maintain the vigour and productivity of the cultivated parental stock;

“derivative” means any part, tissue or extract of an animal, plant or other organism, whether fresh, preserved or processed, and includes any chemical compound derived from such part, tissue or extract;

“domestic trade” means any commercial activity, including but not limited to, sale, purchase and manufacture within the Virgin Islands;

“export” means the act of taking any specimen out of any place within the Virgin Islands;

“hunting trophy” means any horn, ivory, tooth, tusk, claw, hoof, hide, skin, hair, feather, egg or other durable portion whatsoever of any animal, whether processed or not, which is recognisable as a durable portion of such animal;

“import” means to land on, or attempt to land on, bring into or introduce into, any place within the Virgin Islands other than by transit and transshipment, any specimen of species included in Schedule 1;

“international trade” means the exportation, re-exportation, or importation provided for by the Customs Management and Duties Act, 2010 and No. 6 of 2010 includes introduction from the sea;

“introduction from the sea” means transportation into the Virgin Islands of any specimens of species taken from the marine environment which is not under the jurisdiction of any country, including the air space above the sea, and the sea-bed and sub-soil beneath the sea;

“invasive alien species” means species introduced deliberately or unintentionally outside their natural habitats where they have the ability to establish themselves, invade, outcompete natives and take over the new environments;

“issuance” means the completion of all procedures involved in preparing, validating and delivering a permit or certificate to an applicant;

“label” means a piece of paper, card or other material bearing the acronym “CITES” and issued or approved by a Management Authority for the identification of contents as herbarium specimens, preserved, dried or embedded museum specimens or live plant material for scientific study;

“Management Authority” means the Management Authority designated under section 5;

“Minister” means the Minister responsible for Natural Resources and Labour;

“non-detriment finding” means a finding by the Scientific Authorities advising that proposed export or introduction from the sea of a specimens in Column 1 or 2 of Schedule 1 will not be detrimental to the survival of the species and that a proposed import of a specimen in Column 1 of Schedule 1 would not for that purpose be detrimental to the survival of the species; Schedule 1

“offering for sale” means offering for sale or any action that may reasonably be interpreted as such, including advertising or causing to be advertised for sale and invitation to negotiate;

“Party” or “Parties” means a State for which CITES has entered into force;

“permit or certificate” means the official document used to authorise import, export, re-export, or re-introduction from the sea of specimens of species listed in Column 1, 2 and 3 of Schedule 1;

“personal or household effects” includes dead specimens, parts and derivatives of such specimens, that are the belongings of an individual that form or are intended to form part of his or her normal possessions;

“pre-convention certificate” means a certificate issued in accordance with section 23(2);

“prescribed” means prescribed by regulations made under this Act;

“primarily commercial purposes” means all purposes whose non-commercial aspects do not clearly predominate;

“quota” means the prescribed number or quantity of specimens that can be harvested, exported or otherwise used over a specific period of time;

“readily recognisable part or derivative” means any specimen which appears from an accompanying document, the packaging or a mark or label, or from any other circumstances, to be a part or derivative of an animal or plant of a species included in Schedule 1, unless such part or derivative is specifically exempted from the application of this Act;

“re-export” means the export of any specimen that has previously been imported;

“recognised management authority” means a person or body designated by a Party to be a management authority for that Party for the purposes of CITES;

“rescue centre” means a centre as defined in Article VIII paragraph 5 of CITES;

“sale” means any form of sale and includes hire, barter or exchange and related expressions such as, but not limited to, “purchase” shall be construed accordingly;

“Scientific Authorities” means the Scientific Authorities designated under section 6;

“scientific institution” means an institution that conducts scientific research on wild fauna and flora and includes museums and herbaria;

“species” means species, subspecies, or geographically separate population thereof;

“specimen” means

- (a) any animal or plant, whether alive or dead of a species included in Schedule 1;

- (b) any readily recognisable part or derivative of an animal or plant of species included in Schedule 1, unless such part or derivative is specifically exempted from the provisions of CITES; Schedule 1

“tags” means a piece of material for the identification of raw, tanned or finished crocodilian skins entering international trade from the countries of origin.

“trade” means any export, re-export, import and introduction from the sea;

“transit” means the transit procedures as set out in the Customs Management and Duties Act, 2010; No. 6 of 2010

“transshipment” means transshipment procedures as set out in the Customs Management and Duties Act, 2010; No. 6 of 2010

“under controlled conditions” means in a non-natural environment that is intensively manipulated by human intervention for the purpose of plant production including tillage, fertilization, weed and pest control, irrigation, or nursery operations such as potting, bedding or protection from weather.

(2) In this Act “bred in captivity” refers only to offspring, including eggs, born or otherwise produced in a controlled environment of parents that mated or otherwise transmitted their gametes in a controlled environment.

(3) In this Act any reference made to a provision in CITES, shall be construed as referring to that provision as it stands from time to time unless that provision of CITES is specifically contained in this Act in which case any amendment to CITES shall not have effect unless it has been specifically enacted in the Virgin Islands .

3. This Act binds the Crown. Act binds the Crown.

4. This Act applies to all animal and plant species specified in Schedule 1 which sets out the following: Application. Schedule 1

- (a) in column 1, all species included in Appendix I of CITES which lists all species threatened with extinction that are or may be affected by trade;
- (b) in column 2, all species included in Appendix II of CITES which lists species that are not presently threatened with extinction but which may become threatened with extinction if trade in those species is not regulated;

- (c) in column 3, all species included in Appendix III of CITES which lists species protected in at least one country which has requested assistance in controlling trade in those species.

PART II ADMINISTRATION

Management
Authority.

5. (1) The Ministry of Natural Resources and Labour is for the purposes of this Act designated as the Management Authority and the Permanent Secretary shall be the representative for that purpose.

(2) The Permanent Secretary may delegate in writing any of his or her responsibilities to any public officer who reports to the Permanent Secretary, except officers within the Scientific Authorities.

(3) The functions of the Management Authority are

- (a) to grant permits and certificates in accordance with this Act and CITES and to attach to any permit or certificate granted such condition that it may consider necessary and expedient;
- (b) to communicate with recognised management authorities on scientific, administrative, enforcement and other issues related to the implementation of CITES;
- (c) to maintain records of international trade in specimens and prepare an annual report with respect thereto;
- (d) to submit the report referred to in paragraph (c) to the United Kingdom management authority by 01 March of the year following the year to which the report refers;
- (e) when requested by the United Kingdom Management Authority, to prepare and submit a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce CITES;
- (f) to designate or establish, after consultation with the Scientific Authorities, one or more rescue centres for seized and confiscated living specimens;
- (g) to consult with the Scientific Authorities on the
 - (i) issuance and acceptance of CITES documents;

(ii) nature and level of trade in the species specified in Schedule 1;

Schedule 1

(iii) setting and management of quotas;

(iv) registration of traders and production operations;
and

(v) preparation of proposals to amend Schedule 1;

(h) to coordinate national implementation and enforcement of CITES and this Act and to co-operate with other relevant authorities in this regard;

(i) to advise the Minister on actions to be taken for the implementation and enforcement of this Act;

(j) to provide awareness raising, training and education and information related to the CITES;

(k) to provide the United Kingdom Management Authority with impressions of stamps, seals and other devices used to authenticate permits or certificates; and

(l) to perform such other functions as the Minister may consider necessary in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(4) In performing its functions under this Act the Management Authority shall

(a) act on the basis of the best available information, including scientific knowledge and traditional knowledge; and

(b) apply the precautionary principle.

Scientific
Authorities.

6. (1) The Conservation and Fisheries Department and the National Parks Trust are for the purposes of this Act designated as the Scientific Authorities.

(2) The Conservation and Fisheries Department is the lead Scientific Authority.

(3) The functions of the Scientific Authorities are

(a) to advise the Management Authority on whether or not a proposed export of a specimen of species listed in Columns

1 or 2 of Schedule 1 will be detrimental to the survival of the species involved;

- (b) in the case of a proposed import of a specimen of a species in Column 1 of Schedule 1, advise the Management Authority on whether or not the purposes of the import are detrimental to the survival of the species involved;
- (c) in the case of a proposed import of a live specimen of a species listed in Column 1 of Schedule 1, to advise the Management Authority whether or not it is satisfied that the proposed recipient of the specimen is suitably equipped to house and care for it;
- (d) to monitor the export permits granted for specimens of species listed in Column 1 and 2 of Schedule, as well as the actual exports of such specimens, and to advise the Management Authority of suitable measures to be taken to limit the issue of export permits when the population status of a species so requires;
- (e) to advise the Management Authority on the disposal of confiscated or forfeited specimens;
- (f) to advise the Management Authority on any matter the Scientific Authorities consider relevant in the sphere of species protection, including the species to be listed in the Schedule 1;
- (g) to recommend, initiate, carry out or support, research that, in its opinion, is relevant to any of its functions;
- (h) to consult with and enlist the assistance of the Scientific Authorities of other Parties as appropriate;
- (i) to perform such other functions as may be required under CITES including but not limited to any tasks foreseen in the Resolutions of the Conference of the Parties to CITES; and
- (j) to perform such other functions as the Management Authority may assign in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Schedule 1

- (4) In performing its functions under this Act Scientific Authorities shall

(a) act on the basis of the best available information, including scientific knowledge and traditional knowledge; and

(b) apply the precautionary principle.

(5) In carrying out its functions, the Scientific Authorities may co-opt external expertise as needed to fulfil their mandate.

(6) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Scientific Authorities may regulate their procedures in such manner as they think fit, taking into account best expertise and knowledge, resident within the Scientific Authorities, on the status of a species specified in Schedule 1.

Schedule 1

PART III PERMITS AND CERTIFICATES

7. A person shall not trade in or have in his or her possession any species specified in columns 1, 2 or 3 of Schedule 1, unless he or she holds the appropriate permit or certificate as required under this Act.

Prohibition of
trade in or
possession of a
CITES listed
species.
Schedule 1

8. (1) A person who desires to trade in, or have in his or her possession any species listed in Schedule 1 shall apply to the Management Authority, in the prescribed form, for any of the following:

Application for a
permit or
certificate.
Schedule 1

(a) an import permit;

(b) an export permit;

(c) a re-export certificate;

(d) a certificate of origin; or

(e) a certificate for introduction from the sea.

(2) An application under subsection (1) shall be in the form set out in Schedule 2 and shall be accompanied by such supporting documents as may be required and the fees prescribed in Schedule 3.

Schedule 2
Schedule 3

(3) The Management Authority may require an applicant to provide such additional information as may be necessary to determine the application.

(4) A separate permit or certificate is required for each consignment of specimens.

Grant or refusal
of permits and
certificates.

9. (1) The Management Authority may, after considering the application under this Act,

- (a) grant, or refuse to grant the permit or certificate applied for;
or
- (b) grant the permit or certificate subject to specific conditions.

(2) A permit or a certificate issued pursuant to this Act is not transferable.

Validity of
permits and
certificates.

10. (1) An export permit and a re-export certificate are valid for a period of six months from the date of issue.

Schedule 1

(2) An import permit for specimens of species included in Schedule 1 is valid for a period of twelve months from the date of issue.

(3) A certificate for introduction from the sea for specimens of species included in Schedule 1 is valid for a period of twelve months from the date of issue.

(4) A permit or a certificate is not valid if

- (a) it was issued in violation of the law of the country in which it was granted;
- (b) it was issued in violation of CITES or contrary to the Resolutions of the Conference of the Parties; or
- (c) any condition attached to the permit or certificate has not been complied with.

Cancellation,
revocation or
modification of
permits and
certificates.

11. (1) The Management Authority may at any time revoke or modify any permit or certificate issued under this Act if it deems it necessary or expedient to do so, and shall do so when the permit or certificate has been issued as a result of false or misleading statements by the applicant.

(2) The Management Authority shall cancel and retain used export permits and re-export certificates issued by recognised management authorities and any corresponding import permits.

Designated ports.

12. For the purposes of this Act, designated ports are those ports designated under the Customs Management and Duties Act, 2010.

PART IV
CONDITIONS FOR THE ISSUE OF PERMITS AND CERTIFICATES

13. (1) The Management Authority may grant a permit to import a specimen of a species in Column 1 of Schedule 1 to an applicant where

Import of
specimens in
Column 1 of
Schedule 1.

- (a) the Management Authority is satisfied that
 - (i) the specimen is not to be used for primarily commercial purposes; and
 - (ii) the scientific name of the species is the standard nomenclature in the CITES Appendices or the references adopted by the Conference of the Parties; and
- (b) the Scientific Authority has advised that
 - (i) the import of that specimen will be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of that species; and
 - (ii) in the case of a living specimen, the proposed recipient of that specimen is suitably equipped to house and care for it.

(2) If the Management Authority determines that an import permit referred to in subsection (1) may be granted but it has not yet done so, the Management Authority may, on request by the recognised management authority of the country of export, issue a letter to confirm that the import permit will be issued.

(3) An import permit shall be accompanied by the export permit or re-export certificate in relation to the specimen issued by the recognised management authority in the country of export or re-export.

14. (1) A person may import a specimen of a species in Column 2 of Schedule 1 if he or she presents, before or at the time of import of the specimen, an export permit or a re-export certificate issued by the recognised management authority in the country of export or re-export.

Import of
specimens in
Columns 2 or 3
of Schedule 1.

(2) A person may import a specimen of a species in Column 3 of Schedule 1 if he or she presents, before or at the time of import of the specimen

- (a) a certificate of origin issued by the recognised management authority in the country of origin; and

- (b) in the case of a specimen being imported from a country that listed the species to which the specimen belongs in Appendix III, an export permit issued by the recognised management authority in the country of export; or
- (c) in the case of re-export, a re-export certificate from the recognised management authority of the country of re-export.

Export of specimens in Columns 1 or 2 of Schedule 1.

15. (1) The Management Authority may grant an export permit for a specimen of a species in Column 1 of Schedule 1 to an applicant who meets the prescribed requirements if

- (a) the Management Authority is satisfied that
 - (i) the specimen was legally acquired;
 - (ii) an import permit is issued by the recognised management authority of the country of import or the recognised management authority of the country of import has confirmed in writing that the import permit will be issued;
 - (iii) the scientific name of the species is the standard nomenclature in the CITES Appendices or the references adopted by the Conference of the Parties; and
 - (iv) any live specimen will be prepared and shipped so as to minimise risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment of the specimen; and
- (b) the Scientific Authority has advised that the proposed export would not be detrimental to the survival of the species.

(2) The Management Authority may grant an export permit for a specimen of a species in Column 2 of Schedule 1 to an applicant who meets the prescribed requirements if

- (a) the Management Authority is satisfied that
 - (i) the specimen was legally acquired;

- (ii) the scientific name of the species is the standard nomenclature in the CITES Appendices or the references adopted by the Conference of the Parties; and
 - (iii) any live specimen will be prepared and shipped so as to minimise risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment of the specimen.
- (c) the Scientific Authority has advised that the proposed export would not be detrimental to the survival of the species.

16. (1) The Management Authority may grant an export permit for a specimen of a species in Column 3 of Schedule 1 that is listed in Appendix III on behalf of the Virgin Islands to an applicant who meets the prescribed requirements if the Management Authority is satisfied that

Export of specimens in Column 3 of Schedule 1.

- (a) the specimen was legally acquired;
- (b) the scientific name of the species is the standard nomenclature in the CITES Appendices or the references adopted by the Conference of the Parties; and
- (c) any live specimen will be prepared and shipped so as to minimise risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment of the specimen.

(2) The Management Authority may grant a certificate of origin to export a specimen of a species in Column 3 of Schedule 1 that is not listed in Appendix III on behalf of the Virgin Islands to an applicant who meets the prescribed requirements if the Management Authority is satisfied that

- (a) the specimen originated in the Virgin Islands;
- (b) the scientific name of the species is the standard nomenclature in the CITES Appendices or the references adopted by the Conference of the Parties; and
- (c) any live specimen will be prepared and shipped so as to minimise risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment of the specimen.

17. (1) The Management Authority may issue a re-export certificate for a specimen of a species in Column 1 of Schedule 1 to an applicant who meets the prescribed requirements if the Management Authority is satisfied that

Re-export of specimens in Columns 1, 2, or 3 of Schedule 1.

Schedule 1

- (a) the specimen was legally imported or introduced into the Virgin Islands;
- (b) any live specimen will be prepared and shipped so as to minimise risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment of the specimen; and
- (c) for a live specimen, other than a specimen in Column 1 of Schedule 1 the animal bred in captivity for commercial purposes or a plant artificially propagated, an import permit relative to the specimen has been issued or the relevant authority of the country of import has confirmed in writing that the import permit will be issued.

(2) The Management Authority may issue a re-export certificate for a specimen of a species in Columns 2 or 3 of Schedule 1, to an applicant who meets the prescribed requirements if the Management Authority is satisfied that

- (a) the specimen was legally imported or introduced into the Virgin Islands; and
- (b) any live specimen will be prepared and shipped so as to minimise risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment of the specimen.

Introduction from the sea of specimens in Columns 1 or 2 of Schedule 1.

18. (1) The Management Authority may issue a certificate for introduction from the sea for a specimen of a species in Column 1 of Schedule 1 to an applicant who meets the prescribed requirements if

- (a) the Management Authority is satisfied that
 - (i) the specimen was taken in the marine environment not under the jurisdiction of any country;
 - (ii) in the case of a living specimen, the proposed recipient is suitably equipped to house and care for it;
 - (iii) the scientific name of the species is the standard nomenclature in the CITES Appendices or the references adopted by the Conference of the Parties;
 - (iv) any live specimen will be prepared and shipped so as to minimise risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment of the specimen; and

- (v) the specimen will not be used for primarily commercial purposes.
 - (b) the Scientific Authority has advised that the proposed introduction from the sea would not be detrimental to the survival of the species.
- (2) The Management Authority may issue a certificate for introduction from the sea for a specimen of a species in Column 2 of Schedule 1 to an applicant who meets the prescribed requirements if

- (a) the Management Authority is satisfied that
 - (i) the scientific name of the species is the standard nomenclature in the CITES Appendices or the references adopted by the Conference of the Parties; and
 - (ii) any live specimen will be prepared and shipped so as to minimise risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment of the specimen; and
- (b) the Scientific Authority has advised that the proposed introduction from the sea would not be detrimental to the survival of the species.

- 19. (1)** A person shall not engage in trade of a specimen in Trade with a
Schedule 1 with a person in a Non-Convention State unless Non-Convention
State.
- (a) the person complies with this Act, and details of the competent authority and scientific institutions of the Non-Convention State are listed with the Secretariat; or
 - (b) the Management Authority, after consultation with the Secretariat, is satisfied that
 - (i) the competent authority of the Non-Convention State is capable of issuing an import or export permit, re-export certificate or exemption certificate, that substantially conforms to the requirements of CITES; and
 - (ii) the scientific institutions of the Non- Convention State are capable of advising that an export is not detrimental to the survival of the species.

(2) An import or export permit, re-export certificate, certificate of origin or an exemption certificate issued by a Non-Convention State shall contain the following:

- (a) the name, stamp and signature of the issuing competent authority;
- (b) sufficient identification of the species for the purposes of CITES;
- (c) certification of the origin of the specimen, including the export permit number from the country of origin, or justification for omitting that certification;
- (d) in the case of export from a Non-Convention State of a specimen of a species in Column 1 or 2 of Schedule 1, certification to the effect that
 - (i) a competent scientific institution has advised that the export will not be detrimental to the survival of the species, and
 - (ii) the competent authority is satisfied that the specimen was legally acquired;
- (e) in the case of re-export from a Non-Convention State, certification to the effect that the competent authority of the country of origin has issued an export document that substantially meets the requirements of Article VI of the CITES;
- (f) in the case of export or re-export of live specimens from a Non-Convention State, certification to the effect that they will be transported in a manner that will minimise the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment;
- (g) in the case of import to a Non-Convention State, certification to the effect that the import will be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

Schedule 1

Trade with a Non-Convention State of specimens in Column 1 of Schedule 1.

20. (1) A specimen of a species in Column 1 of Schedule 1 that is of wild origin may not be imported from or exported or re-exported to a Non-Convention State except in extraordinary circumstances where, after consultation with the Secretariat, the Management Authority determines that the proposed activity

benefits the conservation of the species or provides for the welfare of the specimen.

(2) A specimen of a species in Column 1 of Schedule 1 that is artificially propagated or bred in captivity shall not be imported from a Non-Convention State unless, on consultation with the Secretariat, the Management Authority receives favourable advice in respect of the proposed activity.

21. (1) Subject to subsection (2), for the purposes of this Act, trade in a specimen of a species with a Party that has entered a reservation for that species will be treated as if it were trade with a Non-Convention State.

Trade with a Non-Convention State that has entered a Reservation.

(2) To import a specimen of a species in Column 1 of Schedule 1 from a Party that has entered a reservation for that species, section 13(1) applies.

(3) In this section “reservation” means a unilateral statement made by a Party that it will not be bound by the provisions of CITES relating to trade in a particular species listed in the Appendices (or in a part or derivative listed in Appendix III) made in accordance with Articles XV, XVI and XXIII of CITES.

PART V SPECIAL PROCEDURES AND EXEMPTIONS

22. Where a specimen is in transit or transshipment through the Virgin Islands no additional CITES permits or certificates shall be required if the transshipment is in accordance with the conditions of transport provided for in this Act and the Customs Management and Duties Act, 2010.

Transit and transshipment of specimens.
No. 6 of 2010

23. (1) A person seeking to trade a specimen of a species that was legally acquired before the provisions of this Act applied to that specimen shall apply to the Management Authority for a Pre-Convention certificate exempting that specimen from the requirements of this Act.

Pre-convention specimens.

(2) The Management Authority shall issue a Pre-Convention certificate to an applicant if it is satisfied that the specimen to which the application relates was acquired before the provisions of CITES became applicable to that species.

(3) Where a recognised management authority issues a Pre-Convention certificate in respect of a specimen no other permits or certificates shall be required.

24. (1) This Act shall not apply to any specimen of a species listed in Schedule 1 that is a personal or household effect unless

Exemptions.
Schedule 1

- (a) in the case of a specimen of a species included in Column 1 of Schedule 1, the specimen was acquired by the owner outside the Virgin Islands, and is being imported into the Virgin Islands; or
- (b) in the case of a specimen of a species included in Column 2 of Schedule 1,
 - (i) the specimen was acquired by the owner outside the Virgin Islands and in a country where removal from the wild occurred;
 - (ii) the specimen is being imported into the Virgin Islands; and
 - (iii) the country where removal from the wild occurred requires the prior grant of export permits before any export of such specimen.

(2) The Management Authority may, on written application of a person who desires to trade a specimen of a species in Schedule 1, that

- (a) in the case of an animal, was bred in captivity;
- (b) in the case of a plant, was artificially propagated; or
- (c) is a recognisable part or derivative of such a specimen

issue a certificate of captive breeding or certificate of artificial propagation, on payment of the prescribed fees.

(3) Where a recognised management authority issues a certificate for a specimen bred in captivity or artificially propagated no other permits or certificates shall be required.

(4) A specimen of species included in Column 1 of Schedule 1 that was bred in captivity for commercial purposes, or was artificially propagated for commercial purposes, shall be deemed to be a specimen included in Column 2 of Schedule 1.

(5) Parts III and IV shall not apply in the case of non-commercial loan, donation and exchange between scientists or scientific institutions in the Virgin Islands registered by the Management Authority and scientists or scientific institutions in other countries registered by recognised management authorities of those countries, of

- (a) herbarium specimens, other preserved or dried or embedded museum specimens; and
- (b) live plant materials,

which carry a label issued or approved by the Management Authority.

(6) The label referred to in subsection (5) shall include the name and address of the sending institution and the codes of the exporting and importing institutions over the signature of a responsible officer of that registered scientific institution.

(7) The Management Authority may, on written application of an exporter or importer, and on payment of the prescribed fees, waive the requirement of an import or export permit or re-export certificate and allow the movement of specimens which form part of a traveling zoo, circus, menagerie, plant exhibition or other traveling exhibition, if

- (a) that exporter or importer registers full details of such specimens with the Management Authority;
- (b) the specimens are covered by a pre-Convention certificate or a certificate showing that they were bred in captivity or artificially propagated; and
- (c) the Management Authority is satisfied that any living specimen will be transported and cared for so as to minimise the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

PART VI REGISTRATION OF TRADERS

25. (1) The Management Authority shall keep and maintain a Register of Traders which shall include

Registration of traders and record keeping.

- (a) the names and addresses of all exporters and importers;
- (b) the number and type of permits and certificates granted; and
- (c) the specimens registered for the purposes of section 24(5).

(2) A person seeking to trade in specimens of any species, any captive bred animals or artificially propagated plants of any species specified in Schedule 1 shall apply to be registered with the Management Authority.

(3) An application under subsection (1) shall be in the prescribed form and shall be accompanied by such supporting documents as may be required and the prescribed fees.

(4) All persons registered with the Management Authority pursuant to subsection (2) shall keep records of their stock and of any transactions.

(5) The Management Authority may inspect the premises and records of persons registered with the Management Authority at any time.

(6) If the conditions of registration are not complied with, the registration shall be withdrawn.

PART VII FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Funds and
resources.

- 26.** The funds and resources of the Authorities shall comprise
- (a) such monies as may be appropriated by the House of Assembly for the purposes of the Authorities; and
 - (b) any donations and grants as may be made by individuals or organisations.

Establishment of
a Special Fund.

- 27.** The Minister shall establish a special fund to be used only for the conservation of wildlife and the implementation and enforcement of this Act, including the establishment and management of rescue centres.

PART VIII ENFORCEMENT

Lead
enforcement
Agency.

- 28.** For the purposes of this Act, the Conservation and Fisheries Department is hereby designated as the lead enforcement agency.

Designation
of authorised
officers.

- 29. (1)** The Minister may, by instrument in writing, designate persons to serve as authorised officers for purposes of this Act and each instrument of appointment shall specify the powers of enforcement in relation to that appointment.

(2) The Minister shall issue to an authorised officer designated under subsection (1), an identity card and that officer shall produce the card to any person the officer questions.

30. (1) An authorised officer may, where he or she reasonably believes that there is evidence that a person has committed an offence under this Act, Powers of authorised officers.

- (a) stop and search the person suspected of committing the offence;
- (b) seize any item belonging to such person which the officer reasonably suspects is the object of or evidence of the offence;
- (c) enter and search any premises or vehicle of such person to detain a specimen held in contravention of this Act;
- (d) examine any specimen which the officer suspects is being or has been transported, acquired or traded in contravention of this Act;
- (e) examine any records held apparently relating to specimens referred to in paragraphs (b) and (c);
- (f) inspect a specimen in transit or transshipment to ensure that it is accompanied by the appropriate CITES documents.

(2) Expenses incurred as a result of seizure, including custody costs, the costs of transporting and disposing of specimens or of maintaining live animals and plants during the time of seizure shall be recoverable from the offender if that person is known.

31. (1) Where the holder of a permit or certificate undertakes to trade in accordance with that permit or certificate, the holder shall Obligation of persons desirous of trading.

- (a) before, in the case of exporting or re-exporting; or
- (b) before or at the time of importation or introduction, in the case of importing or introducing from the sea,

produce the permit or certificate, or cause the permit or certificate to be produced, at the request of any authorised officer.

(2) Every person shall, on arriving in the Virgin Islands, permit an authorised officer to inspect and examine any specimen in that person's

possession as part of that person's personal effects or baggage, and shall afford to that officer all reasonable facilities and assistance in carrying out any such inspection and examination and shall produce or cause to be produced the permit or certificate granted in respect of the specimen of species.

(3) Any person who, has not been granted a permit or certificate in respect of a specimen of species under this Act or an exemption under section 24 is found to be in possession of any specimen of species included in Schedule 1 or a specimen that an authorised officer has reasonable cause to believe or suspect may be of such specimen of species shall

- (a) surrender the specimen to an authorised officer; and
- (b) state to the authorised officer his or her full name; and
- (c) in the case of
 - (i) Belongers and legal residents, state his or her address; or
 - (ii) visitors to the Virgin Islands, state an address at which he or she may be contacted and his or her permanent address outside of the Virgin Islands.

(4) Where the person referred to in subsection (3) has voluntarily disclosed the presence of the specimen to the authorised officer as soon as practicable after the specimen arrives in the Virgin Islands, he or she shall be taken not to have imported that specimen.

(5) Any specimen surrendered to an authorised officer under subsection (3) (a) shall be conveyed to an institution or place considered by the Management Authority appropriate for the holding of that specimen.

(6) If any specimen surrendered to an authorised officer under subsection (3) (a) is subsequently ascertained not to be a specimen of species included in Schedule 1 it shall be released to the person who surrendered the specimen.

PART IX OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

32. (1) A person who trades, or attempts to trade, any specimen of a species listed in the Schedule 1

- (a) without a valid permit or certificate; or

Trading or attempting to trade without a valid permit.
Schedule 1

- (b) with a forged permit or certificate, or permit or certificate that has been modified by anyone other than the Management Authority; or
- (c) with a permit or certificate that is invalid for any other reason

commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars per specimen or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both.

33. A person who, without reasonable excuse, Possession.

- (a) has in his or her possession or under his or her control; or
- (b) offers or exposes for sale; or
- (c) displays to the public,

any specimen of a species listed in Column 1 of Schedule 1 contrary to this Act Schedule 1
commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars per specimen or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both.

34. A person who makes or attempts to make false or misleading statements in, or in connection with, an application for a permit or certificate or registration commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year. False statements.

35. A person who obstructs or otherwise hinders an authorised officer in the performance of his or her duties under this Act, commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year. Obstruction of officers.

36. A person who alters, defaces or erases a mark used by the Management Authority to individually and permanently identify specimens commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year. Alternating marks.

37. Where an offence under this Act is committed by a body corporate, and is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate, or any person purporting to act in any such capacity, the person, as well as the body corporate each commits an offence and Bodies corporate.

are liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars for any specimen of a species specified in Schedule 1.

Power to
compound
offences.

38. (1) The Chief Conservation and Fisheries Officer may, where he or she is satisfied that an offence has been committed under this Act or any Regulations made under this Act, compound the offence by accepting on behalf of the Government a sum of money of up to one half of the maximum fine specified for that offence.

(2) No offence shall be compounded under this section unless the person who has committed the offence has expressed his or her willingness in writing that the offence be so dealt with.

(3) The Accountant General shall give a receipt for any amount paid by way of penalty and the effect of that amount being received in full by the Accountant General shall be to discharge the accused person from all liability in respect of that offence.

(4) In any proceedings brought against any person for an offence referred to in subsection (1), it shall be a defence if the person proves that the offence with which he or she is charged has been compounded under this section.

Additional
penalties.
Schedule 1

39. The maximum fine and imprisonment shall be doubled where an offence under this Part involves a species in Column 1 of Schedule 1.

Forfeiture.

40. (1) In all cases, the specimens that are the subject of an offence shall be forfeited to the Crown where a conviction results.

(2) When a person is convicted of an offence against this Act, any cage, container, boat, airplane, vehicle, or other article and equipment in respect of or by means of which the offence was committed shall be forfeited to the Crown any such forfeiture may be in addition to any other penalty that may be imposed.

(3) If any person prosecuted for an offence is acquitted, the court may nonetheless order the specimens concerned to be confiscated.

Confiscated
specimens.

41. Any specimens confiscated in accordance with this Act shall be the property of the Management Authority, which after consultation with the Scientific Authority, shall decide upon their final disposal, for or on behalf of the Crown.

**PART X
MISCELLANEOUS**

- 42.** Nothing in this Act shall restrict the provisions of any other Act. Act supplementary.
- 43.** No action shall lie or prosecution be brought, instituted or maintained in any court against the Authorities or any of its employees, nor any authorised officer for anything done or omitted in good faith in the discharge of any function or exercise of any power under this Act. Immunity from liability.
- 44.** The Minister may, on the advice of the Management Authority or the Scientific Authorities, amend the Schedules by Order published in the *Gazette*. Amendment of Schedules.
- 45.** Where the CITES Appendices have been modified, the Management Authority shall cause the modifications to be published in the *Gazette* as soon as possible after their adoption by the Conference of Parties. Publication of modifications to CITES.
- 46.** The fees payable in respect of permits, certificates, registration and the other matters under this Act are the fees specified in Schedule 3. Fees. Schedule 3
- 47. (1)** The Minister may make regulations to provide for the better carrying out of the provisions of this Act. Regulations.
- (2)** Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), regulations may provide for
- (a)** the format and content of applications, including applications
 - (i)** for permits and certificates; and
 - (ii)** for registration of Traders;
 - (b)** the conditions that shall be met in order to be registered as a Trader;
 - (c)** the format and contents of the registers that contain the records required under this Act;
 - (d)** the establishment and management of rescue centres;
 - (e)** the management and administration of any special fund established under section 27;
 - (f)** generally for the purposes of carrying this Act into effect.

Repeal and
savings.
Cap. 89

48. (1) The Endangered Plants and Animals Act, Cap. 89 is repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding the repeal of the Endangered Plants and Animals Act, any licences granted or anything done under the authority of the repealed enactment shall continue in force until revoked or expired.

SCHEDULE 1

[Sections 2, 4, 6(6), 7, 8,
9(2), 10, 13 (1), 14, 15, 16,
17, 18, 19, 24, 25, 32, 39]

CITES LISTED SPECIES

Interpretation of Schedule 1

1. Species included in this Schedule 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 Schedule. 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(s)." is used to denote variety (varieties).
5. As none of the species or higher taxa of FLORA included in Column 1 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 3 are those of the Parties submitting these species for inclusion in Appendix III.
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 Columns 2 or 3 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 this Schedule, are defined as follows:

Extract

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).

Finished products packaged and ready for retail trade

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.

Powder

A dry, solid substance in the form of fine or coarse particles

Woodchips

Wood that has been reduced to small pieces

CITES LISTED SPECIES

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
FAUNA (ANIMALS)		
PHYLUM CHORDATA		
CLASS MAMMALIA (MAMMALS)		
ARTIODACTYLA		
Antilocapridae Pronghorns		
<i>Antilocapra americana</i> (Only the population of Mexico; no other population is included in Schedule I)		
Bovidae Antelopes, cattle, duikers, gazelles, goats, sheep, etc.		
<i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>		
	<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	
		<i>Antilope cervicapra</i> (Nepal, Pakistan)
<i>Bos gaurus</i> (Excludes the domesticated form, which is referenced as <i>Bos frontalis</i> , and is not subject to the provisions of the Convention)		
<i>Bos mutus</i> (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> (Excludes the domesticated form, which is referenced as <i>Bubalus bubalis</i> and is not subject to the provisions of the Convention) (Nepal)
<i>Bubalus depressicornis</i>		
<i>Bubalus mindorensis</i>		
<i>Bubalus quarlesi</i>		
	<i>Budorcas taxicolor</i>	
	<i>Capra caucasica</i>	
<i>Capra falconeri</i>		

		<i>Capra hircus aegagrus</i> (Specimens of the domesticated form are not subject to the provisions of the Convention) (Pakistan)
		<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 variati</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 1)	
<i>Ovis ammon hodgsonii</i>		
<i>Ovis ammon nigrimontana</i>		
	<i>Ovis aries</i> (Except the subspecies included in Column 1, the subspecies <i>O. a. isphahanica</i> , <i>O. a. laristanica</i> , <i>O. a. musimon</i> and <i>O. a. orientalis</i> which are not included in this Schedule, and the domesticated form <i>Ovis aries aries</i> which is not subject to the provisions of the Convention)	
<i>Ovis aries ophion</i>		
<i>Ovis aries vignei</i>		

	<i>Ovis canadensis</i> (Only the population of Mexico; no other population is included in this Schedule)	
<i>Pantholops 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 Camels, guanacos, vicunas		
<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 Región), Ecuador (the whole population), Peru (the whole population) and the Plurinational State of Bolivia (the whole population), which are included in Column 2]	<i>Lama guanicoe</i>	
	<i>Vicugna vicugna</i> [Only 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 Región), Ecuador (the whole population), Peru (the whole population) and the Plurinational State of Bolivia (the whole population); all other populations are included in Column 1]'	
Cervidae Deer, huemuls, muntjacs, pudus		
<i>Axis calamianensis</i>		
<i>Axis kuhlii</i>		
		<i>Axis porcinus</i> (Except the subspecies included in Column 1) (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 duvaucelii</i>		
<i>Rucervus eldii</i>		
Hippopotamidae Hippopotamuses		
	<i>Hexaprotodon liberiensis</i>	
	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	
Moschidae Musk deer		
<i>Moschus</i> spp. (Only the populations of Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan; all other populations are included in Column 2)		
	<i>Moschus</i> spp. (Except the populations of Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan, which are included in Column 1)	
Suidae Babirusa, hogs, pigs		
<i>Babyrousa babyrussa</i>		
<i>Babyrousa bolabatuensis</i>		
<i>Babyrousa celebensis</i>		
<i>Babyrousa togeanensis</i>		
<i>Sus salvanus</i>		
Tayassuidae Peccaries		
	Tayassuidae spp. (Except the species included in Column 1 and the populations of <i>Pecari tajacu</i> of Mexico and the United States of America, which are not included in this Schedule)	
<i>Catagonus wagneri</i>		
CARNIVORA		
Ailuridae Red pandas		
<i>Ailurus fulgens</i>		
Canidae Dogs, foxes, wolves		
		<i>Canis aureus</i> (India)

Canis lupus (Only the populations of Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan; all other populations are included in Column 2. <i>Excludes the domesticated form and the dingo which are referenced as Canis lupus familiaris and Canis lupus dingo, respectively, which are not subject to the provisions of the Convention</i>)		
	Canis lupus (Except the populations of Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan, which are included in Column 1. <i>Excludes the domesticated form and the dingo which are referenced as Canis lupus familiaris and Canis lupus dingo, respectively, which are not subject to the provisions of the Convention</i>)	
	Cerdocyon thous	
	Chrysocyon brachyurus	
	Cuon alpinus	
	Lycalopex culpaeus	
	Lycalopex fulvipes	
	Lycalopex griseus	
	Lycalopex gymnocercus	
Speothos venaticus		
		Vulpes bengalensis (India)
	Vulpes cana	
		Vulpes vulpes griffithi (India)
		Vulpes vulpes montana (India)
		Vulpes vulpes pusilla (India)
	Vulpes zerda	
Eupleridae Fossa, falanouc, Malagasy civets		
	Cryptoprocta ferox	
	Eupleres goudotii	
	Fossa fossana	

Felidae Cats		
	<p>Felidae spp. [Except the species included in Column 1. Excludes specimens of the domesticated form, which are not subject to the provisions of the Convention. For <i>Panthera leo</i> (African populations): a zero annual export quota is established for specimens of bones, bone pieces, bone products, claws, skeletons, skulls and teeth removed from the wild and traded for commercial purposes. Annual export quotas for trade in bones, bone pieces, bone products, claws, skeletons, skulls and teeth for commercial purposes, derived from captive breeding operations in South Africa, will be established and communicated annually to the CITES Secretariat.]</p>	
<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)		
<i>Caracal caracal</i> (Only the population of Asia; all other populations are included in Column 2)		
<i>Catopuma temminckii</i>		
<i>Felis nigripes</i>		
<i>Leopardus geoffroyi</i>		
<i>Leopardus jacobitus</i>		
<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>		
<i>Leopardus 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 2)		

<i>Prionailurus planiceps</i>		
<i>Prionailurus rubiginosus</i> (Only the population of India; all other populations are included in Column 2)		
<i>Puma concolor costaricensis</i>		
<i>Puma yagouaroundi</i> (Only the populations of Central and North America; all other populations are included in Column 2)		
<i>Uncia uncia</i>		
Herpestidae Mongooses		
		<i>Herpestes edwardsi</i> (India, Pakistan)
		<i>Herpestes fuscus</i> (India)
		<i>Herpestes javanicus</i> (Pakistan)
		<i>Herpestes javanicus auropunctatus</i> (India)
		<i>Herpestes smithii</i> (India)
		<i>Herpestes urva</i> (India)
		<i>Herpestes vitticollis</i> (India)
Hyaenidae Aardwolf, hyenas		
		<i>Hyaena hyaena</i> (Pakistan)
		<i>Proteles cristata</i> (Botswana)
Mephitidae Skunks		
	<i>Conepatus humboldtii</i>	
Mustelidae Badgers, martens, otters, weasels, etc.		
Lutrinae Otters		
	Lutrinae spp. (Except the species included in Column 1)	
<i>Aonyx capensis microdon</i> (Only the populations of Cameroon and Nigeria; all other populations are included in Column 2)		
<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>		
<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>		
Mustelinae Grisons, honey badgers, martens, tayra, weasels		
		<i>Eira barbara</i> (Honduras)

		<i>Galictis vittata</i> (Costa Rica)
		<i>Martes flavigula</i> (India)
		<i>Martes foina intermedia</i> (India)
		<i>Martes gwatkinsii</i> (India)
		<i>Mellivora capensis</i> (Botswana)
		<i>Mustela altaica</i> (India)
		<i>Mustela erminea ferghanae</i> (India)
		<i>Mustela kathiah</i> (India)
<i>Mustela nigripes</i>		
		<i>Mustela sibirica</i> (India)
Odobenidae Walruses		
		<i>Odobenus rosmarus</i> (Canada)
Otariidae Fur seals, sealions		
	<i>Arctocephalus</i> spp. (Except the species included in Column 1)	
<i>Arctocephalus townsendi</i>		
Phocidae Seals		
	<i>Mirounga leonina</i>	
<i>Monachus</i> spp.		
Procyonidae Coatis, kinkajous, 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 pandas		
	<i>Ursidae</i> spp. (Except the species included in Column 1)	
<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 2)		
<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>Prionodon linsang</i>	
<i>Prionodon pardicolor</i>		
		<i>Viverra civettina</i> (India)
		<i>Viverra zibetha</i> (India)
		<i>Viverricula indica</i> (India)
CETACEA Dolphins, porpoises, whales		
	CETACEA spp. (Except the species included in Column 1. 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>Balaena mysticetus</i>		
<i>Eubalaena</i> spp.		
Balaenopteridae Fin whales, humpback whales, rorquals		
<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i> (Except the population of West Greenland, which is included in Column 2)		
<i>Balaenoptera bonaerensis</i>		
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>		
<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i>		
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>		
<i>Balaenoptera omurai</i>		
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>		
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>		
Delphinidae Dolphins		
<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>		
<i>Orcaella heinsohni</i>		
<i>Sotalia</i> spp.		
<i>Sousa</i> spp.		
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 asiaeorientalis</i>		
<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 bats		
		<i>Platyrrhinus lineatus</i> (Uruguay)
Pteropodidae Fruit bats, flying foxes		
	<i>Acerodon spp.</i> (Except the species included in Column 1)	
<i>Acerodon jubatus</i>		
	<i>Pteropus spp.</i> (Except the species included in Column 1 and <i>Pteropus brunneus</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>Cabassous centralis</i> (Costa Rica)
		<i>Cabassous tatouay</i> (Uruguay)
	<i>Chaetophractus nationi</i> (A zero annual export quota has been established. All specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Column 1 and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly)	
<i>Priodontes maximus</i>		

DASYUROMORPHIA		
Dasyuridae Dunnarts		
<i>Sminthopsis longicaudata</i>		
<i>Sminthopsis psammophila</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		
<i>Bettongia spp.</i>		
Vombatidae Wombats		
<i>Lasiorninus krefftii</i>		
LAGOMORPHA		
Leporidae Hares, rabbits		
<i>Caprolagus hispidus</i>		
<i>Romerolagus diazi</i>		
MONOTREMATA		
Tachyglossidae Echidnas, spiny anteaters		
	<i>Zaglossus spp.</i>	
PERAMELEMORPHIA		
Peramelidae Bandicoots, echymiperas		
<i>Perameles bougainville</i>		
Thylacomyidae Bilbies		
<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>		
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 1)	
<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		
Rhinocerotidae spp. (Except the subspecies included in Column 2)		
	<i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i> (Only the populations of South Africa and Swaziland; all other populations are included in Column 1. 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 1 and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly)	
Tapiridae Tapirs		
Tapiridae spp. (Except the species included in Column 2)		
	<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>	
PHOLIDOTA		
Manidae Pangolins		
	<i>Manis spp.</i> (Except the species included in Column 1)	
<i>Manis crassicaudata</i>		
<i>Manis culionensis</i>		
<i>Manis gigantea</i>		
<i>Manis javanica</i>		
<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>		
<i>Manis temminckii</i>		
<i>Manis tetradactyla</i>		
<i>Manis tricuspis</i>		
PILOSA		
Bradypodidae Three-toed sloths		
	<i>Bradypus pygmaeus</i>	
	<i>Bradypus variegatus</i>	
Megalonychidae Two-toed sloths		
		<i>Choloepus hoffmanni</i> (Costa Rica)
Myrmecophagidae American anteaters		
	<i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i>	
		<i>Tamandua mexicana</i> (Guatemala)
PRIMATES Apes, monkeys		
	PRIMATES spp. (Except the species included in Column 1)	

Atelidae Howler monkeys, spider monkeys		
<i>Alouatta coibensis</i>		
<i>Alouatta palliata</i>		
<i>Alouatta pigra</i>		
<i>Ateles geoffroyi frontatus</i>		
<i>Ateles geoffroyi ornatus</i>		
<i>Brachyteles arachnoides</i>		
<i>Brachyteles hypoxanthus</i>		
<i>Oreonax flavicauda</i>		
Cebidae Marmosets, tamarins, 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 galerritus</i>		
<i>Cercopithecus diana</i>		
<i>Cercopithecus roloway</i>		
<i>Macaca silenus</i>		
<i>Macaca sylvanus</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>		
<i>Rhinopithecus spp.</i>		
<i>Semnopithecus ajax</i>		
<i>Semnopithecus dussumieri</i>		
<i>Semnopithecus entellus</i>		
<i>Semnopithecus hector</i>		
<i>Semnopithecus hypoleucos</i>		
<i>Semnopithecus priam</i>		
<i>Semnopithecus schistaceus</i>		
<i>Simias concolor</i>		
<i>Trachypithecus geei</i>		
<i>Trachypithecus pileatus</i>		
<i>Trachypithecus shortridgei</i>		

Cheirogaleidae Dwarf lemurs		
Cheirogaleidae spp.		
Daubentoniidae Aye-aye		
Daubentonia madagascariensis		
Hominidae Apes, chimpanzees, gorillas, orang-utans		
Gorilla beringei		
Gorilla gorilla		
Pan spp.		
Pongo abelii		
Pongo pygmaeus		
Hylobatidae Gibbons		
Hylobatidae spp.		
Indriidae Indris, sifakas, woolly lemurs		
Indriidae spp.		
Lemuridae Large lemurs		
Lemuridae spp.		
Lepilemuridae Sportive lemurs		
Lepilemuridae spp.		
Lorisidae Lorises		
Nycticebus spp.		
Pitheciidae Sakis, uakaris		
Cacajao spp.		
Chiropotes albinasus		
PROBOSCIDEA		
Elephantidae Elephants		
Elephas maximus		
Loxodonta africana (Except the populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, which are included in Column 2 subject to annotation 2)		
	Loxodonta africana ² (Only the populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe; all other populations are included in Column 1)	
RODENTIA		
Chinchillidae Chinchillas		
Chinchilla spp. (Specimens of the domesticated form are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)		
Cuniculidae Pacas		
		Cuniculus paca (Honduras)
Dasyproctidae Agoutis		
		Dasyprocta punctata (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>Zyomys 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		
	SCANDENTIA spp.	
SIRENIA		
Dugongidae Dugong		
<i>Dugong dugon</i>		
Trichechidae Manatees		
<i>Trichechus inunguis</i>		
<i>Trichechus manatus</i>		
<i>Trichechus senegalensis</i>		
CLASS AVES (BIRDS)		
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>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>		
	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	
APODIFORMES		
Trochilidae Hummingbirds		
	Trochilidae spp. (Except the species included in Column 1)	
<i>Glaucis dohrnii</i>		
CHARADRIIFORMES		
Burhinidae Thick-knees		
		<i>Burhinus bistriatus</i> (Guatemala)
Laridae Gulls		
<i>Larus relictus</i>		
Scolopacidae Curlews, greenshanks		
<i>Numenius borealis</i>		
<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>		
<i>Tringa guttifer</i>		
CICONIIFORMES		
Balaenicipitidae Shoebills, whale-headed storks		
	<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>	
Ciconiidae Storks		
<i>Ciconia boyciana</i>		
	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	
<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>		
<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>		
Phoenicopteridae Flamingos		
	Phoenicopteridae spp.	
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</i> spp.	
		<i>Nesoenas mayeri</i> (Mauritius)

CORACIIFORMES		
Bucerotidae Hornbills		
	Aceros spp. (Except the species included in Column 1)	
<i>Aceros nipalensis</i>		
	<i>Anorrhinus</i> spp.	
	<i>Anthracoceros</i> spp.	
	<i>Berenicornis</i> spp.	
	<i>Buceros</i> spp. (Except the species included in Column 1)	
<i>Buceros bicornis</i>		
	<i>Penelopides</i> spp.	
<i>Rhinoplax vigil</i>		
	<i>Rhyticeros</i> spp. (Except the species included in Column 1)	
<i>Rhyticeros subruficollis</i>		
CUCULIFORMES		
Musophagidae Turacos		
	<i>Tauraco</i> spp.	
FALCONIFORMES Eagles, falcons, hawks, vultures		
	FALCONIFORMES spp. (Except <i>Caracara lutosa</i> and the species of the family Cathartidae, which are not included in this Schedule; 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>Pithecopaga 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)
		<i>Pauxi pauxi</i> (Colombia)
<i>Penelope albipennis</i>		
		<i>Penelope purpurascens</i> (Honduras)
		<i>Penelopina nigra</i> (Guatemala)
<i>Pipile jacutinga</i>		
<i>Pipile pipile</i>		
Megapodiidae Megapodes, scrubfowl		
<i>Macrocephalon maleo</i>		
Phasianidae Grouse, guineafowl, partridges, peafowl, pheasants, tragopans		
	<i>Argusianus argus</i>	
<i>Catreus wallichii</i>		
<i>Colinus virginianus ridgwayi</i>		
<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		
	Gruidae spp. (Except the species included in Column 1)	
<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		
	Otididae spp. (Except the species included in Column 1)	
<i>Ardeotis nigriceps</i>		
<i>Chlamydotis macqueenii</i>		
<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>		
<i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i>		
Rallidae Rails		
<i>Gallirallus sylvestris</i>		
Rhynchotidae Kagu		
<i>Rhynchotos jubatus</i>		
PASSERIFORMES		
Atrichornithidae Scrub-birds		
<i>Atrichornis clamosus</i>		
Cotingidae Cotingas		
		<i>Cephalopterus ornatus</i> (Colombia)
		<i>Cephalopterus penduliger</i> (Colombia)
<i>Cotinga maculata</i>		

	<i>Rupicola</i> spp.	
<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 Martins		
<i>Pseudochelidon sirintarae</i>		
Icteridae New-world blackbirds		
<i>Xanthopsar flavus</i>		
Meliphagidae Honeyeaters		
	<i>Lichenostomus melanops cassidix</i>	
Muscicapidae Old-world flycatchers		
		<i>Acrocephalus rodericanus</i> (Mauritius)
	<i>Cyornis ruckii</i>	
<i>Dasyornis broadbenti litoralis</i>		
<i>Dasyornis longirostris</i>		
	<i>Garrulax canorus</i>	
	<i>Garrulax taewanus</i>	
	<i>Leiothrix argenteauris</i>	
	<i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	
	<i>Liocichla omeiensis</i>	
<i>Picathartes gymnocephalus</i>		
<i>Picathartes oreas</i>		
		<i>Terpsiphone bourbonensis</i> (Mauritius)
Paradisaeidae Birds of paradise		
	Paradisaeidae spp.	
Pittidae Pittas		
	<i>Pitta guajana</i>	
<i>Pitta gurneyi</i>		
<i>Pitta kochi</i>		
	<i>Pitta nympha</i>	
Pycnonotidae Bulbuls		
	<i>Pycnonotus zeylanicus</i>	

Sturnidae Mynas, starlings		
	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	
<i>Leucopsar rothschildi</i>		
Zosteropidae White-eyes		
<i>Zosterops albogularis</i>		
PELECANIFORMES		
Fregatidae Frigatebirds		
<i>Fregata andrewsi</i>		
Pelecanidae Pelicans		
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>		
Sulidae Gannets		
<i>Papasula abbotti</i>		
PICIFORMES		
Capitonidae Barbets		
		<i>Semnornis ramphastinus</i> (Colombia)
Picidae Woodpeckers		
<i>Dryocopus javensis richardsi</i>		
Ramphastidae Toucans		
		<i>Bailloni bailloni</i> (Argentina)
	<i>Pteroglossus aracari</i>	
		<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i> (Argentina)
	<i>Pteroglossus viridis</i>	
		<i>Ramphastos dicolorus</i> (Argentina)
	<i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i>	
	<i>Ramphastos toco</i>	
	<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>	
	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	
		<i>Selenidera maculirostris</i> (Argentina)
PODICIPEDIFORMES		
Podicipedidae Grebes		
<i>Podilymbus gigas</i>		
PROCELLARIIFORMES		
Diomedidae Albatrosses		
<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>		
PSITTACIFORMES		
	PSITTACIFORMES spp. (Except the species included in Column 1 and <i>Agapornis roseicollis</i> , <i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i> , <i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i> and <i>Psittacula krameri</i> , which are not included in this Schedule)	

Cacatuidae Cockatoos		
<i>Cacatua goffiniana</i>		
<i>Cacatua haematuropygia</i>		
<i>Cacatua moluccensis</i>		
<i>Cacatua 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 guildingii</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 icterotis</i>		
<i>Pezoporus occidentalis</i>		
<i>Pezoporus wallicus</i>		
<i>Pionopsitta pileata</i>		
<i>Primolius couloni</i>		

<i>Primolius maracana</i>		
<i>Psephotus chrysoterygius</i>		
<i>Psephotus dissimilis</i>		
<i>Psephotus pulcherrimus</i>		
<i>Psittacula echo</i>		
<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>		
<i>Pyrrhura cruentata</i>		
<i>Rhynchopsitta</i> spp.		
<i>Strigops habroptilus</i>		
RHEIFORMES		
Rheidae Rheas		
<i>Pterocnemia pennata</i> (Except <i>Pterocnemia pennata pennata</i> which is included in Column 2)		
	<i>Pterocnemia pennata pennata</i>	
	<i>Rhea americana</i>	
SPHENISCIFORMES		
Spheniscidae Penguins		
	<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	
<i>Spheniscus humboldti</i>		
STRIGIFORMES Owls		
	STRIGIFORMES spp. (Except the species included in Column 1 and <i>Sceloglaux albifacies</i>)	
Strigidae Owls		
<i>Heteroglaux blewitti</i>		
<i>Mimizuku gurneyi</i>		
<i>Ninox natalis</i>		
Tytonidae Barn owls		
<i>Tyto soumagnei</i>		
STRUTHIONIFORMES		
Struthionidae Ostriches		
<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 this Schedule)		
TINAMIFORMES		
Tinamidae Tinamous		
<i>Tinamus solitarius</i>		
TROGONIFORMES		
Trogonidae Quetzals		
<i>Pharomachrus mocinno</i>		

CLASS REPTILIA (REPTILES)		
CROCODYLIA Alligators, caimans, crocodiles		
	CROCODYLIA spp. (Except the species included in Column 1)	
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 2)		
<i>Melanosuchus niger</i> (Except the population of Brazil, which is included in Column 2, and the population of Ecuador, which is included in Column 2 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		
<i>Crocodylus acutus</i> (Except the population of the Integrated Management District of Mangroves of the Bay of Cispata, Tinajones, La Balsa and Surrounding Areas, Department of Córdoba, Colombia, and the population of Cuba, which are included in Column 2)		
<i>Crocodylus cataphractus</i>		
<i>Crocodylus intermedius</i>		
<i>Crocodylus mindorensis</i>		
<i>Crocodylus moreletii</i> (Except the population of Belize, which is included in Column 2 with a zero quota for wild specimens traded for commercial purposes, and the population of Mexico, which is included in Column 2)		

<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i> [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 2]		
<i>Crocodylus palustris</i>		
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i> {Except the populations of Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia [wild harvest restricted to the State of Sarawak and a zero quota for wild specimens for the other States of Malaysia (Sabah and Peninsular Malaysia), with no change in the zero quota unless approved by the Parties] and Papua New Guinea, which are included in Column 2}		
<i>Crocodylus rhombifer</i>		
<i>Crocodylus siamensis</i>		
<i>Osteolaemus tetraspis</i>		
<i>Tomistoma schlegelii</i>		
Gavialidae Gavials		
<i>Gavialis gangeticus</i>		
RHYNCHOCEPHALIA		
Sphenodontidae Tuataras		
<i>Sphenodon</i> spp.		
SAURIA		
Agamidae Spiny-tailed lizards, agamas		
	<i>Saara</i> spp.	
	<i>Uromastyx</i> spp.	

Anguidae Alligator lizards		
	Abronia spp. [except the species included in Column 1 (zero export quota for wild specimens for <i>Abronia aurita</i> , <i>A. gaiophasma</i> , <i>A. montecristoi</i> , <i>A. salvadorensis</i> and <i>A. vasconcelosi</i>)]	
<i>Abronia anzuetoi</i>		
<i>Abronia campbelli</i>		
<i>Abronia fimbriata</i>		
<i>Abronia frosti</i>		
<i>Abronia meledona</i>		
Chamaeleonidae Chameleons		
	<i>Archaius spp.</i>	
	<i>Bradypodion spp.</i>	
	<i>Brookesia spp.</i> (Except the species included in Column 1)	
<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>Palleon spp.</i>	
	<i>Rhampholeon spp.</i>	
	<i>Rieppeleon spp.</i>	
	<i>Trioceros spp.</i>	
Cordylidae Spiny-tailed lizards		
	<i>Cordylus spp.</i>	
	<i>Hemicordylus spp.</i>	
	<i>Karusaurus spp.</i>	
	<i>Namazonurus spp.</i>	
	<i>Ninurta spp.</i>	
	<i>Ouroborus spp.</i>	
	<i>Pseudocordylus spp.</i>	
	<i>Smaug spp.</i>	
Gekkonidae Geckos		
<i>Cnemaspis psychedelica</i>		
		<i>Dactylocnemis spp.</i> (New Zealand)
		<i>Hoplodactylus spp.</i> (New Zealand)
<i>Lygodactylus williamsi</i>		
		<i>Mokopirirakau spp.</i> (New Zealand)
	<i>Nactus serpensinsula</i>	
	<i>Naultinus spp.</i>	

	<i>Paroedura masobe</i>	
	<i>Phelsuma</i> spp.	
	<i>Rhoptropella</i> spp.	
		<i>Toropuku</i> spp. (New Zealand)
		<i>Tukutuku</i> spp. (New Zealand)
	<i>Uroplatus</i> spp.	
		<i>Woodworthia</i> spp. (New Zealand)
Helodermatidae Beaded lizards, gila monsters		
	<i>Heloderma</i> spp. (Except the subspecies included in Column 1)	
<i>Heloderma horridum charlesbogerti</i>		
Iguanidae Iguanas		
	<i>Amblyrhynchus cristatus</i>	
<i>Brachylophus</i> spp.		
	<i>Conolophus</i> spp.	
	<i>Ctenosaura bakeri</i>	
	<i>Ctenosaura melanosterna</i>	
	<i>Ctenosaura oedirhina</i>	
	<i>Ctenosaura palearis</i>	
<i>Cyclura</i> spp.		
	<i>Iguana</i> spp.	
	<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	
	<i>Phrynosoma cerroense</i>	
	<i>Phrynosoma coronatum</i>	
	<i>Phrynosoma wigginsi</i>	
<i>Sauromalus varius</i>		
Lacertidae Lizards		
<i>Gallotia simonyi</i>		
	<i>Podarcis lilfordi</i>	
	<i>Podarcis pityusensis</i>	
Lanthanotidae Earless monitor lizards		
	Lanthanotidae spp. (Zero export quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes)	
Scincidae Skinks		
	<i>Corucia zebrata</i>	
Teiidae Caiman lizards, tegu lizards		
	<i>Crocodylus amazonicus</i>	
	<i>Dracaena</i> spp.	
	<i>Salvator</i> spp.	
	<i>Tupinambis</i> spp.	

Varanidae Monitor lizards		
	Varanus spp. (Except the species included in Column 1)	
Varanus bengalensis		
Varanus flavescens		
Varanus griseus		
Varanus komodoensis		
Varanus nebulosus		
Xenosauridae Chinese crocodile lizard		
Shinisaurus crocodilurus		
SERPENTES		
Boidae Boas		
	Boidae spp. (Except the species included in Column 1)	
Acrantophis spp.		
Boa constrictor occidentalis		
Epicrates inornatus		
Epicrates monensis		
Epicrates subflavus		
Sanzinia madagascariensis		
Bolyeriidae Round Island boas		
	Bolyeriidae spp. (Except the species included in Column 1)	
Bolyeria multocarinata		
Casarea dussumieri		
Colubridae Typical snakes, water snakes, whipsnakes		
		Atretium schistosum (India)
		Cerberus rynchops (India)
	Clelia clelia	
	Cyclagras gigas	
	Elachistodon westermanni	
	Ptyas mucosus	
		Xenochrophis piscator (India)
		Xenochrophis schnurrenbergeri (India)
		Xenochrophis tytleri (India)
Elapidae Cobras, coral snakes		
	Hoplocephalus bungaroides	
		Micrurus diastema (Honduras)
		Micrurus nigrocinctus (Honduras)
		Micrurus ruatanus (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 boas		
	Loxocemidae spp.	
Pythonidae Pythons		
	Pythonidae spp. (Except the subspecies included in Column 1)	
<i>Python molurus molurus</i>		
Tropidophiidae Wood boas		
	Tropidophiidae spp.	
Viperidae Vipers		
	<i>Atheris desaixi</i>	
	<i>Bitis worthingtoni</i>	
		<i>Crotalus durissus</i> (Honduras)
		<i>Daboia russelii</i> (India)
	<i>Trimeresurus mangshanensis</i>	
<i>Vipera ursinii</i> (Only the population of Europe, except the area which formerly constituted the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; these latter populations are not included in this Schedule)		
	<i>Vipera wagneri</i>	
TESTUDINES		
Carettochelyidae Pig-nosed turtles		
	<i>Carettochelys insculpta</i>	
Chelidae Austro-American sideneck turtles		
	<i>Chelodina mccordi</i> (Zero export quota for specimens from the wild)	
<i>Pseudemydura umbrina</i>		
Cheloniidae Sea turtles		
Cheloniidae spp.		
Chelydridae Snapping turtles		
		<i>Chelydra serpentina</i> (United States of America)
		<i>Macrochelys temminckii</i> (United States of America)

Dermatemydidae Central American river turtles		
	<i>Dermatemys mawii</i>	
Dermochelyidae Leatherback turtles		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>		
Emydidae Box turtles, freshwater turtles		
	<i>Clemmys guttata</i>	
	<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	
	<i>Glyptemys insculpta</i>	
<i>Glyptemys muhlenbergii</i>		
		<i>Graptemys</i> spp. (United States of America)
	<i>Malaclemys terrapin</i>	
	<i>Terrapene</i> spp. (Except the species included in Column 1)	
<i>Terrapene coahuila</i>		
Geoemydidae Box turtles, freshwater turtles		
<i>Batagur affinis</i>		
<i>Batagur baska</i>		
	<i>Batagur borneoensis</i> (Zero quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes)	
	<i>Batagur dhongoka</i>	
	<i>Batagur kachuga</i>	
	<i>Batagur trivittata</i> (Zero quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes)	
	<i>Cuora</i> spp. (Zero quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes for <i>Cuora aurocapitata</i> , <i>C. bourreti</i> , <i>C. flavomarginata</i> , <i>C. galbinifrons</i> , <i>C. mccordi</i> , <i>C. mouhotii</i> , <i>C. pani</i> , <i>C. picturata</i> , <i>C. trifasciata</i> , <i>C. yunnanensis</i> and <i>C. zhoui</i>)	
	<i>Cyclemys</i> spp.	
<i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i>		
	<i>Geoemyda japonica</i>	
	<i>Geoemyda spengleri</i>	
	<i>Hardella thurjii</i>	
	<i>Heosemys annandalii</i> (Zero quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes)	
	<i>Heosemys depressa</i> (Zero quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes)	
	<i>Heosemys grandis</i>	
	<i>Heosemys spinosa</i>	
	<i>Leucocephalon yuwonoi</i>	
	<i>Malayemys macrocephala</i>	

	<i>Malayemys subtrijuga</i>	
	<i>Mauremys annamensis</i> (Zero quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes)	
		<i>Mauremys iversoni</i> (China)
	<i>Mauremys japonica</i>	
		<i>Mauremys megalcephala</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>	
		<i>Ocadia glyphistoma</i> (China)
		<i>Ocadia philippeni</i> (China)
	<i>Orlitia borneensis</i> (Zero quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes)	
	<i>Pangshura</i> spp. (Except the species included in Column 1)	
<i>Pangshura tecta</i>		
	<i>Sacalia bealei</i>	
		<i>Sacalia pseudocellata</i> (China)
	<i>Sacalia quadriocellata</i>	
	<i>Siebenrockiella crassicollis</i>	
	<i>Siebenrockiella leytenensis</i>	
	<i>Vijayachelys silvatica</i>	
Platysternidae Big-headed turtles		
Platysternidae spp.		
Podocnemididae Afro-American sideneck turtles		
	<i>Erymnochelys madagascariensis</i>	
	<i>Peltocephalus dumerilianus</i>	
	<i>Podocnemis</i> spp.	

Testudinidae Tortoises		
	Testudinidae spp. (Except the species included in Column 1. A zero annual export quota has been established for <i>Centrochelys sulcata</i> for specimens removed from the wild and traded for primarily commercial purposes)	
<i>Astrochelys radiata</i>		
<i>Astrochelys yniphora</i>		
<i>Chelonoidis niger</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		
	<i>Amyda cartilaginea</i>	
		<i>Apalone ferox</i> (United States of America)
		<i>Apalone mutica</i> (United States of America)
		<i>Apalone spinifera</i> (Except the subspecies included in Column 1) (United States of America)
<i>Apalone spinifera atra</i>		
	Chitra spp. (Except the species included in Column 1)	
<i>Chitra chitra</i>		
<i>Chitra vandijki</i>		
	<i>Cyclanorbis elegans</i>	
	<i>Cyclanorbis senegalensis</i>	
	<i>Cycloderma aubryi</i>	
	<i>Cycloderma frenatum</i>	
	<i>Dogania subplana</i>	
	<i>Lissemys ceylonensis</i>	
	<i>Lissemys punctata</i>	
	<i>Lissemys scutata</i>	
	<i>Nilssonina formosa</i>	
<i>Nilssonina gangetica</i>		
<i>Nilssonina hurum</i>		
	<i>Nilssonina leithii</i>	
<i>Nilssonina nigricans</i>		
	<i>Palea steindachneri</i>	
	<i>Pelochelys spp.</i>	
	<i>Pelodiscus axenaria</i>	

	<i>Pelodiscus maackii</i>	
	<i>Pelodiscus parviformis</i>	
	<i>Rafetus euphraticus</i>	
	<i>Rafetus swinhoei</i>	
	<i>Trionyx triunguis</i>	
CLASS AMPHIBIA (AMPHIBIANS)		
ANURA		
Aromobatidae Cryptic forest frogs		
	<i>Allobates femoralis</i>	
	<i>Allobates hodli</i>	
	<i>Allobates myersi</i>	
	<i>Allobates zaparo</i>	
	<i>Anomaloglossus rufulus</i>	
Bufonidae Toads		
	<i>Amietophrynus channingi</i>	
	<i>Amietophrynus superciliaris</i>	
	<i>Altiphrynoides</i> spp.	
	<i>Atelopus zeteki</i>	
	<i>Incilius periglenes</i>	
	<i>Nectophrynoides</i> spp.	
	<i>Nimbaphrynoides</i> spp.	
Calyptocephalellidae Chilean toads		
		<i>Calyptocephalella gayi</i> (Chile)
Dendrobatidae Poison frogs		
	<i>Adelphobates</i> spp.	
	<i>Ameerega</i> spp.	
	<i>Andinobates</i> spp.	
	<i>Dendrobates</i> spp.	
	<i>Epipedobates</i> spp.	
	<i>Excidobates</i> spp.	
	<i>Hyloxalus azureiventris</i>	
	<i>Minyobates</i> spp.	
	<i>Oophaga</i> spp.	
	<i>Phyllobates</i> spp.	
	<i>Ranitomeya</i> spp.	
Dicroglossidae Frogs		
	<i>Euphlyctis hexadactylus</i>	
	<i>Hoplobatrachus tigerinus</i>	
Hylidae Tree frogs		
	<i>Agalychnis</i> spp.	
Mantellidae Mantella frogs		
	<i>Mantella</i> spp.	
Microhylidae Tomato frogs		
	<i>Dyscophus antongilii</i>	
	<i>Dyscophus guineti</i>	

	<i>Dyscophus insularis</i>	
	<i>Scaphiophryne boribory</i>	
	<i>Scaphiophryne gottlebei</i>	
	<i>Scaphiophryne marmorata</i>	
	<i>Scaphiophryne spinosa</i>	
Myobatrachidae Gastric-broodingfrogs		
	<i>Rheobatrachus</i> spp. (Except <i>Rheobatrachus silus</i> and <i>Rheobatrachus vitellinus</i> which are not included in this Schedule)	
Telmatobiidae Andean water frogs		
<i>Telmatobius culeus</i>		
CAUDATA		
Ambystomatidae Axolotls, mole salamanders		
	<i>Ambystoma dumerilii</i>	
	<i>Ambystoma mexicanum</i>	
Cryptobranchidae Giant salamanders		
<i>Andrias</i> spp.		
		<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i> (United States of America)
Hynobiidae Asiatic salamanders		
		<i>Hynobius amjiensis</i> (China)
Salamandridae Newts and salamanders		
<i>Neurergus kaiseri</i>		
	<i>Paramesotriton hongkongensis</i>	
		<i>Salamandra algira</i> (Algeria)
CLASS ELASMOBRANCHII (SHARKS)		
CARCHARHINIFORMES		
Carcharhinidae Requiem sharks		
	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	
	<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>	
Sphyrnidae Hammerhead sharks		
	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	
	<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i>	
	<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>	
LAMNIFORMES		
Alopiidae Thresher sharks		
	<i>Alopias</i> spp	
Cetorhinidae Basking sharks		
	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	
Lamnidae Mackerel sharks		
	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	
	<i>Lamna nasus</i>	
MYLIOBATIFORMES		

Myliobatidae Eagle and mobulid rays		
	<i>Manta</i> spp.	
	<i>Mobula</i> spp.	
Potamotrygonidae Freshwater stingrays		
		<i>Paratrygon aiereba</i> (Colombia)
		<i>Potamotrygon</i> spp. (population of Brazil) (Brazil)
		<i>Potamotrygon constellata</i> (Colombia)
		<i>Potamotrygon</i> <i>magdalenae</i> (Colombia)
		<i>Potamotrygon motoro</i> (Colombia)
		<i>Potamotrygon orbignyi</i> (Colombia)
		<i>Potamotrygon schroederi</i> (Colombia)
		<i>Potamotrygon scobina</i> (Colombia)
		<i>Potamotrygon yepesi</i> (Colombia)
ORECTOLOBIFORMES		
Rhincodontidae Whale sharks		
	<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	
PRISTIFORMES		
Pristidae Sawfishes		
Pristidae spp.		
CLASS ACTINOPTERI (FISHES)		
ACIPENSERIFORMES		
	ACIPENSERIFORMES spp. (Except the species included in Column 1)	
Acipenseridae Sturgeons		
<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>		
<i>Acipenser sturio</i>		
ANGUILLIFORMES		
Anguillidae Freshwater eels		
	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	
CYPRINIFORMES		
Catostomidae Cui-ui		
<i>Chasmistes cujus</i>		
Cyprinidae Carps		
	<i>Caecobarbus geertsii</i>	
<i>Probarbus jullieni</i>		
OSTEOGLOSSIFORMES		
Arapaimidae Arapaimas		

	<i>Arapaima gigas</i>	
Osteoglossidae Bonytongue		
<i>Scleropages formosus</i>		
<i>Scleropages inscriptus</i>		
PERCIFORMES		
Labridae Wrasses		
	<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>	
Pomacanthidae Angelfishes		
	<i>Holacanthus clarionensis</i>	
Sciaenidae Totoaba		
<i>Totoaba macdonaldi</i>		
SILURIFORMES		
Pangasiidae Pangasid catfish		
<i>Pangasianodon gigas</i>		
Loricariidae Armoured catfishes		
		<i>Hypancistrus zebra</i> (Brazil)
SYNGNATHIFORMES		
Syngnathidae Pipefishes, seahorses		
	<i>Hippocampus spp.</i>	
CLASS DIPNEUSTI (LUNGFISHES)		
CERATODONTIFORMES		
Neoceratodontidae Australian lungfishes		
	<i>Neoceratodus forsteri</i>	
CLASS COELACANTHI (COELACANTHS)		
COELACANTHIFORMES		
Latimeriidae Coelacanth		
<i>Latimeria spp.</i>		
PHYLUM ECHINODERMATA CLASS HOLOTHUROIDEA (SEA CUCUMBERS)		
ASPIDOCHIROTIDA		
Stichopodidae Sea cucumbers		
		<i>Isostichopus fuscus</i> (Ecuador)
PHYLUM ARTHROPODA CLASS ARACHNIDA (SCORPIONS AND SPIDERS)		
ARANEAE		
Theraphosidae Red-kneed tarantulas, tarantulas		
	<i>Aphonopelma albiceps</i>	
	<i>Aphonopelma pallidum</i>	
	<i>Brachypelma spp.</i>	
SCORPIONES		
Scorpionidae Scorpions		
	<i>Pandinus dictator</i>	
	<i>Pandinus gambiensis</i>	

	<i>Pandinus imperator</i>	
	<i>Pandinus roeseli</i>	
CLASS INSECTA (INSECTS)		
COLEOPTERA		
Lucanidae Stag beetles		
		<i>Colophon</i> spp. (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 1)	
<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.	
PHYLUM ANNELIDA		
CLASS HIRUDINOIDEA (LEECHES)		
ARHYNCHOBDELLIDA		
Hirudinidae Medicinal leeches		
	<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	
	<i>Hirudo verbana</i>	
PHYLUM MOLLUSCA		
CLASS BIVALVIA (CLAMS AND MUSSELS)		
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 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 tecomatensis</i>		
<i>Villosa trabalis</i>		
VENEROIDA		
Tridacnidae Giant clams		
	Tridacnidae spp.	
CLASS CEPHALOPODA (SQUIDS, OCTOPUSES, CUTTLEFISH)		
NAUTILIDA		
Nautilidae Chambered nautilus		
	Nautilidae spp.	
CLASS GASTROPODA (SNAILS AND CONCHES)		
MESOGASTROPODA		
Strombidae True conchs		
	<i>Strombus gigas</i>	
STYLOMMATOPHORA		
Achatinellidae Agate snails, oahu tree		
<i>Achatinella</i> spp.		

Camaenidae Green tree snails		
	<i>Papustyla pulcherrima</i>	
Cepolidae Helicoid terrestrial snails		
<i>Polymita</i> spp.		
PHYLUM CNIDARIA CLASS ANTHOZOA (CORALS AND SEA ANEMONES)		
ANTIPATHARIA Black corals		
	ANTIPATHARIA spp.	
GORGONACEAE		
Coralliidae Red and pink corals		
		<i>Corallium elatius</i> (China)
		<i>Corallium japonicum</i> (China)
		<i>Corallium konjoi</i> (China)
		<i>Corallium secundum</i> (China)
HELIOPORACEA		
Helioporidae Blue corals		
	Helioporidae spp. (Includes only the species <i>Heliopora coerulea</i> . Fossils are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)	
SCLERACTINIA Stony corals		
	SCLERACTINIA spp. (Fossils are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)	
STOLONIFERA		
Tubiporidae Organ-pipe corals		
	Tubiporidae spp. (Fossils are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)	
CLASS HYDROZOA (SEA FERNS, FIRE CORALS AND STINGING		
MILLEPORINA		
Milleporidae Fire corals		
	Milleporidae spp. (Fossils are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)	
STYLASTERINA		
Stylasteridae Lace corals		
	Stylasteridae spp. (Fossils are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)	

FLORA (PLANTS)		
AGAVACEAE Agaves		
<i>Agave parviflora</i>		
	<i>Agave victoriae-reginae</i> ^{#4}	
	<i>Nolina interrata</i>	
	<i>Yucca queretaroensis</i>	
AMARYLLIDACEAE Snowdrops, sternbergias		
	<i>Galanthus</i> spp. ^{#4}	
	<i>Sternbergia</i> spp. ^{#4}	
ANACARDIACEAE Cashews		
	<i>Operculicarya decaryi</i>	
	<i>Operculicarya hyphaenoides</i>	
	<i>Operculicarya pachypus</i>	
APOCYNACEAE Elephant trunks, hoodias		
	<i>Hoodia</i> spp. ^{#9}	
	<i>Pachypodium</i> spp. ^{#4} (Except the species included in Column 1)	
<i>Pachypodium ambongense</i>		
<i>Pachypodium baronii</i>		
<i>Pachypodium decaryi</i>		
	<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i> ^{#2}	
ARALIACEAE Ginseng		
	<i>Panax ginseng</i> ^{#3} (Only the population of the Russian Federation; no other population is included in this Schedule)	
	<i>Panax quinquefolius</i> ^{#3}	
ARAUCARIACEAE Monkey-puzzle trees		
<i>Araucaria araucana</i>		
ASPARAGACEAE Includes ponytail palms		
	<i>Beaucarnea</i> spp.	
BERBERIDACEAE May-apple		
	<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i> ^{#2}	
BROMELIACEAE Air plants, bromelias		
	<i>Tillandsia harrisii</i> ^{#4}	
	<i>Tillandsia kammii</i> ^{#4}	
	<i>Tillandsia xerographica</i> ^{#4}	
CACTACEAE Cacti		
	CACTACEAE spp. ^{9 #4} (Except the species included in Column 1 and except <i>Pereskia</i> spp., <i>Pereskopsis</i> spp. and <i>Quiabentia</i> spp.)	
<i>Ariocarpus</i> spp.		
<i>Astrophytum asterias</i>		
<i>Aztekium ritteri</i>		
<i>Coryphantha werdermannii</i>		

<i>Discocactus</i> spp.		
<i>Echinocereus ferreirianus</i> ssp. <i>lindsayi</i>		
<i>Echinocereus schmollii</i>		
<i>Escobaria minima</i>		
<i>Escobaria sneedii</i>		
<i>Mammillaria pectinifera</i> (includes ssp. <i>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>Pelecypora</i> spp.		
<i>Sclerocactus blainei</i>		
<i>Sclerocactus brevihamatus</i> ssp. <i>tobuschii</i>		
<i>Sclerocactus brevispinus</i>		
<i>Sclerocactus cloverae</i>		
<i>Sclerocactus erectocentrus</i>		
<i>Sclerocactus glaucus</i>		
<i>Sclerocactus mariposensis</i>		
<i>Sclerocactus mesae-verdae</i>		
<i>Sclerocactus nyensis</i>		
<i>Sclerocactus papyracanthus</i>		
<i>Sclerocactus pubispinus</i>		
<i>Sclerocactus sileri</i>		
<i>Sclerocactus wetlandicus</i>		
<i>Sclerocactus wrightiae</i>		
<i>Strombocactus</i> spp.		
<i>Turbincarpus</i> spp.		
<i>Uebelmannia</i> spp.		
CARYOCARACEAE Ajo		
	<i>Caryocar costaricense</i>^{#4}	
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>		
CYCADACEAE Tree-ferns		
	<i>Cyathea</i> spp. ^{#4}	
CYCADACEAE Cycads		
	CYCADACEAE spp. (Except the species included in Column 1)	
<i>Cycas beddomei</i>		
DICKSONIACEAE Tree-ferns		
	<i>Cibotium barometz</i> ^{#4}	
	<i>Dicksonia</i> spp. ^{#4} (Only the populations of the Americas; no other population is included in this Schedule)	
DIDIEREACEAE Alluaudias, didiereas		
	DIDIEREACEAE spp. ^{#4}	
DIOSCOREACEAE Elephant's foot, kniss		
	<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i> ^{#4}	
DROSERACEAE Venus' flytrap		
	<i>Dionaea muscipula</i> ^{#4}	
EBENACEAE Ebonies		
	<i>Diospyros</i> spp. ^{#5} (Populations of Madagascar)	
EUPHORBIACEAE Spurges		
	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp. ^{#4} (Succulent species only except <i>Euphorbia misera</i> and the species included in Column 1. 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> 'Milii' 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)	
<i>Euphorbia ambovombensis</i>		
<i>Euphorbia capsaintemariensis</i>		
<i>Euphorbia cremersii</i> (Includes the forma <i>viridifolia</i> and the var. <i>rakotozafyi</i>)		
<i>Euphorbia cylindrifolia</i> (Includes the ssp. <i>tuberifera</i>)		

<i>Euphorbia decaryi</i> (Includes the vars. <i>ampanihyensis</i> , <i>robinsonii</i> and <i>spirosticha</i>)		
<i>Euphorbia francoisii</i>		
<i>Euphorbia moratii</i> (Includes the vars. <i>antsingensis</i> , <i>bemarahensis</i> and <i>multiflora</i>)		
<i>Euphorbia parvicyathophora</i>		
<i>Euphorbia quartziticola</i>		
<i>Euphorbia tulearensis</i>		
FAGACEAE Beches		
		<i>Quercus mongolica</i>^{#5} (Russian Federation)
FOUQUIERIACEAE Ocotillos		
	<i>Fouquieria columnaris</i>^{#4}	
<i>Fouquieria fasciculata</i>		
<i>Fouquieria purpusii</i>		
GNETACEAE Gnetums		
		<i>Gnetum montanum</i>^{#1} (Nepal)
JUGLANDACEAE Gavilan		
	<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.^{#15} (except for the species listed in Column 1)	
<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>		
		<i>Dipteryx panamensis</i> (Costa Rica, Nicaragua)
	<i>Guibourtia demeusei</i>^{#15}	
	<i>Guibourtia pellegriniana</i>^{#15}	
	<i>Guibourtia tessmannii</i>^{#15}	
	<i>Pericopsis elata</i>^{#5}	
	<i>Platymiscium pleiostachyum</i>^{#4}	
	<i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i>	
	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>^{#7}	
	<i>Senna meridionalis</i>	
LILIACEAE Aloes		
	<i>Aloe</i> spp.^{#4} (Except the species included in Column 1. Also excludes <i>Aloe vera</i> , also referenced as <i>Aloe barbadensis</i> which is not included in this Schedule)	
<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 Magnolias		
		<i>Magnolia liliifera</i> var. <i>obovata</i>^{#1} (Nepal)
MALVACEAE Includes baobabs		
	<i>Adansonia grandidieri</i>^{#16}	
MELIACEAE Mahoganies, West Indian cedar		
		<i>Cedrela fissilis</i>^{#5} (Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil)
		<i>Cedrela lilloi</i>^{#5} (Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil)
		<i>Cedrela odorata</i>^{#5} (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>^{#4}	
	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>^{#6} (Populations of the Neotropics)	
	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>^{#5}	

NEPENTHACEAE Pitcher-plants (Old World)		
	<i>Nepenthes</i> spp. ^{#4} (Except the species included in Column 1)	
<i>Nepenthes khasiana</i>		
<i>Nepenthes rajah</i>		
OLEACEAE Ashes, etc.		
		<i>Fraxinus mandshurica</i> ^{#5} (Russian Federation)
ORCHIDACEAE Orchids		
	ORCHIDACEAE spp. ^{10 #4} (Except the species included in Column 1)	
(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 imschootiana</i>		
OROBANCHACEAE Broomrapes		
	<i>Cistanche deserticola</i>	
PALMAE (Arecaceae) Palms		
	<i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i>	
	<i>Dypsis decaryi</i>	
<i>Dypsis decipiens</i>		
	<i>Lemurophoenix halleuxii</i>	
		<i>Lodoicea maldivica</i> (Seychelles)
	<i>Marojejya darianii</i>	
	<i>Ravenea louvelii</i>	
	<i>Ravenea rivularis</i>	
	<i>Satranala decussilvae</i>	
	<i>Voanioala gerardii</i>	
PAPAVERACEAE Poppy		
		<i>Meconopsis regia</i> ^{#1} (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> ^{#5} (Russian Federation)
PODOCARPACEAE Podocarps		
		<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i> ^{#1} (Nepal)
<i>Podocarpus parlatorei</i>		
PORTULACACEAE Lewisias, portulacas, purslanes		
	<i>Anacampseros</i> spp. ^{#4}	
	<i>Avonia</i> spp. ^{#4}	
	<i>Lewisia serrata</i> ^{#4}	
PRIMULACEAE Cyclamens		
	<i>Cyclamen</i> spp. ^{11 #4}	
RANUNCULACEAE Golden seals, yellow adonis, yellow root		
	<i>Adonis vernalis</i> ^{#2}	
	<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i> ^{#4}	
ROSACEAE African cherry, stinkwood		
	<i>Prunus africana</i> ^{#4}	
RUBIACEAE Ayugue		
<i>Balmea stormiae</i>		
SANTALACEAE Sandalwoods		
	<i>Osyris lanceolata</i> ^{#2} (Populations of Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania)	
SARRACENIACEAE Pitcher-plants (New World)		
	<i>Sarracenia</i> spp. ^{#4} (Except the species included in Column 1)	
<i>Sarracenia oreophila</i>		
<i>Sarracenia rubra</i> ssp. <i>alabamensis</i>		
<i>Sarracenia rubra</i> ssp. <i>jonesii</i>		
SCROPHULARIACEAE Kutki		
	<i>Picrorhiza kurroa</i> ^{#2} (Excludes <i>Picrorhiza scrophulariiflora</i>)	
STANGERIACEAE Stangerias		
	<i>Bowenia</i> spp. ^{#4}	
<i>Stangeria eriopus</i>		

TAXACEAE Himalayan yew		
	<i>Taxus chinensis</i> and infraspecific taxa of this species ^{#2}	
	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> and infraspecific taxa of this species ^{12 #2}	
	<i>Taxus fuana</i> and infraspecific taxa of this species ^{#2}	
	<i>Taxus sumatrana</i> and infraspecific taxa of this species ^{#2}	
	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> ^{#2}	
THYMELAEACEAE (Aquilariaceae) Agarwood, ramin		
	<i>Aquilaria</i> spp. ^{#14}	
	<i>Gonystylus</i> spp. ⁴	
	<i>Gyrinops</i> spp. ^{#14}	
TROCHODENDRACEAE (Tetracentraceae) Tetracentron		
		<i>Tetracentron sinense</i> ^{#1} (Nepal)
VALERIANACEAE Himalayan spikenard		
	<i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i> ^{#2}	
VITACEAE Grapes		
	<i>Cyphostemma elephantopus</i>	
	<i>Cyphostemma laza</i>	
	<i>Cyphostemma montagnacii</i>	
WELWITSCHIACEAE Welwitschia		
	<i>Welwitschia mirabilis</i> ^{#4}	
ZAMIACEAE Cycads		
	ZAMIACEAE spp. ^{#4} (Except the species included in Column 1)	
	<i>Ceratozamia</i> spp.	
	<i>Encephalartos</i> spp.	
	<i>Microcycas calocoma</i>	
	<i>Zamia restrepoi</i>	
ZINGIBERACEAE Ginger lily, Natal ginger		
	<i>Hedychium philippinense</i> ^{#4}	
	<i>Siphonochilus aethiopicus</i> (Populations of Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe)	
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE Lignum-vitae		
	<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i> ^{#11}	
	<i>Guaiacum</i> spp. ^{#2}	

Footnotes

1

Populations of Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia (listed in Column 2):

For the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in fibre from vicuñas (*Vicugna vicugna*) and their derivative products, only if the fibre comes from the shearing of live vicuñas. Trade in products derived from the fibre may only take place in accordance with the following provisions:

- (a) Any person or entity processing vicuña fibre to manufacture cloth and garments must request authorisation from the relevant authorities of the country of origin (Countries of origin: The countries where the species occurs, that is, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru) to use the "vicuña country of origin" wording, mark or logo adopted by the range States of the species that are signatories to the Convention for the Conservation and Management of the Vicuña.
- (b) Marketed cloth or garments must be marked or identified in accordance with the following provisions:
 - (i) For international trade in cloth made from live-sheared vicuña fibre, whether the cloth was produced within or outside of the range States of the species, the wording, mark or logo must be used so that the country of origin can be identified. The VICUÑA [COUNTRY OF ORIGIN] wording, mark or logo has the format as detailed below:



This wording, mark or logo must appear on the reverse side of the cloth. In addition, the selvages of the cloth must bear the words VICUÑA [COUNTRY OF ORIGIN].

- (ii) For international trade in garments made from live-sheared vicuña fibre, whether the garments were produced within or outside of the range States of the species, the wording, mark or logo indicated in paragraph (b) (i) must be used. This wording, mark or logo must appear on a label on the garment itself. If the garments are produced outside of the country of origin, the name of the country where the garment was produced should also be indicated, in addition to the wording, mark or logo referred to in paragraph (b) (i).
- (c) For international trade in handicraft products made from live-sheared vicuña fibre produced within the range States of the species, the VICUÑA [COUNTRY OF ORIGIN] - ARTESANÍA

wording, mark or logo must be used as detailed below:



- (d) If live-sheared vicuña fibre from various countries of origin is used for the production of cloth and garments, the wording, mark or logo of each of the countries of origin of the fibre must be indicated, as detailed in paragraphs (b) (i) and (ii).
- (e) All other specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species listed in Column 1 and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly.

2

Populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe (listed in Column 2):

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 2 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 16.55 and 14.78 (Rev. CoP16).

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 1 and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly.

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 truncate*

- *Schlumbergera orssichiana* x *Schlumbergera truncate*
- *Schlumbergera opuntoides* x *Schlumbergera truncate*
- *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. Finished products containing such extracts as ingredients, including fragrances, are not considered to be covered by this annotation.
- #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.
- #15 All parts and derivatives are included, except:
- a) Leaves, flowers, pollen, fruits, and seeds;
 - b) Non-commercial exports of a maximum total weight of 10 kg. per shipment;
 - c) Parts and derivatives of *Dalbergia cochinchinensis*, which are covered by Annotation # 4;
 - d) Parts and derivatives of *Dalbergia* spp. originating and exported from Mexico, which are covered by Annotation # 6.
- #16 Seeds, fruits, oil and live plants

SCHEDULE 2

[Section 8]

Application Form TRADE IN ENDGANGERED SPECIES (CITES) ACT, 2019

1. Exporter/Re-exporter Information:

Name:

Address:

Telephone Number:

Email Address:

3. Importer Information:

Name:

Address:

Telephone Number:

Email Address:

6. Location at which live specimens will be kept:

8. Description of specimens (incl. marks, sex/date of birth for live animals)

2. Permit/Certificate:

- ☐ Import
- ☐ Export
- ☐ Re-Export
- ☐ Other



**Convention on International
Trade in Endangered Species of
Wild Fauna and Flora**

4. Country of (re)-export:

5. Country of import:

7. Issuing Management Authority:

*Ministry of Natural Resources & Labour
Government of the Virgin Islands
Road Town, Tortola
Virgin Islands*

9. Net mass (kg): 10. Quantity:

**11. CITES
Appendix:**

**12.
Source:**

13. Purpose:

14. Country of origin:

15. Permit No.: 16. Date of Issue:

17. Country of last re-export:

18. Certificate 19. Date of Issue:
No.:

20. Scientific Name of Species:

21. Common Name of Species:

22. I hereby apply for the permit/certificate indicated above.

Remarks (if any)

Live animals will be transported in compliance with the CITES Guidelines for the Transport and Preparation for Shipment of Live Wild Animals or, in the case of air transport, the Live Animals Regulations published by the International Air Transport Association (IATA)

I attach the necessary documentary evidence and declare that all the particulars provided are to the best of my knowledge and belief correct. I declare that an application for a permit/certificate for the above specimens was not previously rejected.

Signature

Name of applicant

Place and date

SCHEDULE 3

[Sections 8, 46]

FEES PAYABLE

The fees outlined below are applicable for a single application. Separate applications are required where:

- (i) specimens are not of the same genus;
- (ii) specimens are of the same genus, but have different source codes or purpose codes; or
- (iii) specimens will not be transported between the same importer and exporter.

Where a single application is required, but additional permits are required for separate shipments, a fee of \$2.00 will be charged for each additional permit issued.

Type of permit / certificate / registration	Fee US\$
1. Import Permit	125
2. Export Permit	125
3. Re-export Certificate	150
4. Certificate of Origin	150
5. Certificate for Introduction from the Sea	150
6. Pre-convention Certificate	125
7. Registration	
(a) to trade in CITES listed species	50
(b) captive breeding operation (general)	100
(c) artificial propagation (general)	100
(d) Schedule 1 – commercial	

breeding / artificial propagation operation	350
8. Certificate of Artificial Propagation	150
9. Certificate of Captive Breeding	150 per animal
10. Certificate for Travelling exhibition	150 per animal
11. Scientific Institution or Museum certificate	150
12. Replacement documents (lost, stolen, or damaged documents)	150

Passed by the House of Assembly this day of , 2019.

Speaker.

Clerk of the House of Assembly.

OBJECTS AND REASONS

This Bill seeks to repeal and replace the Endangered Animals and Plants Ordinance Cap.89. which has been in existence since 1987 and has been assessed by the CITES Secretariat as being ineffective for the purposes of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora referred to in this Act as CITES. CITES regulates trade in the species listed in Schedule 1 including parts and products of such species by requiring permits for trade. Species are listed according to three levels of protection that is, species presently threatened with extinction, species not necessarily threatened with extinction, but in which trade must be controlled in order to avoid the threat of extinction and finally, species that are protected by at least one country which has asked other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling their trade.

This Bill consists of ten Parts and three Schedules.

Part I (clauses 1 to 4) would provide for preliminary matters. Clause 3 would provide for the Act to bind the Crown and clause 4 would provide for the application of the Act.

Part II (Clauses 5 and 6) would provide the Administration of the Act.

Clauses 5 and 6 would provide for the establishment of a Management Authority and Scientific Authorities. By Clause 5 the Ministry of Natural Resources and Labour, represented by the Permanent Secretary, would be designated as the Management Authority for the Territory. As the Management Authority, the Ministry would be responsible for granting permits and certificates in accordance with the provisions of this Act and CITES, maintaining records of international trade in specimens in accordance with the Act, consulting with the Scientific Authorities on various matters including, establishment of Rescue Centres for seized and confiscated living specimens and raising awareness, providing training etc. related to the CITES.

By Clause 6 the Conservation and Fisheries Department and the National Parks Trust would be designated as the Scientific Authorities for the Territory. The functions of the Scientific Authorities would include advising the Management Authority on various matters including whether or not a proposed import or export of a specimen of species listed in Schedule 1 will be detrimental to the survival of the species involved, on the disposal of confiscated or forfeited specimens.

Part III which comprises clauses 7-12 would provide the issuance of permits and certificates.

By clause 7, trade in or possession of any species listed in Schedule 1 is prohibited, unless a person holds the appropriate permit or certificate. Clauses 8

to 11 would provide for the manner of applying for the required permit or certificate, the validity of permit or certificate as well as the powers of the Management Authority with respect to the granting, refusal, cancellation, revocation and modification permits or certificates.

Part IV which comprises clauses 13-21 would set out the conditions for the issue of permits and certificates.

Clauses 13 to 18 would provide for the conditions of import, export, re-export and introduction from the sea of the species listed in Schedule 1. The conditions for the grant of a permit or certificate vary according to the level of protection granted to a species. CITES Appendices I, II and III have been incorporated into Schedule 1 as columns I, II and III.

Clauses 19 to 21 would provide for trade with Non-Convention States. Specifically, trade with a person in a Non-Convention State is prohibited unless among other things, details of the competent authority and scientific institutions of the Non-Convention State are listed with the CITES Secretariat. In addition, the Management Authority, after consultation with the Secretariat must be satisfied that the competent authority of the Non-Convention State is capable of issuing a permit or certificate, that substantially conforms to the requirements of CITES and the scientific institutions of the Non-Convention State are capable of advising that an export is not detrimental to the survival of the species.

Further, trade of a species with a Party that has entered a reservation for that species will be treated as if it were trade with a Non-Convention State.

Part V which comprises clauses 22- 24 would for special procedures and exemptions relating to trade.

Clause 22 would provide for a specimen which is in transit or transshipment through the Virgin Islands to be exempted from the requirements of this Bill while the specimen remains in the control of Customs.

Clause 23 would provide for a pre-Convention certificate to be granted where a specimen was legally acquired before the provisions of this Bill applied to that specimen.

Clause 24 would provide for further exemptions in certain circumstances including where a specimen is considered personal or household effects and was acquired before CITES applied to that specimen, or where a certificate of captive breeding or certificate of artificial propagation has been issued in relation to a specimen or in the case of non-commercial loan, donation and exchange between registered scientists or scientific institutions in the Territory and in a foreign Country. This clause would also provide for the Management Authority to waive the requirement of a permit or certificate and allow the movement of specimens which form part of a traveling zoo, circus, menagerie, plant exhibition or other traveling exhibition.

Part VI which comprises clause 25 would for the registration of Traders. Specifically, it would require for all persons seeking to trade in specimens of any species, any captive bred animals or artificially propagated plants of any species specified in Schedule 1 to apply to be registered with the Management Authority. The Management Authority would be required to keep and maintain a Register of Traders and would be empowered to may inspect the premises and records of persons registered in accordance with this Part.

Part VII which comprises clauses 26 and 27 would for financial matters including the establishment of a special fund to be used only for the conservation of wildlife and the establishment and management of rescue centres.

Part VIII which comprises clauses 28 to 31 provides for enforcement. Specifically, it would provide that the Conservation and Fisheries Department is the lead enforcement agency. In addition, the Minister would be empowered to designate persons to serve as authorised officers for purposes of enforcement and those persons would have the powers specified in clause 30.

By clause 31, certain obligations are placed on the holders of permits and certificates, including producing the permit or certificate at the request of any authorised officer, permitting an authorised officer to inspect and examine any specimen in that person's possession as part of that person's personal effects or baggage and surrendering any specimen to an authorised officer where no permit or certificate has been granted in respect of a specimen.

Part IX which comprises clauses 32 - 41 would provide for the offences and penalties under this Bill, the power to compound offences, as well as the forfeiture and confiscation of specimens. In addition to the forfeiture of a specimen, any container or vehicle in respect of, or by means of which the offence was committed shall be forfeited.

Part X which comprises clauses 42 - 48 would provide for miscellaneous matters.

Clause 43 would provide the Authorities and authorised officers with immunity for anything done or omitted in good faith in the discharge of any function or exercise of any power.

Clause 44 would give the Minister the power to amend the Schedules on the advice of the Management Authority or the Scientific Authorities.

Clause 45 would require the Management Authority to publish any modifications to the CITES Appendices as soon as possible after their adoption by the Conference of Parties.

Clause 46 would provide for the fees payable in respect of permits, certificates, registration and the other matters to be specified in Schedule 3.

Clause 47 would provide for the Minister to make regulations.

By clause 48, the Endangered Plants and Animals Act, Cap. 89 would be repealed and any licences granted or anything done under the authority of the repealed enactment would continue in force until revoked or expired.

Minister for Natural Resources and Labour.

