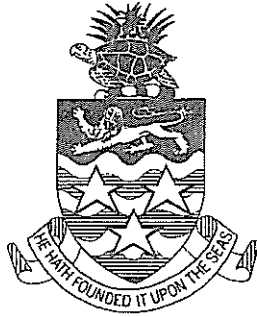


CAYMAN ISLANDS



Supplement No.14 published with Gazette No. 17 dated
23 August, 2004.

THE ENDANGERED SPECIES (TRADE AND TRANSPORT) LAW, 2004

(LAW 14 OF 2004)

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

Part I- Preliminary

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

Part II- Management and Scientific Authorities

4. Management Authority.
5. Scientific Authority.

Part III- Documents required for trade

6. Permits and certificates required.
7. Applications.
8. Import permits.
9. Export permits.
10. Re-export certificates.
11. Certificates of introduction from the sea.
12. Transport permit.
13. Conditions.
14. Registrable activities.
15. Scientific institutions.
16. Listing of commercially bred specimens and hybrids.
17. Marking of specimens.

Part V- Enforcement and Penalties

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

Part VI- General

30. Appeal against seizure.
31. Appeal against the Management Authority.
32. Financial provisions.
33. Duty to co-operate.
34. Resolutions of the Conference of the Parties.
35. Existing permits and certificates.
36. Amendments to Schedule.
37. Regulations.

38. Repeal and transitional arrangements.

SCHEDULE

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Law 14 of 2004.

I Assent

James M. Ryan

Acting Governor.

Date: 21st July, 2004

A LAW TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA ("CITES"); TO HELP CONSERVE WILD POPULATIONS OF ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES OF ANIMALS AND PLANTS BY CONTROLLING TRADE, TRANSPORT AND RELATED ACTIVITIES IN DESIGNATED SPECIES AND IN PRODUCTS DERIVED FROM THEM; AND FOR INCIDENTAL AND CONNECTED PURPOSES

ENACTED by the Legislature of the Cayman Islands

Part I - Preliminary

1. (1) This Law may be cited as the Endangered Species (Trade and Transport) Law, 2004. Short title

(2) This Law shall come into force on such date as may be appointed by order made by the Governor in Cabinet, and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Law and in relation to different matters.

2. This Law binds the Crown.

Effect of this Law

3. In this Law-

Interpretation

"artificially propagated", in sections 6(2)(d) and 16(b), refers only to live plants grown by humans from seeds, cuttings, divisions, callus tissues or other plant tissues, spores or other propagules under controlled conditions, where the cultivated parental stock -

- (a) was established to the satisfaction of the Management Authority in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and any relevant local laws;

- (b) was established in a manner not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild; and
- (c) is managed in such a way as to be maintained indefinitely;

"authorised officer" means a constable, game warden, customs officer or any other person duly authorised by the Management Authority to enforce the provisions of this Law;

"bred in captivity", in sections 6(2)(d) and section 16(a), refers only to animals, including the eggs of animals, born or otherwise produced in a controlled environment either-

- (a) from parents that mated, or their gametes were otherwise transferred, in a controlled environment, if reproduction is sexual; or
- (b) from parents that were in a controlled environment when development of the offspring began, if reproduction is asexual;

and where, in either case, the parental breeding stock was established and is maintained to the satisfaction of the Management Authority so as to reliably produce second and subsequent generation offspring in compliance with the provisions of the Convention and any relevant local laws and in a manner not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild;

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

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

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

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

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

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

"court" means the Grand Court;

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

"endangered species" means species threatened with extinction;

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

"Governor in Cabinet" means the Governor acting in accordance with the advice of the Cabinet of the Islands;

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

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

"introduce from the sea" means to land on or to introduce into the Islands or to bring into any part of the Islands, or to attempt to do so, a specimen that was taken from the marine environment not under the jurisdiction of any country, including the airspace above the sea and the subsoil and seabed beneath the sea;

"Management Authority" means-

- (a) the authority established under section 4;
- (b) in the case of another country, the management authority of that country for the purposes of the Convention; or,
- (c) in the case of a country not a party to the Convention, the governmental authority of that country recognised for the purposes of this Law by the Management Authority;

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

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

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

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

"personal or household effect" means a dead specimen, other than a pre-Convention specimen, belonging to a private individual that forms or is intended to form part of his normal possessions and that is not used or intended to be used for any commercial purpose;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"tourist souvenir" means a dead specimen of a species listed in Column II of Parts 1 or 2 or Column IV of Part 2 of the Schedule that was acquired at a place or facility approved under section 14(4) by a visitor to the Islands and that is not used or intended to be used for any commercial purpose;

"trade" includes domestic and international trade;

"transit" or "transshipment" refers to -

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

"transport" refers to-

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

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

Part II - Management and Scientific Authorities

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

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

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

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

Scientific Authority

5. (1) The Scientific Authority for the purposes of this Law and the Convention is a committee comprising-

- (a) the Director of the Department of the Environment;
- (b) the Chief Agricultural and Veterinary Officer; and
- (c) three persons with relevant scientific or technical knowledge appointed by the Governor in Cabinet.

(2) The Director of the Department of the Environment is the chairman of the Authority.

(3) Members of the Authority appointed under subsection (1)(c) shall hold office for a term of two years and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

(4) The Authority shall appoint a person, not being a member, to be the secretary of the Authority who shall be present at all meetings and shall take minutes of the business transacted.

(5) There shall be paid to the members appointed under subsection (1) (c) such remuneration as the Governor in Cabinet may determine.

(6) Three members of the Authority constitute a quorum.

(7) The Authority may delegate any of its powers or duties to a sub-committee of its members or to any particular member.

(8) Subject to the provisions of this Law, the Authority may regulate its own procedure.

(9) The Scientific Authority is responsible for advising the Management Authority on any matters relating to the implementation or enforcement of the provisions of this Law or the Convention as the Scientific Authority considers relevant and shall in particular—

- (a) advise the Management Authority on applications for permits or certificates having regard to the relevant considerations set out in Part III;
- (b) monitor the grant of export permits and certificates of introduction from the sea, together with the actual export and introduction of specimens;
- (c) advise the Management Authority whenever it considers that –
 - (i) any measures should be taken to limit the grant of export permits or certificates of introduction from the sea on conservation grounds and, in the case of species listed in Part 2 of the Schedule; and
 - (ii) the export or introduction from the sea of specimens of any such species should be limited in order to maintain that species throughout its range at a level consistent with its role in the ecological systems in which it occurs and above the level at which that species may become threatened with extinction in any part of its range or for any other reason;

- (d) advise the Management Authority on the disposal of seized or forfeited specimens and the establishment and designation of rescue centres;
- (e) advise the Management Authority on the registration of scientific institutions and of persons engaged in registrable activities;
- (f) monitor the species listed in the Schedule and advise the Management Authority when it considers that it is necessary for any species to be added to or deleted from any Part, whether as a result of amendments to the Appendices to the Convention or for any other reason;
- (g) prepare and maintain plans delineating the normal range within the Islands of species listed in Part 2 of the Schedule; and
- (h) carry out such other functions as may be required under the Convention or determined by the Governor in Cabinet.

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

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

Part III - Documents Required for Trade

Permits and certificates
required

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

- (d) for the export of a specimen of a species listed in Column I or II of Part 1, or Part 2 of the Schedule, the prior presentation of an export permit granted by the Management Authority;
 - (e) for the re-export of a specimen of a species listed in Column I or II of Part 1 of the Schedule, the prior presentation of a re-export certificate granted by the Management Authority;
 - (f) for the re-export of a specimen of a species listed in Column III of Part 1 of the Schedule, the prior presentation of a certificate granted by the Management Authority that the specimen was processed in the Islands or is being re-exported without having been processed;
 - (g) for the introduction from the sea of a specimen of a species listed in Column I or II of Part I or Part 2 of the Schedule, the prior presentation of a certificate of introduction from the sea granted by the Management Authority;
 - (h) for the transit or transshipment of a specimen of a species listed in Column I or II of Part 1 the Schedule, the prior presentation of an export permit or a re-export certificate granted by the country of origin of the shipment and, if applicable, an import permit granted by the country of destination; and
 - (i) for the transport of a specimen, the prior presentation of a transport certificate granted by the Management Authority.
- (2) A person does not require a permit or certificate under subsection (1) for the import, export, re-export or transit or transshipment of -
- (a) a personal or household effect other than -
 - (i) a specimen of a species listed in Column I of Part I of the Schedule that was acquired by the owner outside his country of usual residence and is being imported into that country; or
 - (ii) a specimen of a species listed in Column II of Part 1 of the Schedule-
 - (A) that was acquired by the owner outside his country of usual residence;
 - (B) that is being imported into that country; and
 - (C) the country in which the specimen was removed from the wild, not being the owner's usual country of residence and which requires the prior grant of export permits for the export of personal or household effects;
 - (b) a live or dead plant specimen or other preserved, dried or embedded museum specimen, which carries a label approved by a management authority and which is the subject of a non-commercial loan, donation or exchange between scientific

institutions registered by the management authorities of their countries;

- (c) a pre-Convention specimen; or
- (d) a specimen certified in accordance with the Convention by the management authority of the country of export that it was bred in captivity, if an animal, or artificially propagated, if a plant, or that it is part of such an animal or plant.

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

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

(5) Applications in the Islands for certificates pursuant to subsections (2)(c), (2)(d) or (4) shall be made to the Management Authority, and the applicant shall provide to the Authority such information in connection with the application as the Authority may require and pay such fees as may be prescribed.

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

Applications

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

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

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

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

Import permits

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

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

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

- (a) in the case of a specimen of a species listed in Column I or II of Part 1 or in Part 2 of the Schedule, that the Scientific Authority considers that the export will not be detrimental to the survival of the species in any part of its range, that it will not reduce the population of a species listed in Column II of Part 1 or Columns II, III or IV of Part 2 of the Schedule to the level that it might be eligible for inclusion in Column I of Part 1 of the Schedule, and that there are no other material conservation objections to the export of the specimen;
- (b) in the case of a specimen of a species listed in Column I of Part 1 of the Schedule, that an import permit for that specimen has been granted by the management authority of the country of destination in accordance with the Convention;
- (c) that the export will not exceed any annual or other quota for the export of specimens of that species that the Management Authority may have adopted;
- (d) in the case of a live specimen, that it will be prepared and shipped so as to minimise the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment; and
- (e) that the specimen was not obtained in contravention of any law, including any international treaty or convention or foreign law.

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

- (a) that the specimen was imported in accordance with the provisions of this Law and the Convention;
- (b) that the Scientific Authority considers that the re-export will not be detrimental to the survival of any species listed in Parts 1 or 2

- of the Schedule in any part of its range and that there are no other material conservation objections to the re-export of the specimen;
- (c) in the case of a live specimen, that it will be so prepared and shipped as to minimise the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment; and
- (d) in the case of a live specimen of a species listed in Column I of Part 1 of the Schedule, that an import permit has been granted by the management authority of the country of destination.

Certificates of
introduction from the
sea

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

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

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

Transport certificate

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

- (a) that the Scientific Authority considers that the transport of the specimen will not be detrimental to the survival of any species listed in Column I or II of Part 1 or in Part 2 of the Schedule in any part of its range and that there are no other material conservation objections to the transport of the specimen;

- (b) in the case of a species listed in Column I of Part 1 of the Schedule, that the specimen will not be used for primarily commercial purposes;
- (c) in the case of a live specimen, that the proposed recipient is equipped to house and care for it suitably and that it will be handled so as to minimise the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment; and
- (d) that the specimen has not been obtained in contravention of any law, including any international treaty or convention or foreign law.

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

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

Conditions

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

Part IV - Registration

14. (1) Any person who-

Registrable activities

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

- (c) engages in the artificial propagation of plants of any species listed in any Part of the Schedule,

shall be registered under this Law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Scientific institutions

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

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

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

16. For the purposes of this Law—

Listing of commercially
bred specimens and
hybrids

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

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

Marking of specimens

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

Part V - Enforcement and Penalties

Powers of authorised
officers

18. (1) An authorised officer may-

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

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

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

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

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

Recovery of expenses

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

- (a) the live's specimen return to the wild;

- (b) its being kept at premises (whether within or outside the Islands) which are suitable for the keeping of the specimen; or
- (c) its disposal,

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

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

Illegal trade

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

Forgery etc. of permits or certificates

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

Offences in connection with applications

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

commits an offence.

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

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

Restricted items

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

- (a) a specimen that has been imported on or after 14th September 1978 contrary to the provisions of this Law;

- (b) a specimen that has been transported contrary to the provisions of this Law; or
- (c) anything that derives from or is made wholly or partly from a specimen referred to in paragraph (a) or (b).

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

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

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

- (a) the supplier made enquiries at the time the restricted item came into his possession in order to ascertain whether it was a restricted article, and
- (b) the supplier had no reason to believe at the time he relinquished possession of the restricted item to the accused that the article was at that time a restricted item.

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

Failure to register

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

Forgery etc. of marks

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

Offences by corporations

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

ought to have exercised having regard to the nature of his functions in that capacity and to all other circumstances.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Injunctions

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

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

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

Part VI - General

Appeal against seizure

30. (1) Any person aggrieved by the seizure of a specimen or other item by an authorised officer under this Law may, within 10 days of the date of the seizure, appeal against it to the Management Authority by serving on the Authority notice in writing of the intention to appeal and the grounds thereof.

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

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

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

Appeal against the Management Authority

31. (1) Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Management Authority-

- (a) refusing an application for a permit or a certificate under section 7(4);
- (b) imposing a condition on a permit or a certificate under section 13(d);
- (c) modifying or revoking a permit or a certificate under section 13(f);

- (d) refusing an application for registration under section 14 or 15;
- (e) imposing a condition on registration under section 14(4); or
- (f) revoking a registration under section 14(6) or 15(4),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Amendments to
Schedule

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

- (a) in the case of Column I of Part 1, to give effect to any amendment made in accordance with the provisions of the Convention to the list of species included in Appendix I to the Convention (species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade);
- (b) in the case of Column II of Part 1, to give effect to any amendment made in accordance with the provisions of the Convention to the list of species included in Appendix II to the Convention (species which although not necessarily now threatened with extinction may become so unless trade in specimens of such species is subject to strict regulation and other species which must be subject to regulation in order that trade in specimens of other Appendix II species may be brought under effective control);
- (c) in the case of Column III of Part 1, to give effect to any amendment made in accordance with the provisions of the Convention to the list of species included in Appendix III to the Convention (species which any Party to the Convention identifies as being subject to regulation within its jurisdiction for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation and as needing the co-operation of other Parties in the control of trade);
- (d) in the case of Part 2—
 - (i) to list all the species listed in Appendix I, II or III to the Convention that are indigenous to or occur naturally in the Islands; and
 - (ii) to list all other species that are indigenous to or occur naturally in the Islands and that are considered by the Scientific Authority to have populations in the Islands which would be at risk from unregulated trade;
- (e) in the case of Part 3, to list all species that are considered by the Scientific Authority to require strict regulation of their trade under this Law because of their potential threat to the survival, health, genetic integrity or viability of populations of any other species indigenous to or occurring naturally in the Islands;

- (f) to remove any restriction that is for the time being imposed by virtue of this Law on the trade of any species or any particular part or derivative thereof and that does not appear to promote the conservation of the species;
- (g) to facilitate the more effective or more convenient administration of any restriction that is for the time being imposed by virtue of this Law on the trade of any species or any particular part or derivative thereof;
- (h) to promote the conservation in the Islands of animals or plants of any species; and
- (i) to give effect to any amendment to the Convention.

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

37. The Governor in Cabinet may make regulations—

Regulations

- (a) prescribing fees to be charged for the making of applications or the issuing of permits and certificates;
- (b) prescribing forms of applications, permits and certificates;
- (c) prescribing the conditions required to be met and the fees to be charged for registration under sections 14 and 15;
- (d) prescribing rules for appeals under sections 30 and 31;
- (e) designating one or more ports of exit, to which all exports and re-exports of specimens shall be restricted, and one or more ports of entry, to which all imports, shipments in transit or transshipment and introductions from the sea shall be restricted;
- (f) increasing the penalties in section 27; or
- (g) for such other matters as may be necessary for the implementation of this Law and the Convention.

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

Repeal and transitional
arrangements

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

SCHEDULE

PART 1

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

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

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

PART 2

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

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

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

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

PART 3

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

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE

1. Species included in these Schedules are referred to:
 - (a) by the name of the species; or
 - (b) as being all of the species included in a higher taxon or designated part thereof.
2. The abbreviation "spp." is used to denote all species of a higher taxon.

3. Other references to taxa higher than species are for the purposes of information or classification only. The common names included after the scientific names of families are for reference only. They are intended to indicate the species within the family concerned that are included in the Schedules. In most cases this is not all of the species within the family.
4. The following abbreviations are used for plant taxa below the level of species:
 - (a) "ssp." is used to denote subspecies; and
 - (b) "var(s)." is used to denote variety (varieties).
5. As none of the species or higher taxa of FLORA included in Column I of Part I is annotated to the effect that its hybrids shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Article III of the Convention, this means that artificially propagated hybrids produced from one or more of these species or taxa may be traded with a certificate of artificial propagation, and that seeds and pollen (including pollinia), cut flowers, seedling or tissue cultures obtained *in vitro*, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers of these hybrids are not subject to the provisions of the Convention.
6. The names of the countries in parentheses placed against the names of species in Column III of Part I are those of the Parties submitting these species for inclusion in Part III to the Convention.
7. In accordance with Article I, paragraph (b), sub-paragraph (iii), of the Convention, the symbol (#) followed by a number placed against the name of a species or higher taxon included in Column II or III of Part I designates parts or derivatives which are specified in relation thereto for the purposes of the Convention as follows:
 - #1 Designates 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; and
 - c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants.
 - #2 Designates 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) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; and
 - d) chemical derivatives and finished pharmaceutical products.
 - #3 Designates whole and sliced roots and parts of roots, excluding manufactured parts or derivatives such as powders, pills, extracts, tonics, teas and confectionery.

- #4 Designates all parts and derivatives, except:
- a) seeds, except those from Mexican cacti originating in Mexico, and pollen;
 - 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; and
 - e) separate stem joints (pads) and parts and derivatives thereof of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus *Opuntia* subgenus *Opuntia*.
- #5 Designates logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets.
- #6 Designates logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets and plywood.
- #7 Designates logs, wood-chips and unprocessed broken material.
- #8 Designates all parts and derivatives, except:
- (a) seeds 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 fruits and parts and derivatives thereof of artificially propagated plants of the genus *Vanilla*.

PART I

Columns		
I	II	III
FAUNA (ANIMALS) PHYLUM CHORDATA CLASS MAMMALIA (MAMMALS)		
MONOTREMATA		
Tachyglossidae Echidnas, spiny anteaters		

	Zaglossus spp.	
DASYUROMORPHIA		
Dasyuridae Dunnarts		
<i>Smynthopsis longicaudata</i> <i>Smynthopsis psammophila</i>		
Thylacinidae Tasmanian wolf, thylacine		
<i>Thylacinus cynocephalus</i> (possibly extinct)		
PERAMELEMORPHIA		
Peramelidae Bandicoots		
<i>Chaeropus ecaudatus</i> (possibly extinct) <i>Macrotis lagotis</i> <i>Macrotis leucura</i> <i>Perameles bougainville</i>		
DIPROTODONTIA		
Phalangeridae Cuscuses		
	<i>Phalanger orientalis</i> <i>Spilocuscus maculatus</i>	
Vombatidae Northern hairy-nosed wombat		
<i>Lasiornhinus kreffti</i>		
Macropodidae Kangaroos, wallabies		
<i>Lagorchestes hirsutus</i> <i>Lagostrophus fasciatus</i> <i>Onychogalea fraenata</i> <i>Onychogalea lunata</i>	<i>Dendrolagus inustus</i> <i>Dendrolagus ursinus</i>	
Potoroidae Rat-kangaroos		
<i>Bettongia</i> spp. <i>Caloprymnus campestris</i> (possibly extinct)		
SCANDENTIA		
Tupaïidae Tree shrews		
	Tupaïidae spp.	
CHIROPTERA		
Phyllostomidae Broad- nosed bat		
		<i>Platyrrhinus lineatus</i> (Uruguay)
Pteropodidae Fruit bats,		

flying foxes <i>Acerodon jubatus</i> <i>Acerodon lucifer</i> (possibly extinct) <i>Pteropus insularis</i> <i>Pteropus mariannus</i> <i>Pteropus molossinus</i> <i>Pteropus phaeocephalus</i> <i>Pteropus pilosus</i> <i>Pteropus samoensis</i> <i>Pteropus tonganus</i>	<i>Acerodon</i> spp. (Except the species included in Column I of Part 1) <i>Pteropus</i> spp. (Except the species included in Column I of Part 1)	
PRIMATES Apes, monkeys	PRIMATES spp. (Except the species included in Column I of Part 1)	
Lemuridae Large lemurs		
Lemuridae spp.		
Megaladapidae Sportive lemurs		
Megaladapidae spp. (possibly extinct)		
Cheirogaleidae Dwarf lemurs		
Cheirogaleidae spp.		
Indridae Avahi, indris, sifakas, woolly lemurs		
Indridae spp.		
Daubentoniidae Aye-aye		
Daubentonia Madagascariensis		
Callitrichidae marmosets, tamarins		
<i>Callimico goeldii</i> <i>Callithrix aurita</i> <i>Callithrix flaviceps</i> <i>Leontopithecus</i> spp. <i>Saguinus bicolor</i> <i>Saguinus geoffroyi</i> <i>Saguinus leucopus</i>		

Saguinus oedipus		
Cedidae New World monkeys		
Alouatta coibensis Alouatta palliata Alouatta pigra Ateles geoffroyi frontatus Ateles geoffroyi panamensis Brachyteles arachnoides Cacajao spp. Chiropotes albinasus Lagothrix falvicauda Saimiri oerstedii		
Cercopithecidae Old World Monkeys		
Cercocebus galeritus galeritus Cercopithecus diana Macaca silenus Mandrillus leucophaeus Mandrillus sphinx		
Nasalis concolor Nasalis larvatus Presbytis Potenziani Procolobus oemnantii kirkii Procolobus rufomitratus Pygathrix spp. Semnapius entellus Trachypitecus geei		
Trachypitecus pileatus		
Hylobatidae Gibbons		
Hylobatidae spp.		
Homindae Chimpanzees, gorilla, orang-utan		
Gorilla gorilla Pan spp. Pongo pygmaeus		
XENARTHRA		
Myrmecophagidae American anteaters		

	Myrmecophaga tridactyla	Tamandua mexicana (Guatemala)
Bradypodidae Three-toed sloth		
	Bradypus variegatus	
Megalonychidae Two-toed sloth		
		Choloepus hoffmanni (Costa Rica)
Dasypodidae Armadillos		
Prionates maximus	Chaetophractus nationi (A zero annual export quota has been established. All specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Column I of Part 1 and the trade I them shall be regulated accordingly)	Cabassous centralis (Costa Rica) Cabassous tatouay (Uruguay)
PHOLIDOTA		
Manidae Pangolins		
	Manis spp. (A zero annual export quota has been established for Manis crassicaudata, M. javanica and M. pentadactyla for specimens removed from the wild and traded for primarily commercial purposes)	
LAGOMORPHA		
Leporidae Hispid hare, volcano rabbit		
Caprolagus hispidus Pomerolagus diazi		
RODENTIA		
Sciuridae Ground squirrels, tree squirrels		
Cynomys mexicanus		Epixerus ebii (Ghana) Marmota caudata

	Ratufa spp.	(India) Marmota himalayana (India) Sciurus deppei (Costa Rica)
Anomaluridae African flying squirrels		
		Anomalurus beecrofti (Ghana) Anomalurus derbianus (Ghana) Anomalurus pelii (Ghana) Idiurus macrotis (Ghana)
Muridae Mice, rats		
Leporillus conditor Pseudomys praeconis Xeromys myoides Zyzomys pedunculatus		
Hystriidae Crested porcupine		
		Hystrix cristata (Ghana)
Erethizontidae New World Porcupines		
		Sphiggurus mexicanus (Honduras) Sphiggurus spinosus (Uruguay)
Agoutidae Paca		
		Agouti paca (Honduras)
Dasyproctidae Agouti		
		Dasyprocta punctata (Honduras)
Chinchillidae Chinchillas		
Chinchilla spp. (Specimens of the domesticated form are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)		
CETACEA Dolphins,		

porpoises, whales		
	CETACEA spp. (Except species included in Column I of Part 1. A zero annual export quota has been established for live specimens from the Black Sea population of Tursiops truncatus removed from the Wild and traded for primarily commercial purposes)	
Plantanistidae River dolphins		
Lipotes vexillifer Platanista spp.		
Ziphiidae Beaked whales, bottled-nosed whales		
Berardius spp. Hyperoodon spp.		
Physeteridae Sperm whales		
Physeter catodon		
Delphinidae Marine dolphins		
Sotalia spp. Sousa spp.		
Phocénidae Porpoises		
Neophocaena phocaenoides Phocoena sinus		
Eschrichtiidae Grey Whale		
Eschrichtius robustus		
Balaenopteridae Humpback whale, rorquals		
Balaenoptera acutorostrata (Except the population of West Greenland, which is included in Column II of		

Part 1) Balaenoptera bonaerensis Balaenoptera borealis Balaenoptera edeni Balaenoptera musculus Balaenoptera physalus Megaptera novaeangliae		
Balaenidae Bowhead whale, right whales		
Balaena mysticetus Eubalaena spp.		
Neobalaenidae Pygmy right whale		
Caperea marginata		
CARNIVORA		
Canidae Bush dog, foxes, wolves		
Canis lupus (Only the populations of Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan; all other populations are included in Column II of Part 1) Speothos venaticus	Canis lupus (Except the populations of Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan, which are included in Column I of Part 1) Cerdocyon thous Chrysocyon brachyurus Cuon alpinus Pseudalopex culpaeus Pseudalopex griseus Pseudalopex gymnocercus Vulpes cana Vulpes zerda	Canis aureus (India) Vulpes bengalensis (India) Vulpes vulpes griffithi (India) Vulpes vulpes montana (India) Vulpes vulpes pusilla (India)
Ursidae Bears, pandas		
Ailuropoda melanoleuca Ailurus fulgens Helarctos malayanus Melursus ursinus Tremarctos ornatus	Ursidae spp. (Except the species included in Column I of Part 1)	

Ursus arctos (Only the populations of Bhutan, China, Mexico and Mongolia; all other populations are included in Column II of Part 1) Ursus arctos isabellinus Ursus thibetanus		
Procyonidae Coatis, kinkajou, olingos		Bassaricyon gabbii (Costa Rica) Bassariscus sumichrasti (Costa Rica) Nasua narica (Honduras) Nasua nasua solitaria (Uruguay) Potos flavus (Honduras)
Mustelidae Badgers, martens, weasels, etc.		
Lutrinae Otters		
Aonyx congicus (Only the populations of Cameroon and Nigeria; all other populations are included in Column II of Part 1) Enhydra lutris nereis Lontra felina Lontra longicaudis Lontra provocax Lutra lutra Pteronura brasiliensis	Lutrinae spp. (Except the species included I Column I of Part 1)	
Mellivorinae Honey badger		
		Mellivora capensis (Botswana, Ghana)
Mephitinae Hog-nosed skunk		
	Conepatus humboldtii	
Mustelinae Grisons, martens, tayra, weasels		
		Eira barbara (Honduras)

		Galictis vittata (Costa Rica) Martes flavigula (India) Martes foina intermedia (India) Martes gwatkinsii (India) Mustela altaica (India) Mustela erminea ferghanae (India) Mustela Kathiah (India)
Mustela nigripes		Mustela Sibirica (India)
Viverridae Binturong, civets, falanouc, fossa, linsanga, otter-civet, palm civets		
Prionodon pardicolor	Cryptoprocta ferox Cynogale bennettii Eupleres goudotii Fossa fossana Hemigalus derbyanus Prionodon linsang	Arctictis binturong (India) Civettictis civetta (Botswana) Paguma larvata (India) Paradoxurus hermaphroditus (India) Paradoxurus jerdoni (India) Viverra civattina (India) Viverra zibetha (India) Viverricula indica (India)
Herpestidae Mongooses		
		Herpestes brachyurus fuscus (India) Herpestes edwardsii (India) Herpestes javanicus auropunctatus (India) Herpestes smirhii (India) Herpestes urva (India)

		Herpestes vitticollis (India)
Hyaenidae Aardwolf		
		Proteles cristatus (Botswana)
Felidae Cats		
<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 population of Asia; all other populations are include in Column II of Part 1) <i>Catopuma temminckii</i> <i>Felis nigripes</i>	Felidae spp. (Except the species included in Column I of Part 1. Specimens of the domesticated form are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)	
<i>Herpailurus yaguarondi</i> (Only the populations of Central and North America; all other populations are included in Column II of Part 1) <i>Leopardus pardalis</i> <i>Leopardus tigrinus</i> <i>Leopardus wiedii</i> <i>Lynx pardinus</i> <i>Neofelis nebulosa</i> <i>Oncifelis geoffroyi</i> <i>Oreailurus jacobita</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</i> <i>bengalensis</i> (Only the populations of Bangladesh, India and Thailand; all other populations are included in Column II of Part 1) <i>Prionailurus planiceps</i> <i>Prionailurus rubiginosus</i> (Only the population of India; all other populations are included in Column II of Part 1) <i>Puma concolor coryi</i> <i>Puma concolor</i> <i>costaricensis</i> <i>Puma concolor cougar</i> <i>Uncia uncia</i>		
Otariidae Fur seals, sea- lions		
<i>Arctocephalus townsendi</i>	Arctocephalus spp. (Except the species included in Column I of Part 1)	
Odobenidae Walrus		
		Odobenus rosmarus (Canada)
Phocidae Seals		
Monachus spp.	Mirounga leonina	
PROBOSCIDEA		
Elephantidae Elephants		
Elephas maximus Loxodonta africana (Except the populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, which are included in Column II of Part 1)		
	Loxodonta Africana	

	(Only the populations of Botswana ¹ , Namibia ¹ , South Africa ¹ and Zimbabwe ² , all other populations are included in Column I of Part 1)	
SIRENIA		
Dugongidae Dugong		
Dugong Dugon		
Trichechidae Manatees		
Trichechus inunguis Trichechus manatus	Trichechus senegalensis	
PERISSODACTYLA		
Equidae Horses, wild asses, zebras		
<i>Equus africanus</i> (Excludes the domesticated form, which is reference as <i>Equus asinus</i> , and is not subject to the provisions of the Convention) <i>Equus grevyi</i>	<i>Equus hemionus</i> (Except the subspecies included in Column I of Part 1)	
<i>Equus hemionus</i>	<i>Equus kiang</i> <i>Equus onager</i> (Except the subspecies included in Column I of Part 1)	
<i>Equus onager</i> khur <i>Equus przewalskii</i>		
<i>Equus zebra zebra</i>	<i>Equus zebra</i> <i>Equus hartmannae</i>	
Tapiridae Tapirs		
Tapiridae spp. (Except the species included in Column II of Part 1)	<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>	
Rhinocerotidae		

Rhinoceroses		
Rhinocerotidae spp. (Except the subspecies included in Column II of Part 1)	Ceratotherium simum simum (Only the population of South Africa; all other populations are included in Column I of Part 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 I of Part 1 and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly)	
ARTIODACTYLA		
Tragulidae Mouse-deer		
		Hyemoschus aquaticus (Ghana)
Suidae Babirusa, pygmy hog		
Babirusa babirusa Sus salvanius		
Tayassuidae Peccaries		
Catagonus wagneri	Tayassuidae spp. (Except the species included in Column I of Part 1 and the populations of Pecari tajacu of Mexico and the United States of America, which are not included in the Appendices)	

[illegible]

populations are included in Column II of Part 1)	Moschus spp. (Except the populations of Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan, which are included in Column I of Part 1)	
Cervidae Deer, guemals, muntjacs, pudus		
Axis calamianensis Axis kuhlii Axis porcinus annamiticus Blastocerus dichotomus Cervus duvacellii Cervus elaphus hanglu Cervus eldii Dama mesopotamica Hippocamelus spp. Meganuntiacus vuquanghensis Muntiacus crinifrons Ozotoceros bezoarticus Pudu puda	Cervus elaphus bactrianus Pudu mephistophiles	Cervus elaphus barbarus (Tunisia) Mazama americana cerasina (Guatemala) Odocoileus virginianus mayensis (Guatemala)
Antilocapridae Pronghorn		
Antilocapra Americana (Only the population of Mexico; no other population is included in the Appendices)		
Bovidae Antelopes, cattle, duikers, gazelles, goats, sheep, etc.		
Addax nasomaculatus	Ammotragus lervia	Antilope cervicapra

<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 granniens</i>, and is not subject to the provisions of the Convention)	Bison athabasca bison	(Nepal)
<i>Bos sauveli</i> <i>Bubalus depressicornis</i> <i>Bubalus mindorensis</i> <i>Bubalus quarlesi</i> <i>Capra falconeri</i> <i>Cephalophus jentinki</i>	Budorcas taxicolor Cephalophus dorsalis	Bubalus arnee (Nepal) (Excludes the domesticated form, which is referenced as <i>Bubalus bubalis</i>)
<i>Gazella dama</i> <i>Hippotragus niger</i> <i>variani</i> <i>Naemorhedus baileyi</i> <i>Naemorhedus caudatus</i> <i>Naemorhedus goral</i> <i>Naemorhedus sumatraensis</i> <i>Oryx dammah</i>	Cephalophus monticola Cephalophus ogilbyi Cephalophus silvicultor Cephalophus zebra Damaliscus pygargus Pygargus Kobus leche	Damaliscus lunatus (Ghana) Gazella cuvieri (Tunisia) Gazella dorcas (Tunisia) Gazella leptoceros (Tunisia)

<i>Oryx leucoryx</i> <i>Ovis ammon hodgsonii</i> <i>Ovis ammon</i> <i>nigrimontana</i> <i>Ovis orientalis ophion</i> <i>Ovis vignei vignei</i> <i>Pantholops hodgsonii</i> <i>Pseudoryx nghetinhensis</i> <i>Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata</i>	<i>Ovis ammon</i> (Except the subspecies included in Column I of Part 1) <i>Ovis canadensis</i> (Only the population of Mexico; no other population is included in the Appendices) <i>Ovis vignei</i> (Except the subspecies included in Column I of Part 1) <i>Saiga tatarica</i>	<i>Tetracerus quadricornis</i> (Nepal) <i>Tragelaphus eurycerus</i> (Ghana) <i>Tragelaphus spekii</i> (Ghana)
CLASS AVES (BIRDS)		
STRUTHIONIFORMES		
Struthionidae Ostrich		
<i>Struthio camelus</i> (Only the populations of Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and the Sudan; all other populations are not included in the Appendices)		

RHEIFORMS		
Rheidae Rheas		
Rhea pennata (Except Rhea pennata pennata which is included in Column II of Part I)	Rhea americana Rhea pennata pennata	
TINAMIFORMES		
Tinamidae Tinamou		
<i>Tinamus solitarius</i>		
SPHENISCIFORMES		
SPHENISCIDAE Penguins		
<i>Spheniscus humboldti</i>	Spheniscus demersus	
PODICIPESIFORMS		
Podicipedidae Grebe		
<i>Podilymbus gigas</i>		
PROCELLARIIFORMS		
Diomedidae Albatross		
<i>Diomedea albatrus</i>		
PELECANIFORMS		
Pelecanidae Pelican		
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>		
Sulidae Booby		
<i>Papasula abbotti</i>		
Fregatidae Frigatebird		
<i>Fregata andrewsi</i>		
CICONIIFORMES		
Ardeidae Egrets, herons		
		Ardea goliath (Ghana) Bubulcus ibis (Ghana) Casmerodius albus (Ghana) Egretta garzetta (Ghana)
Balaenicipitidae Shoebill, whale-headed stork		
	Balaeniceps Rex	
Ciconiidae Storks		
<i>Ciconia boyciana</i>		

<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis (Ghana)
<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>		Leptoptilos crumeniferus (Ghana)
Threskiomithidae Ibises, spoonbills		
Geronticus eremita Nipponia nippon	Eudocimus ruber Geronticus calvus Platalea leucorodia	Bostrychia hagedash (Ghana) Bostrychia rara (Ghana) Threskiornis aethiopicus (Ghana)
Phoenicopteridae Flamingos		
	Phoenicopteridae spp.	
ANSERIFORMES		
Anatidae Ducks, geese, swans, etc.		
<i>Anas aucklandica</i> <i>Anas laysanensis</i> <i>Anas oustaleti</i> <i>Branta canadensis</i> <i>leucopareia</i>	<i>Anas bernieri</i> <i>Anas formosa</i> <i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Alopochen aegyptiacus (Ghana) Anas acuta (Ghana) Anas capensis (Ghana) Anas clypeata (Ghana) Anas crecca (Ghana) Anas penelope (Ghana) Anas querquedula (Ghana) Aythya nyroca (Ghana)

<i>Branta sandvicensis</i> <i>Calrina scutulata</i>	<i>Coscoroba coscoroba</i> <i>Cygnus melanocorypha</i> <i>Dendrocygna arborea</i> <i>Oxyura keucicephala</i>	Caririna moschata (Honduras) Dendrocygna autumnails (Honduras) Dendrocygna bicolor (Ghana, Honduras) Dendrocygna viduata (Ghana) Nettapus auritus (Ghana)
FALCONIFORMES Eagles, falcons, hawks, vultures		
	FALCONIFORMES spp. (Except the species included in Column I of Part 1 and the species of the family Cathartidae, one of which is included in Column III of Part 1; the others are not included in the Appendices)	
Cathartidae New World vultures		
Gymnogyps claifornianus Vultur gryphus		Sarcoramphus papa (Honduras)
Accipitridae Hawks, eagles		
Aquila adalberti Aquila heliaca		

Chondrohierax uncinatus wilsonii Haliaeetus albicila Haliaeetus leucocephalus Harpia harpyja Pithecopaga jefferyi		
Falconidae Falcons		
Falco araea Falco jugger Falco newtoni (Only the population of Seychelles) Falco pelegrinoides Falco peregrinus Falco punctatus Falco rusticolus		
GALLIFORMES		
Megapodidae Megapodes, scrubfowl		
Macrocephalon maleo		
Cracidae Chachalacas, curassows, guans		
Crax blumenbachii Mitu mitu Oreophaps derbianus Penelope albipennis		Crax alberti (Colombia) Crax daubentoni (Colombia) Crax globulosa (Colombia) Crax rubra (Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras) Ortalis vetula (Guatemala, Honduras) Pauxi pauxi (Colombia)
Pipile jactinga Pipile pipile		Penelope purpurascens (Honduras) Penelopina nigra (Guatemala)
Phasianidae Grouse,		

guineafowl, partridges, pheasants, tragopans		
Catreus wallichii Colinus virginianus ridgwayi Crossoptilon crossoptilon Crossoptilon harmani Crossoptilon mantchuricum Lophophorus impejanus Lophophorus lhuysii Lophophorus sclateri Lophura edwardsi Lophura imperialis Lophura swinhoii Polyplectron emphanum Rheinardia ocellata	Argusianus argus Gallus sonneratii Ithaginis cruentus Pavo muticus Polyplectron bicalcaratum Polyplectron germaini Polyplectron malacense Polyplectron schleiermacheri	Agelastes meleagrides Agriocharis ocellata (Guatemala) Arborophila charltonii (Malaysia) Arborophila orientalis (Malaysia) Lophura erthrophthalma (Malaysia) Lophura ignita (Malaysia) Melanoperdix nigra (Malaysia) Polyplectron inopinatum (Malaysia)

Syrmaticus elloti Syrmaticus humiae Syrmaticus mikado Tetraogallus caspius Tetraogallus tibetanus Tragopan blythii Tragopan caboti Tragopan melancephalus Tympanuchus cupido attwateri		Rhizother longirostris (Malaysia) Rollulus rouloul (Malaysia) Tragopan satyra (Nepal)
GRUIFORMES		
Gruidae Cranes		
Grus americana Grus canadensis nesiotes Grus canadensis pulla Grus japonensis Grus leucogeranus Grus monacha Grus nigricollis Grus vipio	Gruidae spp. (Except the species included in Column I of Part 1)	
Rallidae Rail		
Gallirallus sylvestris		
Rhynochetidae Kagu		
Rhynochetos jubatus		
Otididae Bustards		
Ardeotis nigriceps Chlamydotis undulata	Otididae spp. (Except the species included in Column I of Part 1)	
Eupodotis bengalensis		
CHARADRIIFORMES		
Burhinidae Thick knee		
		Burhinus bistriatus

		(Guatemala)
Scolopacidae Curlews, greenshanks		
Numenius borealis Numenius tenuirostris Tringa guttifer		
Laridae Gull		
Larus relictus		
COLUMBIFORMES		
Columbidae Doves, pigeons		
Caloenas nicobarica		Columba guinea (Ghana) Columba iriditorques (Ghana) Columba livia (Ghana) Columba mayeri (Mauritius) Columba uncinata (Ghana)
Ducula mindorensis	Gallicolumba luzonica Goura spp.	Oena capensis (Ghana) Streptopelia decipiens (Ghana) Streptopelia roseogrisea (Ghana) Streptopelia semitorquata (Ghana) Streptopelia senegalensis (Ghana) Streptopelia turtur (Ghana)
		Streptopelia vinacea (Ghana) Treron calva (Ghana) Treron waalia (Ghana) Turtur abyssinicus (Ghana) Turtur brehmeri

		(Ghana) Turtur tympanistria (Ghana)
PSITTACIFORMES		
	PSITTACIFORMES spp. (Except the species included in Column I of Part 1 and Column III of Part 1, and excluding Melopsittacus undulatus and Nymphicus hollandicus, which are not included in the Appendices)	
Psittacidae Amazons, cockatoos, lorries, lorikeets, macaws, parakeets, parrots		
Amazona arausiaca Amazona barbadensis Amazona brasiliensis Amazona guildingii Amazona imperialis Amazona leucocephala Amazona ochrocephala auropalliata Amazona ochrocephala belizensis Amazona ochrocephala oratrix Amazona ochrocephala parvipes Amazona ochrocephala tresmariae Amazona pretrei Amazona rhodocorytha Amazona tucumana Amazona versicolor Amazona vinacea Amazona viridigenalis Amazona vittata		

Anodorhynchus spp. Ara ambigua Ara glaucogularis (often traded under the incorrect designation Ara caninde) Ara Macao Ara militaris Ara rubrogenys Cacatua goffini Cacatua haematuropygia Cacatua moluccensis Cyanopsitta spixii Cyanoramphus forbesi		
Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni Eos histrio Eunymphicus cornutus Geopsittacus occidentalis (Possibly extinct) Guarouba guarouba Neophema chrysogaster Ognorhynchus icterotis Pezoporus wallicus Pionopsitta pileata Probosciger aterrimus Propyrrhura coultoni Propyrrhura maracana Psephotus chrysoterygius Psephotus dissimilis Psephotus pulcherrimus (Possibly extinct) Psittacula echo Pyrrhura cruentata Rhynchopsitta spp. Strigops habroptilus Vini ultramarina		Psittacula krameri (Ghana)
CUCULIFORMES		
Musophagidae Turacos		

	Musophaga porphyreolopha	Corythaeola cristata (Ghana) Crinifer piscator (Ghana) Musophaga violacea (Ghana)
	Tauraco spp.	
STRIGIFORMES Owls		
	STRIGIFORMES spp. (Except the species included in Column I of Part 1)	
Tytonidae Barn Owl		
Tyto soumagnei		
Strigidae Owls		
Athene blewitti Mimizuku gurneyi Ninox novaesselandiae undulata Ninox squamipila natalis		
APODIFORMES		
Trochilidae Hummingbirds		
Glaucis dohrnii	Trochilidae spp. (Except the species included in Column I of Part 1)	
TROGONIFORMES		
Trogonidae Quetzal		
Pharomachrus maciuno		
CORACIFORMES		
Bucerotidae Hornbills		
Aceros nipalensis Aceros subruficollis	Aceros spp. (Except the species included in Column I of Part 1)	
Buceros bicornis Buceros vigil	Anorrhinus spp. Anthracoceros spp. Bucers spp. (Except the species included in Column I of Part 1)	

	Penelopides spp.	
PICIFORMES		
Capitonidae barbet		
		Semnornis ramphastinus (Colombia)
Ramphastidae Toucans		
	Pteroglossus aracari	Bailloni bailloni (Argentina)
	Pteroglossus viridis	Pteroglossus castanotis (Argentina)
	Ramphastos sulfuratus Ramphastos toco Ramphastos tucanus Ramphastos vitellinus	Ramphastos dicolorus (Argentina)
		Selenidera maculirostris (Argentina)
Picidae Woodpeckers		
Campephilus imperialis		
Dryocopus javensis richardsi		
PASSERIFORMES		
Contingidae Cotingas		
Cotinga maculata Xipholena atropurpurea	Rupicola spp.	Cephalopterus ornatus (Colombia) Cephalopterus penduliger (Colombia)
Pittidae Pittas		
Pitta gurneyi Pitta Kochi	Pitta guajana Pitta nympha	
Atrichornithidae Scrub-bird		

Atrichornis clamosus		
Hirundinidae Martin		
Pseudochelidon sirintarae		
Pycnonotidae Bulbul		
	Pycnonotus zeylanicus	
Muscicapidae Old World flycatchers		
Dasyornis broadbenti litoralis (possibly extinct) Dasyornis longirostris Picathartes gymnocephalus Picathartes oreas	Cyornis ruckii Garrulax canorus Leiothrix argentauris Leiothrix lutea Liocichla Omeiensis	Bebrornis rodericanus (Mauritius) Terpsiphone bourbonensis (Mauritius)
Zosteropidae White-eye		
Zosterops albogularis		
Meliphagidae Honeyeater		
Lichenostomus melanops cassidix		
Emberizidae Cardinals, tanagers		
	Gubernatrix cristata Paroaria capitata Paroaria cprpnata Tangara fastuosa	
Icteridae Blackbird		
Agelaius flavus		
Fringillidae Finches		
Carduelis cucullata	Carduelis yarrellii	
		Serinus canicapillus (Ghana) Serinus leucopygius

		(Ghana) Serinus mozambicus (Ghana)
Estrildidae Mannikins, waxbills		
	Amandava Formosa	Amadina fasciata (Ghana) Amandava subflava (Ghana) Estrilda astrild (Ghana) Estrilda caerulescens (Ghana) Estrilda melpoda (Ghana) Estrilda troglodytes (Ghana) Lagonosticta rara (Ghana) Lagonosticta rubricata (Ghana) Lagonosticta rufopicta (Ghana) Lagonosticta senegala (Ghana) Lagonosticta vinacea (Ghana) Lonchura bicolor (Ghana)
	Padda oryzivora Poephila cincta cincta	Lonchura cantans (Ghana) Lonchura cucullata (Ghana) Lonchura fringilloides (Ghana) Mandingoa nitidula (Ghana) Nesocharis capistrata (Ghana) Nigrita canicapilla (Ghana) Nigrita fusconota (Ghana)

		Nigrita luteifrons (Ghana) Ortygospiza atricollis (Ghana) Parmoptila rubrifrons (Ghana) Pholidornis rushiae (Ghana) Pyrenestes ostrinus (Ghana) Pytilia hypogrammica (Ghana) Pytilia phoenicoptera (Ghana) Spermophaga haematina (Ghana) Uraeginthus bengalus (Ghana)
Ploceidae whydahs	Weavers,	
		Amblyospiza albifrons Anaplectes rubriceps (Ghana) Anomalospiza imberbis (Ghana) Bubalornis albirostris (Ghana) Euplectes afer (Ghana) Euplectes ardens (Ghana) Euplectes franciscanus (Ghana) Euplectes hordeaceus (Ghana) Euplectes macroirus (Ghana)
		Malimbus cassini

		(Ghana) Malimbus malimbicus (Ghana) Malimbus nitens (Ghana) Malimbus rubricollis (Ghana) Malimbus scutatus (Ghana) Malimbus superciliosus (Ghana) Passer griseus (Ghana) Petronia dentata (Ghana) Plocepasser superciliosus (Ghana) Ploceus albinucha (Ghana) Ploceus aurantius (Ghana) Ploceus cucullatus (Ghana) Ploceus heuglini (Ghana) Ploceus luteolus (Ghana) Ploceus melanocephalus (Ghana) Ploceus nigerrimus (Ghana) Ploceus nigricollis (Ghana) Ploceus pelzelni (Ghana) Ploceus preussi (Ghana)
		Ploceus tricolor (Ghana) Ploceus vitellinus (Ghana) Quelea erythrops (Ghana) Sporopipes frontalis (Ghana)

		Vidua Chalybeata (Ghana) Vidua interjecta (Ghana) Vidua larvaticola (Ghana) Vidua macroura (Ghana) Vidua orientalis (Ghana) Vidua raricola (Ghana) Vidua togoensis (Ghana) Vidua wilsoni (Ghana)
Sturnidae Mynahs (Starlings)		
Leucopsar rothschildi	Gracula religiosa	
Paradisaeidae Birds of paradise		
	Paradisaeidae spp.	
	CLASS REPTILIA (REPTILES)	
TESTUDINATA		
Dermatemydidae Central American river turtle		
	Dermatemys mawii	
Platysternidae Big-headed turtle		
	Platysternon megacephalum	
Emydidae Box turtles, freshwater turtles		
Batagur baska	Annamemys annamensis	
Clemmys muhlenbergi	Callagur borneoensis Clemmys insculpta	
Geoclemys hamiltonii	Cuora spp.	

The Endangered Species (Trade and Transport) Law, 2004

Kachuga tecta	Heosemys depressa Heosemys grandis Heosemys leytensis Heosemys spenosa Hieremys annandalii Kachuga spp. (Except the species included in Column I of Part 1)	
Melanochelys tricarinata Morenia ocellata	Leucocephalon yuwono Mauremys mutica	
Terrapene coahuila	Orlitia borneensis Pyxidea mouhotii Siebenrockiella crassicollis Terrapene spp. (Except the species included in Column I of Part 1)	
Testudinidae Tortoises		
Geochelone nigra Geochelone radiata Geochelone yniphora Gopherus flavomarginatus Psammobates geometricus Pyxis planicauda Testudo kleinmanni Testudo werneri	Testudinidae spp. (Except the species included in Column I of Part 1. A zero annual export quota has been established for <i>Geochelone Sulcata</i> for specimens removed from the wild and traded for primarily commercial purposes)	
Cheloniidae marine turtles		
Cheloniidae spp.		
Dermochelyidae		

Leatherback turtle		
Dermochelys coriacea		
Trionychidae Soft-shell turtles, terrapins		
Abalone ater Aspideretes gangeticus Aspideretes hurum Aspideretes nigricans	Chitra spp. Lissemys punctata Pelochelys spp.	Trionyx triunguis (Ghana)
Pelomedusidae Afro-American side-necked turtles		
	Erymnochelys Madagascariensis Peltocephalus dumeriliana Podocnemis spp.	Pelomedusa subrufa (Ghana) Pelusios adansonii (Ghana) Pelusios casraneus (Ghana) Pelusios gabonensis (Ghana) Pelusios niger (Ghana)
Chelidae Austro-American side-necked turtle		
Pseudemys umbrina		
CROCODYLIA Alligators, caimans, crocodiles		
	CROCODYLIA spp. (Except the species included in Column I of Part 1)	
Alligatoridae Alligators, caimans		
Alligator sinensis Caiman crocodilus		

apaporiensis Caiman latirostris (Except the population of Argentina, which is included in Column II of Part 1)		
Melanosuchis niger (Except the population of Ecuador, which is included in Column II of Part 1, 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> <i>Crocodylus intermedius</i> <i>Crocodylus mindorensis</i> <i>Crocodylus moreletii</i> <i>Crocodylus niloticus</i> (Except the populations of Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania [subject to an annual export quota of no more than 1600 wild specimens including hunting trophies, in addition to ranches specimens], Zambia and Zimbabwe; these populations are included in Column II of Part 1) <i>Crocodylus palustris</i> <i>Crocodylus porosus</i> (Except the populations of Australia Indonesia and		

Papua New Guinea, which are included in Column II of Part 1) <i>Crocodylus rhombifer</i> <i>Crocodylus siamensis</i> <i>Osteolaemus tetraspis</i> <i>Tomistoma schlegelii</i>		
Gavialidae Gavial		
Gavialis gangeticus		
RHYNCHOCEPHALIA		
Sphenodontidae Tuatara		
Sphenodon spp.		
SAURIA		
Gekkonidae Geckos		
	Cyrtodaactylus serpensinsula Phelsuma spp.	
Agamidae Agamas, mastigures		
	Uromastyx spp.	
Chamaeleonidae Chameleons		
	Bradypodion spp. Brookesia spp. (Except the species included in Column I of Part 1)	
Brookesia perarmata	Calumma spp. Chamaeleo spp. Furcifer spp.	
Iguanidae Iguana		
Brachylophus spp.	Amblyrhynchus cristatus	
Cyclura spp.	Conolophus spp.	
Sauromalus	Iguana spp. Phrynosoma coronatum	
Lacertidae Lizards		
Gallotia simonyi		

	Podarcis lilfordi Podarcis pityusensis	
Cordylidae Spiny-tailed lizards		
	Cordylus spp.	
Teiidae Caiman lizards, tegu lizards		
	Crocodylurus amazonicus Dracaena spp. Tupinambis spp.	
Scincidae Skink		
	Corucia zebrata	
Xenosauridae Chinese crocodile lizard		
	Shinisaurus crocodilurus	
Helodermatidae Beaded lizard, gila monster		
Varanidae Monitor lizards		
Varanus bengalensis Varanus flavescens Varanus griseus Varanus komodoensis Varanus nebulosus	Varanus spp. (Except the species included in Column I of Part 1)	
SERPENTES Snakes		
Loxocemidae Mexican dwarf boa		
	Loxocemidae spp.	
Pythonidae Pythons		
Python Molurus molurus	Pythonidae spp. (Except the subspecies included in Column I of Part 1)	
Acrantophis spp. Boa constrictor occidentalis	Boidae spp. (Except the species included in Column I of Part 1)	

Epicerates inornatus Epicerates monensis Epicerates sunflavus Sanzinix Madagascariensis		
Bolyeriidae Round Island boas		
Bolyeria multocarinata Casarea dussumieri	Bolyeriidae spp. (Except the species included in Column I of Part I)	
Tropidophiidae Wood boas		
	Tropidophiidae spp.	
Colubridae Typical snakes, water snakes, whipsnakes		
	Clelia clelia Cyclagras gigas Elachistodon westermanni Ptyas mucosus	Atretium schistosum (India) Cerberus rhynchops (India) Xenochrophis piscator (India)
Elapidae Cobras, coral snakes		
	Hoplocephalus bungaroides Naja atra Naja kaouthis Naja mandalayensis Naja naja Naja oxiana Naja Philippinensis Naja sagittifera Naja samarensis Naja siamensis Naja spatatrix	Micrurus diastema (Honduras) Micrurus nigrocinctus (Honduras)

	Naja sumatrana Ophiophagus Hannah	
Viperidae Vipers		
Vipera ursinii (Only the population of Europe, except the area which formerly constituted the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics these latter populations are not included in the Appendices)	Vipera wagneri	Crotalus durissus (Honduras) Daboia russelii (India)

CLASS AMPHIBIA (AMPHIBIANS)		
ANURA		
Bufonidae Toads		
Altiphynoides spp. Atelopus zeteki		
Bufo periglenes Bufo superciliaris Nectophynoides spp. Nimbaphrynoides spp. Spinophrynoides spp.		
Dendrobatidae Poison frogs		
	Dendrobates spp. Epipedobates spp. Minyobates spp. Phyllobates spp.	
Mantellidae Mantellas		
	Mantella spp.	
Microhylidae Red rain frog, tomato frog		
Dyscophus antongilii	Scaphiophryne gottlebei	
Myobatrachidae Gastric-		

brooding frogs		
	Rheobatrachus spp.	
Ranidae Frogs		
	Euphlyctis hexadactylus Hoplobatrachus tigerinus	
CAUDATA		
Ambystomidae Axolotls		
	Ambystoma dumerilii Ambystoma mexicanum	
Cryptobranchidae Giant salamanders		
Andrias spp.		
CLASS ELASMOBRANCHII		
(SHARKS)		
ORECTOLOBIFORMES		
Rhinodontidae Whale Shark		
	Rhincodon typus	
LAMNIFORMES		
Lamnidae Great white shark		
		Carcharodon carcharias (Australia)
Cetorhinidae Basking shark		
	Cetorhinus maximus	
CLASS ACTINOPTERGII		
(FISH)		
ACIPENSERIFORMES Paddlefish, sturgeons		
	ACIPENSERIFORMES spp. (Except the species included in Column I of Part 1)	

Acipenseridae Sturgeons		
Acipenser brevirostrum		
Acipenser sturio		
OSTEOGLOSSIFORMES		
Osteoglossidae Arapaima, bonytongue		
Scleropages formosus	Arapaima gigas	
CYPRINIFORMES		
Cyprinidae Blind carps, plaeesok		
Probarbus jullieni	Caecobarbus geertsi	
Catostomidae Cui-ui		
Chasmistes cujus		
SILURIFORMES		
Pangasiidae Pangasid catfish		
Pangasianodon gigas		
SYNGNATHIFORMES		
Syngnathidae Pipefishes, seahorses		
	Hippocampus spp. (Enters into effect on 15 May 2004)	
PERCIFORMES		
Sciaenidae Totoaba		
Totoaba macdonaldi		
CLASS SARCOPTERGGII		
(LUNGFISHES)		
COELACANTHIFORMES		
Latimeriidae Coelacanth		
Latimeria spp.		
CERATODONTIFORMES		
Ceratodontidae Australian lungfish		
	Neoceratodus forsteri	
PHYLUM ARTHROPODA		
CLASS ARACHNIA		

(SPIDERS)		
SCORPIONES		
Scorpionidae Scorpions		
	Pandinus dictator Pandinus gambiensis Pandinus imperator	
ARANEAE		
Theraphosidae Red-kneed tarantulas, tarantulas		
	Aphonopelma albiceps Aphonopelma pallidum Brachypelma spp. Brachypelmides klaasi	
CLASS INSECTA (INSECTS)		
Coleoptera		
Lucanidae Cape stag beetles		
		Colophon spp. (South Africa)
LEPIDOPTERA		
Papilionidae Birdwing butterflies, swallowtail butterflies		
	Atrophaneura jophon Atrophaneura pandiyana Bhutanitis spp.	
Ornithoptera alexandrae Papilio chikae Papilio homerus Papilio hospiton	Ornithoptera spp. (sensu D'Abreera) (Except the species included in Column I of Part 1) Parnassius apollo Teinopalpus spp. Trogonoptera spp.	

orbiculata Lampsilis satur Lampsilis virescens Plethobasus cicatricosus Plethobasus cooperianus Pleurobema plenum	Pleurobema clava	
Potamilus capax Quadrula intermedia Quadrula sparsa Toxolasma cylindrella		
Unio nickliniana Unio tampicoensis Tecomatensis Villosa trabalis		
CLASS GASTROPODA (SNAILS AND CONCHES)		
STYLOMMATOPHORA		
Achatinellidae Agate snails, oahu tree snails		
Achatinella spp.		
Camaenidae Green tree snails		
	Papustyla pulcherrima	
MESOGASTROPODA		
Strombidae Queen conch		
	Strombus gigas	
PHYLUM CNIDARIA CLASS ANTHOZOA (CORALS, SEA ANEMONES)		
HELIOPORACEA Blue corals		
	Helioporidae spp. (Includes only the species Heliopora coerulea. 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)
ANTIPATHARIA	Black	
corals		
		ANTIPATHARIA spp.
SCLERACTINIA	Stony	
corals		
		SCLERACTINIA spp. (Fossils are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)
CLASS HYDROZOA		
(SEA FERNS, FIRE CORALS, STINGING MEDUSAE)		
Milleporina		
Milleporidae	Fire Corals	
		Milleporidae spp. (Fossils are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)
STYLAETERINA		
Stylasteridae	Lace corals	
		Stylasteridae spp. (Fossils are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)
FLORA (PLANTS)		
AGAVACEAE	Agaves	
Agave arizonica		
Agave parviflora		
Nolina interrata	Agave victoriae-reginae #1	
AMARYLLIDACEAE		
Snowdrops, sternbergias		
	Galanthus spp. #1	
	Sternbergia spp. #1	

APOCYNACEAE Elephant trunks		
Pachypodium ambongense Pachypodium baronii Pachypodium decaryi	Pachypodium spp. #1 (Except the species included in Column I of Part 1) Rauvolfia serpentina #2	
ARALIACEAE Ginseng		
	Panax ginseng #3 (Only the population of the Russian Federation; no other population included in the Appendices) Panax quinquefolius #3	
ARAUCARIACEAE Monkey-puzzle tree		
Araucaria araucana		
BERBERIDACEAE May apple		
	Podophyllum hexandrum #2	
BROMELIACEAE Air plants, bromelias		
	Tillandsia harrisi #1 Tillandsia kammii #1 Tillandsia kautskyi #1 Tillandsia mauryana #1 Tillandsia sprengeliana #1 Tillandsia sucrei #1 Tillandsia xerographica #1	
CACTACEAE Cacti		
Ariocarpus spp. Astrophytum asterias	CACTACEAE spp. #4 (Except the species included in Column I of Part 1)	

Aztekium ritteri		
Coryphantha werdermannii		
Discocactus spp.		
Echinocereus ferreirianus		
spp. lindsayi		
Echinocereus schmollii		
Escobaria minima		
Escobaria sneedii		
Mammillaria pectinifera		
Mammillaria solisioides		
Melocactus conoideus		
Melocactus deinacanthus		
Melocactus glaucescens		
Melocactus paucispinus		
Obregonia denegrii		
Pachycereus militaris		
Pediocactus bradyi		
Pediocactus knowltonii		
Pediocactus paradinei		
Pediocactus peeblesianus		
Pediocactus sileri		
Pelecypora spp.		
Sclerocactus brevihamatus		
spp. Tobuschii		
Sclerocactus erectocentrus		
Sclerocactus glaucus		
Sclerocactus mariposensis		
Sclerocactus mesae-verdae		
Sclerocactus nyensis		
Sclerocactus papyracanthus		
Sclerocactus pubispinus		
Sclerocactus wrightiae		
Strombocatus spp.		
Turbiniarpus spp.		
Uebelmannia spp.		
CARYOCARACEAE Ajo		
	Caryocar costaricense #1	
COMPOSITAE (Asteraceae) Kuth		
Saussurea costus		
CRASSULACEAE		
Dudleyas		

	Dudleys stolonifera Dudleya traskiae	
CUPRESSACEAE Alerce, cypresses		
Fitzroya cupressoides Pilgerodendron uviferum		
CYATHEACEAE Tree-ferns		
	Cyathea spp. #1	
CYCADACEAE Cycads		
Cycas beddomei	CYCADACEAE spp. #1	
DIAPENSIACEAE Oconee- bells		
	Shortia galacifolia #1	
DICKSONIACEAE Tree- ferns		
	Cibotium barometz #1 Dicksonia spp. #1 (Only the populations of the Americas; no other population is included in the Appendices)	
DIDIEREACEAE Alluaudias didiereas		
	DIDIEREACEAE spp. #1	
DIOSCOREACEAE Elephant's foot, kniss		
	Dioscorea deltoidea #1	
DROSERACEAE Venus flytrap		
	Dionaea muscipula #1	
EUPHORBIACEAE Spurges		
Euphorbia ambovombensis Euphorbia	Euphorbia spp. #1 (Except the species included in Column I of Part 1; succulent species only; artificially propagated specimens of cultivars of Euphorbia trigona are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)	

capsaintemariensis Euphorbia cremersii (Includes the forma viridifolia and the car. Rakotozafyi) Euphorbia cylindrifolia (Includes the spp. Tuberifera) Euphorbia decaryi (Includes the vars. Ampanihyensis, robinsonii and spirosticha) Euphorbia francoisii Euphorbia moratii (Includes the vars. Antsingiensis, hemarahensis and multiflora) Euphorbia parvicyathophora Euphorbia quartziticola Euphorbia tulcarensis		
FOUQUIERIACEAE Ocotillos		
Fouquieria fasciculata Fouquieria purpusii	Fouquieria columnaris #1	
GNETACEAE Gnetums		
		Gnetum montanum #1 (Nepal)
JUGLANDACEAE Gavilan		
	Oreomunnea pterocarpa #1	
LEGUMINOSAE (Fabaceae) Afromosia, cristobal, rosewood, sandalwood		
Dalbergia nigra	Pericopsis elata #5 Platymiscium pleiostachyum #1	Dipteryx panamensis (Costa Rica)

	Pterocarpus santalinus #7	
LILIACEAE Aloes		
Aloe albidula Aloe albiflora Aloe alfredii Aloe bakeri Aloe bellatula Aloe calcaitrophila Aloe compressa (Includes the vars. Rugosquamosa, schistophila and paucituberculata) Aloe delphinensis Aloe descoingsii Aloe fragilis Aloe haworthioides (Includes the var. aurantiaca) Aloe laeta (Includes the var. maniaensis) Aloe parallelifolia Aloe parvula Aloe pillansii Aloe polyphylla Aloe rauhii Aloe suzannae Aloe versicolor Aloe vossii	Aloe spp. #1 (Except the species included in Column I of Part 1. Also excludes Aloe vera, also referenced as Aloe barbadensis which is not included in the Appendices)	
MAGNOLIACEAE Magnolia		
		Magnolia liliifera var. obovata #1 (Nepal)
MELIACEAE Mahoganies, Spanish cedar		

	<i>Swietenia humilis</i> 31 <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> #6 (Populations of the Neotropics) [Enters into effect on 15 November 2003] <i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> #5	<i>Cedrela odorata</i> #5 [Population of Colombia (Colombia) Population of Peru (Peru)] <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> #5 (Until 15 November 2003) [Population of Bolivia (Bolivia) Population of Brazil (Brazil) All populations of the species in the Americas (Costa Rica) Population of Colombia (Colombia) Population of Mexico (Mexico) Population of Peru (Peru)]
NEPENTHACEAE Pitcher-plants (Old World)		
<i>Nepenthes khasiana</i> <i>Nepenthes rajah</i>	<i>Nepenthes</i> spp. #1	
ORCHIDACEAE Orchids		
	ORCHIDACEAE spp. 8 #8 (Except the species included in Column I of Part 1)	
(For all the following Column I of Part 1 species, seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or		

liquid media, transported in sterile containers are not subject to the provisions of the Convention) Aerangis ellisii Cattleya trianaei Dendrobium cruentum Laelia jongheana Laelia lobata Paphiopedilum spp. Peristeria elata Phragmipedium spp. Renanthera imschootiana Vanda corrulea		
OROBANCHACEAE Broomrape		
	Cistanche deserticola	
PALMAE (Arecaceae) Palms		
	Beccariophenic madagascariensis Chrysaildocarpus decipiens #1 Lemurophoenix halleuxii Marojeja darianii Neodopsis decaryi #1 Ravenea louvelii Ravenea rivularis Satranala decussilvae Voanioala gerardii	
PAPAVERACEAE Poppy		
		Meconopsis regia #1 (Nepal)
PINACEAE Guatemala fir		
Abies guatemalensis		
PODOCARPACEAE Podocarps		
Podocarpus parlatorei		Podocarpus neriifolius #1 (Nepal)
PORTULACACEAE Lewisia, portulacas, purslanes		

	Anacampseros spp. #1 Avonia spp. #1 Lewisia serrata #1	
PRIMULACEAE Cyclamens		
	Cyclamen spp. " #1	
PROTEACEAE proteas		
	Orothamnus zeyheri #1 Protea odorata #1	
RANUNCULACEAE Golden seals, yellow adonis, yellow root		
	Adonis vernalis #2 Hydrastis canadensis #3	
ROSACEAE African cherry, stinkwood		
	Prunus africana #1	
RUBIACEAE Ayuque		
Balmea stormjiae		
SARRACENIACEAE Pitcher-plants (New World)		
Sarracenia rubra Spp. Alabamensis Sarracenia rubra spp. Jonesii Sarracenia oreophila	Sarracenia spp. #1 (Except the species included in Column 1 of Part 1)	
SCROPHULARIACEAE Kutki		
	Picrorhiza kurrooa #3 (Excludes Picrorhiza scrophulariiflora)	
STANGERIACEAE Stangerias		
Stangeria eriopus	Bowenia spp. #1	
TAXACEAE Himalayan yew		
	Taxus wallichiana #2	
TROCHODENDRACEA (Tetracentraceae) Tetracentron		

		Tetracentron sinense #1 (Nepal)
THYMELAEACEAE (Aquilariaceae) Agarwood, ramin		
	Aquilaria malaccensis #1	Gonystylus spp. #1 (Indonesia)
VALERIANACEAE Himalayan spikenard		
	Nardostachys grandiflora #3	
WELWITSCHIAEAE Welwitschia		
	Welwitschia mirabilis #1	
ZAMIACEAE Cycads		
	ZAMIACEAE spp. #1 (Except the species included in Column I of Part 1)	
Ceratozamia spp. Chigua spp.		
Encephalartos spp. Microcycas calcocoma		
ZINGIBERACEAE Ginger lily		
	Hedychium philippinense #1	
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE Lignum-vitaw		
	Guaiacum spp. #1	

PART 2

COLUMNS I, II and III

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

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

COLUMN IV

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

COLUMN IV

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

PART 3

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

Lionfishes

Pterois spp.

Dendrochirus spp.

Stonefish

Scorpaenidae spp.

Synanceiidae spp.

Sea Lampreys

Petromyzonidae spp.

Eels

Anguilla spp.

Lizard Fishes

Synodus spp.

Sleepers

Dormitator maculatus

Eleotris spp.

Amblyeleotris spp.

Ariid Catfishes

Ariidae spp.

Weakfish

Cynoscion regalis

Bluefish

Pomatomus saltatrix

Marine Shrimp

Penaeus spp.

Liopenaeus spp.

Farfantepenaeus spp.

Green Crab

Carcinus maenus

Crown-of-Thorns Starfish

Acanthaster planci

Malaniid Snails

Melanoides spp.

Green & Brown Mollusks

Perna viridis

Perna perna

Green Algae

Chlorophyta spp.

Brown Algae

Phaeophyta spp.

Red Algae

Rhodophyta spp.

Live Rock

Scleractinia spp. And associated epibionts

Aiptasia Anemones

Aiptasia spp.

Piranhas

Serrasalmus spp.

Catoprion spp.

Pygocentrus spp.

Pygopristis spp.

Sharks

Carcharhiniformes spp.

Heterodontiformes spp.

- Hexanchiformes spp.**
- Lamniformes spp.**
- Orectolobiformes spp.**
- Pristiophoriformes spp.**
- Squaliformes spp.**
- Squatiniiformes spp.**
- Pacus
 - Colossoma spp.**
 - Piaractus spp.**
- Rhaphiodontid characins
 - Rhaphiodon vulpinus**
 - Hydrolycus spp.**
 - Cynodon spp.**
- Pike characins
 - Ctenolucius spp.**
- Luciocharax spp. (synonymous with Boulengrella spp. & Hydrocinus spp.)**
- Hepsetus odoe**
- Tiger characins
 - Hoplias spp.**
- Dorados/Dourados
 - Salminus spp.**
- Tilapia
 - Tilapia spp.**
 - Sarotherodon spp.**
 - Oreochromis spp.**
- Mayan Cichlid / Mexican Mojarra
 - Cichlasoma urophthalmus/froehelii**
- Guapote tiger
 - Parachromis managuensis (Cichlasoma managuense)**
- Peacock Bass
 - Cichla ocellaris**
- Pike cichlids
 - Crenicichla spp.**

Walking Catfish

Clariidae spp.

Flathead Catfish

Polydictus olivarius

Clarotes Catfish

Clarotes spp.

Red-Tailed Catfish

Phractocephalus spp.

Bumblebee Catfish

Batrachoglanis acanthochirodes

Lophiosilurus alexandri

Shovelnose Catfishes

Pseudoplatystoma spp.

Sorubimichthys planiceps

Merodontotus tigrinus

Sorubim cuspicaudus

Pimelodid Catfishes

Brachyplatystoma spp.

Gosline platynema

Perrunichthys perruno

Pirirampus pirinampu

Platynemichthys notatus

Platysilurus malarmo

Zungaro zungaro

Eel-Tail Catfishes

Euristhmus spp.

Helicopoter Catfishes

Wallago attu

Wallago dinema

Wallago heterorhynchus

Wallago leeri

Wallago maculatus

Wallago miostoma

Parasitic Catfishes

Stegophilinae spp.

Vandellinae spp.

Asian Swamp Eel

Monopterus spp.

Fluta spp.

Marbled Swamp Eels

Synbranchus marmoratus/afer

Climbing Perches

Anabas testudineus

Anabantidae spp.

Pike Killifish / Top Minnow

Belonesox belizanus

Blackcarp

Mylopharyngodon piceus

Bowfin

Amia calva

Amiidae spp.

Arawanas / Bony Tongues

Osteoglossidae spp.

Knife Fishes

Chitala spp.

Notoptrus spp.

Papyrocranus spp.

Snakeheads

Channidae spp.

Purple Stripe Gudgeon

mogurnda mogurnda

Bichir Fishes

Polypterus spp.

Gar Spikes

Lepisosteidae spp.

Asian Pike Heads

Lucicephalidae spp.

Nile Perch

Lates spp.

Sunfish / Bluegill

Lepomis cyanellus

Lepomis auritus

Lepomis gibbosus
Lepomis macrochirus
Lepomis microlophus

Oriental Weatherfish

Misgurnus anguillicaudatus

Mosquito Fish

Limia spp.

Gambusia spp.

Red-Eared Slider

Trachemys elegans

African Dwarf Frog

Hymenochirus curtipes

African Clawed Frog

Xenopus laevis

African Bullfrog

Rana catesbeiana

Marine Toad

Bufo marinus

Crayfish

Orconectus rusticus

Astacopsis spp.

Cherax spp.

Mittencrabs

Eriocheir spp.

Freshwater Shrimp

Macrobrachium spp.

Asian Clams

Corbicula spp.

Aple Snails

Pomacea spp.

Zebra Mussel

Dreissena polymorpha

Giant Ram's-horn Snails

Marisa spp.

African Elodeas

Lagarosiphon spp.

Alligator Weeds

Alternanthera spp.

Asian Marshweed or Ambulia

Limnophila sessiliflora

Brazilian Elodea

Egeria densa

Curly Pondweeds

Potamogeton spp.

Duckweeds

Lemnaceae spp.

Fanwort

Cabomba caroliniana

Hydrilas

Hydrilla spp.

Indian Swamp Weed

Hygrophila polysperma

Melaleuca

Melaleuca quinquenervia

Salvinias

Salvinia spp.

Water Chestnut

Trapa spp.

Water Lettuce

Pistia stratiotes

Water Milfoils

Myriophyllum spp.

Water Spinach

Ipomoea aquatica/fistulosa

Yellow Floating heart

Nymphoides peltata

Passed by the Legislative Assembly the 16th day of June, 2004.

LINFORD PIERSON

Speaker.

WENDY LAUER EBANKS

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.