

Namibia

## Controlled Wildlife Products and Trade Act, 2008

Act 9 of 2008

Legislation as at 24 April 2017

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## Controlled Wildlife Products and Trade Act, 2008

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Republic of Namibia  
Annotated Statutes

# Controlled Wildlife Products and Trade Act, 2008

## Act 9 of 2008

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## ACT

To provide for the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; and to provide for incidental matters.

### 1. Definitions and interpretation

- (1) In this Act unless the context indicates otherwise any word to which a meaning has been assigned by the Convention bears that meaning, and -

“**Appendix**” means the relevant appendix to the Convention;

“**controlled wildlife product**” means any animal or plant (or any portion thereof), as well as any product or substance derived from any plant or animal as set out in Schedule 1;

“**Convention**” means the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, signed at Washington on 3 March, 1973, as amended in Bonn on 22 June 1979 and acceded to by Namibia on 18 December 1990, the text of which is set out in Schedule 2;

“**deal in**” means sell, buy, offer or expose for sale or purchase, barter or offer as valuable consideration;

“**Minister**” means the Minister responsible for environment;

“**Ministry**” means the Ministry of Environment and Tourism;

“**staff member**” means a staff member as defined in section 1 of the Public Service Act, 1995 (Act [No. 13 of 1995](#));

“**this Act**” includes the Convention as well as regulations made under section 9;

- (2) Any reference to “Article”, and “Appendix” is construed to be a reference to that Article or Appendix of the Convention.
- (3) Any provision of this Act is construed with reference to the Convention and any provision of the Convention is deemed to be part of this Act and for that purpose -
  - (a) the Management Authority for Namibia is the Minister;
  - (b) the Scientific Authority for Namibia is the technical committee established by section 3;
  - (c) a species is deemed to be included in an Appendix only if it appears in the relevant column of Schedule 3 and also subject to such further qualifications as set out in the relevant entry or such further notes as may appear in that Schedule.

## **2. Relation with other laws**

The prohibition of any action, the prohibition of the possession of any thing or the requirement for a permit or certificate to do anything or to possess anything are in addition to any prohibition or requirement contained in any other law.

## **3. Technical committee**

- (1) A technical committee that must perform the duties and which has the powers assigned to the Scientific Authority by the Convention is hereby established.
- (2) The technical committee consists of -
  - (a) two staff members from the Ministry;
  - (b) one staff member whose duties relate to veterinary services;
  - (c) one staff member whose duties relate to botanical research;
  - (d) one staff member from the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources;
  - (e) one staff member whose duties relate to the National Museum.
- (3) The Minister must appoint the members of the technical committee on the recommendation of the Minister responsible for the ministry, office or agency where the relevant staff member is employed.
- (4) The members of the technical committee must be appointed for a period of three years and may be reappointed on the expiry of that period.
- (5) A member of the committee ceases to hold office if he or she ceases to be a staff member as contemplated in subsection (2).
- (6) The Minister may remove a member of the committee, if in his or her opinion -
  - (a) the organisation of the public service has changed in such a manner or the person in question has been appointed in another post that has the effect that the appointment of the person on the committee concerned is no longer appropriate;
  - (b) the person concerned is for any other reason unable to effectively fulfil his or her duties as a member of the committee.
- (7) If a position on the committee becomes vacant as contemplated in subsection (5) or (6), the Minister may appoint a member to fill the vacant position and the new member holds the position for the unexpired portion of the term of office of the member in whose position he or she has been appointed.
- (8) A quorum at a meeting of the committee is four members.
- (9) The Minister must appoint one of the members of the committee as the chairperson.

- (10) The chairperson must preside at a meeting of the committee.
- (11) If the chairperson is not present at a meeting of the committee, the members must elect one of them to preside at that meeting.
- (12) Any decision of the committee is taken by a majority of the members present at a meeting of the committee, and in the case of an equality of votes, the person who presides at such a meeting has a casting vote as well as his or her deliberative vote.
- (13) The committee must meet at least once a year.
- (14) The committee must meet at such times and places as the committee has determined or in the absence of such determination as the chairperson or the Minister has determined.
- (15) The Minister may at any time call a meeting of the committee.
- (16) No decision of the committee is invalid only because there was a vacancy on the committee or because a person participated in the deliberations of the committee or voted while such person was not entitled to participate or vote if there was a quorum at the meeting concerned and a majority of the members present voted in favour of the decision in question.
- (17) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the committee may determine its own procedure.

#### **4. Possession of and dealing with controlled wildlife products**

- (1) Any person who -
  - (a) possesses any controlled wildlife product the possession of which is unlawful in terms of Schedule 1;
  - (b) deals in any controlled wildlife product if the dealing therein is unlawful in terms of Schedule 1;
  - (c) manufactures anything from a controlled wildlife product if such manufacture is unlawful in terms of Schedule 1;
  - (d) imports any controlled wildlife product if the import thereof is unlawful in terms of Schedule 1; or
  - (e) exports any controlled wildlife product if the export thereof is unlawful in terms of Schedule 1,commits an offence unless he or she has been issued with a permit contemplated in subsection (3) authorising the act in question and unless he or she complies with the conditions specified in the permit.
- (2) A person who has contravened subsection (1) is -
  - (a) if he or she has only possessed the product as contemplated in subsection (1)(a), on conviction liable to a fine not exceeding N\$20 000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years or to both such fine and such imprisonment;
  - (b) if he or she has performed any action referred to in subsection (1)(b), (1)(c), (1)(d) or (1)(e), on conviction liable to a fine not exceeding N\$200 000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 20 years or to both such fine and such imprisonment.
- (3) The Minister may issue a permit in the form determined by him or her authorising any action in respect of a controlled wildlife product.
- (4) The Minister may specify any class of action or class of product for which the permit in question is issued.

- (5) The Minister may impose such conditions as he or she considers necessary in order to achieve the objects of this Act when issuing a permit in terms of subsection (3), which conditions may include -
  - (a) requirements relating to the keeping of records;
  - (b) requirements relating to the marking of specific specimens or any requirements that will facilitate the identification of specific specimens;
  - (c) requirements relating to the registration of specific specimens.
- (6) The class of controlled wildlife products for which the permit is issued, the conditions subject to which the permit is issued, the period for which and the actions authorised by the permit, must be indicated on the permit in question.

## 5. Acts prohibited by Convention

- (1) No person may -
  - (a) import;
  - (b) export;
  - (c) re-export; or
  - (d) introduce from the sea,whether to or from Namibia, in contravention of Article III, Article IV or Article V any specimen contemplated in those Articles, unless the certificates and permits contemplated in those Articles have been obtained or unless the actions concerned are exempt from the obtaining of such certificates or permits.
- (2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is on conviction liable to a fine not exceeding N\$200 000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 20 years or to both such fine and such imprisonment.
- (3) The court convicting a person of a contravention of subsection (1) may impose an additional fine or make a compensation order in favour of the State as authorised by laws relating to criminal procedure to compensate the State for -
  - (a) all costs relating to the care or medical treatment of live specimens and the disposal thereof, whether incurred before the order or thereafter;
  - (b) all costs relating to the return of any specimen (whether alive or dead) to its country of origin;
  - (c) an amount equivalent to all costs incurred to restore a population of wildlife harmed through unlawful removal from the wild by the person convicted or commensurate with the impact of unlawful removal by the person convicted:

Provided that any costs referred to in paragraph (a) and (b) may also be recovered by civil suit from any person convicted of an offence relating to the specimen concerned, or from whom such specimen has been seized.

## 6. Inspectors

- (1) The Minister may appoint any staff member in the Ministry to be an inspector.
- (2) An inspector must be issued with a certificate of appointment signed by the Minister and he or she must on request produce such certificate when exercising any power under this Act.

- (3) A customs officer, police officer or nature conservator may exercise any power conferred upon an inspector by this Act, in addition to any other powers vesting in such officer by any other law.

**[The word “officer” is misspelt in the Government Gazette in its second use in subsection (3), as reproduced above.]**

- (4) For the purposes of subsection (3) “customs officer” means an officer as defined in section 1 of the Customs and Excise Act, 1998 (Act [No. 20 of 1998](#)), “police officer” means a member of a police force established under any law, and “nature conservator” has the meaning assigned thereto by the Nature Conservation Ordinance, 1975 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1975).

## **7. Powers of inspectors**

- (1) An inspector may request any person who in his or her opinion possesses anything in respect of which a permit or certificate is required -
- (a) to make such thing available for inspection;
  - (b) to produce the relevant permit or certificate.
- (2) An inspector may examine any consignment which he or she reasonably suspects of containing any specimen of a species referred to in Schedule 3 or any controlled wildlife product.
- (3) An inspector may search any premises that is not used as a private dwelling in order to determine whether any provision of this Act has been or is being contravened.
- (4) An inspector may request a police officer to accompany him or her while he or she is investigating any matter relating to this Act and the police officer may exercise any power vesting in that police officer in the presence of the inspector concerned: Provided that a police officer may not search a person of a different gender from the inspector concerned in the presence of that inspector.
- (5) An inspector may request a veterinarian to examine any live animal to determine any question relevant for the exercise of a discretion under this Act.
- (6) An inspector may -
- (a) seize any specimen if the person in possession thereof does not produce the permit or certificate required by this Act in respect of that specimen;
  - (b) seize anything used for, or in relation with the commission of any offence under this Act which includes a vehicle, firearm, trap, container, cage or other equipment associated with the hunting, transport, capturing, collecting, keeping, processing or manufacturing of the specimen concerned;
  - (c) seize anything that may afford evidence of the commission of an offence under this Act;
  - (d) take such samples from any specimen or anything relating to such specimen that may be relevant for the determination of a question relevant for the exercise of a discretion under this Act, or that may afford evidence for the commission of an offence under this Act;
  - (e) examine any book, record, or document, as well as any computer system in which he or she reasonably believes anything relevant to an offence or duty contemplated in this Act is stored;
  - (f) instruct any person to afford such assistance as is reasonably required to interpret or extract relevant information from such book, record, document or computer system;
  - (g) put any question to any person that in the opinion of the inspector is necessary in order to exercise any discretion conferred by this Act or to clarify any matter in any record or book or with relation to any specimen.
- (7) When an inspector seizes anything in terms of this Act, he or she must issue a receipt for such item.

- (8) Any person who -
- (a) hinders or obstructs an inspector from exercising any power under this Act;
  - (b) refuses or fails to comply with any request made by an inspector under this Act without a reasonable excuse; or
  - (c) without a reasonable excuse, fails or refuses to answer a question put by an inspector under this Act,
- commits an offence and is on conviction liable to a fine not exceeding N\$4 000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

## 8. Forfeiture

- (1) Subject to subsection (2) the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act [No. 51 of 1977](#)), relating to the seizure and the forfeiting to the State of a thing relating to an offence, by a police officer or peace officer including provisions relating to the forfeiture, handling and storage of anything seized under that Act, as well as the provisions relating to rights of third parties when anything is declared forfeited, is applicable to anything seized under this Act and a reference in that Act to a peace officer or police officer is construed as a reference to an inspector.
- (2) If the thing seized is a living plant or animal, the inspector may return such animal to its country of origin or release that plant or animal in an appropriate place in Namibia or deal therewith in any manner conducive to the well-being thereof, regardless of any rights in that thing that has not been conclusively determined but this subsection does not affect a claim of compensation for an unlawful seizure or disposal.
- (3) Anything forfeited to the State as contemplated in this section must, if circumstances permit -
- (a) be returned to the country of export or origin of the specimen as appropriate and any cost incurred in relation thereto may be recovered from any person convicted of an offence under this Act if the offence relates to the specimen concerned;
  - (b) be deposited in an appropriate institution, collection or museum or otherwise disposed of in a manner that benefits conservation.

## 9. Regulations

- (1) The Minister may make regulations -
- (a) prescribing the forms on which application must be made for permits or certificates required by this Act;
  - (b) prescribing the procedures with which an applicant for a permit or certificate must comply;
  - (c) prescribing any matter relating to the packaging of any specimen;
  - (d) prescribing requirements with which persons who keep live specimens must comply in order to promote the well-being of the specimen concerned;
  - (e) prescribing any procedure that must be followed when any animal, plant or any part thereof or specimen thereof is imported, exported or introduced from the sea;
  - (f) prescribing that any person who possesses, deals in, manufactures, imports or exports any controlled wildlife product or specimen (whether that person requires a permit or not) must keep records in the prescribed form and manner;
  - (g) prescribing the manner that a prescribed class of specimens may or must be marked, prohibiting the tampering with or the performance of any action with respect to such mark and prescribing any other matter relating to such mark;



- (h) prescribing fees for the issuing of permits, registration or other administrative actions connected with the implementation of this Act;
  - (i) prescribing any matter that is necessary or expedient to prescribe in order to achieve the objects of this Act;
- (2) Regulations made under subsection (1) may create offences with a penalty that does not exceed a fine of N\$8 000 or two years imprisonment or both such fine and such imprisonment.

## 10. Delegation of powers

- (1) Any power -
- (a) vesting in the Minister (except the power to make regulations);
  - (b) vesting in the committee,
- may be delegated to any staff member in the Ministry.
- (2) When a power is delegated under this section, the authority that delegates the power concerned, may delegate any class of the powers vesting in that authority under such conditions as may be expedient.
- (3) When powers are delegated under this section, the authority that delegates such powers, may issue directives circumscribing any issue with relation to the exercise of that power as may appear expedient.
- (4) A delegation in terms of this section may at any time be withdrawn or amended.
- (5) The committee may assign the research of any technical question to any person (whether a member or not) under such conditions as may be agreed with that person.
- (6) A person to whom the research of a technical matter has been assigned as contemplated in subsection (5), must prepare a report on the research conducted to be submitted to the committee.
- (7) If the committee adopts the report referred to in subsection (6), it is deemed that the committee has conducted the research in question.

## 11. Amendment of Schedules

- (1) Whenever Appendices I, II or III is amended, the Minister must by notice in the Gazette amend Schedule 3 accordingly.

**[To be grammatically correct, subsection (1) should read “Whenever Appendix I, II or III is amended...”.]**

- (2) For the purpose of criminal liability or the seizure or forfeiture of any article, an amendment to Schedule 3 takes effect on the date when the notice is published as contemplated in subsection (1) or on a later date specified in that notice.
- (3) The Minister may amend Schedule 1 by notice in the Gazette.
- (4) When the Minister amends Schedule 1, the Minister may specify in respect of any animal, plant, part, product or substance that -
- (a) the possession thereof is unlawful;
  - (b) dealing therein is unlawful;
  - (c) the import thereof is unlawful;
  - (d) the export thereof is unlawful,
- or that more than one of these actions are unlawful.

- (5) When controlled wildlife products are specified as contemplated in this section, the Minister may distinguish between -
- (a) different species, varieties or populations of plants or animals;
  - (b) the country or region from which the animal or plant originates;
  - (c) the product or substance for which the act in question is specified;
  - (d) the process used when the animal or plant has been caught or collected or the process used in extracting or manufacturing the product or substance; or
  - (e) any other criterion that is relevant for the achievement of the objects of this Act.
- (6) When the Minister amends Schedule 1, any act referred to in subsection (4), may be made conditional upon the compliance with any formalities relating to the registration, marking or any other action that will facilitate the identification of any specific specimen.

## **12. Jurisdiction of magistrate's court**

Despite any provision of any other law, a magistrate's court has the power to impose any sentence or make any order in respect of an offence under this Act.

## **13. Repeal of laws and transitional provisions**

- (1) The Controlled Game Products Proclamation, 1980 (Proclamation AG. 42 of 1980), is repealed.
- (2) Any person who has possessed anything lawfully before this Act comes into operation or before Schedule 1 or 3 is amended in such a manner that the person concerned would require a permit after such amendment, must apply for a permit authorising such possession within six months from such commencement or amendment.
- (3) The provisions of subsection (2) apply to a person who is the holder of a permit issued in terms of the law repealed by subsection (1).
- (4) If a person contemplated in subsection (2) or (3) has failed to apply within the period provided for in subsection (2), the possession in question is deemed to be possession without a permit as contemplated in section 4(1).

## **14. Short title and commencement**

This Act is called the Controlled Wildlife Products and Trade Act, 2008 and comes into operation on a date determined by the Minister by notice in the Gazette.

### **Schedule 1**

#### **CONTROLLED WILDLIFE PRODUCTS**

##### **(Section 1)**

1. Subject to paragraph 2 and 3 no person may possess, manufacture any object from, deal in, import into, or export from Namibia any tusk, horn, head, ear, trunk, skin, tail or foot or any part thereof, of any elephant or rhinoceros, or any part of any species or other specimen mentioned in Appendix I unless the action in question is authorised by a permit.
2. Paragraph 1 does not apply to the possession of up to five items of worked ivory with a total weight of less than 1 kg for personal use only.
3. Paragraph 1 does not apply to omakipa or other ivory carvings that are possessed or transferred in accordance with the customary law or the long-standing customs of any group of people indigenous to Namibia.

4. Paragraph 1 does not authorise the sale of the items referred to in that paragraph to any person who does not possess that item in accordance with such customary law or custom.
5. Subject to paragraph 7, no person may possess, deal in, import or export to or from Namibia any live mammal of the order carnivora, without a permit authorising the action in question.
6. Subject to paragraph 7, no person may import or export to or from Namibia any specimen derived from a mammal of the order carnivora without a permit authorising the action in question.
7. Paragraph 5 and 6 do not apply to any domesticated form of mammal of the order carnivora.

## Schedule 2

**[The official text of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and its Appendices can be found on the website of the official depository, which is the Swiss government:]**

**[<[www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/dfae/politique-exterieure/droit-international-public/traites-internationaux/depositaire/esp%C3%A8ces-menacees-\(cites\)/convention-sur-le-commerce-international-des-esp%C3%A8ces-de-faune-et-de-flore-sauvages-menacees-d-extinction.html](http://www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/dfae/politique-exterieure/droit-international-public/traites-internationaux/depositaire/esp%C3%A8ces-menacees-(cites)/convention-sur-le-commerce-international-des-esp%C3%A8ces-de-faune-et-de-flore-sauvages-menacees-d-extinction.html)>.]**

**[This links to the front page for the Convention, which is presented only in French. To find the original text of the Convention and the original Appendices in English, scroll to the heading heading "Texte original de la Convention" and click on "anglais" for the main text and "annexes (en)" for the appendices.]**

### *TEXT OF CONVENTION*

#### *(Section 1)*

The Contracting States,

Recognizing that wild fauna and flora in their many beautiful and varied forms are an irreplaceable part of the natural systems of the earth which must be protected for this and the generations to come;

Conscious of the ever-growing value of wild fauna and flora from aesthetic, scientific, cultural, recreational and economic points of view;

Recognizing that peoples and States are and should be the best protectors of their own wild fauna and flora;

Recognizing, in addition, that international co-operation is essential for the protection of certain species of wild fauna and flora against over-exploitation through international trade; Convinced of the urgency of taking appropriate measures to this end; Have agreed as follows:

**[The paragraph above is reproduced as it appears in the Government Gazette. It is formatted differently in the official text of the Convention.]**

#### *Article I – Definitions*

For the purpose of the present Convention, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) “Species” means any species, subspecies, or geographically separate population thereof;
- (b) “Specimen” means:
  - (i) any animal or plant, whether alive or dead;
  - (ii) in the case of an animal: for species included in Appendices I and II, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof; and for species included in Appendix III, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof specified in Appendix III in relation to the species; and

- (iii) in the case of a plant: for species included in Appendix I, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof; and for species included in Appendices II and III, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof specified in Appendices II and III in relation to the species;
- (c) “Trade” means export, re-export, import and introduction from the sea;
- (d) “Re-export” means export of any specimen that has previously been imported;
- (e) “Introduction from the sea” means transportation into a State of specimens of any species which were taken in the marine environment not under the jurisdiction of any State;
- (f) “Scientific Authority” means a national scientific authority designated in accordance with Article IX;
- (g) “Management Authority” means a national management authority designated in accordance with Article IX;
- (h) “Party” means a State for which the present Convention has entered into force.

### ***Article II – Fundamental Principles***

1. Appendix I shall include all species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade. Trade in specimens of these species must be subject to particularly strict regulation in order not to endanger further their survival and must only be authorized in exceptional circumstances.
2. Appendix II shall include:
  - (a) all species which although not necessarily now threatened with extinction may become so unless trade in specimens of such species is subject to strict regulation in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival; and
  - (b) other species which must be subject to regulation in order that trade in specimens of certain species referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph may be brought under effective control.
3. Appendix III shall include all species which any Party identifies as being subject to regulation within its jurisdiction for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation, and as needing the co-operation of other Parties in the control of trade.
4. The Parties shall not allow trade in specimens of species included in Appendices I, II and III except in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention.

### ***Article III – Regulation of Trade in Specimens of Species Included in Appendix I***

1. All trade in specimens of species included in Appendix I shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Article.
2. The export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix I shall require the prior grant and presentation of an export permit. An export permit shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:
  - (a) a Scientific Authority of the State of export has advised that such export will not be detrimental to the survival of that species;
  - (b) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the laws of that State for the protection of fauna and flora;
  - (c) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment; and
  - (d) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that an import permit has been granted for the specimen.
3. The import of any specimen of a species included in Appendix I shall require the prior grant and presentation of an import permit and either an export permit or a re-export certificate. An import permit shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

- (a) a Scientific Authority of the State of import has advised that the import will be for purposes which are not detrimental to the survival of the species involved;
- (b) a Scientific Authority of the State of import is satisfied that the proposed recipient of a living specimen is suitably equipped to house and care for it; and
- (c) a Management Authority of the State of import is satisfied that the specimen is not to be used for primarily commercial purposes.

4. The re-export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix I shall require the prior grant and presentation of a re-export certificate. A re-export certificate shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

- (a) a Management Authority of the State of re-export is satisfied that the specimen was imported into that State in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention;
- (b) a Management Authority of the State of re-export is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment; and
- (c) a Management Authority of the State of re-export is satisfied that an import permit has been granted for any living specimen.

5. The introduction from the sea of any specimen of a species included in Appendix I shall require the prior grant of a certificate from a Management Authority of the State of introduction. A certificate shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

- (a) a Scientific Authority of the State of introduction advises that the introduction will not be detrimental to the survival of the species involved;
- (b) a Management Authority of the State of introduction is satisfied that the proposed recipient of a living specimen is suitably equipped to house and care for it; and
- (c) a Management Authority of the State of introduction is satisfied that the specimen is not to be used for primarily commercial purposes.

#### ***Article IV – Regulation of Trade in Specimens of Species Included in Appendix II***

1. All trade in specimens of species included in Appendix II shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

2. The export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix II shall require the prior grant and presentation of an export permit. An export permit shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

- (a) a Scientific Authority of the State of export has advised that such export will not be detrimental to the survival of that species;
- (b) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the laws of that State for the protection of fauna and flora; and
- (c) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

3. A Scientific Authority in each Party shall monitor both the export permits granted by that State for specimens of species included in Appendix II and the actual exports of such specimens. Whenever a Scientific Authority determines that the export 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 ecosystems in which it occurs and well above the level at which that species might become eligible for inclusion in Appendix I, the Scientific Authority shall advise the appropriate Management Authority of suitable measures to be taken to limit the grant of export permits for specimens of that species.

4. The import of any specimen of a species included in Appendix II shall require the prior presentation of either an export permit or a re-export certificate.

5. The re-export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix II shall require the prior grant and presentation of a re-export certificate. A re-export certificate shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

- (a) a Management Authority of the State of re-export is satisfied that the specimen was imported into that State in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention; and
- (b) a Management Authority of the State of re-export is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

6. The introduction from the sea of any specimen of a species included in Appendix II shall require the prior grant of a certificate from a Management Authority of the State of introduction. A certificate shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

- (a) a Scientific Authority of the State of introduction advises that the introduction will not be detrimental to the survival of the species involved; and
- (b) a Management Authority of the State of introduction is satisfied that any living specimen will be so handled as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

7. Certificates referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article may be granted on the advice of a Scientific Authority, in consultation with other national scientific authorities or, when appropriate, international scientific authorities, in respect of periods not exceeding one year for total numbers of specimens to be introduced in such periods.

### ***Article V – Regulation of Trade in Specimens of Species Included in Appendix III***

1. All trade in specimens of species included in Appendix III shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

2. The export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix III from any State which has included that species in Appendix III shall require the prior grant and presentation of an export permit. An export permit shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

- (a) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the laws of that State for the protection of fauna and flora; and
- (b) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

3. The import of any specimen of a species included in Appendix III shall require, except in circumstances to which paragraph 4 of this Article applies, the prior presentation of a certificate of origin and, where the import is from a State which has included that species in Appendix III, an export permit.

4. In the case of re-export, a certificate granted by the Management Authority of the State of re-export that the specimen was processed in that State or is being re-exported shall be accepted by the State of import as evidence that the provisions of the present Convention have been complied with in respect of the specimen concerned.

### ***Article VI – Permits and Certificates***

1. Permits and certificates granted under the provisions of Articles III, IV, and V shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

2. An export permit shall contain the information specified in the model set forth in Appendix IV, and may only be used for export within a period of six months from the date on which it was granted.

3. Each permit or certificate shall contain the title of the present Convention, the name and any identifying stamp of the Management Authority granting it and a control number assigned by the Management Authority.

4. Any copies of a permit or certificate issued by a Management Authority shall be clearly marked as copies only and no such copy may be used in place of the original, except to the extent endorsed thereon.

5. A separate permit or certificate shall be required for each consignment of specimens.

6. A Management Authority of the State of import of any specimen shall cancel and retain the export permit or re-export certificate and any corresponding import permit presented in respect of the import of that specimen.

7. Where appropriate and feasible a Management Authority may affix a mark upon any specimen to assist in identifying the specimen. For these purposes “mark” means any indelible imprint, lead seal or other suitable means of identifying a specimen, designed in such a way as to render its imitation by unauthorized persons as difficult as possible.

**[The word “difficult” is misspelt in the Government Gazette, as reproduced above. It is spelt correctly in the official text of the Convention.]**

### ***Article VII – Exemptions and Other Special Provisions Relating to Trade***

1. The provisions of Articles III, IV and V shall not apply to the transit or transshipment of specimens through or in the territory of a Party while the specimens remain in Customs control.

2. Where a Management Authority of the State of export or re-export is satisfied that a specimen was acquired before the provisions of the present Convention applied to that specimen, the provisions of Articles III, IV and V shall not apply to that specimen where the Management Authority issues a certificate to that effect.

3. The provisions of Articles III, IV and V shall not apply to specimens that are personal or household effects. This exemption shall not apply where:

- (a) in the case of specimens of a species included in Appendix I, they were acquired by the owner outside his State of usual residence, and are being imported into that State; or
- (b) in the case of specimens of species included in Appendix II:
  - (i) they were acquired by the owner outside his State of usual residence and in a State where removal from the wild occurred;
  - (ii) they are being imported into the owner’s State of usual residence; and
  - (iii) the State where removal from the wild occurred requires the prior grant of export permits before any export of such specimens; unless a Management Authority is satisfied that the specimens were acquired before the provisions of the present Convention applied to such specimens.

4. Specimens of an animal species included in Appendix I bred in captivity for commercial purposes, or of a plant species included in Appendix I artificially propagated for commercial purposes, shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix II.

5. Where a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that any specimen of an animal species was bred in captivity or any specimen of a plant species was artificially propagated, or is a part of such an animal or plant or was derived there from, a certificate by that Management Authority to that effect shall be accepted in lieu of any of the permits or certificates required under the provisions of Article III, IV or V. VII6 VII6

[The word “therefrom” should be written as one word. The numerals “VII6 VII6” do not appear in the official version of the Convention.)

6. The provisions of Articles III, IV and V shall not apply to the non- commercial loan, donation or exchange between scientists or scientific institutions registered by a Management Authority of their State, of herbarium specimens, other preserved, dried or embedded museum specimens, and live plant materials which carry a label issued or approved by a Management Authority.

**[The term “live plant material” is singular in the official text of the Convention.]**

7. A Management Authority of any State may waive the requirements of Articles III, IV and V and allow the movement without permits or certificates of specimens which form part of a travelling zoo, circus, menagerie, plant exhibition or other travelling exhibition provided that:

- (a) the exporter or importer registers full details of such specimens with that Management Authority;
- (b) the specimens are in either of the categories specified in paragraph 2 or 5 of this Article; and



- (c) the Management Authority is satisfied that any living specimen will be so transported and cared for as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

### ***Article VIII – Measures to Be Taken by the Parties***

1. The Parties shall take appropriate measures to enforce the provisions of the present Convention and to prohibit trade in specimens in violation thereof. These shall include measures:

- (a) to penalize trade in, or possession of, such specimens, or both; and
- (b) to provide for the confiscation or return to the State of export of such specimens.

2. In addition to the measures taken under paragraph 1 of this Article, a Party may, when it deems it necessary, provide for any method of internal reimbursement for expenses incurred as a result of the confiscation of a specimen traded in violation of the measures taken in the application of the provisions of the present Convention.

3. As far as possible, the Parties shall ensure that specimens shall pass through any formalities required for trade with a minimum of delay. To facilitate such passage, a Party may designate ports of exit and ports of entry at which specimens must be presented for clearance. The Parties shall ensure further that all living specimens, during any period of transit, holding or shipment, are properly cared for so as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

4. Where a living specimen is confiscated as a result of measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article:

- (a) the specimen shall be entrusted to a Management Authority of the State of confiscation;
- (b) the Management Authority shall, after consultation with the State of export, return the specimen to that State at the expense of that State, or to a rescue centre or such other place as the Management Authority deems appropriate and consistent with the purposes of the present Convention; and
- (c) the Management Authority may obtain the advice of a Scientific Authority, or may, whenever it considers it desirable, consult the Secretariat in order to facilitate the decision under sub-paragraph (b) of this paragraph, including the choice of a rescue centre or other place.

**[The word “subparagraph” in paragraph (c) appears without a hyphen in the official text of the Convention]**

5. A rescue centre as referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article means an institution designated by a Management Authority to look after the welfare of living specimens, particularly those that have been confiscated. VIII6 VIII6

**[The numerals “VIII6 VIII6” do not appear in the official version of the Convention.]**

6. Each Party shall maintain records of trade in specimens of species included in Appendices I, II and III which shall cover:

- (a) the names and addresses of exporters and importers; and
- (b) the number and type of permits and certificates granted; the States with which such trade occurred; the numbers or quantities and types of specimens, names of species as included in Appendices I, II and III and, where applicable, the size and sex of the specimens in question. VIII7 VIII7

**[The numerals “VIII7 VIII7” do not appear in the official version of the Convention.]**

7. Each Party shall prepare periodic reports on its implementation of the present Convention and shall transmit to the Secretariat:

- (a) an annual report containing a summary of the information specified in subparagraph (b) of paragraph 6 of this Article; and

**[The word “subparagraph” in paragraph (a) appears without a hyphen in the official text of the Convention, as in the Government Gazette, even though this is inconsistent with other usages of the term in the official text.]**



- (b) a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the provisions of the present Convention.

8. The information referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article shall be available to the public where this is not inconsistent with the law of the Party concerned.

### ***Article IX – Management and Scientific Authorities***

1. Each Party shall designate for the purposes of the present Convention:

- (a) one or more Management Authorities competent to grant permits or certificates on behalf of that Party; and
- (b) one or more Scientific Authorities.

2. A State depositing an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall at that time inform the Depositary Government of the name and address of the Management Authority authorized to communicate with other Parties and with the Secretariat.

3. Any changes in the designations or authorizations under the provisions of this Article shall be communicated by the Party concerned to the Secretariat for transmission to all other Parties.

4. Any Management Authority referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall, if so requested by the Secretariat or the Management Authority of another Party, communicate to it impression of stamps, seals or other devices used to authenticate permits or certificates.

### ***Article X – Trade with States not Party to the Convention***

Where export or re-export is to, or import is from, a State not a Party to the present Convention, comparable documentation issued by the competent authorities in that State which substantially conforms with the requirements of the present Convention for permits and certificates may be accepted in lieu thereof by any Party.

### ***Article XI – Conference of the Parties***

1. The Secretariat shall call a meeting of the Conference of the Parties not later than two years after the entry into force of the present Convention.

2. Thereafter the Secretariat shall convene regular meetings at least once every two years, unless the Conference decides otherwise and extraordinary meetings at any time on the written request of at least one-third of the Parties.

3. At meetings, whether regular or extraordinary, the Parties shall review the implementation of the present Convention and may:

- (a) make such provision as may be necessary to enable the Secretariat to carry out its duties, and adopt financial provisions;

**[Paragraph (a) as it appears here incorporates the Amendment to Article XI of the Convention made at Bonn (Germany) on 22 June 1979, which Namibia has accepted.]**

- (b) consider and adopt amendments to Appendices I and II in accordance with Article XV;
- (c) review the progress made towards the restoration and conservation of the species included in Appendices I, II and III;
- (d) receive and consider any reports presented by the Secretariat or by any Party; and
- (e) where appropriate, make recommendations for improving the effectiveness of the present Convention.

4. At each regular meeting, the Parties may determine the time and venue of the next regular meeting to be held in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article.

5. At any meeting, the Parties may determine and adopt rules of procedure for the meeting.

6. The United Nations, its Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as any State not a Party to the present Convention, may be represented at meetings of the Conference by observers, who shall have the right to participate but not to vote.

7. Any body or agency technically qualified in protection, conservation or management of wild fauna and flora, in the following categories, which has informed the Secretariat of its desire to be represented at meetings of the Conference by observers, shall be admitted unless at least one-third of the Parties present object:

- (a) international agencies or bodies, either governmental or non- governmental, and national governmental agencies and bodies; and
- (b) national non-governmental agencies or bodies which have been approved for this purpose by the State in which they are located. Once admitted, these observers shall have the right to participate but not to vote.

### ***Article XII – The Secretariat***

1. Upon entry into force of the present Convention, a Secretariat shall be provided by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme. To the extent and in the manner he considers appropriate, he may be assisted by suitable inter-governmental or non-governmental international or national agencies and bodies technically qualified in protection, conservation and management of wild fauna and flora.

2. The functions of the Secretariat shall be:

- (a) to arrange for and service meetings of the Parties;
- (b) to perform the functions entrusted to it under the provisions of Articles XV and XVI of the present Convention;
- (c) to undertake scientific and technical studies in accordance with programmes authorized by the Conference of the Parties as will contribute to the implementation of the present Convention, including studies concerning standards for appropriate preparation and shipment of living specimens and the means of identifying specimens;
- (d) to study the reports of Parties and to request from Parties such further information with respect thereto as it deems necessary to ensure implementation of the present Convention;
- (e) to invite the attention of the Parties to any matter pertaining to the aims of the present Convention;
- (f) to publish periodically and distribute to the Parties current editions of Appendices I, II and III together with any information which will facilitate identification of specimens of species included in those Appendices;
- (g) to prepare annual reports to the Parties on its work and on the implementation of the present Convention and such other reports as meetings of the Parties may request;
- (h) to make recommendations for the implementation of the aims and provisions of the present Convention, including the exchange of information of a scientific or technical nature;
- (i) to perform any other function as may be entrusted to it by the Parties.

### ***Article XIII – International Measures***

1. When the Secretariat in the light of information received is satisfied that any species included in Appendix I or II is being affected adversely by trade in specimens of that species or that the provisions of the present Convention are not being effectively implemented, it shall communicate such information to the authorized Management Authority of the Party or Parties concerned.

2. When any Party receives a communication as indicated in paragraph 1 of this Article, it shall, as soon as possible, inform the Secretariat of any relevant facts insofar as its laws permit and, where appropriate, propose remedial action. Where the Party considers that an inquiry is desirable, such inquiry may be carried out by one or more persons expressly authorized by the Party.

3. The information provided by the Party or resulting from any inquiry as specified in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be reviewed by the next Conference of the Parties which may make whatever recommendations it deems appropriate.

#### ***Article XIV – Effect on Domestic Legislation and International Conventions***

1. The provisions of the present Convention shall in no way affect the right of Parties to adopt:
  - (a) stricter domestic measures regarding the conditions for trade, taking, possession or transport of specimens of species included in Appendices I, II and III, or the complete prohibition thereof; or
  - (b) domestic measures restricting or prohibiting trade, taking, possession or transport of species not included in Appendix I, II or III.
2. The provisions of the present Convention shall in no way affect the provisions of any domestic measures or the obligations of Parties deriving from any treaty, convention, or international agreement relating to other aspects of trade, taking, possession or transport of specimens which is in force or subsequently may enter into force for any Party including any measure pertaining to the Customs, public health, veterinary or plant quarantine fields.
3. The provisions of the present Convention shall in no way affect the provisions of, or the obligations deriving from, any treaty, convention or international agreement concluded or which may be concluded between States creating a union or regional trade agreement establishing or maintaining a common external Customs control and removing Customs control between the parties thereto insofar as they relate to trade among the States members of that union or agreement.
4. A State party to the present Convention, which is also a party to any other treaty, convention or international agreement which is in force at the time of the coming into force of the present Convention and under the provisions of which protection is afforded to marine species included in Appendix II, shall be relieved of the obligations imposed on it under the provisions of the present Convention with respect to trade in specimens of species included in Appendix II that are taken by ships registered in that State and in accordance with the provisions of such other treaty, convention or international agreement.
5. Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles III, IV and V, any export of a specimen taken in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Article shall only require a certificate from a Management Authority of the State of introduction to the effect that the specimen was taken in accordance with the provisions of the other treaty, convention or international agreement in question.
6. Nothing in the present Convention shall prejudice the codification and development of the law of the sea by the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea convened pursuant to Resolution 2750 C (XXV) of the General Assembly of the United Nations nor the present or future claims and legal views of any State concerning the law of the sea and the nature and extent of coastal and flag State jurisdiction.

#### ***Article XV – Amendments to Appendices I and II***

1. The following provisions shall apply in relation to amendments to Appendices I and II at meetings of the Conference of the Parties:
  - (a) Any Party may propose an amendment to Appendix I or II for consideration at the next meeting. The text of the proposed amendment shall be communicated to the Secretariat at least 150 days before the meeting. The Secretariat shall consult the other Parties and interested bodies on the amendment in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of paragraph 2 of this Article and shall communicate the response to all Parties not later than 30 days before the meeting.
  - (b) Amendments shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of Parties present and voting. For these purposes “Parties present and voting” means Parties present and casting an affirmative or negative vote. Parties abstaining from voting shall not be counted among the two-thirds required for adopting an amendment.

**[The word “affirmative” is misspelt in the Government Gazette, as reproduced above. It is spelt correctly in the official text of the Convention.]**

- (c) Amendments adopted at a meeting shall enter into force 90 days after that meeting for all Parties except those which make a reservation in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article.

2. The following provisions shall apply in relation to amendments to Appendices I and II between meetings of the Conference of the Parties:

- (a) Any Party may propose an amendment to Appendix I or II for consideration between meetings by the postal procedures set forth in this paragraph.
- (b) For marine species, the Secretariat shall, upon receiving the text of the proposed amendment, immediately communicate it to the Parties. It shall also consult inter-governmental bodies having a function in relation to those species especially with a view to obtaining scientific data these bodies may be able to provide and to ensuring co-ordination with any conservation measures enforced by such bodies. The Secretariat shall communicate the views expressed and data provided by these bodies and its own findings and recommendations to the Parties as soon as possible.
- (c) For species other than marine species, the Secretariat shall, upon receiving the text of the proposed amendment, immediately communicate it to the Parties, and, as soon as possible thereafter, its own recommendations.
- (d) Any Party may, within 60 days of the date on which the Secretariat communicated its recommendations to the Parties under sub-paragraph (b) or (c) of this paragraph, transmit to the Secretariat any comments on the proposed amendment together with any relevant scientific data and information.
- (e) The Secretariat shall communicate the replies received together with its own recommendations to the Parties as soon as possible.
- (f) If no objection to the proposed amendment is received by the Secretariat within 30 days of the date the replies and recommendations were communicated under the provisions of sub-paragraph (e) of this paragraph, the amendment shall enter into force 90 days later for all Parties except those which make a reservation in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article.
- (g) If an objection by any Party is received by the Secretariat, the proposed amendment shall be submitted to a postal vote in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraphs (h), (i) and (j) of this paragraph.
- (h) The Secretariat shall notify the Parties that notification of objection has been received.
- (i) Unless the Secretariat receives the votes for, against or in abstention from at least one-half of the Parties within 60 days of the date of notification under sub-paragraph (h) of this paragraph, the proposed amendment shall be referred to the next meeting of the Conference for further consideration.
- (j) Provided that votes are received from one-half of the Parties, the amendment shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of Parties casting an affirmative or negative vote.
- (k) The Secretariat shall notify all Parties of the result of the vote.
- (l) If the proposed amendment is adopted it shall enter into force 90 days after the date of the notification by the Secretariat of its acceptance for all Parties except those which make a reservation in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article.

3. During the period of 90 days provided for by sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 1 or sub-paragraph (l) of paragraph 2 of this Article any Party may by notification in writing to the Depositary Government make a reservation with respect to the amendment. Until such reservation is withdrawn the Party shall be treated as a State not a Party to the present Convention with respect to trade in the species concerned.

### ***Article XVI – Appendix III and Amendments thereto***

1. Any Party may at any time submit to the Secretariat a list of species which it identifies as being subject to regulation within its jurisdiction for the purpose mentioned in paragraph 3 of Article II. Appendix III shall include the names of the Parties submitting the species for inclusion therein, the scientific names of the species

so submitted, and any parts or derivatives of the animals or plants concerned that are specified in relation to the species for the purposes of sub-paragraph (b) of Article I.

[The word “subject” should be written as one word, as it appears in the official text of the Convention.]

2. Each list submitted under the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be communicated to the Parties by the Secretariat as soon as possible after receiving it. The list shall take effect as part of Appendix III 90 days after the date of such communication. At any time after the communication of such list, any Party may by notification in writing to the Depositary Government enter a reservation with respect to any species or any parts or derivatives, and until such reservation is withdrawn, the State shall be treated as a State not a Party to the present Convention with respect to trade in the species or part or derivative concerned.

3. A Party which has submitted a species for inclusion in Appendix III may withdraw it at any time by notification to the Secretariat which shall communicate the withdrawal to all Parties. The withdrawal shall take effect 30 days after the date of such communication.

4. Any Party submitting a list under the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall submit to the Secretariat a copy of all domestic laws and regulations applicable to the protection of such species, together with any interpretations which the Party may deem appropriate or the Secretariat may request. The Party shall, for as long as the species in question is included in Appendix III, submit any amendments of such laws and regulations or any interpretations as they are adopted.

### ***Article XVII – Amendment of the Convention***

1. An extraordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties shall be convened by the Secretariat on the written request of at least one-third of the Parties to consider and adopt amendments to the present Convention. Such amendments shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of Parties present and voting. For these purposes “Parties present and voting” means Parties present and casting an affirmative or negative vote. Parties abstaining from voting shall not be counted among the two-thirds required for adopting an amendment.

[The word “affirmative” is misspelt in the Government Gazette, as reproduced above. It is spelt correctly in the official text of the Convention.]

2. The text of any proposed amendment shall be communicated by the Secretariat to all Parties at least 90 days before the meeting.

3. An amendment shall enter into force for the Parties which have accepted it 60 days after two-thirds of the Parties have deposited an instrument of acceptance of the amendment with the Depositary Government. Thereafter, the amendment shall enter into force for any other Party 60 days after that Party deposits its instrument of acceptance of the amendment.

### ***Article XVIII – Resolution of Disputes***

1. Any dispute which may arise between two or more Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the provisions of the present Convention shall be subject to negotiation between the Parties involved in the dispute.

[The word “subject” should be written as one word, as it appears in the official text of the Convention.]

2. If the dispute can not be resolved in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article, the Parties may, by mutual consent, submit the dispute to arbitration, in particular that of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and the Parties submitting the dispute shall be bound by the arbitral decision.

[The term “can not” appears as one word in the official text of the Convention.]

### ***Article XIX – Signature***

The present Convention shall be open for signature at Washington until 30th April 1973 and thereafter at Berne until 31st December 1974.

### ***Article XX – Ratification, Acceptance, Approval***

The present Convention shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Government of the Swiss Confederation which shall be the Depositary Government.

### ***Article XXI – Accession***

The present Convention shall be open indefinitely for accession. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Depositary Government.

**[Note that Namibia is not a party to the amendments to Article XXI agreed upon by the Parties to CITES at the second extraordinary meeting in Gaborone, Botswana, on 30 April 1983.]**

### ***Article XXII – Entry into Force***

1. The present Convention shall enter into force 90 days after the date of deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, with the Depositary Government.
2. For each State which ratifies, accepts or approves the present Convention or accedes thereto after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the present Convention shall enter into force 90 days after the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

### ***Article XXIII – Reservations***

1. The provisions of the present Convention shall not be subject to general reservations. Specific reservations may be entered in accordance with the provisions of this Article and Articles XV and XVI.
2. Any State may, on depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, enter a specific reservation with regard to:
  - (a) any species included in Appendix I, II or III; or
  - (b) any parts or derivatives specified in relation to a species included in Appendix III.
3. Until a Party withdraws its reservation entered under the provisions of this Article, it shall be treated as a State not a Party to the present Convention with respect to trade in the particular species or parts or derivatives specified in such reservation.

### ***Article XXIV – Denunciation***

Any Party may denounce the present Convention by written notification to the Depositary Government at any time. The denunciation shall take effect twelve months after the Depositary Government has received the notification.

### ***Article XXV – Depositary***

1. The original of the present Convention, in the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish languages, each version being equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Depositary Government, which shall transmit certified copies thereof to all States that have signed it or deposited instruments of accession to it.
2. The Depositary Government shall inform all signatory and acceding States and the Secretariat of signatures, deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, entry into force of the present Convention, amendments thereto, entry and withdrawal of reservations and notifications of denunciation.
3. As soon as the present Convention enters into force, a certified copy thereof shall be transmitted by the Depositary Government to the Secretariat of the United Nations for registration and publication in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized to that effect, have signed the present Convention.

Done at Washington this third day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-three.

## Schedule 3 (Section 1)

### Appendices to Convention

[Schedule 3 is substituted by GN 94/2017.]

[Note that the Appendices to CITES can be, and regularly are, amended by "the Conference of the Parties" under Articles XV and XVI of the Convention, and the amendments enter into force automatically for all parties.]

[However, section 11(1) of this Act states: "Whenever Appendices I, II or III is amended [sic], the Minister must by notice in the Gazette amend Schedule 3 accordingly." In addition, section 1(3)(c) of this Act states: "Any provision of this Act is construed with reference to the Convention and any provision of the Convention is deemed to ORCHIDACEAE be part of this Act and for that purpose ... (c) a species is deemed to be included in an Appendix only if it appears in the relevant column of Schedule 3 and also subject to such further qualifications as set out in the relevant entry or such further notes as may appear in that Schedule."]

[The version of the Appendices on the CITES website <[www.cites.org/eng/app/appendices.php](http://www.cites.org/eng/app/appendices.php)> is updated regularly to include the latest amendments to the CITES Appendices in a convenient table format, which differs from the original text of the Convention and its amendments. The table format from the CITES website has been copied in the Government Gazette and is presented below as it appears in the Government Gazette.]

### Interpretations

1. Species included in these Appendices 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 "Cervus elaphus 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 Appendices. 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 Appendix 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 Appendix III are those of the Parties submitting these species for inclusion in this Appendix.
7. When a species is included in one of the Appendices, all parts and derivatives of the species are also included in the same Appendix unless the species is annotated to indicate that only specific parts and derivatives are included. The symbol # followed by a number placed against the name of a species or higher taxon included in Appendix II or III refers to a footnote that indicates the parts or derivatives of plants that are designated as 'specimens' subject to the provisions of the Convention in accordance with Article I, paragraph (b), subparagraph (iii).



8. The terms and expressions below, used in annotations in these Appendices, are defined as follows:

Extract

*Any substance obtained directly from plant material by physical or chemical means regardless of the manufacturing process. An extract may be solid (e.g. crystals, resin, fine or coarse particles), semi-solid (e.g. gums, waxes) or liquid (e.g. solutions, tinctures, oil and essential oils).*

Finished products packaged and ready for retail trade

*Products, shipped singly or in bulk, requiring no further processing, packaged, labelled for final use or the retail trade in a state fit for being sold to or used by the general public.*

Powder

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

Woodchips

*Wood that has been reduced to small pieces.*



	Appendices		
	I	II	III
<b>FAUNA (ANIMALS)</b> <b>PHYLUM CHORDATA</b> <b>CLASS MAMMALIA</b> <b>(MAMMALS)</b>			
<b>ARTIODACTYLA</b>			
<i>Antilocapridae</i> Pronghorns			
	<i>Antilocapra americana</i> (Only the population of Mexico; no other population is included in the Appendices)		
<i>Bovidae</i> Antelopes, cattle, duikers, gazelles, goats, sheep, etc.			
	<i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>		
		<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	
			<i>Antilope cervicapra</i> (Nepal, Pakistan)
	<i>Bos gaurus</i> (Excludes the domesticated form, which is referenced as <i>Bos frontalis</i> , and is not subject to the provisions of the Convention)		
	<i>Bos mutus</i> (Excludes the domesticated form, which is referenced as <i>Bos grunniens</i> , and is not subject to the provisions of the Convention)		

	<i>Bos sauveli</i>		
			<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i> (Pakistan)
			<i>Bubalus arnee</i> (Excludes the domesticated form, which is referenced as <i>Bubalus bubalis</i> and is not subject to the provisions of the Convention) (Nepal)
	<i>Bubalus depressicornis</i>		
	<i>Bubalus mindorensis</i>		
	<i>Bubalus quarlesi</i>		
		<i>Budorcas taxicolor</i>	
		<i>Capra caucasica</i>	
	<i>Capra falconeri</i>		
			<i>Capra hircus aegagrus</i> (Specimens of the domesticated form are not subject to the provisions of the Convention) (Pakistan)
			<i>Capra sibirica</i> (Pakistan)
	<i>Capricornis milneedwardsii</i>		
	<i>Capricornis rubidus</i>		
	<i>Capricornis sumatraensis</i>		
	<i>Capricornis thar</i>		

		<i>Cephalophus brookei</i>	
		<i>Cephalophus dorsalis</i>	
	<i>Cephalophus jentinki</i>		
		<i>Cephalophus ogilbyi</i>	
		<i>Cephalophus silvicultor</i>	
		<i>Cephalophus zebra</i>	
		<i>Damaliscus pygargus</i> <i>pygargus</i>	
			<i>Gazella bennettii</i> (Pakistan)
	<i>Gazella cuvieri</i>		
			<i>Gazella dorcas</i> (Algeria, Tunisia)
	<i>Gazella leptoceros</i>		
	<i>Hippotragus niger</i> <i>variani</i>		
		<i>Kobus leche</i>	
	<i>Naemohedus baileyi</i>		
	<i>Naemohedus caudatus</i>		
	<i>Naemohedus goral</i>		
	<i>Naemohedus griseus</i>		
	<i>Nanger dama</i>		
	<i>Oryx dammah</i>		

	<b><i>Oryx leucoryx</i></b>		
		<b><i>Ovis ammon</i></b> (Except the subspecies included in Appendix I)	
	<b><i>Ovis ammon hodgsonii</i></b>		
	<b><i>Ovis ammon nigrimontana</i></b>		
		<b><i>Ovis aries</i></b> (Except the subspecies included in Appendix I, the subspecies <i>O. a. isphahanica</i> , <i>O. a. laristanica</i> , <i>O. a. musimon</i> and <i>O. a. orientalis</i> which are not included in the Appendices, and the domesticated form <i>Ovis aries aries</i> which is not subject to the provisions of the Convention)	
	<b><i>Ovis aries ophion</i></b>		
	<b><i>Ovis aries vignei</i></b>		
		<b><i>Ovis canadensis</i></b> (Only the population of Mexico; no other population is included in the Appendices)	
	<b><i>Pantholops hodgsonii</i></b>		
		<b><i>Philantomba monticola</i></b>	
			<b><i>Pseudois nayaur</i></b> (Pakistan)
	<b><i>Pseudoryx nghetinhensis</i></b>		

		<i>Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata</i>	
		<i>Saiga borealis</i>	
		<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	
			<i>Tetracerus quadricornis</i> (Nepal)
<b>Camelidae</b> Camels, guanacos, vicunas			
		<i>Lama guanicoe</i>	
	<b><i>Vicugna vicugna</i></b> (Except the populations of: Argentina (the populations of the Provinces of Jujuy and Catamarca and the semi-captive populations of the Provinces of Jujuy, Salta, Catamarca, La Rioja and San Juan), Chile (population of the Primera Región), Ecuador (the whole population), Peru (the whole population) and the Plurinational State of Bolivia (the whole population), which are included in Appendix II)		
		<b><i>Vicugna vicugna</i></b> (Only the populations of Argentina (the populations of the Provinces of Jujuy and Catamarca and the semi-captive populations of the Provinces of Jujuy, Salta, Catamarca, La Rioja and San Juan), Chile (population of the Primera Region), Ecuador (the whole population), Peru (the whole population) and the Plurinational State	

		of Bolivia (the whole population); all other populations are included in Appendix I) [1]	
<b><i>Cervidae</i></b> Deer, huemuls, muntjacs, pudus			
	<i>Axis calamianensis</i>		
	<i>Axis kuhlii</i>		
			<i>Axis porcinus</i> (Except the subspecies included in Appendix I) (Pakistan)
	<i>Axis porcinus annamiticus</i>		
	<i>Blastocerus dichotomus</i>		
		<i>Cervus elaphus bactrianus</i>	
			<i>Cervus elaphus barbarus</i> (Algeria, Tunisia)
	<i>Cervus elaphus hanglu</i>		
	<i>Dama dama mesopotamica</i>		
	<i>Hippocamelus</i> spp.		
			<i>Mazama temama cerasina</i> (Guatemala)
	<i>Muntiacus crinifrons</i>		
	<i>Muntiacus vuquangensis</i>		
			<i>Odocoileus virginianus mayensis</i> (Guatemala)

	<i>Ozotoceros bezoarticus</i>		
		<i>Pudu mephistophiles</i>	
	<i>Pudu puda</i>		
	<i>Rucervus duvaucelii</i>		
	<i>Rucervus eldii</i>		
<b>Hippopotamidae</b> Hippopotamuses			
		<i>Hexaprotodon liberiensis</i>	
		<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	
<b>Moschidae</b> Musk deer			
	<b><i>Moschus spp.</i></b> (Only the populations of Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan; all other populations are included in Appendix II)		
		<b><i>Moschus spp.</i></b> (Except the populations of Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan, which are included in Appendix I)	
<b>Suidae</b> Babirusa, hogs, pigs			
	<i>Babyrusa babyrussa</i>		
	<i>Babyrusa bolabatuensis</i>		
	<i>Babyrusa celebensis</i>		

	<i>Babyrousa togeanensis</i>		
	<i>Sus salvanius</i>		
<b>Tayassuidae</b> Peccaries			
		<b>Tayassuidae spp.</b> (Except the species included in Appendix I and the populations of <i>Pecari tajacu</i> of Mexico and the United States of America, which are not included in the Appendices)	
	<i>Catagonus wagneri</i>		
<b>CARNIVORA</b>			
<b>Ailuridae</b> Red pandas			
	<i>Ailurus fulgens</i>		
<b>Canidae</b> Dogs, foxes, wolves			
			<i>Canis aureus</i> (India)
	<i>Canis lupus</i> (Only the populations of Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan; all other populations are included in Appendix II. Excludes the domesticated form and the dingo which are referenced as <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> and <i>Canis lupus dingo</i> , respectively, which are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)		
		<i>Canis lupus</i> (Except the populations of Bhutan, India,	



		Nepal and Pakistan, which are included in Appendix I. Excludes the domesticated form and the dingo which are referenced as <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> and <i>Canis lupus dingo</i> , respectively, which are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)	
		<i>Cerdocyon thous</i>	
		<i>Chrysocyon brachyurus</i>	
		<i>Cuon alpinus</i>	
		<i>Lycalopex culpaeus</i>	
		<i>Lycalopex fulvipes</i>	
		<i>Lycalopex griseus</i>	
		<i>Lycalopex gymnocercus</i>	
	<i>Speothos venaticus</i>		
			<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i> (India)
		<i>Vulpes cana</i>	
			<i>Vulpes vulpes griffithi</i> (India)
			<i>Vulpes vulpes montana</i> (India)
			<i>Vulpes vulpes pusilla</i> (India)
		<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	

<b><i>Eupleridae</i></b> Fossa, falanouc, Malagasy civets			
		<b><i>Cryptoprocta ferox</i></b>	
		<b><i>Eupleres goudotii</i></b>	
		<b><i>Fossa fossana</i></b>	
<b><i>Felidae</i></b> Cats			
		<p><b><i>Felidae</i> spp.</b> (Except the species included in Appendix I. Excludes specimens of the domesticated form, which are not subject to the provisions of the Convention. For <b><i>Panthera leo</i></b> (African populations): a zero annual export quota is established for specimens of bones, bone pieces, bone products, claws, skeletons, skulls and teeth removed from the wild and traded for commercial purposes. Annual export quotas for trade in bones, bone pieces, bone products, claws, skeletons, skulls and teeth for commercial purposes, derived from captive breeding operations in South Africa, will be established and communicated annually to the CITES Secretariat.)</p>	
	<p><b><i>Acinonyx jubatus</i></b> (Annual export quotas for live specimens and hunting trophies are granted as follows: Botswana: 5; Namibia:</p>		

	150; Zimbabwe: 50. The trade in such specimens is subject to the provisions of Article III of the Convention)		
	<b><i>Caracal caracal</i></b> (Only the population of Asia; all other populations are included in Appendix II)		
	<b><i>Catopuma temminckii</i></b>		
	<b><i>Felis nigripes</i></b>		
	<b><i>Leopardus geoffroyi</i></b>		
	<b><i>Leopardus jacobitus</i></b>		
	<b><i>Leopardus pardalis</i></b>		
	<b><i>Leopardus tigrinus</i></b>		
	<b><i>Leopardus wiedii</i></b>		
	<b><i>Lynx pardinus</i></b>		
	<b><i>Neofelis nebulosa</i></b>		
	<b><i>Panthera leo persica</i></b>		
	<b><i>Panthera onca</i></b>		
	<b><i>Panthera pardus</i></b>		
	<b><i>Panthera tigris</i></b>		
	<b><i>Pardofelis marmorata</i></b>		
	<b><i>Prionailurus bengalensis bengalensis</i></b> (Only the populations of Bangladesh, India and Thailand; all other		

	populations are included in Appendix II)		
	<i>Prionailurus planiceps</i>		
	<i>Prionailurus rubiginosus</i> (Only the population of India; all other populations are included in Appendix II)		
	<i>Puma concolor costaricensis</i>		
	<i>Puma yagouaroundi</i> (Only the populations of Central and North America; all other populations are included in Appendix II)		
	<i>Uncia uncia</i>		
<b><i>Herpestidae</i> Mongooses</b>			
			<i>Herpestes edwardsi</i> (India, Pakistan)
			<i>Herpestes fuscus</i> (India)
			<i>Herpestes javanicus</i> (Pakistan)
			<i>Herpestes javanicus auropunctatus</i> (India)
			<i>Herpestes smithii</i> (India)
			<i>Herpestes urva</i> (India)
			<i>Herpestes vitticollis</i> (India)
<b><i>Hyaenidae</i> Aardwolf, hyenas</b>			

			<i>Hyaena hyaena</i> (Pakistan)
			<i>Proteles cristata</i> (Botswana)
<b><i>Mephitidae</i></b> Skunks			
		<i>Conepatus humboldtii</i>	
<b><i>Mustelidae</i></b> Badgers, martens, otters, weasels, etc.			
<b><i>Lutrinae</i></b> Otters			
		<b><i>Lutrinae spp.</i></b> (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
	<b><i>Aonyx capensis microdon</i></b> (Only the populations of Cameroon and Nigeria; all other populations are included in Appendix II)		
	<b><i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i></b>		
	<b><i>Lontra felina</i></b>		
	<b><i>Lontra longicaudis</i></b>		
	<b><i>Lonira provocax</i></b>		
	<b><i>Lontra lutra</i></b>		
	<b><i>Lutra nippon</i></b>		
	<b><i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i></b>		
<b><i>Mustelinae</i></b> Grisons, honey badgers, martens, tayra, weasels			

			<i>Eira barbara</i> (Honduras)
			<i>Galictis vittata</i> (Costa Rica)
			<i>Martes flavigula</i> (India)
			<i>Martes foina intermedia</i> (India)
			<i>Martes gwatkinsii</i> (India)
			<i>Mellivora capensis</i> (Botswana)
			<i>Mustela altaica</i> (India)
			<i>Mustela erminea ferganae</i> (India)
			<i>Mustela kathiah</i> (India)
	<i>Mustela nigripes</i>		
			<i>Mustela sibirica</i> (India)
<b>Odobenidae</b> Walruses			
			<i>Odobenus rosmarus</i> (Canada)
<b>Otariidae</b> Fur seals, sealions			
		<i>Arctocephalus</i> spp. (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
	<i>Arctocephalus townsendi</i>		
<b>Phocidae</b> Seals			

		<i>Mirounga lionina</i>	
	<i>Monachus spp.</i>		
<b>Procyonidae</b> Coatis, kinkajous, olingos			
			<i>Bassaricyon gabbii</i> (Costa Rica)
			<i>Bassariscus sumichrasti</i> (Costa Rica)
			<i>Nasua narica</i> (Honduras)
			<i>Nasua nasua solitaria</i> (Uruguay)
			<i>Potos flavus</i> (Honduras)
<b>Ursidae</b> Bears, giant pandas			
		<i>Ursidae spp.</i> (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
	<i>Ailuropoda melanoleuca</i>		
	<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>		
	<i>Melursus ursinus</i>		
	<i>Tremarctos ornatus</i>		
	<i>Ursus arctos</i> (Only the populations of Bhutan, China, Mexico and Mongolia: all other populations are included in Appendix II)		
	<i>Ursus arctos isabellinus</i>		

	<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>		
<b>Viverridae</b> Binturong, civets, linsangs, otter-civet, palm civets			
			<i>Arctictis binturong</i> (India)
			<i>Civettictis civetta</i> (Botswana)
		<i>Cynogale bennettii</i>	
		<i>Hemigalus derbyanus</i>	
			<i>Paguma larvata</i> (India)
			<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i> (India)
			<i>Paradoxurus jerdoni</i> (India)
		<i>Prionodon linsang</i>	
	<i>Prionodon pardicolor</i>		
			<i>Viverra civettina</i> (India)
			<i>Viverra zibetha</i> (India)
			<i>Viverricula indica</i> (India)
<b>CETACEA</b> Dolphins, porpoises, whales			
		<b>CETACEA spp.</b> (Except the species included in Appendix I. A zero annual export quota has been established for live specimens from the Black Sea population)	



		of <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> removed from the wild and traded for primarily commercial purposes)	
<b><i>Balaenidae</i></b> Bowhead whale, right whales			
	<b><i>Balaena mysticetus</i></b>		
	<b><i>Eubalaena</i> spp.</b>		
<b><i>Balaenopteridae</i></b> Fin whales, humpback whales, rorquals			
	<b><i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i></b> (Except the population of West Greenland, which is included in Appendix II)		
	<b><i>Balaenoptera bonaerensis</i></b>		
	<b><i>Balaenoptera borealis</i></b>		
	<b><i>Balaenoptera edeni</i></b>		
	<b><i>Balaenoptera musculus</i></b>		
	<b><i>Balaenoptera omurai</i></b>		
	<b><i>Balaenoptera physalus</i></b>		
	<b><i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i></b>		
<b><i>Delphinidae</i></b> Dolphins			
	<b><i>Orcaella brevirostris</i></b>		
	<b><i>Orcaella heinsohni</i></b>		
	<b><i>Sotalia</i> spp.</b>		

	<i>Sousa spp.</i>		
<b><i>Eschrichtiidae</i></b> Grey whale			
	<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>		
<b><i>Iniidae</i></b> River dolphins			
	<i>Lipotes vexillifer</i>		
<b><i>Neobalaenidae</i></b> Pygmy right whale			
	<i>Caperea marginata</i>		
<b><i>Phocoenidae</i></b> Porpoises			
	<i>Neophocaena asiaeorientalis</i>		
	<i>Neophocaena phocaenoides</i>		
	<i>Phocoena sinus</i>		
<b><i>Physeteridae</i></b> Sperm whales			
	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>		
<b><i>Platanistidae</i></b> River dolphins			
	<i>Platanista spp.</i>		
<b><i>Ziphiidae</i></b> Beaked whales, bottle-nosed whales			
	<i>Berardius spp.</i>		
	<i>Hyperoodon spp.</i>		

<b>CHIROPTERA</b>			
<i>Phyllostomidae</i> Broad-nosed bats			
			<i>Platyrrhinus lineatus</i> (Uruguay)
<i>Pteropodidae</i> Fruit bats, flying foxes			
		<i>Acerodon</i> spp. (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
	<i>Acerodon jubatus</i>		
		<i>Pteropus</i> spp. (Except the species included in Appendix I and <i>Pteropus brunneus</i> )	
	<i>Pteropus insularis</i>		
	<i>Pteropus loochoensis</i>		
	<i>Pteropus mariannus</i>		
	<i>Pteropus molossinus</i>		
	<i>Pteropus pelewensis</i>		
	<i>Pteropus pilosus</i>		
	<i>Pteropus samoensis</i>		
	<i>Pteropus tonganus</i>		
	<i>Pteropus ualanus</i>		
	<i>Pteropus yapensis</i>		
<b>CINGULATA</b>			

<b><i>Dasypodidae</i></b> Armadillos			
			<b><i>Cabassous centralis</i></b> (Costa Rica)
			<b><i>Cabassous tatouay</i></b> (Uruguay)
		<b><i>Chaetophractus nationi</i></b> (A zero annual export quota has been established. All specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly)	
	<b><i>Priodontes maximus</i></b>		
<b>DASYUROMORPHIA</b>			
<b><i>Dasyuridae</i></b> Dunnarts			
	<b><i>Sminthopsis longicaudata</i></b>		
	<b><i>Sminthopsis psammophila</i></b>		
<b>DIPROTODONTIA</b>			
<b><i>Macropodidae</i></b> Kangaroos, wallabies			
		<b><i>Dendrolagus inustus</i></b>	
		<b><i>Dendrolagus ursinus</i></b>	
	<b><i>Lagorchestes hirsutus</i></b>		
	<b><i>Lagostrophus fasciatus</i></b>		

	<i>Onychogalea fraenata</i>		
<b>Phalangeridae</b> Cuscuses			
		<i>Phalanger intercastellanus</i>	
		<i>Phalanger mimicus</i>	
		<i>Phalanger orientalis</i>	
		<i>Spilocuscus kraemeri</i>	
		<i>Spilocuscus maculatus</i>	
		<i>Spilocuscus papuensis</i>	
<b>Potoroidae</b> Rat-kangaroos			
	<i>Bettongia</i> spp.		
<b>Vombatidae</b> Wombats			
	<i>Lasiorhinus krefftii</i>		
<b>LAGOMORPHA</b>			
<b>Leporidae</b> Hares, rabbits			
	<i>Caprolagus hispidus</i>		
	<i>Romerolagus diazi</i>		
<b>MONOTREMATA</b>			
<b>Tachyglossidae</b> Echidnas, spiny anteaters			
		<i>Zaglossus</i> spp.	

<b>PERAMELEMORPHIA</b>			
<b><i>Peramelidae</i></b> Bandicoots, echymiperas			
	<b><i>Peramles bougainville</i></b>		
<b><i>Thylacomyidae</i></b> Bilbies			
	<b><i>Macrotis lagotis</i></b>		
<b>PERISSODACTYLA</b>			
<b><i>Equidae</i></b> Horses, wild asses, zebras			
	<b><i>Equus qfricanus</i></b> (Excludes the domesticated form, which is referenced as <i>Equus asinus</i> , and is not subject to the provisions of the Convention)		
	<b><i>Equus grevyi</i></b>		
		<b><i>Equus hemionus</i></b> (Except the subspecies included in Appendix I)	
	<b><i>Equus hemionus hemionus</i></b>		
	<b><i>Equus hemionus khur</i></b>		
		<b><i>Equus kiang</i></b>	
	<b><i>Equus przewalskii</i></b>		
		<b><i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i></b>	
		<b><i>Equus zebra zebra</i></b>	

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

	<i>Manis gigantea</i>		
	<i>Manis javanica</i>		
	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>		
	<i>Manis temminckii</i>		
	<i>Manis tetradactyla</i>		
	<i>Manis tricuspis</i>		
<b>PILOSA</b>			
<i>Bradypodidae</i> Three-toed sloths			
		<i>Bratypus pygmaeus</i>	
		<i>Bratypus variegatus</i>	
<i>Megalonychidae</i> Two-toed sloths			
			<i>Choloepus hoffmanni</i> (Costa Rica)
<i>Myrmecophagidae</i> American anteaters			
		<i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i>	
			<i>Tamandua mexicana</i> (Guatemala)
<b>PRIMATES</b> Apes, monkeys			
		<b>PRIMATES spp.</b> (Except the species included in Appendix I)	



<b>Atelidae</b> Howler monkeys, spider monkeys			
	<i>Alouatta coibensis</i>		
	<i>Alouatta palliata</i>		
	<i>Alouatta pigra</i>		
	<i>Ateles geoffroyi frontatus</i>		
	<i>Ateles geoffroyi ornatus</i>		
	<i>Brachyteles arachnoides</i>		
	<i>Brachyteles hypoxanthus</i>		
	<i>Oreonax flavicauda</i>		
<b>Cebidae</b> Marmosets, tamarins, new-world monkeys			
	<i>Callimico goeldii</i>		
	<i>Callithrix aurita</i>		
	<i>Callithrix flaviceps</i>		
	<i>Leontopithecus spp.</i>		
	<i>Saguinus bicolor</i>		
	<i>Saguinus geoffroyi</i>		
	<i>Saguinus leucopus</i>		
	<i>Saguinus martinsi</i>		

	<i>Saguinus oedipus</i>		
	<i>Saimiri oerstedii</i>		
<b><i>Cercopithecidae</i></b> Old-world monkeys			
	<i>Cercocebus galeritus</i>		
	<i>Cercopithecus diana</i>		
	<i>Cercopithecus roloway</i>		
	<i>Macaca silenus</i>		
	<i>Macaca sylvanus</i>		
	<i>Mandrillus leucophaeus</i>		
	<i>Mandrillus sphinx</i>		
	<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>		
	<i>Ptilocolobus kirkii</i>		
	<i>Ptilocolobus rufomitratus</i>		
	<i>Presbytis potenziani</i>		
	<i>Pygathrix spp.</i>		
	<i>Rhinopithecus spp.</i>		
	<i>Semnopithecus ajax</i>		
	<i>Semnopithecus dussumieri</i>		
	<i>Semnopithecus entellus</i>		

	<i>Semnopithecus hector</i>		
	<i>Semnopithecus hypoleucos</i>		
	<i>Semnopithecus priam</i>		
	<i>Semnopithecus schistaceus</i>		
	<i>Simias concolor</i>		
	<i>Trachypithecus geei</i>		
	<i>Trachypithecus pileatus</i>		
	<i>Trachypithecus shortridgei</i>		
<b><i>Cheirogaleidae</i></b> Dwarf lemurs			
	<b>Cheirogaleidae spp.</b>		
<b><i>Daubentoniidae</i></b> Aye-aye			
	<i>Daubentonia madagascariensis</i>		
<b><i>Hominidae</i></b> Apes, chimpanzees, gorillas, orang-utans			
	<i>Gorilla beringei</i>		
	<i>Gorilla gorilla</i>		
	<i>Pan spp.</i>		
	<i>Pongo abelii</i>		
	<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>		

<b><i>Hylobatidae</i></b> Gibbons			
	<b><i>Hylobatidae</i> spp.</b>		
<b><i>Indriidae</i></b> Indris, sifakas, woolly lemurs			
	<b><i>Indriidae</i> spp.</b>		
<b><i>Lemuridae</i></b> Large lemurs			
	<b><i>Lemuridae</i> spp.</b>		
<b><i>Lepilemuridae</i></b> Sportive lemurs			
	<b><i>Lepilemuridae</i> spp.</b>		
<b><i>Lorisidae</i></b> Lorises			
	<b><i>Nycticebus</i> spp.</b>		
<b><i>Pitheciidae</i></b> Sakis, uakaris			
	<b><i>Cacajao</i> spp.</b>		
	<b><i>Chiropotes albinasus</i></b>		
<b>PROBOSCIDEA</b>			
<b><i>Elephantidae</i></b> Elephants			
	<b><i>Elephas maximus</i></b>		
	<b><i>Loxodonta africana</i></b> (Except the populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, which are included in Appendix II subject to annotation 2)		

		<i>Loxodonta africana</i> [2] (Only the populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe; all other populations are included in Appendix I)	
<b>RODENTIA</b>			
<b><i>Chinchillidae</i></b> Chinchillas			
	<b><i>Chinchilla</i> spp.</b> (Specimens of the domesticated form are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)		
<b><i>Cuniculidae</i></b> Pacas			
			<b><i>Cuniculus paca</i></b> (Honduras)
<b><i>Dasyproctidae</i></b> Agoutis			
			<b><i>Dasyprocta punctata</i></b> (Honduras)
<b><i>Erethizontidae</i></b> New-world porcupines			
			<b><i>Sphiggurus mexicanus</i></b> (Honduras)
			<b><i>Sphiggurus spinosus</i></b> (Uruguay)
<b><i>Muridae</i></b> Mice, rats			
	<b><i>Leporillus conditor</i></b>		
	<b><i>Pseudomys fieldi</i> <i>praeconis</i></b>		

	<i>Xeromys myoides</i>		
	<i>Zyzomys pedunculatus</i>		
<b>Sciuridae</b> Ground squirrels, tree squirrels			
	<i>Cynomys mexicanus</i>		
			<i>Marmota caudata</i> (India)
			<i>Marmota himalayana</i> (India)
		<i>Ratufa</i> spp.	
			<i>Sciurus deppei</i> (Costa Rica)
<b>SCANDENTIA</b> Tree shrews			
		<b>SCANDENTIA</b> spp.	
<b>SIRENIA</b>			
<b>Dugongidae</b> Dugong			
	<i>Dugong dugon</i>		
<b>Trichechidae</b> Manatees			
	<i>Trichechus inunguis</i>		
	<i>Trichechus manatus</i>		
	<i>Trichechus senegalensis</i>		
<b>CLASS AVES (BIRDS)</b>			
<b>ANSERIFORMES</b>			

<b>Anatidae</b> Ducks, geese, swans, etc.			
	<i>Anas aucklandica</i>		
		<i>Anas bernieri</i>	
	<i>Anas chlorotis</i>		
		<i>Anas formosa</i>	
	<i>Anas laysanensis</i>		
	<i>Anas nesiotis</i>		
	<i>Asarcornis scutulata</i>		
	<i>Branta canadensis</i> <i>leucopareia</i>		
		<i>Branta ruftcollis</i>	
	<i>Branta sandvicensis</i>		
		<i>Coscoroba coscoroba</i>	
		<i>Cygnus melancoryphus</i>	
		<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	
			<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i> (Honduras)
			<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i> (Honduras)
		<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	
	<i>Rhodonessa caryophyllacea</i>		
		<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	

<b>APODIFORMES</b>			
<b><i>Trochilidae</i></b> Hummingbirds			
		<b><i>Trochidae spp.</i></b> (Except the species included in Appentfix I)	
	<b><i>Glaucis dohrnii</i></b>		
<b>CHARADRIIFORMES</b>			
<b><i>Burhinidae</i></b> Thick-knees			
			<b><i>Burhinus bistriatus</i></b> (Guatemala)
<b><i>Laridae</i></b> Gulls			
	<b><i>Larus relictus</i></b>		
<b><i>Scolopacidae</i></b> Curlews, greenshanks			
	<b><i>Numenius borealis</i></b>		
	<b><i>Numenius tenuirostris</i></b>		
	<b><i>Tringa guttifer</i></b>		
<b>CICONIIFORMES</b>			
<b><i>Balaenicipitidae</i></b> Shoebills, whale-headed storks			
		<b><i>Balaeniceps rex</i></b>	
<b><i>Ciconiidae</i></b> Storks			
	<b><i>Ciconia boyciana</i></b>		



		<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	
	<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>		
	<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>		
<b><i>Phoenicopteridae</i></b> Flamingos			
		<i>Phoenicopteridae</i> spp.	
<b><i>Threskiornithidae</i></b> Ibises, spoonbills			
		<i>Eudocimus ruber</i>	
		<i>Geronticus calvus</i>	
	<i>Geronticus eremita</i>		
	<i>Nipponia nippon</i>		
		<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	
<b>COLUMBIFORMES</b>			
<b><i>Columbidae</i></b> Doves, pigeons			
	<i>Caloenas nicobarica</i>		
	<i>Ducula mindorensis</i>		
		<i>Gallicolumba luzonica</i>	
		<i>Goura</i> spp.	
			<i>Nesoenas mayeri</i> (Mauritius)
<b>CORACIIFORMES</b>			

<b>Bucerotidae</b> Hornbills			
		<b>Aceros spp.</b> (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
	<b>Aceros nipalensis</b>		
		<b>Anorrhinus spp.</b>	
		<b>Anthracoceros spp.</b>	
		<b>Berenicornis spp.</b>	
		<b>Buceros spp.</b> (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
	<b>Buceros bicornis</b>		
		<b>Penelopides spp.</b>	
	<b>Rhinoplax vigil</b>		
		<b>Rhyticeros spp.</b> (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
	<b>Rhyticeros subruftcollis</b>		
<b>CUCULIFORMES</b>			
<b>Musophagidae</b> Turacos			
		<b>Tauraco spp.</b>	
<b>FALCONIFORMES</b> Eagles, falcons, hawks, vultures			
		<b>FALCONIFORMES spp.</b> (Except <i>Caracara lutosa</i> and the species of the family <i>Cathartidae</i> ,	

		which are not included in the Appendices; and the species included in Appendices I and III)	
<b><i>Accipitridae</i></b> Hawks, eagles			
	<b><i>Aquila adalberti</i></b>		
	<b><i>Aquila heliaca</i></b>		
	<b><i>Chondrohierax uncinatus witsonii</i></b>		
	<b><i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i></b>		
	<b><i>Harpia harpyja</i></b>		
	<b><i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i></b>		
<b><i>Cathartidae</i></b> New-world vultures			
	<b><i>Gymnogyps Californianus</i></b>		
			<b><i>Sarcoramphus papa</i></b> (Honduras)
	<b><i>Vultur gryphus</i></b>		
<b><i>Falconidae</i></b> Falcons			
	<b><i>Falco araeus</i></b>		
	<b><i>Falco jugger</i></b>		
	<b><i>Falco newtoni</i></b> (Only the population of Seychelles)		
	<b><i>Falco pelegrinoides</i></b>		

	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		
	<i>Falco punctatus</i>		
	<i>Falco rusticolus</i>		
<b>GALLIFORMES</b>			
<b>Cracidae</b> Chachalacas, curassows, guans			
			<i>Crax alberti</i> (Colombia)
	<i>Crax blumenbachii</i>		
			<i>Crax daubentoni</i> (Colombia)
			<i>Crax globulosa</i> (Colombia)
			<i>Crax rubra</i> (Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras)
	<i>Mitu mitu</i>		
	<i>Oreophasis derbianus</i>		
			<i>Ortalis vetula</i> (Guatemala, Honduras)
			<i>Pauxi pauxi</i> (Colombia)
	<i>Penelope albipennis</i>		
			<i>Penelope purpurascens</i> (Honduras)
			<i>Penelopina nigra</i> (Guatemala)
	<i>Pipile jacutinga</i>		

	<i>Pipile pipile</i>		
<b>Megapodiidae</b> Megapodes, scrubfowl			
	<i>Macrocephalon maleo</i>		
<b>Phasianidae</b> Grouse, guineafowl, partridges, peafowl, pheasants, tragopans			
		<i>Argusianus argus</i>	
	<i>Catreus wallichii</i>		
	<i>Colinus virginianus</i> <i>ridgwayi</i>		
	<i>Crossoptilon</i> <i>crossoptilon</i>		
	<i>Crossoptilon</i> <i>mantchuricum</i>		
		Gallus sonneratii	
		Ithaginis cruentus	
	<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>		
	<i>Lophophorus lhuysii</i>		
	<i>Lophophorus sclateri</i>		
	<i>Lophura edwardsi</i>		
			<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i> (Pakistan)
	<i>Lophura swinhoii</i>		

			<b><i>Meleagris ocellata</i></b> (Guatemala)
			<b><i>Pavo cristatus</i></b> (Pakistan)
		<b><i>Pavo muticus</i></b>	
		<b><i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i></b>	
		<b><i>Polyplectron germaini</i></b>	
		<b><i>Polyplectron malacense</i></b>	
	<b><i>Polyplectron napoleonis</i></b>		
		<b><i>Polyplectron schleiermacheri</i></b>	
			<b><i>Pucrasia macrolopha</i></b> (Pakistan)
	<b><i>Rheinardia ocellata</i></b>		
	<b><i>Syrnaticus ellioti</i></b>		
	<b><i>Syrnaticus humiae</i></b>		
	<b><i>Syrnaticus mikado</i></b>		
	<b><i>Tetraogallus caspius</i></b>		
	<b><i>Tetraogallus tibetanus</i></b>		
	<b><i>Tragopan blythii</i></b>		
	<b><i>Tragopan caboti</i></b>		
	<b><i>Tragopan melanocephalus</i></b>		

			<i>Tragopan satyra</i> (Nepal)
		<i>Tympanuchus cupido attwateri</i>	
<b>GRUIFORMES</b>			
<b><i>Gruidae</i> Cranes</b>			
		<b><i>Gruidae</i> spp.</b> (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
	<i>Grus americana</i>		
	<i>Grus canadensis nesiotes</i>		
	<i>Grus canadensis pulla</i>		
	<i>Grus japonensis</i>		
	<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>		
	<i>Grus monacha</i>		
	<i>Grus nigricollis</i>		
	<i>Grus vipio</i>		
<b><i>Otididae</i> Bustards</b>			
		<b><i>Otididae</i> spp.</b> (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
	<i>Ardeotis nigriceps</i>		
	<i>Chlamydotis macqueenii</i>		
	<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>		

	<i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i>		
<b><i>Rallidae</i></b> Rails			
	<i>Gallirallus sylvestris</i>		
<b><i>Rhynochetidae</i></b> Kagu			
	<i>Rhynochetos jubatus</i>		
<b>PASSERIFORMES</b>			
<b><i>Atrichornithidae</i></b> Scrub-birds			
	<i>Atrichornis clamosus</i>		
<b><i>Cotingidae</i></b> Cotingas			
			<b><i>Cephalopterus ornatus</i></b> (Colombia)
			<b><i>Cephalopterus penduliger</i></b> (Colombia)
	<i>Cotinga maculata</i>		
		<i>Rupicola</i> spp.	
	<i>Xipholena atropurpurea</i>		
<b><i>Emberizidae</i></b> Cardinals, tanagers			
		<i>Gubernatrix cristata</i>	
		<i>Paroaria capitata</i>	
		<i>Paroaria coronata</i>	
		<i>Tangara fastuosa</i>	



<b><i>Estrildidae</i></b> Mannikins, waxbills			
		<b><i>Amandava formosa</i></b>	
		<b><i>Lonchura oryzivora</i></b>	
		<b><i>Poephila cincta cincta</i></b>	
<b><i>Fringillidae</i></b> Finches			
	<b><i>Carduelis cucullata</i></b>		
		<b><i>Carduelis yarrellii</i></b>	
<b><i>Hirundinidae</i></b> Martins			
	<b><i>Pseudochelidon sirintarae</i></b>		
<b><i>Icteridae</i></b> New-world blackbirds			
	<b><i>Xanthopsar flavus</i></b>		
<b><i>Meliphagidae</i></b> Honeyeaters			
		<b><i>Lichenostomus melanops cassidix</i></b>	
<b><i>Muscicapidae</i></b> Old-world flycatchers			
			<b><i>Acrocephalus roderi canus</i></b> (Mauritius)
		<b><i>Cyornis ruckii</i></b>	
	<b><i>Dasyornis broadbenti litoralis</i></b>		
	<b><i>Dasyornis longirostris</i></b>		

		<i>Garrulax canorus</i>	
		<i>Garrulax taewanus</i>	
		<i>Leiothrix argenteauris</i>	
		<i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	
		<i>Liocichla omeiensis</i>	
	<i>Picathartes gymnocephalus</i>		
	<i>Picathartes oreas</i>		
			<i>Terpsiphone bourbonensis</i> (Mauritius)
<b><i>Paradisaeidae</i></b> Birds of paradise			
		<i>Paradisaeidae</i> spp.	
<b><i>Pittidae</i></b> Pittas			
		<i>Pitta guajana</i>	
	<i>Pitta gurneyi</i>		
	<i>Pitta kochi</i>		
		<i>Pitta nympha</i>	
<b><i>Pycnonotidae</i></b> Bulbuls			
	<i>Pycnonotus zeylanicus</i>		
<b><i>Sturnidae</i></b> Mynas, starlings			
		<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	

	<i>Leucopsar rothschildi</i>		
<b>Zosteropidae</b> White-eyes			
	<i>Zosterops albogularis</i>		
<b>PELECANIFORMES</b>			
<b>Fregatidae</b> Frigatebirds			
	<i>Fregata andrewsi</i>		
<b>Pelecanidae</b> Pelicans			
	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>		
<b>Sulidae</b> Gannets			
	<i>Papasula abbotti</i>		
<b>PICIFORMES</b>			
<b>Capitonidae</b> Barbets			
			<i>Semnornis ramphastinus</i> (Colombia)
<b>Picidae</b> Woodpeckers			
	<i>Dryocopus javensis richardsi</i>		
<b>Ramphastidae</b> Toucans			
			<i>Bailloni bailloni</i> (Argentina)
		<i>Pteroglossus aracari</i>	

			<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i> (Argentina)
		<i>Pteroglossus viridis</i>	
			<i>Ramphastos dicolorus</i> (Argentina)
		<i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i>	
		<i>Ramphastos toco</i>	
		<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>	
		<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	
			<i>Selenidera maculirostris</i> (Argentina)
<b>PODICIPEDIFORMES</b>			
<i>Podicipedidae</i> Grebes			
	<i>Podilymbus gigas</i>		
<b>PROCELLARIIFORMES</b>			
<i>Diomedidae</i> Albatrosses			
	<i>Phoebastria</i> albatrus		
<b>PSITTACIFORMES</b>			
		<b>PSITTACIFORMES spp.</b> (Except the species included in Appendix I and <i>Agapornis roseicollis</i> , <i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i> , <i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i> and <i>Psittacula krameri</i> , which are not included in the Appendices)	

<b><i>Cacatuidae</i></b> Cockatoos			
	<i>Cacatua goffiniana</i>		
	<i>Cacatua haemtrropygia</i>		
	<i>Cacatua moluccensis</i>		
	<i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>		
	<i>Probosciger aterrimus</i>		
<b><i>Loriidae</i></b> Lories, lorikeets			
	<i>Eos histrio</i>		
	<i>Vini ultramarina</i>		
<b><i>Psittacidae</i></b> Amazons, macaws, parakeets, parrots			
	<i>Amazona arausiaca</i>		
	<i>Amazona auropalliata</i>		
	<i>Amazona barbadensis</i>		
	<i>Amazona brasiliensis</i>		
	<i>Amazona finschi</i>		
	<i>Amazona guildingii</i>		
	<i>Amazona imperials</i>		
	<i>Amazona leucocephala</i>		
	<i>Amazona oratrix</i>		

	<i>Amazona pretrei</i>		
	<i>Amazona rhodocorytha</i>		
	<i>Amazona tucumana</i>		
	<i>Amazona versicolor</i>		
	<i>Amazona vinacea</i>		
	<i>Amazona viridigenalis</i>		
	<i>Amazona vittata</i>		
	<i>Anodorhynchus spp.</i>		
	<i>Ara ambiguus</i>		
	<i>Ara glaucogularis</i>		
	<i>Ara macao</i>		
	<i>Ara nmltaris</i>		
	<i>Ara rubrogenys</i>		
	<i>Cyanopsitta spixii</i>		
	<i>Cyanoramphus cookii</i>		
	<i>Cyanoramphus forbesi</i>		
	<i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae</i>		
	<i>Cyanoramphus saisseti</i>		
	<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>		
	<i>Eunymphicus cornutus</i>		

	<i>Guarouba guarouba</i>		
	<i>Neophema chrysogaster</i>		
	<i>Ognorhynchus icterotis</i>		
	<i>Pezoporus occidentalis</i>		
	<i>Pezoporus wallicus</i>		
	<i>Pionopsitta pileata</i>		
	<i>Primolius couloni</i>		
	<i>Primolius maracana</i>		
	<i>Psephotus chrysapterygus</i>		
	<i>Psephotus dissimilis</i>		
	<i>Psephotus pulcherrimus</i>		
	<i>Psittacula echo</i>		
	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>		
	<i>Pyrrhura cruentata</i>		
	<i>Rhynchopsitta spp.</i>		
	<i>Strigops habroptilus</i>		
<b>RHEIFORMES</b>			
<b>Rheidae Rheas</b>			
	<i>Pterocnemia pennata</i> (Except <i>Pterocnemia pennata pennata</i> which is included in Appendix II)		

		<i>Pterocnemia pennata pennata</i>	
		<i>Rhea americana</i>	
<b>SPHENISCIFORMES</b>			
<i>Spheniscidae</i> Penguins			
		<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	
	<i>Spheniscus humboldti</i>		
<b>STRIGIFORMES</b> Owls			
		<b>STRIGIFORMES spp.</b> (Except the species included in Appendix I and <i>Sceloglaux albifacies</i> )	
<i>Strigidae</i> Owls			
	<i>Heteroglaux blewitti</i>		
	<i>Mimizuku gurneyi</i>		
	<i>Ninox natalis</i>		
<i>Tytonidae</i> Barn owls			
	<i>Tyto soumagnei</i>		
<b>STRUTHIONIFORMES</b>			
<i>Struthionidae</i> Ostriches			
	<i>Struthio camelus</i> (Only the populations of Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco,		



	the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and the Sudan; all other populations are not included in the Appendices)		
<b>TINAMIFORMES</b>			
<i>Tinamidae</i> Tinamous			
	<i>Tinamus solitarius</i>		
<b>TROGONIFORMES</b>			
<i>Trogonidae</i> Quetzals			
	<i>Pharomachrus mocinno</i>		
<b>CLASS REPTILIA (REPTILES)</b>			
<b>CROCODYLIA</b> Alligators, caimans, crocodiles			
		<b>CROCODYLIA spp.</b> (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
<i>Alligatoridae</i> Alligators, caimans			
	<i>Alligator sinensis</i>		
	<i>Caiman crocodilus apaporiensis</i>		
	<i>Caiman latirostris</i> (Except the population of Argentina, which is included in Appendix II)		
	<i>Melanosuchus niger</i> (Except the population of Brazil, which is included in Appendix II, and the population		

	of Ecuador, which is included in Appendix II and is subject to a zero annual export quota until an annual export quota has been approved by the CITES Secretariat and the IUCN/ SSC Crocodile Specialist Group)		
<b><i>Crocodylidae</i></b> Crocodiles			
	<b><i>Crocodylus acutus</i></b> (Except the population of the Integrated Management District of Mangroves of the Bay of Cispata, Tinajones, La Balsa and Surrounding Areas. Department of Córdoba, Colombia, and the population of Cuba, which are included in Appendix II)		
	<b><i>Crocodylus cataphractus</i></b>		
	<b><i>Crocodylus intermedius</i></b>		
	<b><i>Crocodylus mindorensis</i></b>		
	<b><i>Crocodylus moreletii</i></b> (Except the population of Belize, which is included in Appendix II with a zero quota for wild specimens traded for commercial purposes, and the population of Mexico, which is included in Appendix II)		
	<b><i>Crocodylus niloticus</i></b> (Except the populations of Botswana, Egypt (subject to a zero quota for wild specimens traded for commercial purposes), Ethiopia,		

	Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania (subject to an annual export quota of no more than 1,600 wild specimens including hunting trophies, in addition to ranched specimens), Zambia and Zimbabwe, which are included in Appendix II)		
	<b><i>Crocodylus palustris</i></b>		
	<b><i>Crocodylus porosus</i></b> (Except the populations of Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia (wild harvest restricted to the State of Sarawak and a zero quota for wild specimens for the other States of Malaysia (Sabah and Peninsular Malaysia), with no change in the zero quota unless approved by the Parties) and Papua New Guinea, which are included in Appendix II)		
	<b><i>Crocodylus rhombifer</i></b>		
	<b><i>Crocodylus siamensis</i></b>		
	<b><i>Osteolaemus tetraspis</i></b>		
	<b><i>Tomistoma schlegelii</i></b>		
<b><i>Gavialidae</i></b> Gavials			
	<b><i>Gavialis gangeticus</i></b>		
<b>RHYNCHOCEPHALIA</b>			

<b><i>Sphenodontidae</i></b> Tuataras			
	<b><i>Sphenodon</i> spp.</b>		
<b>SAURIA</b>			
<b><i>Agamidae</i></b> Spiny-tailed lizards, agamas			
		<b><i>Saara</i> spp.</b>	
		<b><i>Uromastyx</i> spp.</b>	
<b><i>Anguidae</i></b> Alligator lizards			
		<b><i>Abronia</i> spp.</b> (Except the species included in Appendix I (zero export quota for wild specimens for <i>Abronia aurita</i> , <i>A. gaiophasma</i> , <i>A. montecristoi</i> , <i>A. salvadorensis</i> and <i>A. vasconcelosii</i> ))	
	<b><i>Abronia anzueto</i></b>		
	<b><i>Abronia campbelli</i></b>		
	<b><i>Abronia fimbriata</i></b>		
	<b><i>Abronia frosti</i></b>		
	<b><i>Abronia meledona</i></b>		
<b><i>Chamaeleonidae</i></b> Chameleons			
		<b><i>Archaius</i> spp.</b>	
		<b><i>Bradypodion</i> spp.</b>	

		<i>Brookesia</i> spp. (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
	<i>Brookesia perarmata</i>		
		<i>Calumma</i> spp.	
		<i>Chamaeleo</i> spp.	
		<i>Furcifer</i> spp.	
		<i>Kinyongia</i> spp.	
		<i>Nadzikambia</i> spp.	
		<i>Palleon</i> spp.	
		<i>Rhampholeon</i> spp.	
		<i>Rieppeleon</i> spp.	
		<i>Trioceros</i> spp.	
<i>Cordylidae</i> Spiny-tailed lizards			
		<i>Cordylus</i> spp.	
		<i>Hemicordylus</i> spp.	
		<i>Karusaurus</i> spp.	
		<i>Namazonurus</i> spp.	
		<i>Ninurta</i> spp.	
		<i>Ouroborus</i> spp.	
		<i>Pseudocordylus</i> spp.	

		<i>Smaug</i> spp.	
<b><i>Gekkonidae</i></b> Geckos			
	<i>Cnemaspis psychedelica</i>		
			<b><i>Dactylocnemis</i> spp.</b> (New Zealand)
			<b><i>Hoplodactylus</i> spp.</b> (New Zealand)
	<i>Lygodactylus williamsi</i>		
			<b><i>Mokopirirakau</i> spp.</b> (New Zealand)
		<i>Nactus serpensinsula</i>	
		<i>Naultinus</i> spp.	
		<i>Paroedura masobe</i>	
		<i>Phelsuma</i> spp.	
		<i>Rhoptropella</i> spp.	
			<b><i>Toropuku</i> spp.</b> (New Zealand)
			<b><i>Tukutuku</i> spp.</b> (New Zealand)
		<i>Uroplatus</i> spp.	
			<b><i>woodworthia</i> spp.</b> (New Zealand)
<b><i>Helodermatidae</i></b> Beaded lizards, gila monsters			

		<i>Heloderma</i> spp. (Except the subspecies included in Appendix I)	
	<i>Heloderma horridum charlesbogerti</i>		
<b><i>Iguanidae</i></b> Iguanas			
		<i>Amblyrhynchus cristatus</i>	
	<i>Brachylophus</i> spp.		
		<i>Conolophus</i> spp.	
		<i>Ctenosaura bakeri</i>	
		<i>Ctenosaura melanosterna</i>	
		<i>Ctenosaura oedirhina</i>	
		<i>Ctenosaura palearis</i>	
	<i>Cyclura</i> spp.		
		<i>Iguana</i> spp.	
		<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	
		<i>Phrynosoma cerroense</i>	
		<i>Phrynosoma coronatum</i>	
		<i>Phrynosoma wigginsi</i>	
	<i>Sauromalus varius</i>		
<b><i>Lacertidae</i></b> Lizards			
	<i>Gallotia simonyi</i>		

		<i>Podarcis lilfordi</i>	
		<i>Podarcis pityusensis</i>	
<b>Lanthanotidae</b> Earless monitor lizards			
		<b>Lanthanotidae spp.</b> (Zero export quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes)	
<b>Scincidae</b> Skinks			
		<i>Corucia zebrata</i>	
<b>Teiidae</b> Caiman lizards, tegu lizards			
		<i>Crocodilurus amazonicus</i>	
		<i>Dracaena</i> spp.	
		<i>Salvator</i> spp.	
		<i>Tupinambis</i> spp.	
<b>Varanidae</b> Monitor lizards			
		<b>Varanus</b> spp. (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>		
	<i>Varanus flavescens</i>		
	<i>Varanus griseus</i>		
	<i>Varanus komodoensis</i>		



	<i>Varanus nebulosus</i>		
<b>Xenosauridae</b> Chinese crocodile lizard			
	<i>Shinisaurus crocodilurus</i>		
<b>SERPENTES</b>			
<b>Boidae</b> Boas			
		<b>Boidae spp.</b> (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
	<i>Acrantophis spp.</i>		
	<i>Boa constrictor occidentalis</i>		
	<i>Epicrates inornatus</i>		
	<i>Epicrates monensis</i>		
	<i>Epicrates subflavus</i>		
	<i>Sanzinia madagascariensis</i>		
<b>Bolyeriidae</b> Round Island boas			
		<b>Bolyeriidae spp.</b> (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
	<i>Bolyeria multocarinata</i>		
	<i>Casarea dussumieri</i>		
<b>Colubridae</b> Typical snakes, water snakes, whipsnakes			

			<i>Atretium schistosum</i> (India)
			<i>Cerberus rynchops</i> (India)
		<i>Clelia clelia</i>	
		<i>Cyclagras gigas</i>	
		<i>Elachistodon westermanni</i>	
		<i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	
			<i>Xenochrophis piscator</i> (India)
			<i>Xenochrophis schnurrenbergeri</i> (India)
			<i>Xenochrophis tytleri</i> (India)
<b><i>Elapidae</i></b> Cobras, coral snakes			
		<i>Hoplocephalus bungaroides</i>	
			<i>Micrurus diastema</i> (Honduras)
			<i>Micrurus nigrocinctus</i> (Honduras)
			<i>Micrurus ruatanus</i> (Honduras)
		<i>Naga atra</i>	
		<i>Naga kaouthia</i>	
		<i>Naga mandalayensis</i>	

		<i>Naga naja</i>	
		<i>Naga oxiana</i>	
		<i>Naga philippinensis</i>	
		<i>Naga sagittifera</i>	
		<i>Naga samarensis</i>	
		<i>Naga siamensis</i>	
		<i>Naga sputatrix</i>	
		<i>Naga sumatrana</i>	
		<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>	
<b><i>Loxocemidae</i></b> Mexican dwarf boas			
		<b><i>Loxocemidae</i> spp.</b>	
<b><i>Pythonidae</i></b> Pythons			
		<b><i>Pythonidae</i> spp.</b> (Except the subspecies included in Appendix I)	
	<b><i>Python molurus molurus</i></b>		
<b><i>Tropidophiidae</i></b> Wood boas			
		<b><i>Tropidophiidae</i> spp.</b>	
<b><i>Viperidae</i></b> Vipers			
		<b><i>Atheris desaixi</i></b>	
		<b><i>Bitis worthingtoni</i></b>	

			<b><i>Crotalus durissus</i></b> (Honduras)
			<b><i>Daboia russelii</i></b> (India)
		<b><i>Trimeresurus mangshanensis</i></b>	
	<b><i>Vipera ursinii</i></b> (Only the population of Europe, except the area which formerly constituted the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; these latter populations are not included in the Appendices)		
		<b><i>Vipera wagneri</i></b>	
<b>TESTUDINES</b>			
<b><i>Carettochelyidae</i></b> Pig-nosed turtles			
		<b><i>Carettochelys insculpta</i></b>	
<b><i>Chelidae</i></b> Austro-American sideneck turtles			
		<b><i>Chelodina mccordi</i></b> (Zero export quota for specimens from the wild)	
	<b><i>Pseudemydura umbrina</i></b>		
<b><i>Cheloniidae</i></b> Sea turtles			
	<b>Cheloniidae spp.</b>		
<b><i>Chelydridae</i></b> Snapping turtles			

			<b><i>Chelydra serpentina</i></b> (United States of America)
			<b><i>Macrochelys temminckii</i></b> (United States of America)
<b><i>Dermatemydidae</i></b> Central American river turtles			
		<b><i>Dermatemys mawii</i></b>	
<b><i>Dermochelyidae</i></b> Leatherback turtles			
	<b><i>Dermochelys coriacea</i></b>		
<b><i>Emydidae</i></b> Box turtles, freshwater turtles			
		<b><i>Clemmys guttata</i></b>	
		<b><i>Emydoidea blandingii</i></b>	
		<b><i>Glyptemys insculpta</i></b>	
	<b><i>Glyptemys muhlenbergii</i></b>		
			<b><i>Graptemys spp.</i></b> (United States of America)
		<b><i>Malaclemys terrapin</i></b>	
		<b><i>Terrapene spp.</i></b> (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
	<b><i>Terrapene coahuila</i></b>		
<b><i>Geoemydidae</i></b> Box turtles, freshwater turtles			

	<b><i>Batagur affinis</i></b>		
	<b><i>Batagur baska</i></b>		
		<b><i>Batagur borneoensis</i></b> (Zero quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes)	
		<b><i>Batagur dhongoka</i></b>	
		<b><i>Batagur kachuga</i></b>	
		<b><i>Batagur trivittata</i></b> (Zero quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes)	
		<b><i>Cuora</i> spp.</b> (Zero quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes for <i>Cuora aurocapitata</i> , <i>C. bourreti</i> , <i>C. flavomarginata</i> , <i>C. galbinifrons</i> , <i>C. mccordi</i> , <i>C. mouhotii</i> , <i>C. pani</i> , <i>C. picturata</i> , <i>C. trifasciata</i> , <i>C. yunnanensis</i> and <i>C. zhoui</i> )	
		<b><i>Cyclemys</i> spp.</b>	
	<b><i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i></b>		
		<b><i>Geoemyda japonica</i></b>	
		<b><i>Geoemyda spengleri</i></b>	
		<b><i>Hardella thurjii</i></b>	
		<b><i>Heosemys annandalii</i></b> (Zero quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes)	

		<i>Heosemys depressa</i> (Zero quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes)	
		<i>Heosemys grandis</i>	
		<i>Heosemys spinosa</i>	
		<i>Leucocephalon yuwonoi</i>	
		<i>Malayemys macrocephala</i>	
		<i>Malayemys subtrijuga</i>	
		<i>Mauremys annamensis</i> (Zero quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes)	
			<i>Mauremys iversoni</i> (China)
		<i>Mauremys japonica</i>	
			<i>Mauremys megalcephala</i> (China)
		<i>Mauremys mutica</i>	
		<i>Mauremys nigricans</i>	
			<i>Mauremys pritchardi</i> (China)
			<i>Mauremys reevesii</i> (China)
			<i>Mauremys sinensis</i> (China)
	<i>Melanochelys tricarinata</i>		

		<i>Melanochelys trijuga</i>	
	<i>Morenia ocellata</i>		
		<i>Morenia petersi</i>	
		<i>Notochelys platynota</i>	
			<i>Ocadia glyphistoma</i> (China)
			<i>Ocadia philippeni</i> (China)
		<i>Orlitia borneensis</i> (Zero quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes)	
		<i>Pangshura</i> spp. (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
	<i>Pangshura tecta</i>		
		<i>Sacalia bealei</i>	
			<i>Sacalia pseudocellata</i> (China)
		<i>Sacalia quadriocellata</i>	
		<i>Siebenrockiella crassicollis</i>	
		<i>Siebenrockiella leyensis</i>	
		<i>Vijayachelys silvatica</i>	
<i>Platysternidae</i> Big-headed turtles			
	<i>Platysternidae</i> spp.		



<b><i>Podocnemididae</i></b> Afro-American sideneck turtles			
		<b><i>Erymnochelys madagascariensis</i></b>	
		<b><i>Peltocephalus dumerilianus</i></b>	
		<b><i>Podocnemis</i> spp.</b>	
<b><i>Testudinidae</i></b> Tortoises			
		<b><i>Testudinidae</i> spp.</b> (Except the species included in Appendix I. A zero annual exploit quota has been established for <i>Centrochelys sulcata</i> for specimens removed from the wild and traded for primarily commercial purposes)	
	<b><i>Astrochelys radiata</i></b>		
	<b><i>Astrochelys yniphora</i></b>		
	<b><i>Chelonoidis niger</i></b>		
	<b><i>Geochelone platynota</i></b>		
	<b><i>Gopherus flavomarginatus</i></b>		
	<b><i>Psammobates geometricus</i></b>		
	<b><i>Pyxis arachnoides</i></b>		
	<b><i>Pyxis planicauda</i></b>		
	<b><i>Testudo kleinmanni</i></b>		

<b><i>Trionychidae</i></b> Softshell turtles			
		<b><i>Amyda cartilaginea</i></b>	
			<b><i>Apalone ferox</i></b> (United States of America)
			<b><i>Apalone mutica</i></b> (United States of America)
			<b><i>Apalone spinifera</i></b> (Except the subspecies included in Appendix I) (United States of America)
	<b><i>Apalone spinifera atra</i></b>		
		<b><i>Chitra spp.</i></b> (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
	<b><i>Chitra chitra</i></b>		
	<b><i>Chitra vandijki</i></b>		
		<b><i>Cyclanorbis etegans</i></b>	
		<b><i>Cyclanorbis senegalensis</i></b>	
		<b><i>Cycloderma aubryi</i></b>	
		<b><i>Cycloderma frenatum</i></b>	
		<b><i>Dogania subplana</i></b>	
		<b><i>Lissemys ceylonensis</i></b>	
		<b><i>Lissemys punctata</i></b>	
		<b><i>Lissemys scutata</i></b>	

		<i>Nilssonina formosa</i>	
	<i>Nilssonina gangetica</i>		
	<i>Nilssonina hurum</i>		
		<i>Nilssonina leithii</i>	
	<i>Nilssonina nigricans</i>		
		<i>Palea steindachneri</i>	
		<i>Pelochelys</i> spp.	
		<i>Pelodiscus axenaria</i>	
		<i>Pelodiscus maackii</i>	
		<i>Pelodiscus parviformis</i>	
		<i>Rafetus euphraticus</i>	
		<i>Rafetus swinhoei</i>	
		<i>Trionyx triunguis</i>	
<b>CLASS AMPHIBIA (AMPHIBIANS)</b>			
<b>ANURA</b>			
<i>Aromobatidae</i> Cryptic forest frogs			
		<i>Allobates femoralis</i>	
		<i>Allobates hodli</i>	
		<i>Allobates myersi</i>	
		<i>Allobates zaparo</i>	

		<i>Anomaloglossus rufulus</i>	
<b><i>Bufo</i>idae Toads</b>			
	<i>Amietophrynus channingi</i>		
	<i>Amietophrynus superciliaris</i>		
	<i>Altiphrynoides</i> spp.		
	<i>Atelopus zeteki</i>		
	<i>Incilius periglenes</i>		
	<i>Nectophrynoides</i> spp.		
	<i>Nimbaphrynoides</i> spp.		
<b><i>Calyptocephalellidae</i></b> Chilean toads			
			<i>Calyptocephalella gayi</i> (Chile)
<b><i>Dendrobatidae</i></b> Poison frogs			
		<i>Adelphobates</i> spp.	
		<i>Ameerega</i> spp.	
		<i>Andinobates</i> spp.	
		<i>Dendrobates</i> spp.	
		<i>Epipedobates</i> spp.	
		<i>Excidobates</i> spp.	
		<i>Hyloxalus azureiventris</i>	

		<i>Minyobates</i> spp.	
		<i>Oophaga</i> spp.	
		<i>Phyllobates</i> spp.	
		<i>Ranitomeya</i> spp.	
<b><i>Dicroglossidae</i> Frogs</b>			
		<i>Euphlyctis hexadactylus</i>	
		<i>Hoplobatrachus tigerinus</i>	
<b><i>Hylidae</i> Tree frogs</b>			
		<i>Agalychnis</i> spp.	
<b><i>Mantellidae</i> Mantella frogs</b>			
		<i>Mantella</i> spp.	
<b><i>Microhylidae</i> Tomato frogs</b>			
		<i>Dyscophus antongilii</i>	
		<i>Dyscophus guineti</i>	
		<i>Dyscophus insularis</i>	
		<i>Scaphiophryne boribory</i>	
		<i>Scaphiophryne gottlebei</i>	
		<i>Scaphiophryne marmorata</i>	
		<i>Scaphiophryne spinosa</i>	

<b><i>Myobatrachidae</i></b> Gastric- brooding frogs			
		<b><i>Rheobatrachus spp.</i></b> (Except <i>Rheobatrachus silus</i> and <i>Rheobatrachus vitellinus</i> which are not included in the Appendices)	
<b><i>Telmatobiidae</i></b> Andean water frogs			
	<b><i>Telmatobius culeus</i></b>		
<b>CAUDATA</b>			
<b><i>Ambystomatidae</i></b> Axolotls, mole salamanders			
		<b><i>Ambystoma dumerilii</i></b>	
		<b><i>Ambystoma mexicanum</i></b>	
<b><i>Cryptobranchidae</i></b> Giant salamanders			
	<b><i>Andrias spp.</i></b>		
			<b><i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i></b> (United States of America)
<b><i>Hynobiidae</i></b> Asiatic salamanders			
			<b><i>Hynobius amjiensis</i></b> (China)
<b><i>Salamandridae</i></b> Newts and salamanders			
	<b><i>Neurergus kaiseri</i></b>		

		<i>Paramesotriton hongkongensis</i>	
			<i>Salamandra algira</i> (Algeria)
<b>CLASS ELASMOBRANCHII (SHARKS)</b>			
<b>CARCHARHINIFORMES</b>			
<i>Carcharhinidae</i> Requiem sharks			
		<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i> (entry into effect delayed by 12 months, i.e. until 4 October 2017)	
		<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>	
<i>Sphyrnidae</i> Hammerhead sharks			
		<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	
		<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i>	
		<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>	
<b>LAMNIFORMES</b>			
<i>Alopiidae</i> Thresher sharks			
		<i>Alopias</i> spp. (entry into effect delayed by 12 months, i.e. until 4 October 2017)	
<i>Cetorhinidae</i> Basking sharks			

		<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	
<b><i>Lamnidae</i></b> Mackerel sharks			
		<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	
		<i>Lamna nasus</i>	
<b>MYLIOBATIFORMES</b>			
<b><i>Myliobatidae</i></b> Eagle and mobulid rays			
		<i>Manta spp.</i>	
		<i>Mobula spp.</i> (entry into effect delayed by 6 months, i.e. until 4 April 2017)	
<b><i>Potamotrygonidae</i></b> Freshwater stingrays			
			<i>Paratrygon aiereba</i> (Colombia)
			<i>Potamotrygon spp.</i> (population of Brazil) (Brazil)
			<i>Potamotrygon constellata</i> (Colombia)
			<i>Potamotrygon magdalenae</i> (Colombia)
			<i>Potamotrygon motoro</i> (Colombia)
			<i>Potamotrygon orbignyi</i> (Colombia)



			<i>Potamotrygon schroederi</i> (Colombia)
			<i>Potamotrygon scobina</i> (Colombia)
			<i>Potamotrygo yepezi</i> (Colombia)
<b>ORECTOLOBIFORMES</b>			
<i>Rhincodontidae</i> Whale sharks			
		<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	
<b>PRISTIFORMES</b>			
<i>Pristidae</i> Sawfishes			
	<i>Pristidae</i> spp.		
<b>CLASS ACTINOPTERI (FISHES)</b>			
<b>ACIPENSERIFORMES</b>			
		<b>ACIPENSERIFORMES spp.</b> (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
<i>Acipenseridae</i> Sturgeons			
	<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>		
	<i>Acipenser sturio</i>		
<b>ANGUILLEFORMES</b>			
<i>Anguillidae</i> Freshwater eels			
		<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	

<b>CYPRINIFORMES</b>			
<b><i>Catostomidae</i></b> Cui-ui			
	<i>Chasmistes cujus</i>		
<b><i>Cyprinidae</i></b> Carps			
		<i>Caecobarbus geertsii</i>	
	<i>Probarbus jullieni</i>		
<b>OSTEOGLOSSIFORMES</b>			
<b><i>Arapaimidae</i></b> Arapaimas			
		<i>Arapaima gigas</i>	
<b><i>Osteoglossidae</i></b> Bonytongue			
	<i>Scleropages formosus</i>		
	<i>Scleropages inscriptus</i>		
<b>PERCIFORMES</b>			
<b><i>Labridae</i></b> Wrasses			
		<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>	
<b><i>Pomacanthidae</i></b> Angelfishes			
		<i>Holacanthus clarionensis</i>	
<b><i>Sciaenidae</i></b> Totoaba			
	<i>Totoaba macdonaldi</i>		

<b>SELURIFORMES</b>			
<b><i>Pangasiidae</i></b> Pangasid catfish			
	<b><i>Pangasianodon gigas</i></b>		
<b><i>Loricariidae</i></b> Armoured catfishes			
			<b><i>Hypancistrus zebra</i></b> (Brazil)
<b>SYNGNATHIFORMES</b>			
<b><i>Syngnathidae</i></b> Pipefishes, seahorses			
		<b><i>Hippocampus spp.</i></b>	
<b>CLASS DIPNEUSTI (LUNGFISHES)</b>			
<b>CERATODONTIFORMES</b>			
<b><i>Neoceratodontidae</i></b> Australian lungfishes			
		<b><i>Neoceratodus forsteri</i></b>	
<b>CLASS COELACANTHI (COELACANTHS)</b>			
<b>COELACANTHIFORMES</b>			
<b><i>Latimeriidae</i></b> Coelacanths			
	<b><i>Latimeria spp.</i></b>		
<b>PHYLUM ECHINODERMATA CLASS</b>			

<b>HOLOTHUROIDEA (SEA CUCUMBERS)</b>			
<b>ASPIDOCHIROTIDA</b>			
<i>Stichopodidae</i> Sea cucumbers			
			<i>Isostichopus fuscus</i> (Ecuador)
<b>PHYLUM ARTHROPODA CLASS ARACHNIDA (SCORPIONS AND SPIDERS)</b>			
<b>ARANEAE</b>			
<i>Theraphosidae</i> Red-kneed tarantulas, tarantulas			
		<i>Aphonopelna albiceps</i>	
		<i>Aphonopelna pallidum</i>	
		<i>Brachypelma</i> spp.	
<b>SCORPIONES</b>			
<i>Scorpionidae</i> Scorpions			
		<i>Pandinus dictator</i>	
		<i>Pandinus gambiensis</i>	
		<i>Pandinus imperator</i>	
		<i>Pandinus roeseli</i>	
<b>CLASS INSECTA (INSECTS)</b>			

<b>COLEOPTERA</b>			
<i>Lucanidae</i> Stag beetles			
			<i>Colophon</i> spp. (South Africa)
<i>Scarabaeidae</i> Scarab beetles			
		<i>Dynastes satanas</i>	
<b>LEPIDOPTERA</b>			
<i>Nymphalidae</i> Brush-footed butterflies			
			<i>Agrias amydon boliviensis</i> (Plurinational State of Bolivia)
			<i>Morpho godartii lachaumei</i> (Plurinational State of Bolivia)
			<i>Prepona praeneste buckleyana</i> (Plurinational State of Bolivia)
<i>Papilionidae</i> Birdwing butterflies, swallowtail butterflies			
		<i>Atrophaneura jophon</i>	
		<i>Atrophaneura pandiyana</i>	
		<i>Bhutanitis</i> spp.	

		<b><i>Ornithoptera</i> spp.</b> (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
	<b><i>Ornithoptera alexandrae</i></b>		
	<b><i>Papilio chikae</i></b>		
	<b><i>Papilio homerus</i></b>		
		<b><i>Papilio hospiton</i></b>	
		<b><i>Parnassius apollo</i></b>	
		<b><i>Teinopalpus</i> spp.</b>	
		<b><i>Trogonoptera</i> spp.</b>	
		<b><i>Troides</i> spp.</b>	
<b>PHYLUM ANNELIDA CLASS HIRUDINOIDEA (LEECHES)</b>			
<b>ARHYNCHOBDELLIDA</b>			
<b><i>Hirudinidae</i></b> Medicinal leeches			
		<b><i>Hirudo medicinalis</i></b>	
		<b><i>Hirudo verbana</i></b>	
<b>PHYLUM MOLLUSCA CLASS BIVALVIA (CLAMS AND MUSSELS)</b>			
<b>MYTILOIDA</b>			
<b><i>Mytilidae</i></b> Marine mussels			

		<i>Lithophaga lithophaga</i>	
<b>UNIONOIDA</b>			
<b><i>Unionidae</i></b> Freshwater mussels, pearly mussels			
	<i>Conradilla caelata</i>		
		<i>Cyprogenia aberti</i>	
	<i>Dromus dromas</i>		
	<i>Epioblasma curtisi</i>		
	<i>Epioblasma florentina</i>		
	<i>Epioblasma sampsonii</i>		
	<i>Epioblasma sulcata perobliqua</i>		
	<i>Epioblasma torulosa gubernaculum</i>		
		<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>	
	<i>Epioblasma torulosa torulosa</i>		
	<i>Epioblasma turgidula</i>		
	<i>Epioblasma walkeri</i>		
	<i>Fusconaia cuneolus</i>		
	<i>Fusconaia edgariana</i>		
	<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>		

	<i>Lampsilis orbiculata orbiculata</i>		
	<i>Lampsilis satur</i>		
	<i>Lampsilis virescens</i>		
	<i>Plethobasus cicatricosus</i>		
	<i>Plethobasus cooperianus</i>		
		<i>Pleurobema clava</i>	
	<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>		
	<i>Potamilus capax</i>		
	<i>Quadrula intermedia</i>		
	<i>Quadrula sparsa</i>		
	<i>Toxolasma cylindrella</i>		
	<i>Unio nickliniana</i>		
	<i>Unio tampicoensis tecomatensis</i>		
	<i>Villosa trabalis</i>		
<b>VENEROIDA</b>			
<i>Tridacnidae</i> Giant clams			
		<i>Tridacnidae</i> spp.	
<b>CLASS CEPHALOPODA (SQUIDS, OCTOPUSES, CUTTLEFISH)</b>			
<b>NAUTILIDA</b>			



<b><i>Nautilidae</i></b> Nautilus			
		<b><i>Nautilidae</i> spp.</b>	
<b>CLASS GASTROPODA</b> (SNAILS AND CONCHES)			
<b>MESOGASTROPODA</b>			
<b><i>Strombidae</i></b> True conchs			
		<b><i>Strombus gigas</i></b>	
<b>STYLOMMATOPHORA</b>			
<b><i>Achatinellidae</i></b> Agate snails, oahu tree snails			
	<b><i>Achatinella</i> spp.</b>		
<b><i>Camaenidae</i></b> Green tree snails			
		<b><i>Papustyla pulcherrima</i></b>	
<b><i>Cepolidae</i></b> Helicoid terrestrial snails			
	<b><i>Polymita</i> spp.</b>		
<b>PHYLUM CNIDARIA</b> <b>CLASS ANTHOZOA</b> (CORALS AND SEA ANEMONES)			
<b>ANTIPATHARIA</b> Black corals			
		<b>ANTIPATHARIA spp.</b>	
<b>GORGONACEAE</b>			

<b>Coralliidae</b> Red and pink corals			
			<b>Corallium elatius</b> (China)
			<b>Corallium japonicum</b> (China)
			<b>Corallium konjoi</b> (China)
			<b>Corallium secundum</b> (China)
<b>HELIOPORACEA</b>			
<b>Helioporidae</b> Blue corals			
		<b>Helioporidae spp.</b> (Includes only the species <i>Heliopora coerulea</i> . Fossils are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)	
<b>SCLERACTINIA</b> Stony corals			
		<b>SCLERACTINIA spp.</b> (Fossils are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)	
<b>STOLONIFERA</b>			
<b>Tubiporidae</b> Organ-pipe corals			
		<b>Tubiporidae spp.</b> (Fossils are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)	
<b>CLASS HYDROZOA</b> (SEA FERNS, FIRE			

<b>CORALS AND STINGING MEDUSAE)</b>			
<b>MILLEPORINA</b>			
<i>Milleporidae</i> Fire corals			
		<b><i>Milleporidae</i> spp.</b> (Fossils are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)	
<b>STYLASTERINA</b>			
<i>Stylasteridae</i> Lace corals			
		<b><i>Stylasteridae</i> spp.</b> (Fossils are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)	

- [1] For the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in fibre from vicuñas (*Vicugna vicugna*) and their derivative products, only if the fibre comes from the shearing of live vicuñas. Trade in products derived from the fibre may only take place in accordance with the following provisions:
- (a) Any person or entity processing vicuña fibre to manufacture cloth and garments must request authorization from the relevant authorities of the country of origin (Countries of origin: The countries where the species occurs, that is, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru) to use the “vicuña country of origin” wording, mark or logo adopted by the range States of the species that are signatories to the Convention for the Conservation and Management of the Vicuña.
  - (b) Marketed cloth or garments must be marked or identified in accordance with the following provisions:
    - (i) For international trade in cloth made from live-sheared vicuña fibre, whether the cloth was produced within or outside of the range States of the species, the wording, mark or logo must be used so that the country of origin can be identified The VICUÑA (COUNTRY OF ORIGIN) wording, mark or logo has the format as detailed below:



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

- (ii) For international trade in garments made from live-sheared vicuña fibre, whether the garments were produced within or outside of the range States of the species, the wording,

mark or logo indicated in paragraph b) i) must be used. This wording, mark or logo must appear on a label on the garment itself. If the garments are produced outside of the country of origin, the name of the country where the garment was produced should also be indicated, in addition to the wording, mark or logo referred to in paragraph b) i).

- (c) For international trade in handicraft products made from live-sheared vicuna fibre produced within the range States of the species, the VICUÑA (COUNTRY OF ORIGIN) - ARTESANÍA wording, mark or logo must be used as detailed below:



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

[2] Populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe (listed in Appendix II):

For the exclusive purpose of allowing:

- (a) trade in hunting trophies for non-commercial purposes;
- (b) trade in live animals to appropriate and acceptable destinations, as defined in Resolution Conf. 11.20 (Rev. CoP17), for Botswana and Zimbabwe and for in situ conservation programmes for Namibia and South Africa;
- (c) trade in hides;
- (d) trade in hair;
- (e) trade in leather goods for commercial or non-commercial purposes for Botswana, Namibia and South Africa and for non-commercial purposes for Zimbabwe;
- (f) trade in individually marked and certified ekipas incorporated in finished jewellery for non-commercial purposes for Namibia and ivory carvings for non-commercial purposes for Zimbabwe;
- (g) trade in registered raw ivory (for Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, whole tusks and pieces) subject to the following:
- (i) only registered government-owned stocks, originating in the State (excluding seized ivory and ivory of unknown origin);
  - (ii) only to trading partners that have been verified by the Secretariat, in consultation with the Standing Committee, to have sufficient national legislation and domestic trade controls to ensure that the imported ivory will not be re-exported and will be managed in accordance with all requirements of Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP17) concerning domestic manufacturing and trade;
  - (iii) not before the Secretariat has verified the prospective importing countries and the registered government-owned stocks;
  - (iv) raw ivory pursuant to the conditional sale of registered government-owned ivory stocks agreed at CoP12, which are 20,000 kg (Botswana), 10,000 kg (Namibia) and 30,000 kg (South Africa);
  - (v) in addition to the quantities agreed at CoP12, government-owned ivory from Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe registered by 31 January 2007 and verified by the

Secretariat may be traded and despatched, with the ivory in paragraph g) iv) above, in a single sale per destination under strict supervision of the Secretariat;

- (vi) the proceeds of the trade are used exclusively for elephant conservation and community conservation and development programmes within or adjacent to the elephant range; and
  - (vii) the additional quantities specified in paragraph g) v) above shall be traded only after the Standing Committee has agreed that the above conditions have been met; and
- (h) no further proposals to allow trade in elephant ivory from populations already in Appendix II shall be submitted to the Conference of the Parties for the period from CoP14 and ending nine years from the date of the single sale of ivory that is to take place in accordance with provisions in paragraphs g) i), g) ii), g) iii), g) vi) and g) vii). In addition such further proposals shall be dealt with in accordance with Decisions 16.55 and 14.78 (Rev. CoP16). On a proposal from the Secretariat, the Standing Committee can decide to cause this trade to cease partially or completely in the event of non-compliance by exporting or importing countries, or in the case of proven detrimental impacts of the trade on other elephant populations. All other specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly.

	Appendices		
	I	II	III
<b>FLORA (PLANTS)</b>			
<b>AGAVACEAE</b> Agaves			
	<i>Agave parviflora</i>		
		<i>Agave victoriaereginae</i> [#4]	
		<i>Nolina interrata</i>	
		<i>Yucca queretaroensis</i>	
<b>AMARYLLIDACEAE</b> Snowdrops, sternbergias			
		<i>Galanthus</i> spp. [#4]	
		<i>Sternbergia</i> spp. [#4]	
<b>ANACARDIACEAE</b> Cashews			
		<i>Operculicarya decaryi</i>	
		<i>Operculicarya hyphaenoides</i>	
		<i>Operculicarya pachypus</i>	
<b>APOCYNACEAE</b> Elephant trunks, hoodias			
		<i>Hoodia</i> spp. [#9]	
		<i>Pachypodium</i> spp. [#4] (Except the species included in Appendix I)	

	<i>Pachypodium ambongense</i>		
	<i>Pachypodium baronii</i>		
	<i>Pachypodium decaryi</i>		
		<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i> [#2]	
<b>ARALIACEAE</b> Ginseng			
		<i>Panax ginseng</i> [#3] (Only the population of the Russian Federation; no other population is included in the Appendices)	
		<i>Panax quinquefolius</i> [#3]	
<b>ARAUCARIACEAE</b> Monkey-puzzle trees			
	<i>Araucaria araucana</i>		
<b>ASPARAGACEAE</b> Includes ponytail palms			
		<i>Beaucarnea</i> spp.	
<b>BERBERIDACEAE</b> May-apple			
		<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i> [#2]	
<b>BROMELIACEAE</b> Air plants, bromelias			
		<i>Tillandsia harrisii</i> [#4]	
		<i>Tillandsia kammii</i> [#4]	

		<i>Tillandsia xerographica</i> [#4]	
<b>CACTACEAE Cacti</b>			
		<b>CACTACEAE spp.</b> [9] [#4] (Except the species included in Appendix I and except <i>Pereskia</i> spp., <i>Pereskopsis</i> spp. and <i>Quiabentia</i> spp.)	
	<i>Ariocarpus</i> spp.		
	<i>Astrophytum asterias</i>		
	<i>Aztekium ritteri</i>		
	<i>Coryphantha werdermannii</i>		
	<i>Discocactus</i> spp.		
	<i>Echinocereus ferreirianus</i> ssp. <i>lindsayi</i>		
	<i>Echinocereus schmollii</i>		
	<i>Escobaria minima</i>		
	<i>Escobaria sneedii</i>		
	<i>Mammillaria pectinifera</i> (includes spp. solisioides)		
	<i>Melocactus conoideus</i>		
	<i>Melocactus deinacanthus</i>		
	<i>Melocactus glaucescens</i>		



	<i>Melocactus paucispinus</i>		
	<i>Obregonia denegrii</i>		
	<i>Pachocereus militaris</i>		
	<i>Pediocactus bradyi</i>		
	<i>Pediocactus knowltonii</i>		
	<i>Pediocactus paradinei</i>		
	<i>Pediocactus peeblesianus</i>		
	<i>Pediocactus sileri</i>		
	<i>Pelecyphora</i> spp.		
	<i>Sclerocactus blainei</i>		
	<i>Sclerocactus brevihamatus</i> ssp. <i>tobuschii</i>		
	<i>Sclerocactus brevispinus</i>		
	<i>Sclerocactus cloverae</i>		
	<i>Sclerocactus erectocentrus</i>		
	<i>Sclerocactus glaucus</i>		
	<i>Sclerocactus mariposensis</i>		
	<i>Sclerocactus masaei</i>		
	<i>Sclerocactus nyensis</i>		

	<i>Sclerocactus papyracanthus</i>		
	<i>Sclerocactus pubispinus</i>		
	<i>Sclerocactus sileri</i>		
	<i>Sclerocactus wetlandicus</i>		
	<i>Sclerocactus wrightiae</i>		
	<i>Strombocactus</i> spp.		
	<i>Turbinicarpus</i> spp.		
	<i>Uebelmannia</i> spp.		
<b>CARYOCARACEAE</b> Ajo			
		<i>Caryocar costaricense</i> [#4]	
<b>COMPOSITAE</b> (Asteraceae) Kuth			
	<i>Saussurea costus</i>		
<b>CUCURBITACEAE</b> Melons, gourds, cucurbits			
		<i>Zygosicyos pubescens</i>	
		<i>Zygosicyos tripartitus</i>	
<b>CUPRESSACEAE</b> Alerce, cypresses			
	<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i>		
	<i>Pilgerodendron uviferum</i>		

<b>CYATHEACEAE</b> Tree-ferns			
		<i>Cyathea</i> spp. [#4]	
<b>CYCADACEAE</b> Cycads			
		<b>CYCADACEAE</b> spp. [#4] (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
	<i>Cycas beddomei</i>		
<b>DICKSONIACEAE</b> Tree-ferns			
		<i>Cibotium barometz</i> [#4]	
		<i>Dicksonia</i> spp. [#4] (Only the populations of the Americas; no other population is included in the Appendices)	
<b>DIDIEREACEAE</b> Alluaudias, didiereas			
		<b>DIDIEREACEAE</b> spp. [#4]	
<b>DIOSCOREACEAE</b> Elephant's foot, kniss			
		<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i> [#4]	
<b>DROSERACEAE</b> Venus' flytrap			
		<i>Dionaea muscipula</i> [#4]	
<b>EBENACEAE</b> Ebonies			

		<b><i>Diospyros</i>spp. [#5]</b> (Populations of Madagascar)	
<b>EUPHORBIACEAE</b> Spurges			
		<b><i>Euphorbia</i> spp. [#4]</b> (Succulent species only except <i>Euphorbia misera</i> and the species included in Appendix I. Artificially propagated specimens of cultivars of <i>Euphorbia trigona</i> , artificially propagated specimens of crested, fan-shaped or colour mutants of <i>Euphorbia lactea</i> , when grafted on artificially propagated root stock of <i>Euphorbia neriiifolia</i> , and artificially propagated specimens of cultivars of <i>Euphorbia</i> ‘Mili’ when they are traded in shipments of 100 or more plants and readily recognizable as artificially propagated specimens, are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)	
	<b><i>Euphorbia ambovombensis</i></b>		
	<b><i>Euphorbia capsaintemariensis</i></b>		
	<b><i>Euphorbia cremersii</i></b> (Includes the <i>forma viridifolia</i> and the var. <i>rakotozafyi</i> )		
	<b><i>Euphorbia cylindrifolia</i></b> (Includes the ssp. <i>tuberifera</i> )		
	<b><i>Euphorbia decaryi</i></b> (Includes the vars.		

	<i>ampanihyensis</i> , <i>robinsonii</i> and <i>spirosticha</i> )		
	<b><i>Euphorbia francoisii</i></b>		
	<b><i>Euphorbia moratii</i></b> (Includes the vars. <i>antsingiensis</i> , <i>bemarahensis</i> and <i>multiflora</i> )		
	<b><i>Euphorbia</i> <i>parvicyathophora</i></b>		
	<b><i>Euphorbia quartziticola</i></b>		
	<b><i>Euphorbia tulearensis</i></b>		
<b>FAGACEAE</b> Beeches			
			<b><i>Quercus mongolica</i> [#5]</b> (Russian Federation)
<b>FOUQUIERIACEAE</b> Ocotillos			
		<b><i>Fouquieria columnaris</i></b> [#4]	
	<b><i>Fouquieria fasciculata</i></b>		
	<b><i>Fouquieria purpusii</i></b>		
<b>GNETACEAE</b> Gnetums			
			<b><i>Gnetum montanum</i> [#1]</b> (Nepal)
<b>JUGLANDACEAE</b> Gavilan			
		<b><i>Oreomunnea pterocarpa</i></b> [#4]	

<b>LAURACEAE</b> Laurels			
		<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i> [#12]	
<b>LEGUMINOSAE</b> (Fabaceae) Afrormosia, cristobal, palisander, rosewood, sandalwood			
		<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i> [#10]	
		<i>Dalbergia</i> spp. [#15] (except for the species listed in Appendix I)	
	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>		
			<i>Dipteryx panamensis</i> (Costa Rica, Nicaragua)
		<i>Guibourtia demeusei</i> [#15]	
		<i>Guibourtia pellegriniana</i> [#15]	
		<i>Guibourtia tessmannii</i> [#15]	
		<i>Pericopsis elata</i> [#5]	
		<i>Platymiscium pleiostachyum</i> [#4]	
		<i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i>	
		<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> [#7]	
		<i>Senna meridionalis</i>	
<b>LILIACEAE</b> Aloes			

		<b><i>Aloe</i> spp.</b> [#4] (Except the species included in Appendix I. Also excludes <i>Aloe vera</i> , also referenced as <i>Aloe barbadensis</i> which is not included in the Appendices)	
	<b><i>Aloe albida</i></b>		
	<b><i>Aloe albiflora</i></b>		
	<b><i>Aloe alfredii</i></b>		
	<b><i>Aloe bakeri</i></b>		
	<b><i>Aloe bellatula</i></b>		
	<b><i>Aloe calcairophila</i></b>		
	<b><i>Aloe compressa</i></b> (Includes the vars. <i>paucituberculata</i> , <i>rugosquamosa</i> and <i>schistophila</i> )		
	<b><i>Aloe delphinensis</i></b>		
	<b><i>Aloe descoingsii</i></b>		
	<b><i>Aloe fragilis</i></b>		
	<b><i>Aloe haworthioides</i></b> (Includes the var. <i>aurantiaca</i> )		
	<b><i>Aloe helenae</i></b>		
	<b><i>Aloe laeta</i></b> (Includes the var. <i>maniaensis</i> )		
	<b><i>Aloe parallelifolia</i></b>		

	<i>Aloe parvula</i>		
	<i>Aloe pillansii</i>		
	<i>Aloe polyphylla</i>		
	<i>Aloe rauhii</i>		
	<i>Aloe suzannae</i>		
	<i>Aloe versicolor</i>		
	<i>Aloe vossii</i>		
<b>MAGNOLIACEAE</b> Magnolias			
			<i>Magnolia liliiferavar.obovata</i> [#1] (Nepal)
<b>MALVACEAE</b> Includes baobabs			
		<i>Adansonia grandidieri</i> [#16]	
<b>MELIACEAE</b> Mahoganies, West Indian cedar			
			<i>Cedrela fissilis</i> [#5] (Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil)
			<i>Cedrela lilloi</i> [#5] (Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil)
			<i>Cedrela odorata</i> [#5] (Brazil and the Plurinational State of Bolivia. In addition, the following countries have listed their national



			populations: Colombia, Guatemala and Peru)
		<i>Swietenia humilis</i> [#4]	
		<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> [#6] (Populations of the Neotropics)	
		<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> [#5]	
<b>NEPENTHACEAE</b> Pitcher-plants (Old World)			
		<i>Nepenthes</i> spp. [#4] (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
	<i>Nepenthes khasiana</i>		
	<i>Nepenthes rajah</i>		
<b>OLEACEAE</b> Ashes, etc.			
			<i>Fraxinus mandshurica</i> [#5] (Russian Federation)
<b>ORCHIDACEAE</b> Orchids			
		<b>ORCHIDACEAE</b> spp. [#4] (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
	(For all of the following Appendix I species, seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, and transported in sterile containers are not subject to the provisions of the Convention only if the specimens meet the definition of 'artificially propagated' agreed by		

	the Conference of the Parties)		
	<i>Aerangis ellisii</i>		
	<i>Dendrobium cruentum</i>		
	<i>Laelia jongheana</i>		
	<i>Laelia lobata</i>		
	<i>Paphiopedilum</i> spp.		
	<i>Peristeria elata</i>		
	<i>Phragmipedium</i> spp.		
	<i>Renanthera imschootiana</i>		
<b>OROBANCHACEAE</b> Broomrapes			
		<i>Cistanche deserticola</i> [4]	
<b>PALMAE</b> (Arecaceae) Palms			
		<i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> [4]	
		<i>Dypsis decaryi</i> [4]	
	<i>Dypsis decipiens</i>		
		<i>Lemurophoenix halleuxii</i>	
			<i>Lodoicea maldivica</i> [13] (Seychelles)
		<i>Marojejya darianii</i>	

		<i>Ravenea louvelli</i>	
		<i>Ravenea rivularis</i>	
		<i>Satranala decussilvae</i>	
		<i>Voanioala gerardii</i>	
<b>PAPAVERACEAE</b> Poppy			
			<i>Meconopsis regia</i> [#1] (Nepal)
<b>PASSIFLORACEAE</b> Passion-flowers			
		<i>Adenia firingalavensis</i>	
		<i>Adenia olaboensis</i>	
		<i>Adenia subsessilifolia</i>	
<b>PEDALIACEAE</b> Sesames			
		<i>Uncarina grandidieri</i>	
		<i>Uncarina stellulifera</i>	
<b>PINACEAE</b> Firs and pines			
	<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>		
			<i>Pinus koraiensis</i> [#5] (Russian Federation)
<b>PODOCARPACEAE</b> Podocarps			
			<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i> [1] (Nepal)

	<i>Podocarpus parlatorei</i>		
<b>PORTULACACEAE</b> Lewisias, portulacas, purslanes			
		<i>Anacampseros</i> spp. [#4]	
		<i>Avonia</i> spp. [#4]	
		<i>Lewisia serrata</i> [#4]	
<b>PRUMULACEAE</b> Cyclamens			
		<i>Cyclamen</i> spp. [#4]	
<b>RANUNCULACEAE</b> Golden seals, yellow adonis, yellow root			
		<i>Adonis vernalis</i> [#2]	
		<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i> [#8]	
<b>ROSACEAE</b> African cherry, stinkwood			
		<i>Prunus africana</i> [#4]	
<b>RUBIACEAE</b> Ayugue			
	<i>Balmea stormiae</i>		
<b>SANTALACEAE</b> Sandalwoods			
		<i>Osyris lanceolata</i> [#2] (Populations of Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania)	

<b>SARRACENIACEAE</b> Pitcher-plants (New World)			
		<i>Sarracenia</i> spp. [#4] (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
	<i>Sarracenia oreophila</i>		
	<i>Sarracenia rubra</i> ssp. <i>alabamensis</i>		
	<i>Sarracenia rubra</i> ssp. <i>jonesii</i>		
<b>SCROPHULARIACEAE</b> Kutki			
		<i>Picrorhiza kurrooa</i> [#2] (Excludes <i>Picrorhiza scrophulariiflora</i> )	
<b>STANGERIACEAE</b> Stangerias			
		<i>Bowenia</i> spp. [#4]	
	<i>Siangeria eriopus</i>		
<b>TAXACEAE</b> Himalayan yew			
		<i>Taxus chinensis</i> and infraspecific taxa of this species [#2]	
		<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> and infraspecific taxa of this species [12]	
		<i>Taxus fuana</i> and infraspecific taxa of this species [#2]	

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

<b>ZAMIACEAE</b> Cycads			
		<b>ZAMIACEAE spp.</b> [#4] (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
	<i>Ceratozamia</i> spp.		
	<i>Encephalartos</i> spp.		
	<i>Microcycas calocoma</i>		
	<i>Zamia restrepoi</i>		
<b>ZINGIBERACEAE</b> Ginger lily, Natal ginger			
		<i>Hedychium phillippinense</i> [#4]	
		<i>Siphonochilus aethiopicus</i> (Populations of Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe)	
<b>ZYGOPHYLLACEAE</b> Lignum-vitae			
		<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i> [#11]	
		<i>Guaiacum</i> spp. [#2]	

[1] Artificially propagated specimens of cultivars of *Cyclamen persicum* are not subject to the provisions of the Convention. However, the exemption does not apply to such specimens traded as dormant tubers.

[#1] All parts and derivatives, except:

- (a) seeds, spores and pollen (including pollinia);
- (b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers;
- (c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; and

- (d) Suits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of artificially propagated plants of the genus *Vanilla*.
- [#2] All parts and derivatives except:
- (a) seeds and pollen; and
  - (b) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade.
- [#3] Whole and sliced roots and parts of roots, excluding manufactured parts or derivatives, such as powders, pills, extracts, tonics, teas and confectionery.
- [#4] All parts and derivatives, except:
- (a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae **spp.** exported from Mexico, and to seeds from *Beccariophoenix madagascariensis* and *Dypsis decaryi* exported from Madagascar;
  - (b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers;
  - (c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants;
  - (d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus *Vanilla* (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae;
  - (e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera *Opuntia* subgenus *Opuntia* and *Selenicereus* (Cactaceae); and
  - (f) finished products of *Euphorbia antisiphilitica* packaged and ready for retail trade.
- [#5] Logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets.
- [#6] Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets and plywood.
- [#7] Logs, woodchips, powder and extracts.
- [#8] Underground parts (i.e. roots, rhizomes): whole, parts and powdered.
- [9] Artificially propagated specimens of the following hybrids and/or cultivars are not subject to the provisions of the Convention:
- *Haitora x graeseri*
  - *Schlumbergera x buckleyi*
  - *Schlumbergera russelliana x Schlumbergera truncata*
  - *Schlumbergera orssichiana x Schlumbergera truncata*
  - *Schlumbergera opuntioides x Schlumbergera truncata*
  - *Schlumbergera truncata* (cultivars)
  - Cactaceae **spp.** colour mutants grafted on the following grafting stocks: *Harrisia 'Jusbertii'*, *Hylocereus trigonus* or *Hylocereus undatus*
  - *Opuntia microdasys* (cultivars).
- [#9] All parts and derivatives except those bearing a label:
- “Produced from *Hoodia* **spp.** material obtained through controlled harvesting and production under the terms of an agreement with the relevant CITES Management Authority of (Botswana under agreement No. BW/xxxxxx) (Namibia under agreement No. NA/xxxxxx) (South Africa under agreement No. ZA/xxxxxx)”.
- [#10] Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, including unfinished wood articles used for the fabrication of bows for stringed musical instruments.



- [#11] Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powder and extracts. Finished products containing such extracts as ingredients, including fragrances, are not considered to be covered by this annotation.
- [12] Artificially propagated hybrids and cultivars of *Taxus cuspidata*, live, in pots or other small containers, each consignment being accompanied by a label or document stating the name of the taxon or taxa and the text 'artificially propagated', are not subject to the provisions of the Convention.
- [#12] Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood and extracts. Finished products containing such extracts as ingredients, including fragrances, are not considered to be covered by this annotation.
- [#13] The kernel (also known as 'endosperm', 'pulp' or 'copra') and any derivative thereof.
- [#14] All parts and derivatives except:
- (a) seeds and pollen;
  - (b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers;
  - (c) fruits;
  - (d) leaves;
  - (e) exhausted agarwood powder, including compressed powder in all shapes; and
  - (f) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade, this exemption does not apply to wood chips, beads, prayer beads and carvings.
- [#15] All parts and derivatives are included, except:
- (a) Leaves, flowers, pollen, fruits, and seeds;
  - (b) Non-commercial exports of a maximum total weight of 10 kg. per shipment;
  - (c) Parts and derivatives of *Dalbergia cochi nchinensis*, which are covered by Annotation #4;
  - (d) Parts and derivatives of *Dalbergia spp.* originating and exported from Mexico, which are covered by Annotation #6.
- [#16] Seeds, fruits, oil and live plants.