

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(80) 413 final
Brussels, 21 July 1980

Proposal for a
COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC)

on the implementation in the Community of the
Convention on International Trade in Endangered
Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

(submitted to the Council by the Commission)

COM(80) 413 final

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(80) 413 final/2

Brussels, 13 August 1980

CORRIGENDUM

Proposal for a
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1. Annex A, interpretation notes for Annexes I and II, first page

Delete the words "operative from 28 June 1979 onwards".

2. Annex A, interpretation notes for Annexes I and II, second page

Delete the asterisk and the footnote to which it relates.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Subject: Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on the implementation in the Community of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

Throughout the world a large number of species of wild fauna and flora are threatened with extinction. Other species, although not directly threatened, could be endangered as a result of over-exploitation, large-scale destruction of their habitats or other disturbances of the environment.

An effective way of protecting some of these species is to restrict and to subject to strict control the international trade in animals and plants belonging to these species and in the products derived therefrom.

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora meets this objective.

This Convention arises from a recommendation¹ by the Stockholm Conference on the Environment (June 1972) which called on the participants to conclude a convention as soon as possible on the export, import and transit of certain species of wild fauna and flora. It was drawn up in Washington in March 1973 and came into force on 1 July 1975.

So far, 59 States have acceded to the Convention.

All the Member States of the European Communities are signatories. Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom have ratified the Convention and adopted national implementing provisions laying down customs procedures.

Under the Convention, trade (for the purposes of the Convention "export, re-export, import and introduction from the sea") in the endangered species of wild fauna and flora contained in the Appendices is subject to the issue of permits or certificates by the contracting parties. The Convention provides for the appointment of competent management authorities to issue these documents.

According to the extent of the threat, the endangered species are included in Appendices I, II and III to the Convention. Trade in the endangered species included in Appendix I is subject to particularly strict rules.

¹ Recommendation 99.3 of the Stockholm Conference on the Environment.

The provisions concerning trade in specimens of the species included in Appendices II and III permit careful use of living natural resources. Appendix II contains 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 utilisation incompatible with their survival. The same Appendix also includes a number of species which must be subject to regulation in order that trade in specimens of certain species may be brought under effective control. Appendix III contains the main species threatened by illegal exploitation within the territories of the contracting parties mentioned and in respect of which the cooperation of the other parties to the Convention is required to control the trade.

To make it possible for the Member States of the Community to implement the Convention, Article XIV(3) states that the provisions of the Convention should not affect the obligations deriving from any treaty concluded between States creating a union

establishing 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.

In addition, on 14 March 1977 the Council adopted negotiating directives to permit the Community to accede to the Convention. In accordance with this Decision, the Commission has examined the most appropriate procedures for Community accession with the Secretariat of the Convention and will present a proposal to the Council in due course.

It should be noted that, to protect species, the Convention employs commercial policy instruments such as prohibitions, restrictions or controls in respect of the import and export of the goods in question. Implementation of the Convention thus comes to a very great extent within the competence of the Community by virtue of Article 113 of the EEC Treaty. As a result, the Member States cannot completely commit themselves to everything covered by the Convention and the Community must also become a contracting party and participate in administering the agreement. By approving the European Community's environmental action programme for 1977-81, the Council has recognized this state of affairs.

For the abovementioned reasons, the European Community must adopt appropriate measures for implementing the provisions of the Convention and for prohibiting trade in specimens in violation of these provisions. A common trade authorization procedure and a common customs control at the Community's external frontiers should therefore be set up to ensure that the operation of the common market is not disturbed. The customs controls must also be reinforced by regulating the conditions for trade in specimens in species contained in Appendix I to the Convention.

As several Member States intend to impose a complete ban on imports of certain products derived from cetaceans in order to prevent exploitation incompatible with the survival of these species, the Commission considers it appropriate that the most important whale products are, at the time of introduction into the Community, to be considered as specimens of the species contained in Appendix I to the Convention. This means in particular that the management authorities of the Member States should not issue import permits or permits for introduction from the sea until they have ascertained that the products in question will not be used for commercial purposes. This measure fits in with the proposal for a Council Regulation on a common system applying to import of whale products which the Commission submitted to the Council on 29 April 1980.

* * *

The Commission therefore proposes that the Council adopt the attached proposal for a Regulation.

**Proposal for a Council Regulation on the implementation in the Community of the
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora**

(Submitted by the Commission to the Council on 29 July 1980)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 113 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee,

Whereas a Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora was opened for signature on 3 March 1973; whereas this Convention is intended to protect endangered species of wild fauna and flora by regulating international trade in these species and in readily recognizable parts and derivatives thereof;

Whereas this Convention has been signed by all Member States and entered into force on 1 July 1975; whereas five Member States have already ratified the Convention and ratification procedures are in progress in the other Member States; whereas the Member States which have ratified the Convention have adopted implementing provisions;

Whereas on 14 March 1977 the Council authorized the Commission to enter into negotiations for the Community to accede to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;

Whereas the Council Resolution of 17 May 1977 on the continuation and implementation of a European Community policy and action programme on the environment⁽¹⁾ stresses that the protection of wild fauna and flora is a matter for the Community as a whole and that implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora is an important measure for protecting these species;

Whereas, to attain its objectives, this Convention mainly employs commercial policy instruments by

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 139, 13. 6. 1977, p. 1.

laying down restrictions and a strict control of international trade in specimens of endangered species of wild fauna and flora;

Whereas the measures relating to the application of the Convention to trade must not affect the free movement of products within the Community and, as a result, these measures should apply only to trade with third countries;

Whereas the existence of non-harmonized national implementing measures implies a risk that distortions of competition within the Community could arise;

Whereas the Convention concerns animals and plants, whether living or dead, and readily recognizable parts and derivatives thereof; whereas, to make the application of the Convention effective, a common list of the most important parts and derivatives must be drawn up and the conditions under which other goods fall within the scope of this Regulation must be laid down;

Whereas knowledge on the state of conservation of most cetaceans is inadequate; whereas for the protection of cetaceans stricter measures should be taken than those provided for in the Convention;

Whereas, in order to apply the Convention, the introduction of a Community procedure for the issue and presentation of permits is required for the export, reexport, import and introduction from the sea of specimens of the species listed in the Appendices to the Convention;

Whereas, to ensure that prohibition of importation is fully effective, rules should be drawn up concerning the conditions of trade in specimens of the species shown in Appendix I to the Convention;

Whereas the Member States must designate management and scientific authorities and, where appropriate, other competent authorities, and define their duties and powers; whereas permits must be issued in accordance with standard conditions in order to obviate intra-Community controls;

Whereas, to simplify administrative formalities, the permits must conform to a standard model and serve as a basis for recording trade statistics for the pur-

poses of the Convention; whereas, to make the statistics complete, it is essential that administrative cooperation should be ensured between the Member States and the Commission and that the Community permits should contain the requisite particulars;

Whereas, to facilitate both the issue of export and re-export permits and the control procedure, the competent authorities of the Member States, at the request of the interested party, accompanied by supporting documents, should issue standard certificates stating that a given specimen entered the territory covered by this Regulation in accordance with the provisions of the Convention before the entry into force of the Regulation or was acquired before the provisions of the Convention applied to that specimen or that a specimen was bred in captivity or artificially propagated;

Whereas certain imported specimens sent to another Member State must arrive at a prescribed destination;

Whereas it is necessary to provide for exemptions from the obligation to present a trading permit to the customs service in specific cases;

Whereas, to facilitate customs procedures, there must be provision to permit Member States to designate one or more places of entry and exit where the goods in question must be presented;

Whereas the marks, seals and stamps used to identify goods must conform to standard models in order to facilitate controls;

Whereas the reports required by the Convention must cover the entire Community and must therefore be transmitted to the Secretariat of the Convention by the Commission;

Whereas the conservation of endangered species still raises problems calling for scientific activity and whereas this activity must also permit assessment of the measures taken; whereas methods must also be developed for monitoring trade in certain parts and derivatives obtained from these species;

Whereas it is essential to ensure the uniform application of the provisions of this Regulation and to introduce to this end a Community procedure for adopting the necessary implementing provisions within a suitable period; whereas a committee on this subject must be set up to permit close and effective cooperation between the Member States and the Commission,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered species of Wild Fauna and Flora, as set out in Annex A and hereinafter referred to as the Convention, shall apply throughout the Community in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

Article 2

The specimens subject to the Regulation are:

- (a) any animal or plant, whether alive or dead, of the species listed in Appendix I to the Convention, any part or derivative of these animals or plants listed in Annex B, as well as any other goods which appear from an accompanying document, the packaging or a mark or label to be parts or derivatives of these animals or plants;
- (b) any animal or plant, whether alive or dead, of the species listed in Appendix II to the Convention, any part or derivative of these animals or plants listed in Annex B, as well as any other goods which appear from an accompanying document, the packaging or a mark or label to be parts or derivatives of animals of these species;
- (c) any animal or plant, whether alive or dead, of the species listed in Appendix III to the Convention and any part or derivative of these animals or plants listed in Annex B.

Article 3

For purposes of their introduction into the Community, the whale products listed in point 7 of Annex B shall be considered as specimens of the species listed in Appendix I to the Convention.

Article 4

1. The introduction into the Community of specimens covered by Articles 2 and 3 shall be subject to the presentation of the permit provided for in Article 9 below at the customs office at which the customs formalities in respect of the regime under which the specimens are being placed are completed.

2. The despatch to destinations outside the Community of specimens referred to in Article 2 shall be subject to presentation of the permit provided for in Article 9 at the customs office where the relevant customs formalities are carried out.

3. Customs offices at which such permits are presented in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall forward the said permits to the management authority of the State in which they are situated.

4. By derogation from the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 where specimens of the kind here envisaged are introduced into the Community and are put into a customs transit procedure, deposited in a customs warehouse or placed in a free zone, presentation to the appropriate customs service of a permit of the type referred to in Article 9 shall not be required, provided that an export permit for the specimens has been issued by the management authority of the exporting State and is presented to the customs service concerned.

Article 5

Subject to exemptions granted by the competent authority of a Member State, the display to the public, sale, keeping for sale, offering for sale or transporting for sale of the specimens referred to in Article 2 (a) shall be prohibited.

Article 6

Member States shall send the Commission the names and addresses of the management and scientific authorities referred to in Article IX of the Convention and, where appropriate, of the other authorities referred to in this Regulation. The Commission shall publish this information in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Article 7

The competent authorities of the Member States shall:

- (a) issue the permits described in Article 9 under uniform conditions to be determined in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Article 20;
- (b) issue the certificates described in Article 10 and the label referred to in Article 11;
- (c) return to the issuing authorities the permits which have been forwarded to them by their customs offices in accordance with Article 4.
- (d) communicate to the Commission all the information required for drawing up the statistics and reports referred to in the Convention.

Article 8

1. Each Member State shall recognize the decisions of the competent authorities of the other Member States.

2. Permits and certificates as referred to in this Regulation issued by a Member State shall be valid throughout the Community.

3. Applications for import permits FF1 referred to in Article 9 (1) shall be submitted to the management authority responsible for the place of destination of the specimen.

4. Applications for permits FF4 for the introduction of specimens from the sea, as referred to in Article 9 (3), shall be submitted to the management authority responsible for the place of introduction of the specimen.

5. Application for export permits FF3 and re-export permits FF3 for live specimens referred to in Article 9 (4) shall be submitted to the management authority of the Member State in whose territory the specimen is located.

Article 9

1. The introduction from third countries into the Community of specimens referred to in Article 2 (a) and in Article 3 shall be subject to presentation of an import permit FF1.

2. The introduction from third countries into the Community of specimens referred to in Article 2 (b) and (c) shall be subject to presentation of an import permit FF2.

3. The introduction from the sea into the Community of specimens covered by Articles 2 and 3 shall be subject to presentation of a permit for introduction from the sea FF4.

4. The despatch from the Community of specimens referred to in Article 2 shall be subject to presentation of an export permit FF3 or a re-export permit FF3 as appropriate.

Article 10

Where the person concerned submits an application together with all the requisite supporting documents, the competent authorities shall issue the following certificates:

- (a) certificate FF5 stating that a given specimen entered the territory covered by this Regulation in accordance with the provisions of the Convention before the Regulation came into force or that the specimen was acquired before the provisions of the Convention became applicable to it;
- (b) certificate FF6 stating that a specimen of an animal species was bred in captivity, that a specimen of a plant species was artificially propagated or that a specimen is a part of such an animal or plant or was derived therefrom.

Article 11

In derogation from the provisions of Article 4 the presentation to the customs services of the permits referred to in Article 9 shall not be required in the case of non-commercial loans, donations and exchanges between scientists and scientific institutions registered by a management authority of their State, of herbarium specimens and other preserved, dried or embedded museum specimens, or of live plant material carrying a label FF7, or an equivalent label issued or approved by a management authority of a third country.

Article 12

1. Where specimens referred to in Article 2 (a) which are required by the terms of the import permit to be kept at a specific address are sent after being released for free circulation to another Member State, the competent authorities of the despatching Member State must be provided with proof that the goods have been delivered to the address specified.

2. Where specimens referred to in paragraph 1 are placed under the internal Community procedure, the principal shall enter one of the following phrases in the box reserved for the description of the goods in the Community transit declaration form:

**ENDANGERED SPECIES;
UDRYDDELSESTRUEDE ARTER;
GEFÄHRDETE ARTEN;
ESPÈCES MENACÉES D'EXTINCTION;
SPECIE MINACCIATE DI ESTINZIONE;
BEDREIGDE SOORTEN.**

Article 13

The provisions of Articles 4 and 9 shall not apply to specimens which are personal or household effects except when they were acquired outside the Community by a person usually resident in the Community and are being introduced into the Community, and:

- (a) the specimens come within the terms of point (a) of Article 2, or
- (b) the specimens come within the terms of point (b) of Article 2 and were acquired in a State where removal from the wild occurred and that State requires the prior grant of an export permit before any export of such specimens.

Article 14

The places of entry and exit designated, where appropriate, by the Member States in accordance with

Article VIII (3) of the Convention shall be notified to the Commission, which shall publish the list in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Article 15

The marks, seals and stamps referred to in Article VI (7) of the Convention and used to identify specimens shall conform to the patterns determined in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Article 20 of this Regulation.

Article 16

Whenever necessary the Member States and the Commission shall communicate to one another any findings and information available to them relating to permits and certificates, documents, reports, records of proceedings and to irregularities and offences in connection with this Regulation.

Article 17

The Member States shall promote complementary or joint studies and research on the situation regarding species in danger of extinction and on methods of controlling trade in parts or derivatives of animals and plants and shall forward to the Commission any information so obtained. In the course of such work, the Commission shall take into account the work of any international organizations active in this field.

Article 18

1. There is hereby established a Committee on the Convention (hereinafter referred to as 'the Committee'), consisting of representatives of the Member States with a representative of the Commission as Chairman.

2. The Committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

Article 19

The Committee may examine any question relating to the application of this Regulation submitted to it by its Chairman either on his own initiative or at the request of the representative of a Member State.

Article 20

1. The procedure laid down in paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be followed for the adoption of implementing rules for this Regulation.

2. The representative of the Commission shall submit to the Committee a draft of the provisions to be

adopted. The Committee shall deliver an opinion on the draft within a time limit set by the Chairman having regard to the urgency of the matter. Decisions shall be taken by a majority of 41 votes, the votes of the Member States being weighted as provided in Article 148 (2) of the Treaty. The Chairman shall not vote.

3. (a) The Commission shall adopt the provisions envisaged if they are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee.

(b) If the provisions envisaged are not in accordance with the opinion of the Committee, or if no opinion is delivered, the Commission shall without delay submit to the Council a proposal with regard to the provisions to be adopted. The Council shall act by a qualified majority.

(c) If, within three months of the proposal being submitted to it, the Council has not acted, the proposed provisions shall be adopted by the Commission.

Article 21

Each Member State shall notify the Commission of the provisions which it adopts for the implementation of this Regulation. The Commission shall communicate this information to the other Member States.

Article 22

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 July 1981, with the exception of Articles 1 to 5 and 7 to 16, which shall apply with effect from 1 January 1982.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

ANNEX A

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

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 cooperation 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:

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 subparagraph (a) of this paragraph may be brought under effective control.

3. Appendix III shall include all species which any Party identified as being subject to regulation within its jurisdiction for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation, and as needing the cooperation 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 pre-

sentation 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 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 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 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 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 period.

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.

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 trans-shipment 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 therefrom, 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 Articles III, IV or V.

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 material which carry a label issued or approved by a management authority.

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 paragraphs 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 re-

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 subparagraph (b) of this paragraph, including the choice of a rescue centre or other place.

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.

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.

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
- (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 purpose 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 of 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* ⁽¹⁾;
- (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.

⁽¹⁾ The text in *italics* has not yet entered into force nor has it been ratified by the Member States.

*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

Appendices 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 in so far 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 Appendices 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 in so far as they relate to trade among the States of that union 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 obligation 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 amendments 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 subparagraphs (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;

- (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 coordination 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 subparagraphs (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 subparagraph (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 subparagraphs (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 received the votes for, against or in abstention from at least one-half of the Parties within 60 days of the date of notification under subparagraph (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 subparagraph (c) of paragraph 1 or subparagraph (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 subparagraph (b) of Article I.

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 amendment of such laws and regulations or any new 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.

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.

2. If the dispute cannot 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.

Article XIX

Signature

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

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 concluded 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.

ANNEX A

APPENDICES I AND II

INTERPRETATION

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 '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.
4. The abbreviation 'p.e.' is used to denote species which are possibly extinct.
5. An asterisk (*) placed against the name of a species or higher taxon indicates that one or more geographically separate populations, subspecies or species of that species or taxon are included in Appendix I and that these populations, subspecies or species are excluded from Appendix II.
6. Two asterisks (**) placed against the name of a species or higher taxon indicate that one or more geographically separate populations, subspecies or species of that species or taxon are included in Appendix II and that these populations, subspecies or species are excluded from Appendix I.
7. The symbol (+) followed by a number placed against the name of a species or higher taxon denotes that only designated geographically separate populations, subspecies or species of that species or taxon are included in the appendix concerned, as follows:

- +201 Population of South America
- +202 (A) North Pacific stock
(B) Stock in area from 0 degree longitude to 70 degrees east longitude, from the equator to the Antarctic continent
- +203 Population of Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan
- +204 Italian population
- +205 All North American subspecies
- +206 Asian population
- +207 Indian population
- +208 Australian population
- +209 Himalayan population
- +210 Population of the United States of America
- +211 All New Zealand species
- +212 Population of Chile
- +213 All species of the family in the Americas
- +214 Australian population

8. The symbol (-) followed by a number placed against the name of a species or higher taxon denotes that designated geographically separate populations, subspecies, species, groups of species or families of that species or taxon are excluded from the appendix concerned, as follows:

- 101 (A) Stock in North Atlantic off Iceland
(B) Stock in North Atlantic off Newfoundland
(C) Stock in area from 40 degrees south latitude to Antarctic Continent, from 120 degrees west longitude to 60 degrees west longitude
- 102 Populations of Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan
- 103 *Panthera tigris altaica* (= *amurensis*)

- 104 Australian population
- 105 Cathartidae
- 106 Population of the United States of America
- 107 Australian population
- 108 Population of Papua New Guinea
- 109 Population of Chile
- 110 All species which are not succulent

9. The symbol (>) followed by a number placed against the name of a species of higher taxon designates parts or derivatives which are specified in relation thereto for the purposes of the Convention as follows:

- > 1 designates roots;
- > 2 designates timber;
- > 3 designates trunks.

Appendix I

Appendix II

FAUNA
ANIMALSMAMMALIA
MAMMALSMONOTREMATA
MONOTREMES

Tachyglossidae
Echidnas or spiny
ant-eaters

MARSUPIALIA
MARSUPIALS

Macropodidae
Wallabies and
kangaroos

Bettongia spp.
All rat-kangaroos

Caloprymnus campestris p.e.
Desert rat-kangaroo

Lagorchestes hirsutus
Western hare-wallaby

Lagostrophus fasciatus
Banded hare-wallaby

Onychogalea frenata
Bridle nail-tailed wallaby or
merrin

Onychogalea lunata
Crescent nail-tailed wallaby or
wurrung

Phalangeridae
Phalangers and
cuscuses

Burramyidae
Pygmy possums

Vombatidae
Wombats

Peramelidae
Bandicoots

Dasyuridae
Marsupial mice

Thylacinidae
Thylacines

Zaglossus spp.
All Long-nosed echidnas
(New Guinea echidnas)

Dendrolagus bennettianus
Bennett's tree kangaroo

Dendrolagus lumholtzi
Lumholtz's tree kangaroo

Dendrolagus inustus
Grizzled tree-kangaroo

Dendrolagus ursinus
Black tree-kangaroo

Phalanger maculatus
Spotted cuscus

Phalanger orientalis
Grey cuscus

Burramys parvus
Mountain pygmy possum

Lasiorhinus krefftii
Queensland hairy-nosed
wombat

Chaeropus ecaudatus p.e.
Pig-footed bandicoot

Macrotis lagotis
Western rabbit bandicoot or
Bilby

Macrotis leucura
Lesser rabbit bandicoot or
yallara

Perameles bougainville
Western barred bandicoot or
marl

Sminthopsis longicaudata
Long-tailed dunnart

Sminthopsis psammophila
Sandhill dunnart

Thylacinus cynocephalus p.e.
Tasmanian wolf or thylacine

INSECTIVORA
INSECTIVORES

Erinaceidae
Hedgehogs and
Gymnures

Erinaceus frontalis
Cape hedgehog

PRIMATES
PRIMATES

PRIMATES spp. (*)
All primates

Lemuridae
Lemurs

Allocebus spp.
All hairy-eared dwarf lemurs

Cheirogaleus spp.
All fat-tailed dwarf lemurs

Hapalemur spp.
All gentle lemurs

Lemur spp.
All lemurs

Lepilemur spp.
All sportive and weasel lemurs

Microcebus spp.
All mouse lemurs

Phaner spp.
All fork-marked mouse lemurs

Indriidae
Indris, Sifakas and
Avahis

Avahi spp.
All avahis or woolly indris

Indri spp.
All indris

Propithecus spp.
All sifakas

Daubentoniidae
Aye-eyes

Daubentonia madagascariensis
Aye-aye

Callithricidae
Tamarins and
marmosets

Callimico goeldii
Goeldi's marmoset or tamarin

Callithrix aurita
White-eared marmoset

Callithrix flaviceps
Buff-headed marmoset

Leontopithecus (Leontideus)
spp.
All maned or golden tamarins

Saguinus bicolor
Pied or bare-faced
tamarin

Saguinus leucopus
White-footed tamarin

Saguinus oedipus
Cotton-headed tamarin

Cebidae
New world monkeys

Alouatta palliata (villosa)
Mantled howler

Ateles geoffroyi frontatus
Black-browed spider monkey

Ateles geoffroyi
panamensis
Red spider monkey

Brachyteles arachnoides
Woolly spider monkey

Cacajao spp.
All uakaris

22

Cercopithecidae
Old World monkeys

Chiropotes albinasus
White-nosed saki

Saimiri oerstedii
Red-backed squirrel monkey

Cercocebus galeritus galeritus
Tana River mangabey

Colobus badius kirkii
Kirk's or Zanzibar red colobus

Colobus badius rufomitratu
Tana River red colobus

Macaca silenus
Lion-tailed macaque

Nasalis larvatus
Proboscis monkey

Presbytis entellus
Entellus or true langur

Presbytis geei
Golden langur

Presbytis pileatus
Caped langur

Presbytis potenziani
Mentawai leaf monkey

Pygathrix nemaeus
Douc langur

Simias concolor
Mentawi snub-nosed or pig-tailed langur

Hylobatidae
Gibbons

Hylobates spp.
All gibbons

Symphalangus syndactylus
Siamang

Pongidae
Great apes

Pongidae spp.
All great apes (Gorilla, Orangutan and chimpanzee)

EDENTATA
EDENTATES

Myrmecophagidae
Ant-eaters

(Myrmecophagidae)
(Ant-eaters)

Bradypodidae
Sloths

Dasypodidae
Armadillos

PHOLIDOTA
PANGOLINS OR
SCALY
ANT-EATERS

Manidae
Pangolins

Myrmecophaga tridactyla
Giant ant-eater

Tamandua tetradactyla chapadensis
Tamandua ant-eater or Matogrosso tamandua

Bradypus boliviensis
Bolivian three-toed sloth

Priodontes giganteus
(= *maximus*)
Giant armadillo

Manis crassicaudata
Indian pangolin

Manis javanica
Malayan pangolin

		<i>Manis pentadactyla</i> Chinese pangolin
	<i>Manis temmincki</i> South-African or Cape or Temminck's pangolin	
LAGOMORPHA	LAGOMORPHS (DOUBLE-TOOTHED RODENTS)	
Leporidae Rabbits and Hares	<i>Caprolagus hispidus</i> Assam rabbit or hispid hare	
	<i>Romerolagus diazi</i> Volcano rabbit	<i>Nesolagus netscheri</i> Sumatra short-eared rabbit
RODENTIA Rodents		
Sciuridae Squirrels and Marmots	<i>Cynomys mexicanus</i> Mexican prairie or 'dog' marmot	<i>Lariscus hosei</i> Four-striped ground squirrel
		<i>Ratufa</i> spp. All giant squirrels
Heteromyidae Pocket mice and kangaroo mice		<i>Dipodomys phillipsii</i> <i>phillipsii</i> Phillips's kangaroo rat
Muridae Rats and mice	<i>Leporillus conditor</i> Australian sticknest-rat	
	<i>Pseudomys fumeus</i> Smokey mouse	<i>Notomys</i> spp. All hopping mice
	<i>Pseudomys praeconis</i> Shark Bay mouse	
	<i>Xeromys myoides</i> False water-rat	<i>Pseudomys shortridgei</i> Shortridge's native mouse
	<i>Zyzomys pedunculatus</i> Central thick-tailed rat or Macdonnell Range rock-rat	
Chinchillidae Chinchillas	<i>Chinchilla</i> spp. + 201 All chinchillas + 201	
CETACEA	CETACEANS	
	(WHALES, DOLPHINS AND PORPOISES)	
Platanistidae River dolphins	<i>Lipotes vexillifer</i> White flag dolphin	CETACEA spp. (*) All whales, dolphins and porpoises
	<i>Platanista gangetica</i> Ganges susu	
	<i>Platanista minor</i> Indus susu	
Delphinidae Dolphins	<i>Sotalia</i> spp. All South American river dolphins	
	<i>Sousa</i> spp. All hump-backed dolphins	
Phocaenidae	<i>Neophocaena phocaenoides</i> Finless porpoise	
	<i>Phocoena sinus</i> Cochito	
Eschrichtidae Grey whales	<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i> (glaucus) Grey whale	

Balaenopteridae Rorquals	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i> (**) + 202 Sei whale <i>Balaenoptera musculus</i> Blue whale <i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> (**) - 101 Common rorqual or fin whale <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> Humpback whale	
Balaenidae Right whales	<i>Balaena mysticetus</i> Bowhead <i>Eubalaena</i> spp. All right whales	
CARNIVORA CARNIVORES		
Canidae Dogs, wolves and foxes	<i>Canis lupus</i> (**) + 203 Grey wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i> (*) - 102 Grey wolf <i>Chrysocyon brachyurus</i> Maned wolf <i>Cuon alpinus</i> Asiatic wild dog or dhole <i>Dusicyon culpaeus</i> Culpeo fox <i>Dusicyon fulvipes</i> Chiloe fox <i>Dusicyon griseus</i> Chico grey fox
	<i>Speothos venaticus</i> Bush dog	<i>Vulpes cana</i> Dog fox, corsac or steppe fox or Afghan fox
	<i>Vulpes velox hebes</i> Northern kit or Northern swift fox	
Ursidae Bears	<i>Helarctos malayanus</i> Malay (Sun) bear <i>Selenarctos thibetanus</i> Asiatic black bear <i>Tremarctos ornatus</i> Spectated bear <i>Ursus arctos</i> (**) + 204 Brown bear <i>Ursus arctos isabellinus</i> Himalayan brown bear <i>Ursus arctos nelsoni</i> Mexican brown or grizzly bear <i>Ursus arctos pruinosus</i> Tibetan brown bear	<i>Ursus arctos</i> (*) + 205 Brown bear <i>Ursus (Thalarctos) maritimus</i> Polar bear <i>Ailurus fulgens</i> Red or lesser panda
Procyonidae Raccoons		
Mustelidae Weasels, badgers, Skunks and others	<i>Aonyx microdon</i> Cameroon clawless otter <i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i> Southern sea otter <i>Lutra felina</i> Marine otter	<i>Conepatus humboldti</i> Patagonian skunk

Lutra longicaudis (platensis/annectens)

South-American or La Plata otter

Lutra lutra

Eurasian or European otter

Lutra provocax

Southern river otter

Lutrinae spp. (*)

All otters

Mustela nigripes

Black-footed ferret

Pteronura brasiliensis

Giant otter

Viverridae
Genets, civets and
mongooses

Cryptoprocta ferox

Fossa

Cynogale bennetti

Otter civet

Eupleres goudotii

(Slender) fanalouc

Eupleres major

Taller fanalouc or

Malagasy mongoose

Fossa fossa

Malagasy civet

Hemigalus derbyanus

Banded palm civet

Prionodon linsang

Banded linsang

Prionodon pardicolor

Spotted linsang

Hyaenidae
Hyaenas

Hyaena brunnea

Brown hyaena

Felidae
Cats

Felidae spp. (*)

All cats

Acinonyx jubatus

Cheetah

Felis bengalensis

bengalensis

(Indian) leopard cat

*Felis caracal (**)* + 206

Caracal

Felis concolor coryi

Florida puma .

Felis concolor

costaricensis

Costa Rican puma

Felis concolor cougar

Eastern puma

Felis jacobita

Andean or mountain cat

Felis marmorata

Marbled cat

Felis nigripes

Black-footed cat

Felis pardalis mearnsi

Costa Rican ocelot

Felis pardalis mitis

Brazilian ocelot

Felis planiceps
Flat-headed cat

Felis rubiginosa (**) + 207
Rusty-spotted cat

Felis (Lynx) rufa escuinapae
Mexian bobcat

Felis temmincki
Asiatic golden cat

Felis tigrina oncilla
Little spotted cat or Costa Rica
tiger cat

Felis wiedii nicaraguae
Nicaraguan margay

Felis wiedii salvinia
Guatemalan margay

Felis yagouaroundi cacomitli
Tamaulipas jaguarundi

Felis yagouaroundi fossata
Yucatan jaguarundi

Felis yagouaroundi panamensis
Panama jaguarundi

Felis yagouaroundi tolteca
Sinaloa jaguarundi

Neofelis nebulosa
Clouded leopard

Panthera leo persica
Asiatic lion

Panthera onca
Jaguar

Panthera pardus
Leopard

Panthera tigris (**) - 103
Tiger

Panthera uncia
Snow leopard

PINNIPEDIA SEALS AND WALRUSES

Otariidae
Eared seals

Arctocephalus spp. (*)
All (Southern) fur seals

Arctocephalus townsendi
Guadalupe fur seal

Phocidae
True seals

Mirounga angustirostris
Northern elephant seal

Mirounga leonina
Southern elephant seal

Monachus spp.
All monk seals

TUBULIDENTATA
ARDVAARKS OR
ANT BEARS

Orycteropodidae
Aardvarks

Orycteropus afer
(Cape) aardvark

PROBOSCIDEA
PROBOSCIDEANS

Elephantidae
Elephants

Elephas maximus
Asian elephant

		<i>Loxodonta africana</i> African elephant
SIRENIA		
SEA COWS		
Dugongidae Dugongs	<i>Dugong dugong</i> (**) – 104 Dugong or sea cow	<i>Dugong dugon</i> (*) + 208 Dugong or sea cow
Trichechidae Manatees	<i>Trichechus inunguis</i> Amazonian or South American manatee	
	<i>Trichechus manatus</i> West Indian or North American manatee	
		<i>Trichechus senegalensis</i> West African manatee
PERISSODACTYLA ODD-TOED UNGULATES		
Equidae Horses	<i>Equus grevyi</i> Grevy's zebra	
		<i>Equus hemionus</i> (*) Asiatic wild ass
	<i>Equus hemionus hemionus</i> Mongolian wild ass or oziggetai	
	<i>Equus hemionus khur</i> Indian wild ass or khar	
	<i>Equus przewalskii</i> Przewalski's horse	
		<i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i> Hartmann's mountain zebra
	<i>Equus zebra zebra</i> Cape mountain zebra	
Tapiridae Tapirs	<i>Tapirus bairdii</i> Central American tapir	
	<i>Tapirus indicus</i> Malayan or Indian tapir	
	<i>Tapirus pinchaque</i> Mountain or Woolly tapir	
		<i>Tapirus terrestris</i> South American tapir
Rhinocerotidae Rhinoceroses	Rhinocerotidae spp. All rhinoceroses	
ARTIODACTYLA EVEN-TOED UNGULATES		
Suidae Old World pigs or swine	<i>Babryrousa babyrussa</i> Babirusa	
	<i>Sus salvanius</i> Pygmy hog	
Hippopotamidae Hippopotamuses		<i>Choeropsis liberiensis</i> Pygmy hippopotamus
Camelidae Camels and lamas		<i>Lama guanicoe</i> Guanaco
	<i>Vicugna vicugna</i> Vicuna	
Cervidae True deer	<i>Axis (Hyelaphus)</i> <i>calamianensis</i> Calamian deer	

	<i>Axis (Hyelaphus) kuhli</i> Bawean or kuhl's deer	
	<i>Axis (Hyelaphus) porcinus annamiticus</i> Ganges or Thai hog deer	
	<i>Blastocerus dichotomus</i> Marsh deer	
	<i>Cervus duvauceli</i> Swamp deer	
		<i>Cervus elaphus bactrianus</i> Bactrian red deer or Bokharan deer
	<i>Cervus elaphus hanglu</i> Kashmir stag hanglu or red deer	
	<i>Cervus eldi</i> Brow-antlered deer	
	<i>Dama mesopotamica</i> Persin Fallow deer	
	<i>Hippocamelus antisensis</i> North Andean or Peruvian huemal	
	<i>Hippocamelus bisulcus</i> South Andean or Chilean huemal	
		<i>Moschus</i> spp. (*) All musk deer
	<i>Moschus moschiferus</i> (**) + 209 Himalayan musk deer	
	<i>Czotoceros bezoarticus</i> Pampas deer	
		<i>Pudu mephistophiles</i> Northern pudu
	<i>Pudu pudu</i> Chilean or southern pudu	
Antilocapridae Pronghorns		<i>Antilocapra americana mexicana</i> Mexican pronghorn
	<i>Antilocapra americana peninsularis</i> Sonoran pronghorn	
	<i>Antilocapra americana sonoriensis</i> Lower California pronghorn	
Bovidae Cattle, sheep, goats, antelopes, etc.		<i>Addax nasomaculatus</i> Addax (antelope)
	<i>Bison bison athabascae</i> Wood bison	
	<i>Bos gaurus</i> Gaur	
	<i>Bos (grunniens) mutus</i> Wild yak	
	<i>Bubalus (Anoa) depressicornis</i> Lowland anoa	
	<i>Bubalus (Anoa) mindorensis</i> Tamaraw	
	<i>Bubalus (Anoa) quarlesi</i> Mountain anoa	

TINAMIFORMES

TINAMOUS

Tinamidae

Tinamous

Rhynchotus rufescens maculicollis

Great or pampas tinamou or Bolivian rufous tinamou or 'Perdiz grande'

Rhynchotus rufescens pallescens

Argentine rufous tinamou or red-winged tinamou

Rhynchotus rufescens rufescens

Brazilian rufous tinamou or red-winged tinamou

Tinamus solitarius
Solitary tinamou

SPHENISCIFORMES PENGUINS

Spheniscidae

Penguins

Spheniscus demersus

Black-footed penguin

PODICIPEDIFORMES GREBES

Podicipedidae

Grebes

Podilymbus gigas

Atitlan (pied-billed) grebe

PROCELLARIIFORMES TUBE-NOSED SWIMMERS

Diomedidae

Albatrosses

Diomedea albatrus

Short-tailed albatross

PELECANIFORMES PELICANS AND KIN

Pelecanidae

Pelicans

Pelecanus crispus

Dalmatian pelican

Sulidae

Boobies and gannets

Sula abbotti

Abbott's booby

Fregatidae

Frigatebirds

Fregata andrewsi

Christmas Island frigatebird

CICONIIFORMES WADING BIRDS (HERONS AND KIN)

Ciconiidae

Storks

Ciconia ciconia boyciana

Oriental or Japanese white stork

Ciconia nigra

Black stork

Threskiornithidae

Ibises and Spoonbills

Geronticus calvus

Southern bald ibis

Geronticus eremita

Northern bald ibis

Nipponia nippon

Japanese crested ibis

Platealea leucorodia

White or Eurasian spoonbill

Phoenicopteridae

Flamingos

Phoenicoparrus andinus

Andean flamingo

Phoenicoparrus jamesi

James' flamingo

Phoenicopterus ruber chilensis

Chilean (Greater or roseate) flamingo

ANSERIFORMES
WATERFOWLAnatidae
Ducks, geese
and swans*Anas aucklandica nesiotis*
Campbell Island brown or
flightless teal*Anas laysanensis*
Laysan duck*Anas oustaleti*
Marianas (island) duck*Branta canadensis leucopareia*
Aleutian Canada goose*Branta sandvicensis*
Hawaiian goose or néné*Cairina scutulata*
White-winged wood duck*Rhodonessa caryophyllacea*
Pink-headed duckFALCONIFORMES
BIRDS OF PREYCathartidae
New World vulturesAccipitridae
True hawks*Gymnogyps californianus*
California condor*Vultur gryphus*
Andean condor*Aquila heliaca*
Imperial eagle*Chondrohierax wilsonii*
Cuban hook-billed kite*Haliaeetus albicilla*
White-tailed or sea eagle*Phoenicopterus ruber*
ruber
Caribbean flamingo*Anas aucklandica*
aucklandica
Aucklandica chlorotis
Anas aucklandica chlorotis
New Zealand brown teal*Anas bernieri*
Madagascar teal*Anser albifrons gambelli*
Tule white-fronted goose*Branta ruficollis*
Red-breasted goose*Coscoroba coscoroba*
Coscoroba swan*Cygnus bewickii*
jankowskii
Eastern Bewick's swan*Cygnus melancoryphus*
Black-necked swan*Dendrocygna arborea*
Black-billed whistling duck
or Cuban tree duck*Sarkidiornis melanotos*
Comb duckFALCONIFORMES
spp. (*) - 105
All Birds of prey

	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> Bald eagle	
	<i>Harpia harpyja</i> South American harpy eagle	
	<i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i> Monkey-eating or Philippine eagle	
Falconidae Falcons and caracaras	<i>Falco araea</i> Seychelles kestrel	
	<i>Falco newtoni aldabranus</i> Madagascar or Aldabra kestrel	
	<i>Falco peregrinus</i> (peligrinoides/babylonicus) Peregrine falcon	
	<i>Falco punctatus</i> Mauritius kestrel	
	<i>Falco rusticolus</i> Gyr falcon	
GALLIFORMES GAMEBIRDS OR FOWL-LIKE BIRDS		
Magapodiidae Mound or builders	<i>Macrocephalon maleo</i> Maleo Fowl	<i>Megapodius freycinet abbotti</i> Abbot's scrub fowl
		<i>Megapodius freycinet nicobariensis</i> Nicobar scrub fowl
Cracidae Curassows and guans	<i>Crax blumenbachii</i> Red-billed curassow	
	<i>Mitu mitu mitu</i> Greater razor-billed curassow	
	<i>Oreophasis derbianus</i> Horned guan	
	<i>Pipile jacutinga</i> Black-fronted curassow or piping guan	
	<i>Pipile pipile pipile</i> Blue-throated curassow or Trinidad	
Tetraonidae Grouse		<i>Lyrurus mlokosiewiczi</i> Caucasian or Eurasian black grouse
	<i>Tympanuchus cupido attwateri</i> Attwater's prairie chicken	
Phasianidae Pheasants, partridges, quails and peacocks		<i>Argusianus argus</i> Great argus pheasant
	<i>Catraeus wallichii</i> Cheer pheasant	
	<i>Colinus virginianus ridgwayi</i> Masked bobwhite	
	<i>Crossoptilon crossoptilon</i> White-eared pheasant	
	<i>Crossoptilon mantchuricum</i> Brown-eared pheasant	

- Cyrtonyx montezumae mearnsi* - 106
Mearn's montezuma quail
- Cyrtonyx montezumae montezumae*
Montezuma quail
- Francolinus ochropectus*
Pale-bellied francolin
- Francolinus swierstrai*
Swierstra's francolin
- Gallus sonneratii*
Grey jungle fowl
- Ithaginis cruentus*
Blood pheasant
- Lophophorus impejanus*
Himalayan monal
- Lophophorus lhuyssii*
Chinese monal
- Lophophorus sclateri*
Sclater's monal
- Lophura edwardsi*
Edward's pheasant
- Lophura imperialis*
Imperial pheasant
- Lophura swinhoii*
Swinhoe's pheasant
- Pavo muticus*
Green pea fowl
- Polyplectron bicalcaratum*
Grey or Malaysian peacock-pheasant
- Polyplectron emphanum*
Palawan or Napoleon's peacock-pheasant
- Polyplectron germaini*
Germain's peacock-pheasant
- Polyplectron malacense*
Malay peacock-pheasant
- Syrnaticus ellioti*
Elliot's pheasant
- Syrnaticus humiae*
Hume's (bar-tailed) pheasant
- Syrnaticus mikado*
Mikado pheasant
- Tetraogallus caspius*
Caspian snowcock
- Tetraogallus tibetanus*
Tibetan snowcock
- Tragopan blythii*
Blyth's tragopan
- Tragopan caboti*
Cabot's tragopan
- Tragopan melanocephalus*
Western tragopan

GRUIFORMES
CRANES, RAILS AND
KIN

Turnicidae

Turnix melanogaster
Black-breasted button
quail

Pedionomidae

Pedionomus torquatus
Plains wandererGruidae
Cranes*Balearica regulorum*
Southern crowned crane*Grus americana*
Whooping crane*Grus canadensis nesiotes*
Cuba sandhill crane*Grus canadensis pratensis*
Florida sandhill crane*Grus canadensis pulla*
Mississippi sandhill crane*Grus japonensis*
Manchurian or
red-crowned crane*Grus leucogeranus*
Siberian white crane*Grus monacha*
Hooded crane*Grus nigricollis*
Black-necked crane*Grus vipio*
White-necked craneRallidae
Rails*Gallirallus australis hectori*
New Zealand wood rail
or Eastern Weka*Tricholimnas sylvestris*
Lord Howe wood railRhynochetidae
Kagu*Rhynochetos jubatus*
KaguOtididae
Bustards*Chlamydotis undulata*
Houbara bustard*Choriotis nigriceps*
Great Indian bustard*Eupodotis bengalensis*
Bengal Florican*Otis tarda*
Great bustard

CHARADRIIFORMES WADERS, GULLS AND AUKS

Scolopacidae
Sandpipers*Numenius borealis*
Eskimo curlew*Numenius minutus*
Little or Pygmy curlew*Numenius tenuirostris*
Slender-billed or
long-billed curlew*Tringa guttifer*
Nordmann's or spotted
greenshankLaridae
Gulls and terns*Larus brunnicephalus*
Brown-headed gull*Larus relictus*
Relict gull

COLUMBIFORMES PIGEONS, SANDGROUSE AND DODOS

Columbidae
Pigeons and doves*Caloenas nicobarica*
Nicobar dove or pigeon
Ducula mindorensis
Mindoro imperial pigeon*Gallicolumba luzonica*
Bleeding heart pigeon*Goura cristata*
Blue-crowned pigeon*Goura scheepmakeri*
Maroon-breasted crowned
pigeon*Goura victoria*
Victoria crowned pigeon

PSITTACIFORMES PARROTS AND KIN

Psittacidae
Parrots*Amazona guildingii*
St Vincent (Amazon) parrot*Amazona imperialis*
Imperial (Amazon) parrot*Amazona leucocephala*
Cuban or Caribbean Amazon
parrot*Amazona pretrei pretrei*
Red-spectacled (Amazon)
parrot*Amazona rhodocorytha*
Red-crowned (Amazon) parrot*Amazona versicolor*
St Lucia (Amazon) parrot*Amazona vinacea*
Vinaceous (Amazon) parrot*Amazona vittata*
Puerto rico or
red-fronted
Amazon parrot*Anodorhynchus glaucus*
Glaucous macaw*Anodorhynchus leari*
Lear's or indigo macaw*Aratinga guaruba*
Golden parakeet or conure*Cacatua (Kakatoe)*
tenuirostris
Slender-billed or gulah or
roseate cockatoo*Calyptorhynchus lathami*
Glossy or raven cockatoo*Coracopsis nigra barklyi*
Seychelles vasa parrot*Cyanoliseus patagonus*
byroni
Greater Patagonian conure*Cyanopsitta spixii*
Little blue or spix's macaw*Cyanoramphus auriceps*
forbesi
Forbes (yellow-fronted)
parakeet

Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae
Red-fronted parakeet

Geopsittacus occidentalis p.e.
(Australian) night parrot

Neophema chrysogaster
Orange-bellied parakeet

Pezoporus wallicus
Ground parrot

Pionopsitta pileata
Brazilian pileated or
Red-capped parrot

Psephotus chrysopterygius
Golden-shouldered parakeet
or parrot

Psephotus pulcherrimus p.e.
Paradise parrot

Psittacula krameri echo
Mauritius (ring-necked)
parakeet

Psittacus erithacus princeps
Principe or Fernando
Po grey parrot

Pyrrhura cruentata
Blue-throated conure

Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha
Thick-billed parrot

Strigops habroptilus
Kakapo or Owl parrot

Cyanoramphus malherbi
Orange-fronted parakeet

Cyanoramphus unicolor
Antipodes parakeet

Eunymphicus cornutus
Horned parakeet

Neophema splendida
Scarlet-chested parrot

Opopsitta diophthalma
coxeni
Coxen's double-eyed
fig parrot

Poicephalus robustus
Cape parrot

Polytelis alexandrae
Princess parrot

Probosciger aterrimus
Great black or
Palm cockatoo

Prosopiea personata
Masked shining parrot

Psephotus (Northiella)
haematogaster narethae
Little bluebonnet

Tanygnathus lucionensis
Blue-naped parrot

Gallirex porphyreolophus
Purple- or violet-crested
turaco

Tauraco corythaix
Helmeted or knysna turaco

CUCULIFORMES
CUCKOOS AND KIN

Musophagidae
Turacos or
plantain eaters

STRIGIFORMES
OWLS

Tytonidae
Barn owls
Strigidae
Typical owls

Tyto soumagnei
Madagascar owl
Athene blewitti
Forest spotted owlet
Ninox novaeseelandiae royana
Norfolk Island boobook owl
Ninox squamipila natalis
Christmas Island hawk owl
Otus gurneyi
Giant scops owl

STRIGIFORMES spp. (*)
All Owls

APODIFORMES
SWIFTS AND
HUMMINGBIRDS

Trochilidae
Hummingbirds

Ramphodon dohrnii
Hook-billed hermit

TROGONIFORMES
TROGONS

Trogonidae
Trogons

Pharomachrus mocinno costaricensis
Costa Rica (resplendent) quetzal
Pharomachrus mocinno mocinno
Mexican resplendent quetzal

CORACIIFORMES
KINGFISHERS AND
KIN

Bucerotidae
Hornbills

Aceros narcondami
Narcondam hornbill
Buceros bicornis (*)
Great (pied) hornbill
Buceros bicornis homrai
Northern great pied hornbill
Buceros hydrocorax hydrocorax
Luzon rufous hornbill
Buceros rhinoceros rhinoceros
Malayan rhinoceros hornbill
Rhinoplax vigil
Helmeted hornbill

PICIFORMES
WOODPECKERS,
TOUCANS
AND KIN

Picidae
Woodpeckers

Campephilus imperialis
Imperial woodpecker
Dryocopus javensis richardsi
Tristram's (white-bellied black) woodpecker

Picus squamatus flavirostris
Western scaly-bellied green woodpecker

PASSERIFORMES
SONGBIRDS OR
PERCHING BIRDS

Pittidae
Pittas

Pitta kochi
Koch's pitta

Pitta brachyura nympha
Blue-winged or fairy pitta

Cotingidae
Cotingas

Cotinga maculata
Banded or spotted cotinga

Rupicola peruviana
Andean or scarlet or
Peruvian cock-of-the-rock

Rupicola rupicola
Guianan or smaller or
common cock-of-the-rock

Xipholena atropurpurea
White-winged cotinga

Atrichornithidae
Scrub-birds

Atrichornis clamosa
Noisy scrub-bird

Hirundinidae
Swallows and
martins

Pseudochelidon sirintarae
African or white-eyed river
martin

Muscicapidae
Old World
flycatchers

Dasyornis brachypterus
longirostris
Western bristlebird

Dasyornis broadbenti
littoralis p.e.
Western rufous bristlebird

Musicapa ruecki
Rueck's blue flycatcher

Picathartes gymnocephalus
White-necked rock-fowl

Picathartes oreas
Grey-necked rock-fowl

Psophodes nigrogularis
Western whippbird

Zosteropidae
White-eyes

Zosterops albogularis
White-breasted silver-eye

Meliphagidae
Honeyeaters

Meliphaga cassidix
Helmeted honeyeater

Fringillidae
Finches or New World
seedeaters

Spinus cucullatus
Red siskin

Spinus yarrellii
Yellow-faced siskin

Estrildidae

Emblema oculata
Red-eared firetail

Sturnidae
Starlings

Leucopsar rothschildi
Rothschild's mynah

Paradisaeidae
Birds-of-paradise

Paradisaeidae spp.
All birds-of-paradise

REPTILIA
REPTILES

TESTUDINATA CHELONIANS, TORTOISES TERRAPINS AND TURTLES

Emydidae
Freshwater turtles

Batagur baska
Common batagur or River
terrapin or tuntong

Clemmys muhlenbergi
Bog turtle

	<i>Geoclemys (= Damonina)</i> <i>hamiltonii</i> Black pond turtle	
	<i>Geomyda (= Nicoria)</i> <i>tricarinata</i> Three-keeled turtle	
	<i>Kachuga tecta tecta</i> Indian tent turtle	
	<i>Morenia ocellata</i> Burmese swamp turtle	
	<i>Terrapene coahuila</i> Aquatic box turtle	
Testudinidae Land tortoises		Testudinidae spp. (*) All land tortoises
	<i>Geochelone (= Testudo)</i> <i>elephantopus</i> Galapagos giant tortoise	
	<i>Geochelone (= Testudo)</i> <i>radiata</i> Rayed or radiated tortoise	
	<i>Geochelone (= Testudo)</i> <i>yniphora</i> Rayed or Madagascar tortoise	
	<i>Geopherus flavomarginatus</i> Bolson tortoise	
	<i>Psammobates geometrica</i> Geometric tortoise	
Cheloniidae Sea turtles		Cheloniidae spp. (*) All sea turtles
	<i>Caretta caretta</i> Loggerhead turtle	
	<i>Chelonia mydas</i> (**) - 107 Green turtle	
	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> Hawksbill turtle	
	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i> Atlantic ridley turtle	
	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> Olive or Pacific ridley turtle	
Dermochelyidae Leather-back turtles	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> Leather-back turtle or luth	
Trionychidae Soft-shelled turtles	<i>Lissemys punctata punctata</i> Indian soft- or flap- shelled turtle	
	<i>Trionyx ater</i> Black soft-shelled turtle	
	<i>Trionyx gangeticus</i> Ganges soft-shelled turtle	
	<i>Trionyx hurum</i> Peacock-marked soft- shelled turtle	
	<i>Trionyx nigricans</i> Dark-coloured soft-shelled turtle	
Pelomedusidae Side-necked turtles		Podocnemis spp. All South American river turtles
Chelidae Snake-necked turtles	<i>Pseudemydura umbrina</i> Short-necked or swamp turtle	

**CROCODYLIA
CROCODILIANS**

Alligatoridae
Alligators and
caimans

Alligatoridae spp. (*)
All alligators and caimans

Alligator sinensis
China alligator

Caiman crocodilus
apaporiensis
Rio apaporis caiman

Caiman latirostris
Broad-nosed caiman

Melanosuchus niger
Black caiman

Crocodylidae
True crocodiles and
false gavial

Crocodylidae spp. (*)
All crocodiles

Crocodylus acutus (**) +210
American crocodile

Crocodylus cataphractus
(African) Slender-
snouted crocodile

Crocodylus intermedius
Orinoco crocodile

Crocodylus moreletii
Morelet's crocodile

Crocodylus niloticus
Nile crocodile

Crocodylus novaeguineae
mindorensis
Philippine or Mindoro
crocodile

Crocodylus palustris
Mugger (crocodile)

Crocodylus porosus (**) - 108
Saltwater crocodile

Crocodylus rhombifer
Cuban crocodile

Crocodylus siamensis
Siamese crocodile

Osteolaemus tetraspis
(African) dwarf crocodile

Tomistoma schlegelii
False gavial

Gavialidae
Gavials

Gavialis gangeticus
(Indian) gavial

**RHYNCHOCEPHALIA
MESOZOIC
RHYNCHOCEPHALIA**

Sphenodontidae
Tuatara

Sphenodon punctatus
Tuatara

**SAURIA
LIZARDS**

Gekkonidae
Geckos

Cyrtodactylus
serpensinsula
Serpent Island gecko

Python molurus molurus
Indian (rock) python

Sanzinia madagascariensis
Madagascar (tree) boa

Colubridae
Colubrid snakes
(water snakes, grass
snakes and tree snakes)

Cyclagras gigas
False cobra

Elachistodon westermanni
Indian egg-eating snake

Pseudoboa cloelia
Mussurana

Thamnophis elegans hammondi
Two-striped garter snake

AMPHIBIA
AMPHIBIANS

URODELA TAILED AMPHIBIANS

Cryptobranchidae
Giant Salamanders

Andrias (= Megalobatrachus) davidianus
Chinese giant salamander

Andrias (= Megalobatrachus) japonicus
Japanese giant salamander

Ambystomidae
Mole salamanders

Ambystoma dumerilii
Lake Patzcuaro
Salamander

Ambystoma lermaensis
Lake lerma salamander

Ambystoma mexicanum
Axolotl

SALIENTIA TAIL-LESS AMPHIBIANS (FROGS AND TOADS)

Bufoidea
True toads

Bufo periglenes
Orange toad

Bufo retiformis
Sonoran green toad

Bufo superciliaris
Cameroon toad

Bufo retiformis
Sonoran greentoad

Nectophrynoides spp.
All viviparous (African) toads

Atelopodidae
Atelopids

Atelopus varius zeteki
Zetek's (golden) frog

PISCES
FISH

ACIPENSERIFORMES STURGEON AND PADDLEFISHES

Acipenseridae
Sturgeons

Acipenser brevirostrum
Shortnose sturgeon

Acipenser fulvescens
Lake sturgeon

Acipenser oxyrhynchus
Atlantic sturgeon

Acipenser sturio
Common sturgeon

OSTEOGLOSSIFORMES BONYTONGUES AND KIN

Osteoglossidae
Bony-tongues

Scleropages formosus
Asiatic bony-tongue

Arapaima gigas
Arapaima or Pirarucu

SALMONIFORMES SALMON

Salmonidae *Coregonus alpenae*
Salmonids Long jaw cisco

Salmo chrysogaster
Mexican golden trout

Stenodus leucichthys
leucichthys
Beloribitsa

CYPRINIFORMES CARP AND CARP-LIKE FISH

Catastomidae *Chasmistes cujus*
Carp and suckers Cui-ui

Cyprinidae
Carp

Plagopterus argenitissimus
Woundfin

Probarbus jullieni
Ikan temoleh

Ptychocheilus lucius
Colorado River squawfish

SILURIFORMES CATFISH

Schilbeidae *Pangasianodon gigas*
Schilbeid catfish Giant catfish

ATHERINIFORMES SILVERSIDES

Cyprinodontidae
Toothed carp

Cynolebias constanciae
Annual killifish or
pearlfish

Cynolebias marmoratus
Annual killifish or ginger
pearlfish

Cynolebias minimus
Annual killifish or minute
pearlfish

Cynolebias opalescens
Annual killifish or
opalescent pearlfish

Cynolebias splendens
Annual killifish or
splendid pearlfish

Poeciliidae
Guppies, platies and
kin (livebearers)

Xiphophorus couchianus
Monterey platyfish

PERCIFORMES PERCH-LIKE FISH

Percidae *Stizostedion vitreum glaucum*
Perch Blue walleye

Sciaenidae *Cynoscion macdonaldi*
Drumfish or croakers Totoaba

COELACANTHIFORMES COELACANTHS

Coelacanthidae
Coelacanth

Latimeria chalumnae
Coelacanth

CERATODIFORMES LUNGFISH

Ceratodidae
Australian Lungfish

Neoceratodus forsteri
Australian lungfish

MOLLUSCA
MOLLUSCS

ANISOMYARIA

Mytilidae

Mytilus chorus

NAIADOIDA NAIADS OR FRESHWATER BIVALVES

Unionidae *Conradilla caelata*
Freshwater mussels Birdwing pearly mussel

Cyprogenia aberti
Edible pearly mussel

Dromus dromas

Dromedary pearly mussel

Epioblasma (= Dysnomia)

Florentina curtisi

Curtis pearly mussel

Epioblasma (= Dysnomia)

florentina florentina

Yellow-blossom pearly mussel

Epioblasma (= Dysnomia)

sampsoni

Sampson's pearly mussel

Epioblasma (= Dysnomia)

sulcata perobliqua

White catspaw mussel

Epioblasma (= Dysnomia)

torulosa gubernaculum

Green blossom pearly mussel

Epioblasma (= Dysnomia)

torulosa rangiana

Tan blossom pearly mussel

Epioblasma (= Dysnomia)

torulosa torulosa

Tuberculed blossom pearly mussel

Epioblasma (= Dysnomia)

turgidula

Turgid blossom pearly mussel

Epioblasma (= Dysnomia)

walkeri

Brown blossom pearly mussel

Fusconaia cuneolus

Fine-rayed pigtoe pearly mussel

Fusconaia edgariana

Shiny pigtoe pearly mussel

Fusconaia subrotunda

Long solid mussel

Lampsilis brevicula

Ozark lamp pearly mussel

Lampsilis higginsi

Higgin's eye pearly mussel

Lampsilis orbiculata orbiculata

Pink mucket pearly mussel

Lampsilis satura

Plain pocketbook pearly mussel

Lampsilis virescens

Alabama lamp pearly mussel

Lexingtonia dolabelloides

Pleurobema clava

Club pearly mussel

Plethobasis cicatricosus

White warty back pearly mussel

Plethobasis cooperianus

Orange-footed pimpleback

Pleurobema plenum

Rough pigtoe pearly mussel

Potamilus (= Proptera) capax

Fat pocketbook pearly mussel

Quadrula intermedia

Cumberland monkey face pearly mussel

Quadrula sparsa
Appalachian monkey face
pearly mussel

Toxolasma (= Carunculina)
cylindrella
Pale lilliput pearly mussel

Unio (Megalonaias)
nickliniana
Nicklin's pearly mussel

Union (Lampsilis)
tampicoensis tecomatensis
Tampico pearly mussel

Villosa (= Micromya) trabalis
Cumberland bean pearly
mussel

STYLOMMATO-PHORA LAND SNAILS

Camaenidae
American land snails

Paraphantidae

PROSOBRANCHIA FORE-GILL SNAILS

Hydrobiidae
Freshwater snails

Pupustyla (= Papuina)
pulcherrima
Manus Isle pearly mussel

Paraphanta spp. + 211
New Zealand amber snail

Coahuilix hubbsi

Cochliopina milleri
Durangonella coahuilae
Mexipyrgus carranzae
Mexipyrgus churinceanus
Mexipyrgus escobedae
Mexipyrgus lugoi
Mexipyrgus moyarralis
Mexithauma multilineatus
Mexipyrgus
quadripaludium
Nymphophilus minckleyi
Paludiscala caramba

INSECTA
INSECTS

LEPIDOPTERA BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS

Papilionidae
Swallowtails and
Parnassian

Ornithoptera spp.
(sensu D'Abbrera)
Birdwing butterflies

Parnassius apollo
Apollo butterfly or
mountain apollo

Trogonoptera spp.
(sensu D'Abbrera)
Birdwing butterflies

Troides spp.
(sensu D'Abbrera)
Birdwing butterflies

FLORA
PLANTS

APOCYNACEAE

Pachypodium spp.
Ghostman

ARACEAE
ARUM FAMILY

Alocasia sanderana
An arum

Alocasia zebrina
An arum

ARALIACEAE		<i>Panax quinquefolius</i> > 1 American Ginseng
ARAUCARIACEAE MONKEY PUZZLE FAMILY	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (**) +212 Monkey puzzle tree	<i>Araucaria araucana</i> (*) - 109 > 2 Monkey puzzle tree
ASCLEPIADACEAE		<i>Ceropegia</i> spp. All Rosary vines <i>Frerea indica</i> a Milkweed
BYBLIDACEAE		<i>Byblis</i> spp. All Byblises
CACTACEAE CACTUS FAMILY		CACTACEAE spp. +213 ALL CACTI <i>Rhipsalis</i> spp. All coral cacti
CARYOCARACEAE	<i>Caryocar costaricense</i>	
CARYOPHYLLACEAE PINK FAMILY	<i>Gymnocarpus przewalskii</i> A pink <i>Melandrium mongolicus</i> Campion or catchfly (a Pink) <i>Silene mongolica</i> Campion or catchfly (a Pink) <i>Stellaria pulvinata</i> A chickweed	
CEPHALOTACEAE		<i>Cephalotus follicularis</i> Albany pitcher plant
CHLOANTHACEAE		CHLOANTHACEAE spp. - 214 All Lambstails
COMPOSITAE COMPOSITE FAMILY		<i>Saussurea lappa</i> > 1 (Aucklandia) costus or Kuth
CUPRESSACEAE CYPRESS FAMILY	<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i> Alerce or lahuan or Fitzroy's cypress Pilgerodendron uviferus Ciprés de las Guaytecas	
CYATHEACEAE TREE-FERN FAMILY		CYATHEACEAE spp. > 3 Tree ferns
CYCADACEAE CYCADS	<i>Microcycas calocoma</i> Palma corcho	CYCADACEAE spp. (*) All Cycads
DICKSONIACEAE DICKSONIA FAMILY		DICKSONIACEAE spp. > 3 Tree ferns
DIDIEREACEAE		DIDIEREACEAE spp. Tree ferns
DIOSCOREACEAE YAMS		<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i> > 1 Kilari, Kins or Kirta (a Yam)
EUPHORBIACEAE EUPHORBIA		Euphorbia spp. - 110 Succulent euphorbias
FAGACEAE BEECH FAMILY		<i>Quercus copeyensis</i> > 2 Copey oak
GENTIANACEAE GENTIAN FAMILY	<i>Prepusa hookeriana</i> A gentian	

HAEMODORACEAE

Anigozanthos spp.
Kangaroo paws

Macropidia fuliginosa
Black kangaroo paws

HUMIRIACEAE

Vantanea barbourii

JUGLANDACEAE
WALNUT, HICKORY
AND PECAN FAMILY

Engelhardtia pterocarpa
A hickory

LEGUMINOSAE
LABURNUM FAMILY

Ammopiptanthus mongolicum

Cynometra hemitomophylla

Platymiscium pleiostachyum

Quira macawood

Tachigalia versicolor

Thermopsis mongolica

LILIACEAE
LILY FAMILY

Aloe spp. (*)
All aloes

Aloe albida

Aloe pillansii

Aloe polyphylla

Spiral aloe (kharetza)

Aloe thorncroftii

Aloe vossii

MELASTOMATA-
CEAE

Lavoisiera itambana

MELIACEAE
MAHOGANY
FAMILY

Guarea longipetiola
Musk-wood

Swietenia humilis > 2
Mexican mahogany

MORACEAE

Batocarpus costaricensis
A mulberry

MYRTACEAE

Verticordia spp.

ORCHIDACEAE
ORCHID FAMILY

ORCHIDACEAE spp. (*)
ALL ORCHIDS

Cattleya skinneri

Skinner's cattleya or
White nun

Cattleya trianae

Winter cattleya

Didickea cunninghamii

Laelia jongheana

Laelia lobata

Lycaste virginalis var. *alba*

Peristeria elata

Holy Ghost or dove orchid

Renanthera imschootiana

Red vanda

Vanda coerulea

Blue vanda orchid

PALMAE
PALM FAMILY

Areca ipot
(= *A. caliso*, local variant
of Betelnut palm).

*Chrysalidocarpus
decipiens*
Butterfly palm

Chrysalidocarpus lutescens
Madagascar palm

		<i>Neodypsis decaryi</i> A palm
		<i>Phoenix hanceana</i> var. <i>philippinensis</i> A palm
		<i>Zalacca clemensiana</i> A palm
PINACEAE PINE FAMILY	<i>Abies guatemalensis</i> British Honduras fir	
	<i>Abies nebrodensis</i> A fir	
PODOCARPACEAE PODOCARPUS FAMILY	<i>Podocarpus costalis</i> Yellow wood	
	<i>Podocarpus parlatoresi</i> Yellow-wood	
PORTULACACEAE PURSLANE FAMILY		<i>Anacampseros</i> spp. Purslanes
PRIMULACEAE PRIMROSE FAMILY		<i>Cyclamen</i> spp. All cyclamens
PROTEACEAE PROTEA FAMILY		<i>Banksia</i> spp. All banksias
		<i>Conospermum</i> spp. All smoke bushes
		<i>Dryandra formosa</i> Showy driandra
	<i>Orothamnus zeyheri</i> Marsh rose	<i>Dryandra polycephala</i>
	<i>Protea odorata</i> A protea	
RUBIACEAE MADDER FAMILY	<i>Balmea stormae</i>	<i>Xylomelum</i> spp. All woody pears
RUTACEAE		<i>Boronia</i> spp. All boronias
		<i>Crowea</i> spp. All croweas
		<i>Geleznovia verrucosa</i>
SAXIFRAGACEAE (GROSSULARIA- CEAE) ROCKFOIL/ SAXIFRAGE (GOOSEBERRY) FAMILY	<i>Ribes sardoum</i> A flowering currant	
SOLANACEAE NIGHT SHADE FAMILY		<i>Solanum sylvestre</i>
STANGERIACEAE CYCAD FAMILY		STANGERIACEAE spp. (*) Cycads
	<i>Stangeria eriopus</i> A cycad	
STERCULIACEAE STERCULIA FAMILY		<i>Basiloxylon excelsum</i> > 2
THYMELAEACEAE		<i>Pimelea physodes</i> Qualup bell

ULMACEAE ULM FAMILY	<i>Celtis aetnensis</i> A hackberry	
VERBENACEAE VERVAIN FAMILY		<i>Caryopteris mongolica</i> Bluebeard
WELWITSCHIACEAE		WELWITSCHIACEAE spp. (*)
	<i>Welwitschia bainesii</i>	
ZAMIACEAE CYCAD (PALM) FAMILY		ZAMIACEAE spp. (*) Cycads
	<i>Encephalartos</i> spp. All bread palms	
ZINGIBERACEAE GINGER FAMILY	<i>Hedychium philippinense</i> Ginger lily	
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE LIGNUM VITAE FAMILY		<i>Guaiaacum sanctum</i> > 2 Tree of life

APPENDIX III

INTERPRETATION:

1. Species included in this appendix are referred to:
 - (a) by the name of the species; or
 - (b) as being all of the species included in a higher taxon or designated part thereof.
2. The abbreviation 'spp.' is used to denote all species of a higher taxon.
3. Other references to taxa higher than species are for the purpose of information or classification only.
4. An asterisk (*) placed against the name of a species or higher taxon indicates that one or more geographically separate populations, subspecies or species of that species or taxon are included in Appendix I and that these populations, subspecies or species are excluded from Appendix III.
5. Two asterisks (**) placed against the name of a species or higher taxon indicate that one or more geographically separate populations, subspecies or species of that species or taxon are included in Appendix II and that these populations, subspecies or species are excluded from Appendix III.
6. The name of the countries placed against the names of species or other taxa are those of the Parties submitting these species or taxa for inclusion in this appendix.
7. Any animal or plant, whether live or dead, of a species or other taxon listed in this appendix, is covered by the provisions of the Convention, as is any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof.

List III

FAUNA
ANIMALSMAMMALIA
MAMMALSCHIROPTERA
BATSPhyllostomatidae
New World leaf-nosed
bats*Vampyrops lineatus*
False vampire bat

Uruguay

EDENTATA
EDENTATESBradypodidae
Sloths*Bradypus griseus*
Grey three-toed sloth

Costa Rica

Choloepus hoffmanni
Hoffmann's sloth

Costa Rica

Dasypodidae
Armadillos*Cabassous centralis*

Costa Rica

Cabassous gymnurus (tatouay)
Eleven-banded or broad-
banded armadillo

Uruguay

PHOLIDOTA
PANGOLINS OR
SCALY
ANT-EATERSManidae
Pangolins*Manis gigantea*
Giant pangolin

Ghana

Manis longicaudata
Long-tailed pangolin

Ghana

Manis tricuspis
Small-scaled tree pangolin

Ghana

RODENTIA
RODENTSSciuridae
Squirrels and marmots*Epixerus ebii*
Ebian's palm squirrel

Ghana

Sciurus deppei

Costa Rica

Anomaluridae
Scaly-tailed squirrelsAnomalurus spp.
All large scaly-tailed flying
squirrels

Ghana

Idiurus spp.
All small scaly-tailed flying
squirrels

Ghana

Hystricidae
Old World porcupines*Hystrix* spp.
All Old World crested
porcupines

Ghana

Erethizontidae
New World porcupines*Coendou spinosus*
South American tree-
porcupines

Uruguay

CARNIVORA
CARNIVORESCanidae
Dogs, wolves and foxes*Fennecus zerda*
Fennec fox

Tunisia

Procyonidae
Raccoons*Bassaricyon gabbii*
Olingo

Costa Rica

	<i>Bassariscus sumichrasti</i> Mexican cacomistle	Costa Rica
	<i>Nasua nasua solitaria</i> Ring-tailed or red coati	Uruguay
Mustelidae Weasels, badgets, skunks and others	<i>Galictis allamandi</i> Grison	Costa Rica
	<i>Mellivora capensis</i> Ratel or honey-badger	Ghana, Botswana
Viverridae Genets, civets and mongooses	<i>Viverra civetta</i> African civet or civet cat	Botswana
Hyaenidae Hyaenas	<i>Proteles cristatus</i> Aardwolf	Botswana
PINNIPEDIA SEALS AND WALRUSES		
Odobenidae Walruses	<i>Odobenus rosmarus</i> Atlantic walrus	Canada
ARTIODACTYLA EVEN-TOED UNGULATES		
Hippopotamidae Hippopotamuses	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i> Common hippopotamus	Ghana
Tragulidae Chevrotains	<i>Hyemoschus aquaticus</i> Water chevrotain	Ghana
Cervidae True deer	<i>Cervus elaphus barbarus</i> Barbary deer	Tunisia
Bovidae Cattle, sheep, goats, antelopes, etc.	<i>Ammotragus lervia</i> Barbary wild sheep or aoudad	Tunisia
	<i>Antilope cervicapra</i> Blackbuck or Indian antelope	Nepal
	<i>Boocercus (Taurotragus)</i> <i>euryceros</i> Bongo	Ghana
	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i> Asiatic or water buffalo, or arna	Nepal
	<i>Damaliscus lunatus</i> Swift topi or sassaby	Ghana
	<i>Gazella dorcas</i> Dorcas gazelle	Tunisia
	<i>Gazella gazella cuvieri</i> Cuvier's gazelle	Tunisia
	<i>Gazella leptoceros</i> Slender-horned or loder's gazelle	Tunisia
	<i>Hippotragus equinus</i> Roan antelope	Ghana
	<i>Tetracerus quadricornis</i> Four-horned antelope or chousingha	Nepal
	<i>Tragelaphus spekei</i> Sitatunga or marshbuck	Ghana

**AVES
BIRDS**

RHEIFORMES**RHEAS**

Rheidae	<i>Rhea americana</i> (**)	Uruguay
Rheas	Common rhea or nandu, or South American ostrich	

CICONIIFORMES**WADING BIRDS
(HERONS AND KIN)**

Ardeidae	<i>Ardea goliath</i>	Ghana
Hérons and bitterns	Goliath heron	

	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Ghana
	Cattle egret	

	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	Ghana
	Common or great egret	

	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Ghana
	Little egret	

Ciconiidae	<i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i>	Ghana
Storks	Saddle-billed stork	

	<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>	Ghana
	Marabou (Adjutant) stork	

Threskiornithidae	<i>Hagedashia hagedash</i>	Ghana
Ibises and Spoonbills	Hadada Ibis	

	<i>Lampribus rara</i>	Ghana
	Spotted-breasted ibis	

	<i>Threskiornis aethiopica</i>	Ghana
	Sacred ibis	

ANSERIFORMES**WATERFOWL**

Anatidae	Anatidae spp. (*) (**)	Ghana
Ducks, geese and swans	All ducks, geese and swans	

GALLIFORMES**GAMEBIRDS OR
FOWL-LIKE
BIRDS**

Cracidae	<i>Crax rubra</i>	Costa Rica
Curassows and guans	Great curassow	

Phasianidae	<i>Agelastes meleagrides</i>	Ghana
Pheasants, partridges, quails and peacocks	White-breasted guinea-fowl	

	<i>Tragopan satyra</i>	Nepal
	Horned tragopan or pheasant	

COLUMBIFORMES**PIGEONS,
SANDGROUSE AND
DODOS**

Columbidae	Columbidae spp. (*) (**)	Ghana
Pigeons and doves	All pigeons and doves	

	<i>Nesoenas mayeri</i>	Mauritius
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**PSITTACIFORMES
PARROTS AND KIN**

Psittacidae	Psittacidae spp. (*) (**)	Ghana
Parrots	All parrots	

	<i>Ara ambigua</i>	Costa Rica
	Red and green macaw	

	<i>Ara macao</i>	Costa Rica
	Scarlet macaw	

CUCULIFORMES
CUCKOOS AND KIN

Musophagidae Turacos or plantain eaters	Musophagidae spp. (**) All turacos	Ghana
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PASSERIFORMES
SONGBIRDS OR
PERCHING
BIRDS

Muscicapidae Old World flycatchers	<i>Bebrornis rodericanus</i> (...) brush warbler	Mauritius
	<i>Tchitrea (Terpsiphone)</i> <i>bourbonnensis</i> Paradise flycatcher	Mauritius
Emberizidae Buntings	<i>Gubernatrix cristata</i> Green or yellow cardinal	Uruguay
Icteridae Icterids	<i>Xanthopsar flavus</i>	Uruguay
Fringillidae Finches or New World seedeaters	Fringillidae spp. (*) (**) All finches or New World seedeaters	Ghana
Ploceidae Weaver bird	Ploceidae spp. All Ploceid weaver birds	Ghana

REPTILIA
REPTILES

TESTUDINATA
CHELONIANS
(TORTOISES,
TERRAPINS AND
TURTLES)

Trionichidae Soft-shelled turtles	<i>Trionyx triunguis</i> Nile soft-shelled turtle	Ghana
Pelomedusidae Side-necked turtles	<i>Pelomedusa subrufa</i> Helmeted turtle	Ghana
	<i>Pelusios</i> spp. Side-necked turtles	Ghana

FLORA
PLANTS

GNETACEAE	<i>Gnetum montanum</i>	Nepal
MAGNOLIACEAE MAGNOLIA FAMILY	<i>Talauma hodgsonii</i> Safan	Nepal
PAPAVERACEAE POPPY FAMILY	<i>Meconopsis regia</i>	Nepal
PODOCARPACEAE PODOCARPUS FAMILY	<i>Podocarpus nerifolius</i> Yellow-wood	Nepal
TETRACENTRACEAE	<i>Tetracentron</i> spp.	Nepal

ANNEX B

No	CCT No	Description
1 (a)	ex 41.01 ex 41.02 C ex 41.05 B ex 43.01 ex 43.02	Furskins, skins, and hides (complete or bellies and backs) of the species of wolf, bear, otter, civet, felidae, cat, southern fur seal, elephant, zebra and camelidae included in Appendices I, II and III to the Convention as well as of colobus angolensis, colobus guereza and colobus polykomos
1 (b)	ex 43.03 B	Articles, covers, rugs and wall-hangings made from the furskins, skins and hides referred to in 1 (a)
2	ex 05.09 ex 05.15 B ex 99.05	Heads, trophies of parts of trophies of the species of elephant, rhinoceros, suidae, cervidae, bovidae and hippopotamus, included in Appendices I, II and III to the Convention
3 (a)	ex 05.09 ex 95.05 B ex 99.05	Elephant, narwhal and walrus tusks and substantial parts thereof
3 (b)	ex chapters 66, 71, 92, 97, 98 and 99.	Articles made wholly or partly of the ivory mentioned under 3 (a)
4	ex 05.09 ex 95.05 B ex 99.05	Rhinoceros horns, entire or worked
5	ex 05.14	Musk of the musk deer
6	ex 53.02 B ex 53.05	Hair of the vicuna and the guanaco
7	ex 02.04 C ex 02.06 C II ex 05.15 B ex 16.03 ex 05.09 ex 15.04 ex 15.08 ex 15.12 15.15 A ex chapter 41	Meat and meat offals, meal, extracts and meat juices of cetaceans. Whalebone, unworked or simply prepared but not cut to shape. Oils and fats of cetaceans. Spermaceti. Leather, treated with whale oil or oil of other cetaceans, whether or not modified.
8	ex 05.07 B ex 67.01 ex 99.05	Skins, plumage, parts thereof and feathers of the species of bird included in Appendices I, II and III to the Convention and items made therefrom.
9	ex 04.05 A II ex 99.05	Eggs and egg shells of the species of bird included in Appendices I, II and III to the Convention
10	ex 05.09 ex 95.05 B ex 99.05	The unworked casque of rhinoplax vigil and items carved from it.
11 (a)	ex 41.01 ex 41.05 ex 99.05	Entire hides and skins and substantial parts of the hides and skins of the species of reptiles shown in Appendices I, II and III to the Convention
11 (b)	ex 42.02 B ex 42.03	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers, clothing and clothing accessories of leather made from the hides and skins mentioned in 11 (a)
12	ex 05.09 ex 05.15 B ex 95.05 B ex 99.05	Shells, unworked or simply prepared of turtles tortoiseshell
13	ex 02.04 C II ex 02.06 C II ex 21.05 A	Turtle meat and turtle soup
14	ex 05.15 B ex 99.05	Wings of the species of butterfly included in Appendices I and II to the Convention and articles made from them
15	ex 99.05	Preserved or stuffed animals of the species listed in Appendices I and II to the Convention and parts thereof
16	ex 06.02 ex 06.04 ex 44.03 B	Stems of tree ferns (cyatheaceae and dicksoniaceae) as well as timber and roots designated in Appendix II to the Convention.