

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



Seventy-eighth meeting of the Standing Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 3-8 February 2025

Compliance

National laws for implementation of the Convention

REQUEST BY THE SULTANATE OF OMAN TO LIFT THE SUSPENSION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

1. This document has been submitted by Oman.*
2. Introduction: The Sultanate of Oman recognizes the importance of conserving wildlife, particularly endangered species. Among Oman's primary priorities is the conservation of nature and the protection of biodiversity, especially endangered animal and plant species, from threats and risks that affect their existence in the wild or captivity. Oman achieves this through the enactment of laws and regulations, the issuance of permits, and other procedures that regulate their acquisition and use sustainably while ensuring necessary oversight to protect them in their natural habitats and shield them from extinction.

Believing in the important and effective role played by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in protecting wildlife from the threat of extinction and ensuring their sustainable use, Oman decided to join this convention under Royal Decree No. (117/2007). Since the convention's entry into force, Oman has made significant efforts to meet its commitments and implement the resolutions and recommendations issued by the Conference of the Parties. These efforts can be summarized as follows:

- a) Formation of the Management Authority and Scientific Committee: The Management Authority was formed by specialists from the Environment Authority, and members of the CITES Scientific Committee were selected from various governmental institutions, universities, and NGOs. This committee was officially established under Ministerial Decision No. (108/2012), issued on October 9, 2012.
- b) National Reports: Oman prepares periodic national reports on issued and received permits and submits them regularly to the CITES Secretariat.
- c) Monitoring System at Border Crossings: A monitoring system has been implemented at border crossings, and specialists have been appointed to review permits and inspect endangered animal and plant species, as well as their derivatives listed in the appendices of the convention during import and export operations. This is done in collaboration and coordination between the Environment Authority, the General Directorate of Customs, and the veterinary and agricultural quarantine departments at the Ministry of Agricultural, Fisheries, and Water Resources.
- d) Permit Issuance: Import and export permits for wildlife species are issued continuously, and the import or export of any wildlife species or their derivatives is only allowed with prior authorization from the CITES Administrative Authority. All applications for the import and export of wildlife species listed in the appendices of the convention are submitted electronically through an internal platform (the Bayan

* *The geographical designations employed in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the CITES Secretariat (or the United Nations Environment Programme) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The responsibility for the contents of the document rests exclusively with its author.*

system). Administrative decisions have been issued to determine financial fees for permits to import and export endangered wildlife species.

- e) Cooperation with Convention Parties: Oman continuously seeks to coordinate efforts at the local, regional, and international levels to monitor and ensure that international trade in wildlife species does not threaten their survival in the wild. There is ongoing communication and coordination with various contact points in other CITES member states to exchange information and verify permits, in addition to other matters related to the implementation of the convention.
- f) Building National Capacity: Oman has held numerous national and regional training workshops for specialists in the CITES Administrative Authority from government agencies involved in the implementation of the convention. These workshops were organized in collaboration with the CITES Secretariat and the Technical Assistance Program of the U.S. Department of the Interior. The workshops addressed several topics, including the roles and responsibilities of CITES parties.

Additionally, Oman has organized numerous national training courses and workshops for specialists in the field of sharks, as well as for monitors at border crossings and security agencies involved in oversight. These were conducted in cooperation and coordination with the International Fund for Animal Welfare - Middle East and North Africa Office (IFAW) to equip participants with the knowledge and skills necessary to combat illegal wildlife trade and implement the CITES convention effectively.

- 3. Legal Measures in Oman for Regulating Trade Prior to the issuance of the National Law on Wildlife's Trade Regulation: Before the issuance of the Law on Wildlife's Trade Regulation under Royal Decree No. (2024/45) on October 15, 2024, the Nature Reserves and Wildlife Protection Law No. (6/2003) was in effect. This law regulated all matters related to the possession of endangered Omani animal and plant species and prohibited their hunting, possession, trade, and export without the approval of the competent authority (Environment Authority). The law also imposed penalties on those engaged in the illegal trade of endangered species and confiscated specimens possessed or traded illegally, as stipulated by its provisions.
- 4. Issuance of the National Law on Wildlife's Trade Regulation: Following the recommendation of the CITES Standing Committee at its most recent meeting through Notification No. (032/2024), issued on February 2, 2024, to suspend international trade with the Sultanate of Oman due to insufficient national legislation to meet the requirements of CITES:

Since the suspension of international trade, Oman has made significant progress in national legislation to implement CITES. The Wildlife Trade Regulation Law was issued under Royal Decree No. (2024/45) on October 15, 2024 (Annex 1). This law addresses several aspects related to potential changes and amendments to the convention, particularly the lists of species included in the convention appendices. Moreover, the law meets all the four minimum requirements of the convention.

However, the Secretariat highlighted the need to issue executive regulations under the "Wildlife Trade Law" to ensure full compliance and recommended lifting the trade suspension.

Accordingly, Oman has demonstrated its commitment by completing a draft of the executive regulations of the National Law on Wildlife Trade. The draft was sent to the CITES Secretariat for review and feedback, and the comments were incorporated into the draft (Annex 2). Oman would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge and thank the Secretariat for the significant support and advice provided by the Secretariat over the past year.

- 5. Request to Lift the Suspension of International Trade: Since the suspension of trade, there have been significant negative impacts on several critical and sensitive sectors in Oman, including the health sector, which faced challenges due to the suspension of imports of certain pharmaceutical and medical products.

Considering Oman's previous commitments to implementing the provisions of the convention, it continues to adhere to this approach and is currently implementing all articles of the National Law on Wildlife Trade Regulation and the drafted executive regulations of this Law, even before their official issuance.

Recommendations:

- 6. Oman requests the Standing Committee a balanced approach that supports Oman's efforts while ensuring that necessary compliance measures are in place within a reasonable timeframe as to consider the

exemption request and approve the lifting of the suspension of international trade with the condition of Oman commits to the following:

- a) submitting periodic reports to the Secretariat on the progress made towards adopting the executive regulations every three months; and
- b) adhering to the final deadline of October 2025, as per the timeline for issuing the executive regulations

The Standing Committee reserves the right to reassess the situation and take additional measures if necessary.

Steps	Period	Deadline
Preparing a draft of the executive regulations and sending to the CITES Secretariat	1 month	Approved
Sending the draft to relevant authorities for review	2 months	February 2025
Sending the draft to the Ministry of Finance for comments	2 months	April 2025
Sending the draft to the State Financial and Administrative Control Authority for review	2 months	June 2025
Submitting the draft to the Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs	3 months	September 2025
Submitting the final draft to the Chairman of the Environment Authority for approval	October 2025	

Royal Decree No. 2024/45
Issuing The Law on Wildlife Trade Regulation

We, Haitham bin Tariq, Sultan of Oman,

After reviewing the Basic Law of the State,

And the Law on Environmental Protection and Pollution Control issued by Royal Decree No. 2001/114,

And the Law on Natural Reserves and Wildlife Conservation issued by Royal Decree No. 2003/6

And Royal Decree No. 2003/67 concerning the application of the Unified Customs Law of the Gulf

Cooperation Council (GCC) countries,

And the Veterinary Quarantine Law issued by Royal Decree No. 2004/45,

And the Agricultural Quarantine Law issued by Royal Decree No. 2004/47,

And Royal Decree No. 2007/117 approving the accession of the Sultanate of Oman to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), And the Animal Welfare Law issued by Royal Decree No. 2017/21,

And Royal Decree No. 2020/106 establishing the Environment Authority, defining its competencies, and approving its organizational structure, And after presenting to the Council of Oman, And in the public interest,

We have decreed the following:

Article One:

The provisions of the attached Law Regulating Trade in Wildlife shall come into force.

Article Two:

The Chairman of the Environment Authority shall issue the Executive Regulation of the attached law and shall issue the necessary regulations and decisions to implement its provisions. Until these regulations are issued, the current regulations and decisions shall remain in effect, provided they do not contradict the provisions of the attached law.

Article Three:

Those subject to the provisions of this law must adjust their situations in accordance with its provisions within six (6) months from the date it comes into force.

Article Four:

All provisions that contradict or are inconsistent with the provisions of the attached law are hereby repealed.

Article Five:

This decree shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall come into force on the day following its publication.

Issued on: 15 October 2024

**Haitham bin Tariq
Sultan of Oman**

Chapter One: Definitions and General Provisions

Article 1:

In the application of this law, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings assigned to them, unless the context requires otherwise:

1. **The Authority:** The Environment Authority.
2. **The Chairman:** The Chairman of the Authority.
3. **The Convention:** The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
4. **Competent Authorities:** The Ministry of Agricultural and Fisheries Wealth and Water Resources, the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment Promotion, and the Royal Oman Police.
5. **The Committee:** The Scientific Committee referred to in Article (3) of this law.
6. **Wildlife:** All species of living organisms or their derivatives, products, or waste found in their natural environment or elsewhere.
7. **Endangered Wildlife:** All species of living organisms or their derivatives, products, or waste listed in the appendices of the Convention or national lists in the annexes (1 and 2) attached to the Law on Natural Reserves and Wildlife Protection.
8. **Invasive Alien Species:** Any type of wildlife that poses a danger to the environment and harms biodiversity.
9. **Specimen:** Any specimen of wildlife or endangered wildlife that can be identified by its appearance, accompanying documents, packaging, trademark, labels, or any other circumstances as being part of or derived from such wildlife.
10. **Trading:** Selling, purchasing, displaying, manufacturing, supplying, producing, promoting, transporting, storing, or distributing wildlife. Possession for the purpose of sale is also considered trading.
11. **Domestic Trade:** Any commercial activity related to the trade of wildlife within the Sultanate of Oman.
12. **International Trade:** Any export, re-export, import, or introduction from the sea of wildlife.
13. **Smuggling:** The introduction or attempted introduction of any specimen of wildlife into the borders of the Sultanate of Oman or its removal or attempted removal from the country in violation of applicable laws.
14. **Import:** The landing, attempted landing, or introduction of any specimen of wildlife into the Sultanate of Oman.
15. **Export:** The removal of any specimen of Omani wildlife from the country.
16. **Re-export:** The export of any specimen of wildlife that was previously imported.
17. **Introduction from the sea:** The introduction of any specimen into the Sultanate of Oman taken from the marine environment beyond the jurisdiction of any state, including the airspace above the sea.
18. **Transit and Transshipment:** Keeping a specimen under the control of the General Directorate of Customs of the Royal Oman Police while it is in route to its final destination outside the Sultanate of Oman.
19. **Artificial Propagation:** The propagation of plants in a controlled environment from seeds, cuttings, tissues, spores, or other propagating material.
20. **Breeding:** The production and propagation of animals in a controlled environment where their parents reside.
21. **License:** Approval issued by the Authority for the import, export, re-export, introduction from the sea, artificial propagation, or breeding of any specimen of wildlife.
22. **Inspection:** verification of the license and inspection of the specimen.

23. The Regulation: The executive regulation of this law.

Chapter Two: International Trade

Article 8: International trade in specimens is prohibited unless a permit is obtained in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article 9: The Authority may issue permits for international trade with a state that is not a party to the Convention, provided that the state submits documents equivalent to the licensing requirements as stipulated in the regulation.

Article 10: The Chairman may designate entry and exit points for specimens in coordination with the competent authorities, in accordance with the conditions and procedures outlined in the regulation.

Article 11: Import, export, re-export, or introduction from the sea of specimens must be carried out through designated land, sea, or air ports specified by the Authority.

Chapter Three: Violations

Article 12: Those employed in positions specified by a decision from the competent authority, in agreement with the Chairman, shall have judicial enforcement powers concerning offenses under this law.

Article 13: In cases of suspected smuggling, the Authority must inspect the specimen and take all preventive measures to protect endangered wildlife and combat illegal trade in such species.

Chapter Four: Penalties

Article 14: Anyone who smuggles specimens of endangered wildlife listed in Appendix I of the Convention shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than four (4) years and not more than seven (7) years, and a fine of not less than five thousand (5,000) Omani Rials and not more than ten thousand (10,000) Omani Rials, or one of these penalties.

Article 15: Anyone who smuggles specimens of endangered wildlife listed in Appendices II and III of the Convention shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than three (3) months and not more than one (1) year, and a fine of not less than two thousand (2,000) Omani Rials and not more than five thousand (5,000) Omani Rials, or one of these penalties.

Article 16: Anyone who smuggles wildlife specimens not classified as endangered shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than ten (10) days and not more than three (3) months, and a fine of not less than one thousand (1,000) Omani Rials and not more than three thousand (3,000) Omani Rials, or one of these penalties.

Article 17: Anyone who imports or trades in invasive alien species shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than one (1) month and not more than one (1) year, and a fine of not less than two thousand (2,000) Omani Rials and not more than five thousand (5,000) Omani Rials, or one of these penalties.

Article 18: Anyone who imports, exports, re-exports, or introduces from the sea any specimen without a permit shall be fined not less than one hundred (100) Omani Rials and not more than five hundred (500) Omani Rials.

Article 19: Anyone who possesses, breeds, exhibits, sells, or artificially propagates any specimen using any means, or who provides false or misleading information about such specimen, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than ten (10) days and not more than one (1) year, and a fine of not less

than one hundred (100) Omani Rials and not more than five thousand (5,000) Omani Rials, or one of these penalties.

Article 20: Anyone who obstructs an authorized officer in the performance of his duties under this law shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than ten (10) days and not more than six (6) months, and a fine of not less than five hundred (500) Omani Rials and not more than two thousand (2,000) Omani Rials.

Article 21: The perpetrator of the crime shall bear all expenses incurred as a result of confiscation, including costs related to the detention, custody, preservation, transportation, or disposal of the specimens, as determined by the Authority, until a final judgment is issued.

Article 22: The competent court must, in addition to imposing imprisonment and fines, order the confiscation of the seized specimens or their value, with ownership of the specimens transferred to the Authority.

Article 23: The Authority may deposit the confiscated specimens and tools in its warehouses, warehouses managed by the competent authorities, or specialized local or regional centers.

Article 24: The Chairman or his delegate may reach a settlement in offenses specified in this law at any stage of the public prosecution, and before a final judgment is issued, in exchange for a financial sum of no less than double the minimum fine and no more than double the maximum fine prescribed for the offense. Settlement will result in the extinction of the public right of action in the crime. No settlement shall be allowed in cases of repeat offenses.

Chapter Five: Final Provisions

Article 25: The provisions of this law shall apply without prejudice to the provisions of international agreements and treaties to which the Sultanate of Oman is a party.

Article 26: The executive regulations and decisions issued under this law shall specify the procedures, requirements, and conditions necessary for its implementation.

Article 27: The Authority shall prepare national reports on the implementation of the provisions of this law and submit them to the relevant international organizations as per the obligations stipulated in the Convention.

Article 28: The Authority, in cooperation with the competent authorities, shall raise awareness among the public about the importance of conserving wildlife and combating illegal trade in wildlife specimens.

Article 29: The provisions of this law shall come into force from the day following its publication in the Official Gazette.

Draft of Executive Regulations for the Law on Wildlife Trade Regulation

Chapter One: Definitions

Article (1): For the purposes of this law, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings assigned to each of them unless the context requires otherwise:

Authority: The Environment Authority designated as the CITES Management Authority for the Sultanate of Oman.

Chairman: The head of the Environment Authority.

Convention: The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

Scientific Committee: The committee formed by the Chairman, designated at the CITES Scientific Authority for the Sultanate of Oman and responsible for providing scientific advice to the Management Authority on regulating the trade in wild fauna and flora.

International Trade: Any export, re-export, import or introduction from the sea of wild fauna and flora.

Trade: Sale, purchase, offer, manufacture, supply, production, promotion, transfer, storage or possession, distribution of wildlife and endangered wildlife, and holding of them in preparation for sale.

Local Trade: Any commercial activity related to trading within the borders of the Sultanate of Oman, or any operations related to the trade of wild fauna, flora, and their derivatives.

Wildlife: All animals and plants species, their derivatives, products, or waste, whose populations exist in the wild terrestrial and marine environment (subject to discussion as added by experts from the Authority).

Convention Appendices: Appendices attached to the convention.

Endangered Wildlife: All animals and plants species, their derivatives, products, or waste listed in the convention appendices or national lists in Appendices (1 & 2) of the Law on Nature Reserves and Wildlife Conservation.

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;

Smuggling: Importing or attempting to import any specimen of wildlife into the borders of the Sultanate of Oman or exporting it or attempting to export it in violation of applicable laws.

Shipment: Everything exported, stored, or passing through the Sultanate of Oman of wildlife.

Import: Landing, attempting to land, bringing, or introducing any specimen of wildlife.

Export: The exit of any specimen of wildlife originating from Oman.

Re-export: Exporting any sample that has previously been imported.

Introduction from the sea: Transporting any specimen into the Sultanate of Oman taken from the marine environment not subject to the sovereignty of any state, including the airspace above the sea.

Transit and transshipment: The specimen remains under the control of the General Administration of Customs in the Royal Oman Police in customs and are on their way to their sender outside the Sultanate of Oman, including unloading and re-shipping.

Artificially Propagated: Characteristic of plant specimens:

1. grown under controlled conditions; and

2. grown from seeds, cuttings, divisions, callus tissues or other plant tissues, spores or other propagules that either are exempt from the provisions of the Convention or have been derived from cultivated parental stock;

or, for agarwood-producing taxa,

grown from seeds, seedlings, saplings, cuttings, grafting, marcotting/air-layering, divisions, plant tissues or other propagules that have been derived from wild or cultivated parental stocks, according to the definition of 'cultivated parental stock' in Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18);

Captive Bred: Characteristic of animal specimens, as defined in Article I, paragraph (b), of the Convention, born or otherwise produced in a controlled environment, and applied only if:

i) the parents mated or gametes were otherwise transferred in a controlled environment, if reproduction is sexual, or the parents were in a controlled environment when development of the offspring began, if reproduction is asexual; and

ii) the breeding stock, to the satisfaction of the competent government authorities of the exporting country:

- A) was established in accordance with the provisions of CITES and relevant national laws and in a manner not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild;
- B) is maintained without the introduction of specimens from the wild, except for the occasional addition of animals, eggs or gametes, in accordance with the provisions of CITES and relevant national laws and in a manner not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild as advised by the Scientific Authority:
 - 1. to prevent or alleviate deleterious inbreeding, with the magnitude of such addition determined by the need for new genetic material;
 - 2. to dispose of confiscated animals in accordance with Resolution Conf. 17.8 (Rev.CoP19); or
 - 3. exceptionally, for use as breeding stock; and
- C) 1. has produced offspring of second generation (F2) or subsequent generation (F3, F4, etc.) in a controlled environment; or
2. is managed in a manner that has been demonstrated to be capable of reliably producing second-generation offspring in a controlled environment.

Licensing: Approval issued by the Authority for import, export, re-export, introduction from the sea, artificial propagation, or captive breeding of any specimen of wildlife.

Inspection: Ensuring the legality and examination of the specimen.

Personal and household effects: Specimen that is:

- 1. personally owned or possessed for non-commercial purposes;
- 2. legally-acquired; and
- 3. at the time of import, export or re-export either:
 - a) worn or carried or included in personal baggage; or
 - b) part of a household move.

Ownership Certificates: A document issued by the Environment Authority proving ownership of the specimen by individuals.

Chapter Two: General Provisions

Article (2): International trade in specimen of wildlife and endangered wildlife is prohibited without a license from the Environment Authority.

Article (3): In implementing the provisions of this regulation, the Authority shall supervise international trade, local trade, and the exchange of specimen of wildlife and endangered wildlife.

Article (4): An application must be submitted to the Authority to obtain a license, or a permit or certificate for the export, import, re-export, introduction from the sea of specimen of wildlife, endangered wildlife, as well as a certificate for captive breeding and artificial propagation of endangered species of fauna and flora.

Article (5): The burden of proving legal possession of any specimen of wildlife and endangered wildlife lies with the holder of these specimens.

Article (6): Shipment of specimen of wildlife and endangered wildlife is subject to procedures for health conditions, veterinary quarantine, and customs regulations by government agencies.

Article (7): The guidelines developed by the Convention or the International Air Transport Association for the transportation of live specimen or animal welfare laws shall be taken into consideration to minimize the risk of injury, harmful health effects, or cruelty.

Chapter Three: CITES Authorities

Article (8): The Operational Committee is formed under the chairmanship of the Environment Authority and includes members from:

- Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Water Resources.
- Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Investment Promotion.
- Ministry of Interior.
- Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research, and Innovation.
- Office of the Minister of State and Governor of Dhofar.
- Office of the Minister of State and Governor of Muscat.
- Royal Oman Police.
- Sultan Qaboos University.
- The Technical College of Sciences and Technology.

Article (9): The powers of the Environment Authority include:

- Granting permits and certificates in accordance with the provisions of CITES and to attach to any permit or certificate any condition that it may deem necessary;
- Communicating with the CITES Secretariat and other Parties on scientific, administrative, enforcement and other issues related to implementation of the Convention;

- Maintaining records of international trade in specimens and prepare an annual report concerning such trade, and submit this report to the CITES Secretariat by 31 October of the year following the year to which the report refers;
- Coordinating the preparation of an annual illegal trade report, and submit it to the CITES Secretariat by 31 October of the year following the year to which the report refers;
- Coordinating the preparation of an implementation report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the Convention, and submit this report to the CITES Secretariat the year before each meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
- Coordinating national implementation and enforcement of the Convention and this Act and cooperate with other relevant authorities in this regard;
- Cooperating with the authority in charge of fisheries matters and coordinate in the execution of activities concerning international trade in commercially exploited CITES-listed aquatic species;
- Consulting with the Scientific Authority on the issuance and acceptance of CITES documents, the nature and level of trade in CITES-listed species, the setting and management of quotas, the registration of traders and production operations, the establishment of rescue centers and the preparation of proposals to amend the CITES Appendices;
- Approving and monitoring captive-breeding operations in consultation with the Scientific Authority and provide information to the CITES Secretariat for the registration of each captive-breeding operation that breeds Appendix-I animal species in captivity for commercial purposes;
- Approving and monitoring nurseries that artificially propagate specimens of Appendix I plant species for export purposes in consultation with the Scientific Authority and provide information to the CITES Secretariat for the registration of each nursery that artificially propagate specimens of Appendix I plant species for commercial purposes;
- Registering with the CITES Secretariat, after consultation with the Scientific Authority scientists and scientific institutions to facilitate the scientific exchange of specimens; assigning a unique number for each registered scientific institution or scientist and update the information every five years;
- Managing and disposing of illegally traded and confiscated specimens of CITES-listed species;
- Designating one or more rescue centers to look after the welfare of seized and confiscated living specimens;
- Representing Oman at regional and international meetings related to CITES;
- Providing awareness-raising, training, education and information related to the Convention;
- Advising the Minister on action to be taken for the implementation and enforcement of CITES;
- Intervening in litigation before a court in any matter under this Act.

Article (10): The powers of the Scientific Committee include:

- Conducting studies and research on the impact of trading in species listed in the Convention and lists issued by the relevant authority on their conservation, and the survival of these species in the wild.
- Evaluating whether the import or export of live specimen of wildlife and endangered wildlife poses a risk to the local environment.
- Determining the annual quotas that can be exported or imported for each species of organism and setting standards to ensure that the purpose of import does not harm wildlife and contributes to the conservation of live specimen of wildlife and endangered wildlife.
- Providing suitable accommodation and care for confiscated or seized specimen.
- Setting standards to ensure that the importer is equipped to handle live specimen of wildlife and endangered wildlife.

- Setting the necessary controls, conditions, and standards for the transport of live specimen of wildlife and endangered wildlife.
- Setting the necessary controls, conditions, and standards for places where live specimens of wildlife and endangered wildlife can be kept under captivity for any purpose.
- Procedures for handling confiscated specimens.
- Providing scientific advice regarding Convention documents and proposing amendments to its Appendices.

Chapter Four: International Trade and Exchange

Article (11): International trade operations involving specimens require prior authorization or a certificate from the Authority in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

Article (12): The mechanism for granting import, export, re-export or introduction from the sea licenses for specimens of wildlife includes submitting an application to the Authority to obtain the required permit or certificate.

Article (13): Trade in specimen of species included in Appendix I of the Convention:

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

(i) the Scientific Authority has advised that such export will not be detrimental to the survival of that species through a non-detriment finding;

(ii) the Management Authority is satisfied that:

a) the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the laws for the protection of fauna and flora through a legal acquisition finding;

b) any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment; and

c) an import permit has been granted for the specimen by the Management Authority of the country of import.

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

(i) the Scientific Authority has advised that the import will be for purposes which are not detrimental to the survival of the species involved;

(ii) the Scientific or Management Authority is satisfied that the proposed recipient of a living specimen is suitably equipped to house and care for it; and

(iii) the Management Authority is satisfied that the specimen is not to be used for primarily commercial purposes.

3. The re-export of any specimen of 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:

(i) The Management Authority is satisfied that:

a) the specimen was imported in accordance with the provisions of the present Act and the Convention;

b) any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment; and

c) an import permit has been granted for any living specimen.

4. The introduction from the sea of any specimen of a species included in Appendix I by a vessel registered in the Sultanate of Oman 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:

(i) The Scientific Authority has advised that the introduction will not be detrimental to the survival of the species involved through a non-detriment finding;

(ii) The Management Authority is satisfied that:

a) the proposed recipient of a living specimen is suitably equipped to house and care for it; and

b) the specimen is not to be used for primarily commercial purposes.

Article (14): Trade in specimen of species included in Appendix II of the Convention:

1. The export of any specimen of 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:

(i) The Scientific Authority has advised that such export will not be detrimental to the survival of that species through a non-detriment finding;

(ii) The Management Authority is satisfied that:

a) the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the laws for the protection of fauna and flora through a legal acquisition finding; and

b) any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

2. The Scientific Authority shall monitor both the export permits granted for specimens of species included in Appendix II and the actual exports of such specimens. Whenever a Scientific Authority determines that the export of specimens of any such species should be limited in order to maintain that species throughout its range at a level consistent with its role in the ecosystems in which it occurs and well above the level at which that species might become eligible for inclusion in Appendix I, the Scientific Authority shall advise the appropriate Management Authority of suitable measures, including export quotas, to be taken to limit the grant of export permits for specimens of that species

3. 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.

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

(i) The Management Authority is satisfied that:

a) the specimen was imported in accordance with the provisions of the present Act and the Convention; and

b) any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

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

(i) the Scientific Authority of the State of introduction advises that the introduction will not be detrimental to the survival of the species involved through a non-detriment finding; and

(ii) the 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.

Article (15): Trade in specimen of a species included in Appendix III:

1. The export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix III by another country shall require a certificate of origin. If the species is included in Appendix III by the Sultanate of Oman, the export shall require the prior grant and presentation of an export permit. An export permit shall only be granted if the Management Authority is satisfied that:

a) the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the laws of that State for the protection of fauna and flora; and

b) any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

2. The import of any specimen of a species included in Appendix III shall require 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.

Article (16): Trade in species not listed in the Convention shall be carried out according to the following requirements:

status	Import	Export	Re-export
Unlisted in Convention Appendices	Certificate of origin - Purchase invoice	Collection permit or ownership certificate	Import permit

Article (17): License holders must establish a database and records for specimens of wildlife and provide the Authority with this data and any other requested information.

Article (18): The Management Authority has the right to revoke or amend any issued license at any time if necessary, after verifying that the application was based on incorrect or misleading information. The mechanism for granting transit or transfer shall be in accordance with the approval of both the exporting and importing countries, provided that certificates of approval from both countries are attached.

Article (19): The validity period of permits shall be as follows:

No	Permit	Duration
1	Import permits, introduction from the certificates	Six to twelve months
2	Export permits and re-export certificates	Six months
3	Transit or transport permits	One month
4	Non CITES import, export, re export	Three months

Article (20): The license is considered void in the following cases:

- The permit period has expired.
- There has been a modification or change in the permit data by anyone other than the issuing Authority.
- The permit's data is considered invalid in any form in case of discrepancies in the types or conditions stated in the license.

Article (21): International trade licenses are single-use for each shipment and are considered null and void upon completion of their use. If international trade is conducted in quantities less than indicated in the license, the same license cannot be used for completing international trade with the remaining quantity. The licenses are personal and cannot be shared or transferred.

Article (22): It is prohibited to possess, house, offer for sale, or display to the public any specimen of wildlife and endangered wildlife obtained through unlawful means contrary to the laws regulating them.

Chapter Five: Special Provisions

Article (23): 1. The provisions of Articles 13, 14 and 15 of this Regulation shall not apply to the transit or transshipment of specimens through or in the territory of a Party while the specimens remain in customs control.

2. Where a Management Authority of the State of export or re-export is satisfied that a specimen was acquired before the provisions of the present Convention applied to that specimen, the provisions of Articles 13, 14 and 15 of this Regulation shall not apply to that specimen where the Management Authority issues a certificate to that effect.

3. The provisions of Articles 13, 14 and 15 of this Regulation 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 13, 14 and 15 of this Regulation.

6. The provisions of Articles 13, 14 and 15 of this Regulation 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 13, 14 and 15 of this Regulation and allow the movement without permits or certificates of specimens which form part of a travelling zoo, circus, menagerie, plant exhibition or other travelling exhibition provided that:

(a) the exporter or importer registers full details of such specimens with that Management Authority;

(b) the specimens are in either of the categories specified in paragraph 2 or 5 of this Article; and

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

Article (24): Entry points for wildlife and endangered wildlife shall be determined as follows:

- Muscat Airport.

- Salalah Airport.

- Wajaja Port.

- Hatta Port.

- Mazyouna Port.
- Sohar Port.
- Rub Alkhali port.

Chapter Six: Ownership Certificates

Article (25): The Authority determines live specimens of wildlife and endangered wildlife for which ownership certificates may be issued and prohibits their transfer to others or use by others, with the validity period of the certificate not exceeding 6 months from the date of issuance.

Chapter Seven: National Registers

Article (26): National registers shall be established by Management Authority to facilitate the regulation of trade in wildlife and endangered wildlife specimens, including at least the following:

- Endangered wildlife specimens listed in the national lists and Convention appendices present in the country.
- Data on establishments, markets, or individuals trading in wildlife and endangered wildlife or their derivatives or products.
- Data on artificially propagated species under domestication and breeding.
- All types of licenses issued annually.
- Data on violations, including wildlife and endangered wildlife specimens seized and the method of disposal.

Article (27): Those authorized to trade, breed, or artificially propagate endangered wildlife must keep records of quantities or any transactions involving endangered wildlife species, and the Management Authority may inspect these records and sites at any time.

Article (28): Registration and permission are required for breeding or artificially propagating endangered wildlife species according to the provisions of the Convention and relevant resolutions.

Article (29): The management authority may confirm violations and confiscate of wildlife and endangered wildlife species in case of inability to prove legal possession of any specimen of those species.

Chapter Nine: Penalties

Article (30): Anyone who retrieves, exports, re-exports, or trades in any endangered wildlife species shall be fined OMR 1,000 per organism.

Article (31): Anyone who retrieves, exports, re-exports, or trades in any wildlife species shall be fined OMR 500 per organism.

Article (32): Anyone who violates Article (5) shall be fined OMR 100 for each wildlife species and OMR 500 for each endangered wildlife species.

Article (33): Anyone who violates Article (7) shall be fined OMR 500.

Article (34): Anyone who violates Article (16) shall be fined OMR 500.

Article (35): Anyone who violates Article (17) shall be fined OMR 500.

Article (36): Anyone who violates Article (18) shall be fined OMR 1,000.

Article (37): Anyone who violates Article (23) shall be fined OMR 100.

Article (38): Anyone who violates the provisions of Article (26) shall be fined OMR 300.

Article (39): Anyone who violates the provisions of Article (27) shall be fined OMR 500.