



CITES SC66

NATIONAL RHINO AND IVORY ACTION PLAN PROGRESS REPORT
Parties of 'secondary concern' and 'importance to watch'

Prepared for the 66th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee

Party: Mozambique

Reporting period: [2014] – [2015]

PART A: Synopsis of NIAP implementation

Mozambique was requested by SC66 to develop a National Rhino Action Plan. It was also classified among the secondary concern countries in relation to the illegal ivory trade and therefore also requested to develop a National Ivory Action Plan. Many of the activities needed to curb both the illegal rhino and ivory trade are overlapping, and therefore, in consultation with CITES Secretariat, it was decided to develop a single and combined National Ivory and Rhino Action Plan, which was submitted on 2 January 2015.

The current report described progress in implementing this unified NIRAP and therefore addresses reporting requested for both the rhino and ivory action plans.

Progress to date

The implementation of the NIRAP is satisfactory progressing and based on the self assessment which was conducted, overall progress in implementation is rated satisfactorily: out of the 39 actions included in the NIRAP, implementation of 30 actions have commenced..

Key achievements so far includes the signatory of MoU with South Africa, Tanzania and on final stage with Vietnam on joint cooperation in addressing illegal rhino and ivory trade.

A further success was the prosecution of poachers involved in elephant poaching in Niassa National Reserve, where poachers were convicted and are serving in jail for 10 years.

In Niassa Game Reserve, SMART is already being piloted and the system will be introduced very soon in Limpopo National Park. A further key success is the deployment of Environmental police in Niassa Game Reserve, Limpopo and Quirimba National Parks and other protected areas. Furthermore, Mozambique was able to organize a mediatized destruction of rhino horn and ivory, which was kept in the central Government warehouse.

It needs to be conceded that there have been some delays in implementing the NIRAP. As a result, many activities are behind on the initial time shedulle which was included in the NIRAP and had to be classified as “challenging”. The delay are mainly observed due to the lack of qualified staff and financial resources. In addition, following the december 2014 elections, a new government was formed which made some important structural changes which also affected the CITES management authority. The Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs, which developped the NIAP, was abolished by Presidential Decree and replaced by the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MINTADER).

All environmental departments have been re-grouped under this new Ministry. The CITES management authority was placed within the National Administration for Conservation Areas (ANAC), a parastatal entity responsible for managing the national system of protected areas as well as wildlife resources. A new focal point for the NIAP has not yet been appointed.

Following these changes, the re-submission of the NIRAP through the Council of Ministers to ensure support of all relevant Ministries, was originally envisaged in the NIRAP, has not taken place. Nevertheless, as the NIRAP was submitted to the CITES Secretariat by the Minister for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs at the time, the document engages the Government of Mozambique.

With the new Ministries and Government services in place, it is expected that the speed of implementation of the NIRAP will pick up and that by the next reporting, more activities will be considered "on track". Funds have now been made available by the World Bank through MOZ-BIO project to implement the planned and not yet executed activities. The implementation of an inventory of all the stock of Rhino and Ivory that is in the country is planned for the January and February 2016. We are about to strengthen the CITES management authority technical capacity with the recruitment of a CITES expert.

Through the PASA II project, the second phase of an environmental support programme funded through the European Commission, the acquisition and installation of a CITES data base is foreseen. The Database will be an interactive vehicle, which will have all relevant information in it.

PART B: Summary evaluation of actions (assigned progress ratings)

CATEGORY/PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING			
	Substantially achieved	On track	Challenging	Unclear
1. [Legislation		A.3 Exchange experiences with other SADC countries in implementation process of the new conservation law, which is based on SADC recommendations	A1. Finalize and secure approval of the regulations of the new conservation Law A.2. Finalize and secure approval of the revised regulations on the application of CITES provisions in Mozambique	1
2. Prosecution		B1. Hold regional meetings for Judiciary officers in order to disseminate the information regarding the new Law of Conservation areas	B4. Issue an administrative circular by the President of the Supreme Court addressed to all courts, to point out the seriousness of the wildlife crime	B2. Raise awareness about linkage between wildlife crime and organized crime and the need to apply all relevant criminal legislation

CATEGORY/PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING			
	Substantially achieved	On track	Challenging	Unclear
		<p>(specifically in terms of penalties), new CITES regulations and revised penal code (which introduce wildlife and other Environmental crimes and assets seizure)</p> <p>B3. Point specific prosecutors to work on wildlife crime issues</p>	<p>crisis, the international obligations of Mozambique to address this, and therefore the need for strict application of wildlife crime legislation and penalties</p> <p>B5.Put in place a system for collecting information on follow up of wildlife crime cases (penalties being applied, success and failure of wildlife-related court cases, and key reasons for success/failure) in 3 pilot sites (Niassa, Limpopo,</p>	

CATEGORY/PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING			
	Substantially achieved	On track	Challenging	Unclear
			<p>Quirimbas) and review feasibility to extend to other sites</p> <p>B.6 Establish a national data base about seized elephant and Rhino products and poachers apprehended and improve reporting to ETIS / CITES Secretariat ry</p>	
3. Intelligence and investigations	C.2 Appoint a focal point in Ministry of Interior with responsibility for the further development of Mozambique's wildlife crime investigations and	C1. Task the new environmental police in cooperation with National Intelligence Agency to develop and implement an	C5. Seek and secure additional financial and technical assistance to support the implementation of wildlife crime investigations and intelligence	C3. Based on the experience of the pilot projects Develop a framework for wildlife crime intelligence and investigations, detailing the roles

CATEGORY/PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING			
	Substantially achieved	On track	Challenging	Unclear
	intelligence capacity	action plan with deadlines and benchmarks on how to conduct wildlife crime investigations and intelligence operations, in cooperation with other wildlife agencies, focussed on 3 pilot sites (Limpopo, Niassa, Quirimbas)	operations C6. Carry out an independent audit of Mozambique's current systems for the storage and management and security of confiscated wildlife products, and identify key needs and opportunities for improved management and security and implement its recommendations C.7. Train staff from law enforcement agencies on intelligence and	and responsibilities of Ministry of Interior, National Intelligence, ANAC, MICOA and other collaborating agencies, and specific capacity requirements C4. Implement wildlife crime and intelligence operations nationally according to framework and based on experience in the 3 pilot sites, with additional technical and financial assistance

CATEGORY/PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING			
	Substantially achieved	On track	Challenging	Unclear
			and investigation techniques in wildlife crime issues in cooperation with ? (Interpol, UNODC, Traffic)	
National and international wildlife crime cooperation		D1. Develop/review the roles and responsibilities, terms of reference and meeting arrangements for the inter-ministerial task force, designed to streamline and enhance effectiveness of task force D2. Agree on concrete actions (including timelines and benchmarks)	D4. Develop and implement a plan to improve methodologies for detecting wildlife contraband at ports and transit points, with external technical and financial assistance as necessary, including use of sniffer dogs in cooperation with Traffic	

CATEGORY/PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING			
	Substantially achieved	On track	Challenging	Unclear
		<p>with Customs and Ports authorities for strengthening capacity for combatting wildlife trafficking at ports, (priority for Pemba and Maputo ports, land border with Tanzania and South Africa and Maputo, Pemba and Nacala International airport) including additional training of ports officers (Custom, Agriculture and Police)</p> <p>D3. Implement additional training with regard detection of wildlife contraband and CITES requirements</p>		

CATEGORY/PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING			
	Substantially achieved	On track	Challenging	Unclear
		<p>D5. Seek and secure funding from the Treasury and external partners for enhancing training, port-level equipment and materials for detecting wildlife contraband</p> <p>D6. Finalize and implement the Transboundary Cooperation Agreement with Tanzania to strengthen law enforcement in the Selous / Niassa ecological landscape.</p> <p>D7. Following the “cooperation Agreement on the Joint Protection and Management of the</p>		

CATEGORY/PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING			
	Substantially achieved	On track	Challenging	Unclear
		Rhino and Elephant populations in the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park and the MoU for increased bilateral cooperation with South Africa, finalize and implement the joint action		
Law enforcement operations		E1. In cooperation with government and NGO partners, law enforcement experts and other stakeholders, identify urgent measures and strategies to strengthen law enforcement operations in critical sites within available resources. E2. Resettlement of vi	E4. Implementation of sniffer dog capacity in LNP E9. Develop and implement a Management plan for Magoie National Park (Tchuma Tchato Area) E10. Design and implement action	E5. Improvement of ranger communication in LNP E13. Crack down on the illegal domestic market of ivory by targeted intelligence and law enforcement operations to uncover the supply lines as well as key buyers

CATEGORY/PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING			
	Substantially achieved	On track	Challenging	Unclear
		<p>E3. Establishment of a formal intelligence structure in Limpopo National Park Ilages in LNP</p> <p>E6. Establish a collaborative platform, memorandum of understanding and joint action plan with <i>Game farm operators</i> to combat cross-border poaching along the Kruger National Park and Limpopo National Park</p> <p>E7. Establish a collaborative platform, memorandum of understanding and joint action plan with the Republic of Tanzania to combat cross-border poaching along the</p>	<p>plan for patrols and data collation and analyses for Mágoe National Park (Thcuma Tchato area)</p> <p>5</p> <p>E11. Implement improved law enforcement monitoring through the introduction of SMART in 3 pilot priority areas (Limpopo, Niassa, Quirambas)</p>	

CATEGORY/PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING			
	Substantially achieved	On track	Challenging	Unclear
		<p>Ruvuma river</p> <p>E8. Increase number of aerial patrols and data collection and analyses in Niassa and Quirimbas</p> <p>E12. Seek and secure additional financial, technical and material support from partners to strengthen law enforcement capacity at key sites for elephant and rhino protection</p>		
4. Communication and awareness raising			F.2. Implement the communication plan through pamphlets, community radios, theatres and medias	F.1. Develop of communication plan to raise public awareness on the ivory and rhino crisis and wildlife crime addressing various audiences (general public, tourists, foreign nationals,

CATEGORY/PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING			
	Substantially achieved	On track	Challenging	Unclear
				parliamentarians

PART C: Detailed evaluation of actions

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ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
A. LEGISLATION		
A1. Finalize and secure approval of the regulations of the new conservation Law	Challenging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The consultant for Regulation of Conservation Law hired already and the process of regulation in progress. • The road map for regulation of Conservation Law concluded - The road map includes the information on what to regulate, how and what level in to be approved (ministerial level or the Council of Ministries according to complexity) • The regulations are now expected to be approved by the Council of Ministers by February 2016....
A.2. Finalize and secure approval of the revised regulations on the application of CITES provisions	Challenging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft CITES regulation prepared with funding from CITES Secretariat and USAID (draft in annex E) • <i>Finalized consultation process (Private Sector, Government Agencies an ONGs);</i> • <i>The proposed regulation was sent to CITES Secretariat for comments but they were</i>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
in Mozambique		<p><i>unable to review it because it was in Portuguese;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>AMOS (Mozambique safari operator is helping in translation in to English;</i> • <i>Regulation will be approved by the first quarter of 2016</i>
A.3 Exchange experiences with other SADC countries in implementation process of the new conservation law, which is based on SADC recommendations	On track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Contact with South Africa and Namibia has been done. By the October 2015 this mission will be done</i>
B. PROSECUTION		
B1. Hold regional meetings for Judiciary officers in order to disseminate the information regarding the new Law of Conservation areas (specifically in terms of penalties), new CITES regulations and revised penal	On track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held a national meeting involving all legal cluster (prosecutor, judges) also we evolved the security cluster where we discussed issues related to wildlife crime and the content and specifically the penalties of new conservation law (Law Nr. 16/2014 of 20 June .. • Held two regional meetings (South – Maputo and North – Nampula) involving relevant government agencies and provincial prosecutors (see report in annex E) • In process dissemination of New Penal Code and Conservation Law by different means (meeting, television, radio, news papers..). The Penal Code was approved by the Parliament and This and Government Institutions are involved in process of dissimulation

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
code (which introduce wildlife and other Environmental crimes and assets seizure)		
B2. Raise awareness about linkage between wildlife crime and organized crime and the need to apply all relevant criminal legislation	Unclear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is debate within General prosecutor the issues related poaching • The General Prosecutor held high level meeting on organized crime and poaching with prosecutor, police, Niassa National Reserve and Limpopo National Park. This meeting raise awareness in different level including politicians.
B3. Point specific prosecutors to work on wildlife crime issues	On track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointed a senior prosecutor to be responsible for wildlife crime in Mozambique. • In this regard the wildlife authorities has started engaging with the indicated prosecutor. • There is debate within General prosecutor the issues related poaching
B.4. Issue an administrative circular by the President of the Supreme Court	Challenging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Mozambique through General Prosecutor organized the national meeting with all persecutors. The meeting was the discuss poaching in Mozambique and how to approach the problem as prosecutor.

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
<p>addressed to all courts, to point out the seriousness of the wildlife crime crisis, the international obligations of Mozambique to address this, and therefore the need for strict application of wildlife crime legislation and penalties</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This was an important step to raise awareness by involving the prosecutors in the entire country • An administrative circular could however not yet be issued.
<p>B5. Put in place a system for collecting information on follow up of wildlife crime cases (penalties being applied, success and failure of wildlife-related court cases, and key reasons for</p>	<p>Challenging</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a good system of sharing information between Police of Mozambique, Customs of Mozambique and National Administration for Conservation Areas (Low Enforcement Department and CITES) has been established In progress, the full system will be finished by 2016. • SMART has been introduced in the Niassa Game Resrrve. Introduction in Limpopo and Quirimbas is foreseen soon, by 2016.

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
<p>success/failure) in 3 pilot sites (Niassa, Limpopo, Quirimbas) and review feasibility to extend to other sites</p>		
<p>B6 Organise wildlife crime training programmes for prosecutors and judica</p>	<p>On track</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first session will take place by the end of October 2015. The session will include also the police and customs
<p>B.6 Establish a national data base about seized elephant and Rhino products and poachers apprehended and improve reporting to ETIS / CITES Secretariat</p>	<p>Challenging</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are in contact with South Africa for establish the data base, this activity depends on availability of fund from World Bank This activity will be finalized by 2016 Communication with CITES Secretariat is improving. More recently we notified CITES Secretariat on Seizure of ivory and Rhino.
<p>C. INTELLIGENCE & INVESTIGATIONS</p>		
<p>C1. Task the new</p>	<p>On track</p>	

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
<p>environmental police in cooperation with National Intelligence Agency to develop and implement an action plan with deadlines and benchmarks on how to conduct wildlife crime investigations and intelligence operations, in cooperation with other wildlife agencies, focused on 3 pilot sites (Limpopo, Niassa, Quirimbas)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mozambican Government approved the National Program for Protection of Natural Resources and Environment involving the relevant ministries. . The program analyzes the state of dilapidation of the country's natural resources, and proposes measures to combat the illegal exploitation of natural resources for the period 2015-2019. As result 1500 of environmental Police were recruited, trained, equipped and allocated in the ground. • The environmental police so far doesn't have a mandate to conduct Intelligence and investigation but efforts are being made to include in this force a special entity which can have its own investigation unit. But nevertheless the deployment in the pilot areas was done with great success. • The program analyzes the state of dilapidation of the country's natural resources, and proposes measures to combat the illegal exploitation of natural resources for the period 2015-2019. Among the measures include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Recruitment, training and equipment specialized force (ii) Joint operations on low enforcement inside and outside of conservation areas.
<p>C.2 Appoint a focal point in Ministry of Interior with responsibility for the further development of Mozambique's wildlife crime investigations and intelligence</p>	<p>Substantially achieved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This activity is done. The Ministry of Interior appointed one official of the police which is head of the new environmental police

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
capacity		
<p>C.3. Based on the experience of the pilot projects Develop a framework for wildlife crime intelligence and investigations, detailing the roles and responsibilities of Ministry of Interior, National Intelligence, ANAC, MICOA and other collaborating agencies, and specific capacity requirements</p>	Unclear	Activity to start in 2016.
<p>C4. Implement wildlife crime and intelligence operations nationally according to framework and based on experience in the 3 pilot sites, with additional technical and financial assistance</p>	Unclear	Activity to start in 2016

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
C5. Seek and secure additional financial and technical assistance to support the implementation of wildlife crime investigations and intelligence operations	Challenging	The funding from World bank and other organization (e.g. WCS, PPF and Fundacao Chissana) is supporting for wildlife crime control and investigations operations specifically Niassa Nacional Reserve and Limpopo Natiopnal Park. However, more support is needed.
C6. Carry out an independent audit of Mozambique's current systems for the storage and management and security of confiscated wildlife products, and identify key needs and opportunities for improved management and security and implement its recommendations	Challenging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mozambique has done inventory of its government-held ivory and rhino stockpile in Maputo, which was recorded on the 05th July 2015, with support from Stop Ivory and Wildlife Conservation Society as following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No. individual raw ivory pieces 717 – Worked Ivory 236.1 Kg – Total weight 2,434.6 kg – No. individual rhino horn pieces 85 – Total rhino horn weight 193.5 kg • The government inventory has been updated to take into account the disposal of the stock, and the new inventory will be reported to the Secretariat by the 28th February 2016. The Republic of Mozambique took the decision to destroy this ivory and rhino horn stockpile to reiterate the commitment to protecting elephants and rhino, and zero tolerance approach to poachers, traffickers and the criminal organizations behind them. • This is the main government-held ivory and rhino horn stockpile in Maputo. Mozambique

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		<p>and South Africa collected samples of this ivory pieces and rhino horn pieces for DNA analysis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During this process 3 officers were trained and this one will train others to replicate this country wise; • , contacts with international organizations has been made in view of an audit of the stock of ivory. It is planed to be done by 2016
<p>C.7. Train staff from law enforcement agencies on intelligence and and investigation techniques in wildlife crime issues in cooperation with ? (Interpol, UNODC, Traffic)</p>	<p>Challenging</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is planned to train the officers in intelligence and investigation technique under the project WISDOM hosted by Interpol and this is due to happen early 2016. • There are staff from police, customs and wild life already trained by UNODC TRAFFIC and Interpol .. The train took place in Mozambique and Botswana
<p>CATEGORY 4: [name] NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO COMBAT WILDLIFE CRIME</p>		
<p>4 D1. Develop/review the roles and responsibilities, terms of reference and meeting</p>	<p>On track</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The task force was re-launched and upgraded to include relevant stakeholders in this process and the meeting of the technical arm is regular and the Ministerial level has been meant to be once a year. • The task force meets once month at technical level (technical meeting) and once year at ministerial level (ministerial meeting); The main objective of the task force is discuss and coordinate the action for protection of Natural resoureces. This is part of implementation

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
<p>arrangements for the inter-ministerial task force, designed to streamline and enhance effectiveness of task force operations</p>		<p>National Program for Protection of Natural Resources and Environment approved by the Government of Mozambique.</p>
<p>. D2. Agree on concrete actions (including timelines and benchmarks) with Customs and Ports authorities for strengthening capacity for combatting wildlife trafficking at ports, (priority for Pemba and Maputo ports, land border with Tanzania and South Africa and Maputo, Pemba and Nacala International airport) including additional</p>	<p>On track</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the <i>Customs of Mozambique</i> is created specific division as measures to improve methodologies for detecting wildlife contraband at ports and transit points. The CITES Management Authority (MA) works closely with Division as well as the RILO ESA and, normally MA shares the experience and information on the new smuggling techniques in sea ports and airports. • <i>It is planned to Install scanner equipment at all ports and airports. The scanner are already instilled in main airport and Ports (Maputo, Beira, Nacala)</i> <p><i>Training for staff on specific matter (ex. Identifications of CITES species was also implemented,</i></p>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
training of ports officers (Custom, Agriculture and Police)		
D3. Implement additional training with regard detection of wildlife contraband and CITES requirements	On track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Training of staff on specific matter (ex. Identifications of CITES species) in ports and airport. This activity has been done and still going involving the customs offices and Police. During training of 1500 environmental police a training modul related to CITES requirements was included. Further training is needed on t the detection of Wildlife contraband.</i>
D4. Develop and implement a plan to improve methodologies for detecting wildlife contraband at ports and transit points, with external technical and financial assistance as necessary, including use of sniffer dogs in cooperation with Traffic	Challenging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A specific division was created within the <i>Customs of Mozambique</i> to improve methodologies for detecting wildlife contraband at ports and transit points. The proposed CITES regulations foresees the establishment specific point for entrance or transit of wild life products. • In coordination with TRAFFIC (The Wildlife Trade Monitoring Network), the Government implemented a surveillance operation at Maputo International Airport, using sniffer dogs to detect illegal movement of protected species and specimens. • The Mozambique Policy Agency (PRM) is in progress the acquisition of sniffer dogs to be deployed in sea ports and airports.

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
<p>D5. Seek and secure funding from the Treasury and external partners for enhancing training, port-level equipment and materials for detecting wildlife contraband</p>	<p>On track</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GoM has requested WB assistance to implement the MozBio Program - MozBio is long-term Program that brings biodiversity conservation, tourism development and poverty reduction together. The. The MozBio Program should serve as a platform to address the threats to the conservation of Mozambique's natural capital, take full advantage of the potential tourism growth in Mozambique, and contribute to the reduction of the high poverty levels around CAs. This Program draws from the lessons of the previous Transfrontier Conservations Areas (TFCA) Program, and will implement the new institutional framework for conservation in Mozambique, with a strong emphasis on building the capacity of the recently-established <i>Agency, the National Administration for Conservation Areas (ANAC)</i>.. CITES is under this agency. In this context the project intend to strengthening national CITES authority by support proper implementation of the CITES Convention requirements to improve wildlife management through the provision of technical assistance and training to the CITES authority. • The Government, through the Ministry of Tourism signed an MoU with the Joaquim Chissano Foundation, whose aim is cooperation and financial assistance from the Foundation for the implementation of anti-poaching measures with focus to the Limpopo National Park, Quirimbas National Park and Niassa National Reserve. • The Country is negotiating with the French Development Agency (AfD) a fund of 4,000,000.00 (four million US dollars) for anti-poaching activities;
<p>D6. Finalize and implement the Transboundary Cooperation</p>	<p>On track</p>	<p>The Republic of Mozambique and United Republic of Tanzania signed on 25th of March 2015, the MoU. is preparation the action plans but already some activaties on the ground are in place.</p>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
<p>Agreement with Tanzania to strengthen law enforcement in the Selous / Niassa ecological landscape.</p>		<p>The objectives of the transfrontier conservation area are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote collaboration and cooperation across borders between the parties which will facilitate the effective management of the ecosystem in the area that comprises the transfrontier park; • Promote partnerships in the management of biological natural resources by encouraging partnerships between the parties, including the private sector, local communities and non-governmental organizations; • Improve the integrity of the ecosystem and natural ecological processes, standardizing procedures for environmental management across borders and striving to remove artificial barriers that impede the natural movement of wildlife; • Develop cross-border eco-tourism as a means to promote regional socioeconomic development; and • Establish mechanisms to facilitate the exchange of technical, legal and scientific information for the joint management of the ecosystem. <p>• In addition there is an ongoing the process of negotiation of MoU with Republic</p>

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		<p>Socialist of Vietnam. The text of an MoU proposal is being negotiated . Each country is now is doing internal consultation. This MoU will be signing by no later than first quarter of 2016.</p>
<p>D7. Following the “cooperation Agreement on the Joint Protection and Management of the Rhino and Elephant populations in the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park and the MoU for increased bilateral cooperation with South Africa, finalize and implement the joint action</p>	<p>On track</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before the development of NIRAP, the Governments of Mozambique and South Africa signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the Fields of Biodiversity Conservation and Management . The MoU is aimed at promoting cooperation between the parties in the field of biodiversity management, conservation and protection, law enforcement, compliance with CITES, and other relevant legislation and Conventions on the basis of equality and mutual benefit in an effort to strengthen the combating of rhino poaching as well as law enforcement. It was during the signing ceremony were both ministers announced that the officials from both countries will meet to discuss the Implementation Plan; • Several consultations took place between both countries and the Implementation Plan was signed by Mozambique at the Director General level during the South African state visit to Mozambique in May 2015. The Director General of South Africa was not present during the state visit therefore the document is still being processed and will soon be signed; • Currently a 2015/2016 Action Plan outlining specific projects that require short term attention has been developed between during the officials meeting in May at Maputo,

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		<p>Mozambique. It was during these meeting that the Terms of Reference for the Joint Committee as required in the Article 5 of the MoU were developed. Both documents are in the final consultation phase before being signed off by the focal points;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On going bilateral meetings (Kruger National Park and Limpopo National Park); • Joint patrols (army, police, customs, etc) between these two protected areas; • Implementing the Transfrontier conservation approaches.
<i>CATEGORY 5: LAW ENFORCEMENT</i>		
<p>E1. In cooperation with government and NGO partners, law enforcement experts and other stakeholders, identify urgent measures and strategies to strengthen law enforcement operations in critical sites within available resources.</p>	<p>On track</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Interventions in Anti poaching</u> – interventions intended to reinforce the capacity of anti-poaching (from legal components, detection and apprehension in the field, including harbours and airports. • <u>Interventions in community awareness</u> – interventions that intend to bring awareness and knowledge to the issues related to conservation of wildlife species, with more emphasis on rhino and elephant at different levels. • <u>Interventions in community initiatives</u> – interventions that intend to reduce costs and increase benefits sharing • <u>Improve security</u> - in the field, harbours and airports • <u>Translocation and re-introduction of rhinos</u> - in the sanctuaries or safe areas •
<p>E2. Resettlement of villages in LNP</p>	<p>On track</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The process of resettlement in LNP is on going and in good progress. The following 350 families from different villages, are already accommodated in there new areas. This include house, compensation, livestock transfer and loan for agricultural

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
		investments:. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Macavene village__165 families, : • Banga village __112 families ; • Massingir village__52 families ; • Mucatine Vilage _ 21 families.
E3.Establishment of a formal intelligence structure in Limpopo National Park	On track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is intelligence structure, the unit of investigation and intelligence which works in collaboration with the environmental police and South African Authorities.
E4.Implementation of sniffer dog capacity in LNP	Challenging	This Project has not yet been implemented nevertheless there is a broad understanding and a Project for acquisition of sniffer dogs for wide country surface coverage.
E5.Improvement of ranger communication in LNP	Unclear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community rangers are present and they cover activities that include human wildlife conflict and ant-poaching activities
E6.Establish a collaborative platform, memorandum of understanding and joint action plan with <i>Game farm operators</i> to combat cross-border	On track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a great collaboration with an association called LICOTURISMO which is represents the game farms which are in the area. • The MoU is in negotiation process. This intend to be signed by 2016

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
poaching along the Kruger National Park and Limpopo National Park		
E7. Establish a collaborative platform, memorandum of understanding and joint action plan with the Republic of Tanzania to combat cross-border poaching along the Ruvuma river	On track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An MoU has been recently signed with Tanzania Government which covers the anti-poaching activities and transnational TRAFFICKERS.
E8. Increase number of aerial patrols and data collection and analyses in Niassa and Quirimbas	On track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Niassa has an aircraft and regularly does aerial patrols. In addition there are a certain number of flying hours by helicopter foreseen. By doing this the data is also collected. When doing aerial surveillance in Niassa Quirimba is also covered and data shared.
E9. Develop and implement a Management plan for Magoe National Park (Tchuma Tchato Area)	Challenging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tender has been launched and the consultancy company selected at the moment we are at the stage just to start the field work.
E10. Design and implement action plan for patrols and data collation and analyses for Mágoe National Park (Thcuma Tchato area)	Challenging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This activity will be included at the design of security plan of the area but at the moment the activities are being that under the guidance of the chief Park Warden with Tchuma Tchato Game.
E11. Implement improved law enforcement monitoring	Challenging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Niassa the SMART is being implemented already as project pilot and in Limpopo is due to start very soon. In Quirimbas the process still on going but we hope that in a very near

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
through the introduction of SMART in 3 pilot priority areas (Limpopo, Niassa, Quirambas)		future will start. So the activity is underway even if some delays were encountered.
E12. Seek and secure additional financial, technical and material support from partners to strengthen law enforcement capacity at key sites for elephant and rhino protection	On track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Niassa we have additional and technical support from Wildlife Conservation Society and recently we secured other funds. In Limpopo we have technical and financial support from KFW, PPF and AFD. In Quirimbas we have support from AFD.
E13. Crack down on the illegal domestic market of ivory by targeted intelligence and law enforcement operations to uncover the supply lines as well as key buyers	Unclear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Intelligence made so far reveals that the main syndicates operating in Mozambique are based mainly in China, Vietnam, Thailand and Lao PDR. The in house chain supply is based mainly in Niassa, Cabo Delgado and Maputo.
<i>CATEGORY F Awareness raising and Communication</i>		
F. 1. Develop of communication plan to raise public awareness on the ivory and rhino crisis and wildlife crime addressing various audiences (general public, tourists, foreign nationals,	Unclear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regard to conservation education and awareness of citizens in transit, communities and authorities, the government produced and distributed pamphlets and posters with information about illegal activities in the trafficking of wild animals. The MLRadio Station presents information on CITES and implication in cases of offence CITES regulation in Mozambique

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
<p>parliamentarians)</p> <p>F.2. Implement the communication plan through pamphlets, community radios ,theatres and medias</p>	<p>Challenging</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While no formal communication plan has been developed so far, several awerness raising and communication activities have been implemented already: • The government produced and distributed pamphlets and posters with information about illegal activities in the trafficking of wild animals. • The MLRadio Station presents information on CITES regulations in Mozambique and what the consequences are in cases of offence • In coordination with local governments and community leaders were conducted awareness campaigns for communities in and around conservation areas. The campaigns focusing on the values of wildlife conservation as well as the needs to combat poaching, and issues related to human-wildlife conflict

Part D: Indicators (OPTIONAL)

NIAP CATEGORY		Indicator	Performance
[category/pillar name]	1	[List indicator]	[progress against indicator]
A. LEGISLATION		Regulations new conservation law and CITES enacted;	Approved Conservation Law Revised the Criminal Code of Mozambique which These strengthening of heavy penalties for environmental damage, including poaching that establishes from 8 to12 years in prison
B. PROSECUTION		Increased % of wildlife crime cases leading to effective penalties based on new regulations;	No data available so far.
		Number of seizures and poachers apprehended;	The number of seizures related to wild life crime is increasing
C. INTELLIGENCE AND INVESTIGATIONS	;	Intelligence and investigations effectively contributing to addressing poaching in 3	There are people persecuted and serving jail but still no sufficient for the amount of cases we have in the country.

		sites;	
		Recommendations audit stockpiles implemented	Not yet
D. NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO COMBAT WILDLIFE CRIME		Memorandum of Understanding between Mozambique and South Africa and Tanzania signed and/or implemented;	Achieved: MoU signed and implementing
E. LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS	;	Decreasing the level of Poaching and ivory trade;	In progress. The number of seizures increased in the country the last 6 months
		Number of animal population increasing	Animal Census is needed which is planned for 2016
F. COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS RAISING		Production and distribution of educative material	In progress. The government produced and distributed pamphlets and posters with information on illegal activities in the trafficking of wild animals to conservation education and awareness of citizens in transit, communities and authorities,

Part E: Annex (supporting information) (OPTIONAL)

.]

CATEGORY 1:

ANNEX 1: LAW NR. 16/2014 OF 20 JUNE, THE CONSERVATION LAW

The objective of this Law is to establishment basic principles and rules concerning the protection, conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biological diversity in conservation areas, as well as an integrated management framework for the sustainable development of the country.

ANNEX 2: *Draft* REGULATION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

The objective of this Regulation is to establish the rule for the protection of all animals and plants species listed in the CITES Appendices, as well as the framework for national administrative and scientific authority of CITES and international trade in sp

ANNEX 3: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU) ON COOPERATION IN THE FIELDS OF BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT BETWEEN MOZAMBIQUE AND SOUTH AFRICA

The implementation plan is developed and implemented in accordance with the MoU and to promote cooperation between the Parties in the field of biodiversity management, conservation and protection, law enforcement, especially compliance with the Convention on international trade in wild species of fauna and flora (CITES).

Law Nr. 16/2014 of 20 June

The Conservation Law

Free Translation



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Law Nr. 16/2014
of 20 June

The environmental, economic, social, cultural and scientific importance of terrestrial and aquatic natural ecosystems in supplying goods and services to the Mozambican society justifies the elaboration of adequate legislation that promotes the protection, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity for the benefit of humanity and of Mozambicans in particular.

Under the above terms, and pursuant to the provisions of Number 1 of Article 179 of the Constitution, the National Assembly determines:

CHAPTER I

General provisions

Article 1

(Definitions)

Definitions of terms used in this Act are to be found in the attached Glossary, which is an integral part of the Law.

Article 2

(Objective)

The objective of this Law is to establishment basic principles and rules concerning the protection, conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biological diversity in conservation areas, as well as an integrated management framework for the sustainable development of the country.

Article 3

(Scope)

1. The legal regime established in this Law applies to all existing values and natural resources in the national territory and in the waters under national jurisdiction.
2. This law covers all public or private entities that directly or indirectly may affect the national system of conservation areas in the country.

Article 4

(Principles)

This Law is governed by the following principles:

- a) Ecological Heritage – biological and ecological diversity as a national and human heritage that should be preserved and maintained for the sake of future generations. The

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sustainable use of resources, benefiting Mozambicans and mankind in a way compatible with maintaining ecosystems. The full assumption by the State of its responsibility towards mankind by protecting biodiversity in its territory, including the administrative and financial responsibility.

- b)* Sovereignty – the right and sovereignty of the State and the Mozambican people to conserve and exploit their natural resources, taking into account the environmental policies and legislation that apply, as well as the ratified conventions and international agreements.
- c)* Equality - equality between citizens and recognition of the role of gender in the management, use, conservation and rehabilitation of natural resources.
- d)* Citizen’s Participation in Management and Benefits - the right of all citizens to be involved in decision-making processes throughout the value chain related to conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.
- e)* Environmental Responsibility - the preservation, protection and management of the environment should prioritize the establishment of systems that prevent acts damaging the environment. It is the duty of those who damage natural resources to restore them and/or bear the costs involved in repairing and compensating damages caused by them, in order to ensure that no net loss of biodiversity or natural resources does occur.
- f)* Development - the role of conservation of biological diversity and the creation and maintenance of areas specifically dedicated to this purpose as instruments in promoting development and poverty eradication.
- g)* Public-Private Partnerships – the promotion by the State of involving local and national authorities, local communities, the private sector and non-governmental organizations in development, which enable the economic viability of this policy. The use by the State of mechanisms based on transparency, accountability and reward in its relations with the private sector and local communities.
- h)* Precaution and Informed Decisions – decisions related to the creation, alteration, management and extinction of conservation areas are to be based on broad scientific knowledge of existing biological diversity, its ecological value and the determinants of its conservation, originating in a research and information sharing system that supports decision-making processes, without harming the principle of precaution where this knowledge is still insufficient. The promotion of the availability and easy access of information related to conservation and natural resources, with a view to supporting the implementation of the strategy and increasing the involvement and collaboration of citizens.
- i)* International Cooperation – the full assumption by the country of its role in global and regional efforts to ensure the conservation of biological diversity, by complying with agreed environmental obligations, and the development of forms of integrated management where ecosystems are shared with neighboring countries and linked with international obligations.

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CHAPTER II

Management of conservation areas

Article 5

(National system of conservation areas)

1. The national system of conservation areas consists of the management bodies of conservation areas, the financing mechanisms of conservation areas and the national network of conservation areas
2. The objectives of the national system of conservation areas are the following:
 - a) coordinate the public, private or mixed institutions in managing and funding of conservation areas institutions, ensuring the ecological, economic, social and institutional sustainability of these areas;
 - b) contribute to maintaining biological diversity and genetic resources within national territory and in the territorial waters;
 - c) promote sustainable development based on natural resources and biological diversity conservation practices in development processes.

Article 6

(Management bodies of conservation areas)

1. The state manages the conservation areas in a participatory manner, establishing appropriate mechanisms for the participation of public, private and community entities.
2. It is incumbent upon the Council of Ministers to define policies guiding the management of conservation areas, which are implemented and supervised by the Ministry with oversight of the sector of conservation areas.
3. It is incumbent upon the implementing agency of the entity managing conservation areas to execute the policies for conservation areas, managing them and ensuring participation and accountability of the private sector and local communities.

Article 7

(Participatory management of conservation areas)

1. It is incumbent upon the Council of Ministers to establish the Conservation Area Management Board, an advisory body chaired by the Conservation Area Manager, consisting of representatives of local communities, the private sector, associations and local State bodies which, under the supervision of the implementing agency of the entity managing conservation areas, supports the management of the conservation area in question.

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2. The Conservation Area Management Boards support the Management of the Conservation Areas with respect to the:
 - a) implementation of management plans;
 - b) supervision of the conservation areas;
 - c) response to the development needs of communities legally residing in conservation areas and in buffer zones;
 - d) elaboration of strategic development plans for conservation areas;
 - e) search for new income generating activities that reduce the pressure exerted by local communities on biodiversity, including biodiversity-based businesses;
 - f) supervision of the implementation of concession agreements with operators within the context of developing public-private and community partnerships;
 - g) taking of measures to strengthen the conservation capacity within the context of the management plan.

Article 8

(Financing mechanisms for conservation areas)

Financing mechanisms of conservation areas are adopted to minimize losses and increase benefits at local, national and international levels through the establishment of:

- a) public-private and community partnership;
- b) institutions to support conservation activities;
- c) capitalization of genetic wealth, wildlife, other natural resources and local and traditional knowledge about the use of biological material;
- d) compensation for the conservation effort by the ecological and other services established by the Council of Ministers.

Article 9

(Public-private and community partnership)

1. The State may establish partnerships with the private sector, local communities, national and foreign civil society organizations by means of a contract and funding, in whole or in part, by the private partner for the management of conservation areas, creating synergies for the conservation of biological diversity, without prejudice to the sharing of responsibility with respect to costs and benefits of the management of conservation areas.
2. The State may establish partnerships in the form of a contract granting rights to the private sector and local communities for the purpose of income generation.

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Article 10

(Institutions supporting conservation)

The State encourages and supports the private sector in creating institutions aimed at supporting the conservation of biological diversity, by providing all the facilities in accordance with law.

Article 11

(Compensation mechanisms for conservation efforts)

1. The public or private entity exploring natural resources in a conservation area or in its buffer zone, benefiting from the protection afforded by a conservation area, shall contribute financially to the protection of biodiversity in the conservation area in question.
2. The public or private entity exploring natural resources in a conservation area or in its buffer zone, shall compensate for the impacts made in order to ensure there is no net loss of biodiversity.
3. The right to use and benefit from existing carbon stocks in a conservation area and its buffer zone belong to the entity that manages the conservation area, and they may be marketed in cooperation with other public or private entities.
4. Compensation mechanisms for conservation efforts are defined by decree.

Article 12

(National conservation area network)

1. The national conservation area network consists of a series of conservation areas categorized under this Law.
2. The main objectives of the national conservation area network are:
 - a) contribute to maintaining biological diversity and genetic resources in the national territory and in Mozambican territorial waters;
 - b) protect endangered, rare and endemic species, at national, provincial, district and municipal levels;
 - c) contribute to the preservation and restoration of the natural diversity of terrestrial or aquatic ecosystems;
 - d) promote sustainable development based on the sustainable use and exploitation of natural resources;
 - e) enhance the economic and social value of biodiversity, by promoting sustainable activities including hunting, the granting of rights to engage in contemplative tourism and fishing, in order to provide funding for conservation;

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- f)* preserve natural resources necessary for the subsistence of local communities, respecting and valuing their knowledge and their culture;
- g)* promote the use of conservation and natural resources management principles and practices in the development process, especially by local communities;
- h)* protect natural and cultural landscapes of special beauty and the natural and cultural heritage that represents the national identity;
- i)* protect and restore water resources and wetlands;
- j)* encourage and develop scientific research activities;
- k)* promote environmental education, the interpretation of nature, leisure and recreation, as well as ecotourism in conservation areas.

CHAPTER III

(Protection Zones)

SECTION I

Classification of protection zones and categories of conservation areas

Article13

(Classification of protection zones)

1. Protection zones are delimited territorial areas, representing the national natural heritage designated for the conservation of biological diversity and fragile ecosystems of animal or plant species.
2. Protection zones are classified in order to ensure the representative conservation of ecosystems and species and the coexistence of local communities with other interests and values to be preserved.
3. Protection zones are classified into:
 - a)* total conservation areas; and
 - b)* conservation areas for sustainable use
4. Total conservation areas are considered to be the areas in the public domain designated for the preservation of ecosystems and species, without intervention in the form of resource extraction, admitting only the indirect use of natural resources with the exceptions provided for in this Law.
5. Conservation areas for sustainable use are considered to be areas in the public and private domain designated for conservation that are subject to integrated management and allow for levels of resource extraction, while respecting sustainable limits in accordance with the management plans

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Article 14

(Total conservation areas)

The following categories are considered total conservation areas:

- a) integral nature reserve;
- b) national park;
- c) cultural and natural monument.

Article 15

(Integral nature reserve)

1. The integral nature reserve is a total conservation area in the public domain of the State, delimited, designated for the preservation of nature, the maintenance of ecological processes, the functioning of ecosystems and of rare or endangered species
2. Strictly prohibited in integral nature reserves, except for scientific reasons and inspection purposes or for contemplation tourism, provided that the latter does not entail the construction of any infrastructure, are the following activities:
 - a) hunting, fishing, camping, all forestry, agricultural and mining activities;
 - b) conduct research, prospecting, drilling, earthworks or works aimed at modifying the appearance of the terrain or vegetation;
 - c) carry out any acts that harm or disturb the biological diversity;
 - d) introduce or harvest any zoological or botanical species be they indigenous or exotic, wild or domestic
3. Integral natural reserves can be demarcated within other categories of conservation areas provided for in this Law.

Article 16

(National park)

1. The national park is a total conservation area in the public domain of the State, delimited and designated for the propagation, protection, conservation, preservation and management of flora and wildlife, and for the protection of sites, landscapes or geological formations of particular scientific, cultural or aesthetic value, in the public interest and for public recreation, representative of the national heritage.
2. Except for scientific reasons or for management purposes, the following activities are strictly prohibited in national parks:
 - a) Hunting and all forestry, agricultural and mining activities;

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- b)* conduct research or prospecting, drilling or earthworks;
 - c)* all works aimed at modifying the appearance of the terrain or the features of the vegetation, or that cause the pollution of water;
 - d)* all acts that due to their nature may disturb maintaining ecological processes, flora, fauna and the cultural heritage;
 - e)* the introduction of any zoological or botanical species be they indigenous or exotic, wild or domestic.
3. National parks do admit the presence of people under the controlled conditions provided for in the management plan, provided it does not constitute a threat to the preservation of natural resources and biological diversity.
 4. National parks do allow controlled scientific research and the monitoring of natural resources for the purpose of managing the area.
 5. The only purpose of interventions to manage fauna and flora species is to maintain the ecological balance, by ensuring the control of populations of the respective species.

Article 17

(Cultural and natural monument)

1. Monuments are total conservation areas in the public domain of the State, municipality or community or private, containing one or more elements with unusual or unique natural, aesthetic, geological, religious, historical or cultural value, in an area of less than 100 hectares, which due to its uniqueness and rarity, requires the preservation and maintenance of its integrity.
2. Monuments aim to achieve the following purposes:
 - a)* protect or preserve specific natural and cultural elements;
 - b)* enable ecotourism, recreation, education and scientific research;
 - c)* ensure the preservation and reproduction of rare, endemic, protected and endangered species or plants;
 - d)* prevent or eliminate any form of occupation or exploitation inconsistent with the objective of monument protection;
 - e)* contribute to local economic and social development, through the promotion of tourism and the involvement of local communities in the benefits resulting from these activities.
3. Management is done in accordance with tradition, restricted use and the conservation principles and needs of the monument.
4. Also considered natural monuments are trees with ecological, aesthetic, historic and cultural value.

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Article 18

(Conservation areas for sustainable use)

1. The following categories are considered conservation areas for sustainable use :
 - a) special reserve;
 - b) environmental protection area;
 - c) official hunting preserve ("*Coutada*");
 - d) community conservation area;
 - e) sanctuary;
 - f) game farm;
 - g) municipal ecological park.
2. Conservation areas can be national, provincial, district and municipal.
3. The responsibilities and counterparts of state agencies, local government and community authorities at different levels are regulated by the Council of Ministers.

Article 19

(Special reserve)

1. The special reserve is a conservation area for sustainable use in the public domain of the State, delimited and designated for the protection of a particular species of rare, endemic, endangered or declining fauna or flora, or with recognized cultural and economic value.
2. To the special reserve apply the national park permissions and prohibitions, with the exceptions provided for in this Law
3. With the exception of resources whose exploitation is permitted by the management plan, the exploitation of any resources in the special reserve is prohibited.
4. The special reserve may be of national or provincial interest, depending on the interests it seeks to safeguard.

Article 20

(Environmental protection area)

1. The environmental protection area is a conservation area for sustainable use in the public domain of the State, delimited, managed in an integrated manner, where the interaction between human activity and nature endows the landscape with aesthetic, ecological or culturally specific and unique qualities and offers important ecological services for its residents and its neighbors.

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2. The environmental protection area aims to achieve the following objectives:
 - a) ensure the protection and preservation of environmental elements, as well as the maintenance and improvement of ecosystems with recognized ecological and socio-economic value;
 - b) maintain a harmonious relationship between nature and culture, protecting the landscape and ensuring traditional forms of land use and construction, as well as the expression of socio-cultural values;
 - c) encourage sustainable lifestyles and socio-economic activities in harmony with nature as well as with the preservation of the cultural values of the local communities;
 - d) maintain the diversity of landscape and habitat as well as of species and associated ecosystems;
 - e) prevent and eliminate any form of land occupation and incompatible activities that, by size or magnitude, jeopardize the objectives of landscape protection;
 - f) provide citizens with opportunities for outdoor recreation, while respecting the essential qualities of the conservation area;
 - g) contribute to sustainable development at the local level, by promoting tourism and the partaking of local communities in the benefits resulting from these activities.
3. The environmental protection area may cover land areas, lakes, or rivers or rivers or sea and other distinct natural areas.
4. Natural resources may be exploited in an environmental protection area, provided one abides by the integrated development plan.
5. The environmental protection area may include other categories of conservation areas.

Article 21

(Official Hunting preserve)

1. The official hunting preserve is a conservation area for sustainable use, in the public domain of the State, delimited and designated for hunting activities and the protection of species and ecosystems, in which the right to hunt is only recognized by means of the concession contract between the State and the operator.
2. Forbidden in the official hunting preserve are activities susceptible to undermine the objectives that led to the signing of the concession contract referred to in the preceding number.
3. The use of forest and fauna resources by the local communities is allowed, provided it is done in a sustained manner for subsistence purposes and does not compromise the objectives referred to in number 1 of this article.
4. The restocking of hunting resources within the hunting preserve is allowed, subject to the

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provisions of national legislation and in the management plan.

5. The official hunting preserve shall be managed in accordance with a management plan duly approved by the implementing agency for the management of conservation areas, on a proposal by the management entity.

Article 22

(Community conservation area)

1. The community conservation area is a conservation area for sustainable use in the public domain of the community, delimited and managed by one or more local communities who have the right to use and benefit from land, designated for the conservation of fauna and flora and the sustainable use of natural resources.
2. The community conservation area aims to achieve the following objectives:
 - a) protect and conserve natural resources existing in the area traditionally used by the community, including the conservation of natural resources, sacred forests and other sites of historical, religious, spiritual and cultural significance and use for the local community;
 - b) ensure the sustainable management of natural resources in order to bring about local sustainable development;
 - c) ensure access sustainability of medicinal plants and biodiversity in general.
3. Licensing for resource exploitation by third parties can only be done with prior consent of the local communities through the consultation process, which culminates in the signing of a partnership agreement.
4. The existing natural resources in the area of community conservation are managed in accordance with the rules and customary practices of the respective local communities, without prejudice to compliance with national legislation.

Article 23

(Sanctuary)

1. The sanctuary is an area in the public domain of the State or a private domain, designated for the reproduction, shelter, food and research of certain species of fauna and flora.
2. The sanctuary can be demarcated within or outside an already existing conservation area.
3. Existing resources in the sanctuary can be exploited based on a special license, in accordance with the regulations, with the exception of species that are subject to protection, provided exploitation is in accordance with the management plan and the current Law.
4. The repopulation of species is allowed in the sanctuary, subject to the provisions in national legislation and in the management plan.

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Article 24

(Game farm)

1. A game farm is a fenced area of private domain, designated for the conservation of fauna and flora where the right to hunt is limited to the holder of the land use rights (DUAT) or to those who have been authorized by that holder, provided that both acquire the respective license issued by the competent authority.
2. The holder of the game farm may set up the balanced exploitation of certain species for meat production and utilization of by-products and other remains.
3. The holder of the game farm who puts animals in captivity is responsible for their feeding, health and maintenance.
4. The holder of the game farm is the owner of the animals he introduces.
5. If the holder of the game farm intends to claim ownership of the animals found in the area he can buy them from the State.
6. The repopulation of species is allowed on game farms, subject to the provisions in national legislation and in the management plan.

Article 25

(Municipal ecological park)

1. The municipal ecological park is a conservation area for sustainable use in the municipal public domain for the conservation of sensitive ecosystems within an urban/populated context.
2. The municipal ecological park aims to achieve the following objectives:
 - a) protect critical elements of nature with a view to the ecological balance of the local municipality, including wetlands, mangroves, hills, dunes, forested areas;
 - b) protect and preserve endemic, rare or threatened species and ecosystems
 - c) prevent arbitrary occupation and uncontrolled and unbridled urbanization in the green spaces located in local municipalities;
 - d) contribute to the quality of life of the residents;
 - e) stimulate environmental education, recreation and leisure of the citizens as well as ecotourism;
 - f) allow for the regeneration of species essential for the livelihoods of the populations;

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- g)* encourage scientific research, especially related to educational and research establishments.
- 3. The presence of humans in municipal ecological parks is admitted, provided it does not jeopardize the objectives, which governed their creation.

SECTION II

(Activities in conservation areas)

Article 26

(Carrying out activities in conservation areas)

1. For reasons of necessity, utility or public interest, carrying out activities in the conservation areas referred to in this Law may be authorized, in accordance with the objectives of each area category, including:
 - a)* concessions for tourism;
 - b)* concessions for hunting or hunting exercises;
 - c)* hunting, fishing and exploitation of forest resources;
 - d)* capture of live animals and harvesting of eggs;
 - e)* beekeeping;
 - f)* scientific research.
2. Other activities may be authorized if provided for in the management plan.

Article 27

(Legislation that applies to activities in conservation areas)

The concessions for tourism activities, hunting, fishing, forestry, beekeeping and scientific research are implemented in accordance with specific legislation, permissions and restrictions imposed by this Law and the management plan of the conservation area in question.

Article 28

(Hunting modalities)

1. Hunting shall observe the following modalities:
 - a)* hunting by simple license;
 - b)* sport hunting;
 - c)* commercial hunting.
2. The terms and conditions and the annual quotas for the killing of wild animals as well as

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the instruments allowed for the hunt in the manner provided for in the previous number are determined in a specific diploma.

Article 29

(Hunting by simple license)

1. Hunting by simple license is done by the local communities in the conservation areas for sustainable use and in the buffer zones in order to meet their own consumption needs.
2. The licensing of hunting for members of local communities under the previous paragraph, is done by local councils in accordance with customary norms and practices and in coordination with the responsible sector.

Article 30

(Sport hunting)

Sport hunting is done by national and foreign individuals in official hunting preserves, game farms and other conservation areas for sustainable use and in the buffer zones, in accordance with the management plan.

Article 31

(Commercial hunting)

Commercial hunting is done by individuals or legal persons in game farms with a view to obtaining the spoils or trophies for marketing, through the breeding of wild animals under this Law and other applicable legislation.

Article 32

(Hunting equipment and means)

Restrictions on hunting are covered by specific rules, and the use of means and equipment resulting in indiscriminate harvesting or culling of species or individuals, such as bushfires, explosives, snares, mechanical traps, toxic and poisonous substances and automatic weapons is forbidden.

Article 33

(Hunting in order to protect life and property)

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1. Hunting beyond the modalities provided for in this Law shall be allowed only for the protection of life and property, against actual or impending attacks by wild animals when chasing away or capturing is not possible;
2. Hunting referred to in this Article shall be exercised promptly after knowledge of the facts, by specialized brigades of the State or the private sector and by duly authorized local communities.

Article 34

(Closed seasons)

It is incumbent upon the Council of Ministers to establish the general and special closed seasons provided for under this Law.

Article 35

(Concessions for hunting activity)

The specific conditions for hunting in official hunting preserves, game farms, other conservation areas for sustainable use and in buffer zones under concessionaire established by special diploma.

SECTION III

Transfrontier conservation area

Article 36

(Transfrontier conservation area)

1. A transfrontier conservation area is an area established by a statutory instrument and managed jointly; it straddles one or more boundaries between States, consists of conservation areas or other forms of land use that contribute to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity and of natural and associated cultural resources, and it promotes socio-economic development.
2. The objectives of the transfrontier conservation area are:
 - a) regional or international cooperation in the management of shared resources;
 - b) the pursuit of the objectives of each conservation area category integrated in transfrontier conservation areas;
 - c) the implementation of common approaches to the conservation of ecosystems and species in order to maintain connectivity of habitats, vegetation types and animal populations.
3. The transfrontier conservation area is established by treaty or agreement entered into and

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approved by the competent State organs.

SECTION IV

Creation, modification or termination of conservation areas

Article 37

(Authorization, modification and termination of conservation areas)

1. It is incumbent upon the Council of Ministers to approve, modify or terminate all total nature reserves, national parks, cultural and natural monuments in the public domain of the State, special reserves, environmental protection areas, official hunting preserves, regardless of their dimensions, as well as sanctuaries, game farms and community conservation areas larger than 10,000 hectares.
2. It is incumbent upon the minister responsible for conservation areas to approve, modify or terminate sanctuaries, game farms and community conservation areas measuring 1.000 to 10.000 hectares.
3. It is incumbent upon the provincial government to approve, modify or terminate game farms, sanctuaries and community conservation areas up to a maximum of 1.000 hectares as well as the cultural and natural monuments in the public domain the community and those in the private domain.
4. It is incumbent upon the municipal council to approve, modify or terminate the cultural and natural monuments in the public domain of the municipality and the municipal ecological parks located within the limits of their municipality.
5. The process of creation, modification or termination of conservation areas follows the procedure indicated in the land law.
6. All nature reserves, national parks and special reserves have a buffer zone, which is an integral part of the conservation area, in accordance with the ecological conditions.

Article 38

(Proposal for the creation of conservation areas)

The proposal for the establishment of conservation areas can be made by government agencies, academic institutions, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, local communities or citizens, according to the categories in question.

Article 39

(Land use planning)

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1. The creation, modification, termination and management of conservation areas shall be harmonized with the legislation that governs land use planning at national, provincial, district and municipal levels.
2. Ecological regions having one or more conservation areas shall be subject to a special land use plan that also includes buffer zones, ecological corridors and other elements essential for the preservation of the ecological balance and spatial continuity.
3. The delimitation of conservation areas is mandatorily registered in the National Land Register, as general instrument of land use planning.

SECTION V

Buffer zone

Article 40

(Buffer zone)

1. The buffer zone is a delimited territorial area around the conservation area, forming a transition zone between the conservation area and the multiple use area with a view to control and reduce impacts from activities that are incompatible with the conservation of biological diversity, both from within to beyond and from beyond to inside the conservation area.
2. The creation of the buffer zone aims at:
 - a) the forming a buffer zone around a conservation area in that minimizes the pressures of the various human activities;
 - b) the protection of streams and other water sources, thus protecting their quality and quantity;
 - c) the promotion and maintenance of the landscape in general and of tourism development, with the participation of the private sector and local communities;
 - d) the promotion of environmental education, serving as a basis for consolidating the attitude of respect for the needs and activities related to conservation and quality of life;
 - e) containing continuous and unplanned urbanization;
 - f) consolidation of appropriate uses of activities complementary to the proposal of the management plan for the conservation area;
 - g) extend the conservation measures in order to promote the sustainable use of natural resources;
 - h) provide the function of ecological corridors in order to ensure the maintenance of the biological structure and processes, the connectivity of habitats as well as the movement of genetic material between conservation areas.
3. Any activity in the buffer zone likely to affect its biotic is to be approved by the agency

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implementing the management of conservation areas and subject to environmental licensing, based on an environmental impact assessment in accordance with specific legislation.

4. The creation of the buffer zone shall meet the very requirements of Article 39 concerning the approval, modification or termination of conservation areas.

SECTION VI

Management of conservation areas

Article 41

(Regimes of use)

1. Possible uses of or carrying out activities in a conservation area shall conform to the provision of this Law and of its regulations and, if applicable, to the delimitation of the area and other provisions in the management plan.
2. Uses compatible with the area may be subject to direct authorization by its management if provided for in the management plan and in the case of any authorization requests from other State organs, these require the opinion of the management of the area, which is binding.
3. Uses incompatible with the purpose of the conservation area shall in any case be out of order and are to be eliminated with the urgency necessary.

Article 42

(Management norms)

1. The conservation area management shall seek to safeguard the values subjacent to its creation, maintain environmental quality and, where possible, restore the environment.
2. Cataloged species that are within a conservation area are given special attention with a view to the recovery of their population while eliminating threats.
3. Varieties of crops and native animal species that may be found in the conservation area are considered genetic resources of interest for the preservation of biological diversity, are inventoried and given special attention when their survival is threatened.
4. The conservation area management shall ensure that the exploitation of natural resources, where are allowed, is done in a controlled and sustainable manner.
5. The conservation area management shall manage the area in collaboration with local communities and encourage and support activities that, being compatible with its conservation, contribute to improving the quality of life of the local communities.

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Article 43

(Management plan)

1. Conservation areas shall be managed on the basis of a management plan that in its capacity as technical document, and based on the general objectives of the conservation area, lays down the planning and the rules that are to govern the use and management of natural resources, including the deployment of the infrastructure necessary for managing the area, including:
 - a) the management objectives and its temporal scope;
 - b) the classification of the area and its geographic boundaries and a map of the area along with its zoning, if applicable;
 - c) the uses that are considered prohibited and those subject to authorization in accordance with the protective needs of the area, without prejudice to those already established by this Law;
 - d) the urban provision, architectural standards and additional protection measures, in accordance with the stipulations of this Law, which does not exempt compliance with the existing ones;
 - e) the orientation of the management of natural resources and possible measures for restoration of species in a critical situation;
 - f) infrastructure and measures to promote traditional activities and other improvements in the living conditions of the local population;
 - g) the standards concerning visits to the area, when necessary, the safety of visitors, information and interpretation of nature aspects and, in general, all public use;
 - h) the facilities and infrastructure necessary for the management of the area;
 - i) special plans that shall be prepared to address in detail any aspect of infrastructure or the need for managing the area;
 - j) the studies necessary to better know the area, containing the monitoring of the environmental conditions and use, needed to support the management and economic estimation of the corresponding investments, if any;
 - k) the system of management and stakeholder engagement.
2. The management plan shall include the conservation area, its buffer zone, including measures to promote its integration into the economic and social life of the local communities.
3. The management plan for a conservation area has the same legal force as the environmental management plan and the land use plan.
4. As a transitional measure, in case there is no management plan or during its elaboration, the conservation area can be managed through a declaration of intent of management, which shall include a description of the values of existing significant natural and cultural resources in the

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area and a proposal for their management and use.

CHAPTER IV

Recuperation and restoration of biological diversity

Article 44

(General criteria)

1. The State promotes the recovery of degraded areas through the reforestation, preferably in the dunes, the slopes and bases of mountains, valleys and other sensitive areas, river basins and fragile ecosystems.
2. The State shall promote the repopulation of wildlife in accordance with the previously approved management plan and in compliance with relevant legislation.
3. In conservation areas, it is not allowed to transform degraded areas for other purposes of use; instead, they are to be restored to their previous condition.

Article 45

(Accountability)

1. When deforestation, fires or other voluntary acts cause the degradation of ecosystems, the offender is obliged to recover the degraded area under terms and conditions to be determined by proper regulations, without prejudice to other civil and criminal procedures that apply.
2. Whoever, in any way, causes the decline of wildlife is obliged to repopulate the affected species, under terms and conditions to be defined by decree, without prejudice to civil and criminal procedures that give rise.

CHAPTER V

Management of endangered species

Article 46

(Endangered flora and fauna species)

1. The Council of Ministers approves by decree the list of protected species and the list of species whose utilization is permitted, including their hunting.
2. The State promotes investigations and research concerning the status of biological diversity of the country in order to provide information for decision-making with respect to the management of the species.

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Article 47

(Import and export of endangered flora and fauna species)

1. The State shall take appropriate measures to enforce the application of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.
2. The international trade of endangered species of wild fauna and flora is subject to broad scientific knowledge of their existence, of their ecological value and the determinants of their conservation.
3. The competent authorities determine the import and export mechanisms for live or dead species covered by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

CHAPTER VI

Resettlement

Article 48

(Resettlement of the population)

1. The State may resettle human populations out of conservation areas if their presence is incompatible with the legal status of the conservation area or impedes its proper management.
2. Those affected by resettlement must be guaranteed equal or better conditions than those enjoyed in the area they live in, through fair compensation accompanied by measures that promote livelihoods, within the context of a consultative process in which participate, in addition to the representatives of the people involved, the manager of the conservation area in question and the local state organs.
3. The State is obliged to promote the creation of infrastructure and signaling of conservation areas in order to protect biodiversity and communities, thereby reducing the incidence of human-wildlife conflicts.

CHAPTER VII

Fees

Article 49

(Fees)

1. Fees are due for access and the use of natural resources, for compensation of conservation efforts and for ecological services of the conservation area.

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2. It is incumbent upon the Council of Ministers to determine the values of the fees referred to in the preceding number and to issue licenses for activities and other authorizations, including surcharges for restocking.
3. Local communities are exempted from payment of fees for the utilization of natural resources, provided these are for non-commercial purposes and in areas where such activities are permitted.
4. The Council of Ministers determines the percentages of the values derived from access fees and fees for the use of resources, for the benefit of the local communities.
5. The percentages referred to in the preceding number may not be less than 20%.

CHAPTER VIII

Inspection

Article 50

(Inspection activities)

1. The protection, conservation, preservation, sustainable use, transportation and handling of the resources under this Law are subject to inspection.
2. The inspection aims at the prevention of any activity which disturbs the harmony of nature, including that in buffer zones, and is carried out by sworn state, community and inspection agents.
3. The defense forces and state security services engage in inspection activities in conservation areas.

Article 51

(Duty of collaboration)

1. All public and private entities and all national and foreign citizens as well as the license holders must cooperate in exercising the vigilance needed to protect the forest, fauna, fish and other resources, by communicating in the offenses they have knowledge of to the nearest competent authorities and providing support and information requested by inspectors and other inspection agents.
2. The State ensures the protection of whistleblowers under the law and the counterparts aim at encouraging the participation of all in protecting conservation areas, in accordance with the terms to be regulated by the Council of Ministers.

Article 52

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(Use and carrying of firearms)

Inspectors in the exercise of their functions are entitled to use and carry firearms and other equipment, to be defined by a specific diploma.

CHAPTER IX

Offenses and penalties

Article 53

(General rules)

1. The offenses provided for in this Law are subject to fines and accompanied by recovery measures or the mandatory compensation of damage done, without prejudice to the application of criminal sanctions they give rise to.
2. In duly justified cases, alternative sentences including work to compensation for the conservation effort can be applied to the offender.
3. Failure to voluntarily pay the fine subjects the offender to the consequences provided for in criminal law in the jurisdiction where the offense has been committed, without prejudice to other legal procedures.
4. For the purposes of the previous number the stakeholders in the control and inspection process include State inspectors, community agents, sworn inspectors, the local communities where violations occur and in general, every citizen who has reported the offense.
5. It is incumbent upon the Council of Ministers to periodically update the amounts of the fines provided for in this Law.

Article 54

(Violations and sanctions)

1. Violations punishable by a fine of 1 to 10 minimum monthly wages as paid in the public sector include the following:
 - a) storage, transportation or marketing of natural resources covered by this Law without authorization or in violation of the conditions established by law;
 - b) receipt of resources subject to this Law without having documentary proof of authorization from the seller or shipper;
 - c) illegal transportation of animals in camouflaged condition so as to hide their gender and species.
2. Violations punishable by a fine of 11 to 50 minimum monthly wages as paid in the public sector include the following:

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- a) the illegal exploitation of natural resources in conservation areas;
 - b) carrying out archaeological work or other works in a conservation area without permission of the competent authority;
 - c) import or export of natural resources without license or contrary to the conditions established by law;
 - d) abandonment of forest, wildlife or fishery products subject to licensing;
 - e) engaging in any acts that disturb natural or cultural resources in conservation areas.
3. Violations punishable by a fine of fine of 50 to 1000 minimum monthly wages as paid in the public sector include exploitation, storage, transportation or illegal trade of species on the list of protected species in the country.
4. The violation of the provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, listed in its respective annexes, is punishable by the following fines:
- a) Annex I, 50-1000 minimum monthly wages as paid in the public sector;
 - b) Annex II, 40-500 minimum monthly wages as paid in the public sector;
 - c) Annex III, 30-400 minimum monthly wages as paid in the public sector.

Article 55

(Aggravating circumstances)

Aggravating circumstances in the application of fines, beyond those established in the criminal law, are the following:

- a) committing the offense during the closed season;
- b) committing the offense against protected species;
- c) the offender being a State inspector, sworn inspector, community agent, State employee or agent, police officer or similar agent;
- d) committing the offense during night, on Sundays or during holidays;
- e) the use of violence, threats or in any form oppose inspection;
- f) the offender or the person jointly liable being the license holder;
- g) the use of forbidden practices, tools, techniques and procedures;
- h) committing the offense in organized groups.

Article 56

(Mitigating circumstances)

1. Mitigating circumstances in the application of fines, beyond those established in the criminal law, are the following:

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- a) be a first time offender;
 - b) the offender spontaneously has contacted inspection staff to voluntarily report the damage;
 - c) the offender does not have knowledge or is not aware of the consequences of the act, taking into account his background, education level, socio-economic conditions, local habits and the place of residence.
2. In general, any other circumstances that precede, accompany or follow upon the crime, lessen the agent's culpability or in some way diminish the seriousness of the offense.

Article 57

(Recidivism)

1. Recidivism occurs when the offender, having been convicted by a final judgment for some offense, commits another offense of the same nature before five years have passed since the conviction referred to, even if the statute of limitations for the first offense has expired.
2. In the case of recidivism, the amount and the minimum and maximum fines are doubled, the instruments used in committing the offense revert to the State and the license is revoked.
3. The repeat offender, when a foreigner, can be forbidden to work in Mozambican territory for a period of up to thirty-six months.
4. Recidivism does not exclude the circumstance that the person in question is the perpetrator of the offense in one case and an accomplice in another.

Article 58

(Accumulation of offenses)

Offenses accumulate when the perpetrator commits more than one offense at the same time, or when, having perpetrated one he commits another one before having been convicted for the previous one.

Article 59

(Criminals and joint liability)

1. Criminals are perpetrators, accomplices or accessories, as defined under the criminal law.
2. The State inspector and the sworn inspector that do not take the measures provided for in this Law and its regulations, and all those who despite a legal obligation to cooperate in the course of surveillance have not done so, shall be punished in accordance with the law.

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Article 60

(Additional penalties)

The application of the penalties provided for in this Law leads to the following additional penalties:

- a)* the replacement of damages to nature, the repopulation of devastated areas;
- b)* confiscation by the State of flora, fauna and cultural products and byproducts, without prejudice to the penalty applicable to the offense;
- c)* reversal to the State of the instruments used in committing the offense;
- d)* revocation of the license and cancellation of permits issued in the name of the offender;
- e)* suspension of the activities causing the offense;
- f)* embargo of works;
- g)* demolition of works, determined by the agency implementing the management of conservation areas, based on the illegality of the works and the severity of the damage caused by the offense;
- h)* a ban on new permits for the duration of one year.

Article 61

(Prison sentence)

Sentenced to imprisonment of up to two years and a correspondent fine is he who:

- a)* carries out illegal activities using illegal firearms and mechanical traps;
- b)* is a repeat offender.

Article 62

(Long-term imprisonment)

Subject to imprisonment from eight to twelve years and a correspondent fine is he who:

- a)* sets fire to and thereby destroys wholly or in part forest, bush or grove;
- b)* kills without license any animal of a protected species;
- c)* uses fishing gear prohibited by law, particularly the use of explosives and poisonous, toxic or equivalent substances.

Article 63

(Destination of seized assets)

The products, objects and instruments seized and declared forfeited to the State under this Law have the following destination:

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- a) the sale by auction of products, subject to the exceptions provided for in this Law;
- b) the donation of perishable products to social institutions and nonprofit organizations as well as local communities, after the making of a detailed breakdown in the confiscation document;
- c) seized timber from a conservation area may have immediate use for the conservation area itself;
- d) live specimens of flora and fauna are returned to the area of origin or to the nearest conservation areas;
- e) provided they are not prohibited, instruments are returned to the first offender upon payment of the respective fine and compliance with other sanctions or legal obligations;
- f) instruments used in committing the offense that are of use in the conservation area and in other social institutions and scientific and cultural, entities, will be donated to these, provided they are not claimed within a period of 15 days.

CHAPTER X

Final and temporary provisions

Article 64

(Revocation)

Number 21 of Article 1, Articles 10, 11, 12, 40 and number 1 of Article 22 of the Forestry and Wildlife Law, Law Nr. 10/99 of 7 July, and Article 13 of Law Nr. 20/97 of 1 October, as well as the remaining legal provisions contrary to this Law, are revoked.

Article 65

(Studies and research)

Carrying out missions of a scientific character that presuppose studies or activities under this Law require authorization by the Council of Ministers, acting upon information of the agency implementing the management of conservation areas.

Article 66

(International cooperation)

The State shall promote cooperation with other countries, particularly those in the region, as well as with international organizations with a view to sharing best practices in various aspects related to conservation areas.

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Article 67

(Fines and their destination)

The Council of Ministers determines the amounts from fines destined for the benefit of the various stakeholders in the inspection and control process related to the resources under this Law.

Article 68

(Regulations)

It is incumbent upon the Council of Ministers to adopt regulatory measures 180 days after their publication.

Article 69

(Entry into force)

This Law shall enter into force on the date of its publication.

Approved by the Assembly of the Republic on 24 April 2014.

The President of the Assembly of the Republic, *Veronica Nathaniel Macamo Dlhovo*

Promulgated on 29 May 2014 – The President of the Republic, ARMANDO EMÍLIO GUEBUZA.

ANNEX A

GLOSSARY

Tourist activity - commercial activity that competes for the provision of services related to accommodation, catering and / or meeting the needs of people who travel for leisure or business, or who travel as tourists.

Conservation area - delimited aquatic or terrestrial area, established by specific legal means, especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity and of associated natural and cultural resources.

Degraded area - piece of land showing adverse changes in the natural features of the

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environment including, among other things, soil erosion, water and air pollution, deforestation, desertification, fragmentation and loss of habitat, resulting from anthropogenic factors.

Multiple use area - area outside protection zones dedicated to varied forms of land use, resulting from the application of land use planning instruments.

Knife - weapon provided with a cutting or perforating blade used in hand-to-hand combat.

Firearm - any weapon functioning through the ignition of an explosive charge that gives rise to the release of gases whose expansion propels the projectile.

Hunting - form of rational exploitation of hunting resources.

Hunting or shooting - series of movements performed by the hunter while making use of his hunting gear, consisting of a series of operations characterized by action or actions of looking for, tracking, waiting, seizing, killing and carrying wild animals, dead or alive.

Local community - a group of families and individuals living in a territorial district of locality level or smaller, which aims at safeguarding common interests through the protection of residential areas, agricultural areas, whether cultivated or fallow, forests, sites of cultural importance, pasture, water sources, hunting areas and expansion areas.

Conservation - set of interventions aimed at protection, maintenance, rehabilitation, restoration, enhancement, management and sustainable use of natural resources in order to ensure their quality and value, by protecting their material essence and ensuring their integrity.

Closed season - period of the year designed to allow for the reproduction and growth of species, during which activities exploiting them are prohibited.

Sustainable development - development based on environmental management that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the environmental balance, thus allowing future generations to meet their needs.

Hunting spoils - are the parts of the animal that do not fall under the definition of trophy, including meat and raw skin (not tanned).

Biodiversity - the variety and variability among living organisms from all origins, including among other things, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems, as well as the ecological complexes of which these are part; it concerns the diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.

Ecosystem - a dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment, interacting as a functional unit.

Fragile ecosystem - ecosystem that by its very natural and geographical characteristics is susceptible to rapid degradation of its attributes and that is difficult to restore.

Ecotourism - set of tourist activities carried out in natural areas, ensuring the conservation of the environment and the welfare of local communities with the involvement of tourists and

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consumers of tourism products and services.

Erosion - detachment from the soil surface by the natural action of wind or water, intensified by human practices of vegetation removal.

Species - a group of individuals who share the same genetic setup, morphologically similar and able to crossbreed, thus generating fertile individuals.

Endemic species - species confined to a particular geographical region.

Endangered species - species whose population has been reduced, or with reduced habitat, or in a process of reduction, in need of special protection measures to ensure its conservation and recovery.

Rare species - species with low abundance and restricted distribution and due to such ecological characteristics susceptible to becoming a vulnerable species.

Specimen - designates a specimen or sample of any material or living being. More specifically, it individually designates an identifiable part, used as a representative sample for the study of the properties of a population of the species or subspecies to which it belongs.

Carbon stock - product of a particular ecosystem that is natural or modified by the weight of biomass and necromass converted into carbon.

Sustainable exploitation - rational and controlled use of forest and fauna resources through the application of technical and scientific knowledge, aimed at achieving the resource conservation objectives for present and future generations.

Wildlife - the whole of terrestrial and aquatic animals, amphibians and wild birds and all species, at any stage of their development, living naturally, as well as wild species caught for breeding in captivity.

Forest - vegetation cover capable of providing timber or other plant products, hosting wild life and having a direct or in direct effect on soil, climate and water regimes.

Net loss of biodiversity - the impacts of activities on the composition of species, habitat structure, ecosystem functions, cultural values and biodiversity use by communities.

Fishing - the practice of any acts leading to the capture of aquaculture species in the state of natural liberty, exercised in inland waters or on their shores.

Management plan - technical document that contains the activities and other techniques to be implemented by the various stakeholders in the conservation, management and utilization of forest and fauna resources.

Preservation - aims at maintaining assets in the condition they are in, trying at the same time to halt or slow down their degradation.

Natural resources - natural environmental components useful for humans, providing goods

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and services, including air, water, soil, forest, fauna, fishing and minerals.

Mineral resources - any solid, liquid or gaseous substances formed in the earth's crust by geologic phenomena or linked to these.

Biological resources - includes genetic resources, organisms or parts thereof, populations, or any other biotic component of ecosystems with actual or potential use or value for humankind.

Hunting resources - birds and terrestrial mammals that are in a state of natural liberty, whether they are sedentary in the country or migrate through it, even those originating from reproduction processes in captivity or by artificial means.

Forest and wildlife resources - forests and other forms of vegetation, including forest products, wildlife, trophies and spoils, either processed or not.

Restoration - the restitution of a degraded ecosystem or wild population, as close as possible to its natural condition.

Genetic resources - the genetic material, in particular of plant, animal or microbiological origin, containing functional heredity units, with an actual or potential use value.

Trophy - the durable parts of wild animals, in particular the head, skull, horns, teeth, leathers, hair and bristles, nails, claws, hooves and eggs, nests and feathers, provided these have not lost their original look by any manufacturing process.

Indirect use - use that does not involve consumption, collection, damaging or destruction of natural resources.

Direct use - use that involves collection and use, commercial or otherwise, of natural resources.

Natural value - element of biodiversity, landscapes, territories, habitats or geosites.

Zoning - division and classification of forest, fauna and cultural heritage, including related elements, according to type, use and purpose.



REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

**MINISTRY OF LAND, ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
NATIONAL DIRECTORATE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

(Draft)

**REGULATION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF ENDANGERED SPECIES OF
WILD FAUNA AND FLORA**

DECREE NO. XXX / 2015

Xx / xx / xxxx

Foreword

Accordingly, and pursuant to the provisions of subparagraph a) of paragraph 2 of Article 12 in conjunction with Article 33, both of the Environmental Law, approved by the Law No. 20/97 of 1 October, the Council of Ministers decrees:

- Article 1- The Regulation on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, attached as an integral part to this Decree.
- Article 2 - The Minister of Environment sector shall approve the Rules of CITES Group as well as other complementary standards for the implementation of this Decree.
- Article 3 – The Decree No. 16/2013 of 26 April is revoked.

Approved by the Council of Ministers on xxx xxx 20xxx.

To be published

CHAPTER I The Prime -Minister - Carlos Agostinho Rosario**ANNEX TO DECREE N.XX / XX / XX / XXXX****CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS****ARTICLE 1****(Definitions)**

Definitions of terms used in this Decree are set out in the Glossary, an integral part of the Decree.

ARTICLE 2**(Objective)**

The objective of this Regulation is to establish the standards for the protection of all animals and plants species listed in the CITES Appendices, as well as the framework for national administrative and scientific authority of CITES and international trade in species.

ARTICLE 3**(Scope)**

The legal system established by this Regulation is applicable to the international trade in specimens of fauna and endangered flora, listed in The CITES Appendices I, II and III

ARTICLE 4**(Field of Application)**

1. This Regulation applies to all animals and plants species listed in:
 - a) Appendix I, which lists all the species included in Annex I of CITES,
 - b) Appendix II, which lists all the species included in Annex II of CITES, and
 - c) Appendix III, which lists all the species included in Appendix III of CITES.

2. The CITES Management Authority through the Conference of the Parties has the right to add or remove any species in Appendix III when it occurs within the jurisdiction of the national territory.
3. Any change of species in CITES Appendix III should be updated when it occurs within the jurisdiction of the national territory through a Ministerial Decree of the Ministry that oversees the area of the environment.

CHAPTER II

THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

ARTICLE 5

The institutional framework for the implementation of the CITES Regulation consists of :

- a) CITES Management Authority,
- b) Scientific Authority, and
- c) Inter Ministerial Group, known as CITES group.

ARTICLE 6

(CITES Management Authority)

1. The Ministry in charge of the environmental area is the CITES Management Authority for the implementation of activities and the Regulation on Trade of CITES species.
2. The CITES Management Authority shall operate in particular with the following competencies:
 - a) Grant Permits and certificates for the import, export and re-export of species listed in Annexes I, II and III.

- b) Communicate with the CITES Secretariat and with other CITES Management Authorities of other countries on scientific, administrative and others issues related to the application and implementation of the Convention.
- c) Maintain the files of specimens trade and prepare an annual report on this trade and submit to the CITES Secretariat by 31 October of the year following the one related to this report.
- d) Prepare a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken with regard to the application and implementation of the Convention and submit to the CITES Secretariat by 31 October of the year following the two-year period to which this report refers.
- e) Coordinate the national implementation and application of the Convention and of this Regulation and cooperate with other relevant authorities on this matter.
- f) Consult the Scientific Authority on the issuance and acceptance of CITES documents, the nature and the level of trade in species listed in CITES, the establishment and management of quotas, the registration of operators and of production operations, the establishment of Safeguard Centers and the preparation of Amendments Proposals of CITES Appendices.
- g) Represent Mozambique in national and international meetings related to CITES.
- h) Promote campaigns, training, education and information concerning the Convention
- i) Advise the Minister on the action to be taken for the implementation and enforcement of CITES.
- j) Appoint one or more Safeguard Centers for seized and confiscated live specimens.
- k) Intervene in litigation concerning the subject relating to this Regulation before it is sent to court.
- l) Ensure the inspection and control of entry and exit borders in the country, and the locations of import and export of species or products covered by CITES
- m) Take regulatory administrative measures on the seizure of protected species in the case of commitment of Violation.
- n) The Management Authority shall appoint a Focal Point for the CITES, responsible for the ordinary management of matters relating to CITES.

ARTICLE 7
(Scientific Authority)

1. Scientific Authority is the body of excellence that deals with flora and fauna research, consisting of a body of experts of recognized merit in CITES related areas, that has an advisory and monitoring role for a successful implementation of the CITES Regulation.
2. The ministry responsible for the environmental area will sign an agreement with a Research Institution of national and international recognized competency for the implementation of Scientific Authority roles under the CITES.
3. A Scientific Authority in particular have the following functions:
 - a) Advise the CITES Management Authority on whether the proposed export of a specimen of the species listed in Appendices I and II may or may not be detrimental to the survival of the species involved.
 - b) Advise the CITES Management Authority on whether the import purposes will be or not detrimental to the survival of the species involved in the import, in the case of a proposed import of a specimen of the species listed in Appendix I.
 - c) Advise the CITES Management Authority on whether the proposed container for the specimen transportation meets the living conditions and care required in case of a proposed import of a living specimen of the species listed in Appendix I.
 - d) Monitor the export permits issued for the specimens of species in Appendix II, as well as the current export permits for such specimens, and advise the CITES Management Authority on suitable measures should be taken in order to limit the issuance of export Permits when it is observed that the status of the species population so requires.
 - e) Advise the CITES Management Authority on the fate of the confiscated specimens and declared lost in favor of the state.
 - f) Advise the CITES Management Authority on any matter to consider relevant in the sphere of the species protection.

- g) Conduct research in the field of CITES.
- h) Carry out any activities contained in the Resolutions of the Conference of the Parties CITES.

ARTICLE 8
(Collaboration)

It is duty of all public and private entities and civil society at all levels to fully cooperate with the CITES Management Authority in the application of this Regulation, namely:

- a) Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development,
- b) Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security,
- c) Ministry of Culture and Tourism,
- d) Ministry of Sea, and Inland Fisheries,
- e) Ministry of the Interior,
- f) Ministry of Industry and Trade,
- g) Ministry of Economy and Finance,
- h) Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs,
- i) Ministry of Transport and Communications.

ARTICLE 9
(Interministerial Group)

1. The Ministry in charge of the environment area should create the Inter-ministerial Group three (3) months after the adoption of this Decree.
2. The Interministerial Group for the Implementation of CITES, is composed of representatives of the following sectors:
 - a) Land, Environment and Rural Development,
 - b) Agriculture and Food Security
 - c) Culture and Tourism,
 - d) Industry and Commerce,

- e) Science and Technology, Higher Education and Technical Professional,
 - f) Sea and Inland Fisheries,
 - g) Economy and Finance,
 - h) Education and Human Development,
 - i) Transport and Communications,
 - j) Interior.
3. Representatives of public and private entities, as well as specialists in the field covered by this Regulation may be invited to meetings of the CITES group.
 4. The CITES group shall perform the following functions:
 - a) Advise the CITES Management Authority on making decisions in terms of **these Regulations**;
 - b) Support the CITES Management Authority in the development and updating of appropriate national reality standards based on CITES;
 - c) Ensure the exchange of information on the marketing of species or products covered by CITES;
 - d) Provide opinion on the ratification of proposed international legal instruments that complement CITES;
 - e) Issue opinions on the annual reports on the marketing of species or products covered by CITES to be approved by the CITES Management Authorities;
 - f) Support the Management Authority in the Promotion of training and awareness programs at national level on matters concerning the implementation of CITES;
 5. The CITES Group will be coordinated by the CITES Management Authority.
 6. The organization, functioning and specific tasks of each CITES Group member shall be governed by the Rules, to be approved by the CITES Management Authority.
 7. The CITES group Members are remunerated in form of attendance fees.

CHAPTER III
CONDITIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

SECTION I
(General)

ARTICLE 10
(Fees)

1. Fees are payable to obtain Permits and export certificate, for re-export and introduction of CITIES sea species.
2. The amount due for issuing the documents indicated in the previous paragraph is 10,000.00 (ten thousand) Meticaïs.
3. For Permit or certificate update in terms of period of validity, it is due to the amount of 7,500.00 (seven thousand five hundred) Meticaïs.
4. In case of loss, theft or any other similar situation, for issuance of the duplicate it is set the amount of 10,000.00 (ten thousand) Meticaïs.
5. It is incumbent upon the Ministries with oversight of the area of Finance and the Environment to determine, through a Joint Order, the amount of the fees indicated in the preceding number.

The Council of Ministers shall determine the destination of the values obtained, but 40% shall be for the Environment Fund, which will register a line of that amount for the CITES implementation.

ARTICLE 11

(Model and Term of Issue of permits and certificates)

1. The Model and validity of Permits must comply with the Permits and certificates provided by the CITES convention.

2. Permits and certificates listed in the preceding paragraph of this Article shall be issued within a maximum of 72 (seventy-two) hours, when observed all the conditions in this regard.

ARTICLE 12

(Designation of Entry and Exit Ports)

1. The CITES Management Authority shall appoint where appropriate, upon consultation with the Interministerial Group of CITES, airport, land and sea border entry and exit of the species listed in CITES.
2. The CITES Management Authority should create and update before 01 March of each year, where appropriate the entry and exit borders of CITES specimens.
3. The CITES Management Authority appoints the following specimens entry and exit borders:
 - a. Ressano Garcia Border,
 - b. Maputo International Airport
 - c. Port of Maputo,
 - d. Beira Airport,
 - e. Port of Beira.
 - f. Machipanda Border.
 - g. Kuchamano Border,
 - h. Nacala Airport
 - i. Port of Nacala,
 - j. Pemba Airport
 - k. Port of Pemba, and
 - l. Port of Mocimboa da Praia.
4. The CITES specimens Entry and exit borders presented in the preceding paragraph shall be made by means of a special authorization from the CITES Management Authority.

ARTICLE 13**(Guarantee at the Entry and Exit Ports)**

1. The establishment of the Entry and Exit Ports of specimens intends to streamline the customs clearance in order to avoid loss by death of the specimens due to delay.
2. The ports indicated in the previous article must guarantee the placement of qualified technicians to identify and check the documents of exporters / importers in transit.
3. The Management Authority and the responsible public authorities for implementation of this Regulation shall ensure that specimens of species included in the CITES passing through any formalities take the shortest possible time.
4. The Management Authority shall ensure that all living specimens, during any period of transit, waiting or transshipment, be managed carefully to minimize the risk of injury, health or ill-treatment.

SECTION II**Export****ARTICLE 14****(Export Permit)**

1. The export of any specimen of the species listed in Appendix I requires a prior consession and presentation of the recipient country's import Permit.
2. The export of a specimen of the species listed in Appendix II requires the prior consession and presentation of an export Permit and, in the case of specimens of species included in Appendix III, the presentation of a certificate of origin if the exporting country has entered the species in Appendix III.
3. Each export Permit shall be granted only when the following conditions have been met:
 - a) The CITES Management Authority has proof that specimen in question was legally obtained.

- b) The CITES Management Authority is satisfied that any living specimen will be prepared and transported in accordance with the latest edition the Regulation of Live Animals of the International Air Transport Association , independent of the mode of transportation,provided risks of injury, and mistreatment of the specimen are minimized.
- c) In case of live specimen of the species listed in Appendices I and II, the Scientific Authority has issued a favorable opinion of the CITES Management Authority
- d) In the case of the specimen of the species listed in the Appendix has been granted an import Permit for the competent authority in the country of destination.

SECTION III

Import

ARTICLE 15

(Import Permit)

1. The import of a specimen of the species listed in Appendix I requires a prior consession and presentation of an import licence and an export licene or re-export certificate from the country of origin.
2. Any import Permit shall be granted only when the following conditions are met:
 - a) The Scientific Authority has issued an opinion stating that the import will be for purposes which are not detrimental to the survival of the species and have the proof that the container proposed for transportation of a living specimen is adequately equipped for the living conditions and health.
 - b) The CITES Management Authority have evidencias that the specimen in question will not be used for primarily commercial purposes.

3. The import of a specimen of the species listed in Appendix II requires the prior grant and presentation of an import Permit, export Permit or a re-export certificate.
4. The import of any specimen of species included in Appendix III requires the prior grant of a certificate of origin or export Permit, where the import is from the country that included the species in Appendix III or concession of a certificate by the country of re-export where the specimen has been processed or where the specimen is being re-exported to.

SECTION IV

Re-exportation

ARTICLE 16

(Re-export certificate)

1. The re-export of any specimen of the species listed in Appendices I and II requires the prior grant and presentation of an export Permit.
2. The re-export certificate may be granted only when the conditions are met:
 - a) The CITES Management Authority has proof that any specimen to be re-exported was imported in accordance with the rules of this Regulation and CITES,
 - b) The CITES Management Authority has proof that any living specimen will be prepared, packaged and transported in accordance with Live Animals of the International Air Transport Association Regulations (LAR) and that the transportation will be so handled as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.
 - c) In the case of specimen of the species listed in Appendix I The CITES Management Authority is satisfied that an import permit has been granted,.

SECTION V**Introduction from the sea****ARTICLE 17****(Introduction from the sea Certificate)**

1. The introduction from the sea of any specimen of the species listed in Appendices I and II requires the prior grant and presentation of an introduction from sea certificate.
2. An introduction from sea certificate shall be granted when the following conditions have been met:
 - a) The Scientific Authority issues a favorable opinion considering that the introduction will not be detrimental to the survival of the species.
 - b) The CITES Management Authority is satisfied that any specimen of a species included in Appendix I will not be used for primarily commercial purposes and that the container proposed for the transport of a living specimen is adequately equipped for the living conditions and health.
 - c) The CITES Management Authority is satisfied that any live specimen of a species included in Appendix II will be so handled as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

SECTION VI**Permits and certificates****ARTICLE 18****(Validity of Permits and certificates)**

1. In order to be valid, all Permits and certificates must be in the form prescribed by the CITES Management Authority and comply with the principles of CITES and the resolutions of the CITES Conference of the Parties.

2. The format of the Permit and the sample certificate is attached as indicated in Chapter IV.
3. Export permits and re-export certificates are valid for a period of six months from the date of issue.
4. Import permits for specimens of species included in Appendix I shall be valid for a period of twelve months from the date of issue.
5. For each consignment of specimens only one permit or certificate is required.
6. The CITES Management Authority shall cancel and retain Permits and export certificates issued by the authorities of foreign countries and any corresponding import Permits.
7. Export Permits and certificates may not be transferred to another person, they should be used only by whom the name is on the document.
8. The CITES Management Authority may require applicants for permits and certificates additional supply any information needed to decide on whether or not to issue a Permit or certificate.
9. The CITES Management Authority reserves the right to at any time revoke or modify any Permit or certificate issued if it deems necessary when the Permit or certificate has been issued as a result of false or misleading statements of the applicant.
10. Only export permits, re-export certificates and certificates of origin to exporters may be accepted for the authorization of the import of specimens of species listed in Appendices I, II and III.
11. A Permit or certificate issued in violation of the law of a foreign country or in violation of the Convention or contrary to the resolutions of the Conference of the Parties to CITES will be considered invalid.

CHAPTER IV
REGISTRATION AND EXTERNAL MARKET

ARTICLE 19

(Need to register as a condition)

1. All legal entities wishing to breed animals in captivity and engage in artificial propagation of plants for commercial purposes of any species included in Appendix I and under this Regulation shall be registered by the CITES Management Authority.
2. All legal persons registered by the CITES Management Authority for breeding in captivity or artificial propagation of plants shall keep records of their breeding and any transactions.
3. The CITES Management Authority has the power to inspect premises and records of registered persons whenever it is convenient.

ARTICLE 20

(Special registration of species in Appendices II and III)

1. The Minister with oversees of the environment shall determine by Order the Appendix II or III the species subject to special registration.
2. The Minister who oversees the environmental area shall establish by order the registry format, the conditions that must be met in order for the registration to take place and as well as the registry contents.
3. If the conditions for registration are not met, this must be cancelled.
4. Specimens of animal species included in Appendix I that have been bred in captivity may not be marketed unless they originate in a breeding operation registered in captivity by the CITES Management Authority for this purpose.

5. Registration conditions are determined by the CITES Management Authority.

CHAPTER V
SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO TRADE

ARTICLE 21

(Exemptions and Special Procedures)

1. When a specimen is in transit or transshipment through the national territory, no additional document to the CITES permit or certificate will be required. In all cases, transit and transshipment must comply with the transport conditions laid down in this Regulation and the national customs laws.
2. The enforcement authorities of this Regulation shall enjoy the right and power to inspect any specimen in transit or transshipment to verify that the specimen is to be accompanied by appropriate CITES documents, inspect and seize any specimen that does not comply with this Regulation.
3. The import, export and re-export of CITES specimens are exempt from licensing and approval as follows:
 - a) When there is a *Pre-Convention*: meaning the CITES Management Authority has the proof that the specimen of the species listed in CITES was obtained prior to the approval of the Convention. In these cases, it may be granted the certificate to any applicant. No other document of CITES will be required for the specimen trade.
 - b) When there is *scientific exchanges*. In this case the documents referred to in Chapter III of this Regulation shall not be required in the case of non-commercial loans, donations and exchanges between scientific institutions, registered by the CITES Management Authority or herbarium specimens, preserved or dried or embalmed specimens of museums, and live plants material with a label issued and approved by the CITES Management Authority.

- c) In case of *Traveling Exhibition trips*. In this case the CITES Management Authority shall withdraw the Permit requirement allowing the movement of specimens that are part of the animal exhibition trip to zoo or circus, plant exhibition or other traveling exhibition provided that the exporter or importer has provided all the details of such specimens to the CITES Management Authority specimens covered by the Pre-Convention certificate or a certificate stating that the specimens were bred in captivity or artificially propagated and the CITES Management Authority has the proof that the living specimen transportation will be so handled as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

- d) In the case of *Personal or family Items*. In this case the holder must prove with the CITES Management Authority that has legally obtained.

- e) In the case of *specimens born and bred in captivity or artificially propagated*. Specimens of species born and bred in captivity regime or artificially propagated shall be treated in accordance with the provisions applicable to specimens of species included in Appendix II of CITES.

CHAPTER VI

POWERS OF INSPECTION

ARTICLE 22

(Scope of Inspection)

1. The inspection is intended to check compliance between what concerns the legislation and what is stated or transported if there is sufficient proof of an infringement, and the agent may inform the competent authorities for the purpose of arresting the person (s) suspected and seizing the articles related to the infraction.
2. In the exercise of his duties an inspection agent can:
 - a) Apprehend anything reasonably suspected to be subject to or proof of a Violation.
 - b) Enter in premises or vehicles suspected to have a specimen in violation of these Rules, including ports, airports should be inspected at any time.
 - c) Examine what is reasonably suspected to be any transported specimen, obtained or sold in violation of these Rules.

- d) Check any existing records apparently related to the specimens referred to in points a) and b) of this article.
 - e) Take pictures or samples.
 - f) Inform the police in cases which calls for arrest of the suspected from commission of violation.
3. The Inspection agent should benefit from:
- a) Training and be provided with appropriate equipment.
 - b) Be equipped in accordance with its area of activity.
 - c) Strengthening of the multi-sectoral teams.
4. All assents apprehended shall be forwarded to the National CITES Management Authority.

ARTICLE 24

(Inspection Agents)

1. Activities that have as object import, export, re-export, transit and introduction by any customs office of fauna specimen and endangered wild flora are subject to inspection undertaken by the following sectors:
- a) Land, Environment and Rural Development,
 - b) Agriculture and Food Security Industry,
 - c) Culture and Tourism,
 - d) Sea and Inland Fisheries,
 - e) Police, and
 - f) Customs.
2. Whenever the Inspection Agent in the performance of his function, verifies any violation of the requirements of this Regulation, he shall meet with the institutional proceedings, prepare an Official Report and send it to the CITES Management Authority for the implementation of sanctions.

ARTICLE 25**(Confiscation and destination of the confiscated material and specimens)**

1. In all cases, the specimens that are subject to an infraction shall be confiscated.
2. Any and cage, container, boat, aircraft, vehicle, or other articles and equipment involved in the violation will be confiscated and forfeited to the State. Forfeiture in favor of the State may be in addition to another penalty applicable to the committed violation.
3. The specimens confiscated in accordance with these Rules, remain property of the CITES Management Authority, and this hearing the Scientific Authority, decide definitively about their fate.
4. Live specimens have the following destination:
 - a) Return to the country of origin when it is certain that the specimens are in good health that allows them to travel,
 - b) Transfer to a Protection Center, an institution appointed by the Management Authority to care for live specimens, particularly those that have been confiscated under this Regulation,
 - c) Sale, only in the case of specimens of Appendix II and III. In this case make sure that the person(s) responsible for the violation will not directly or indirectly be the beneficiaries for the sale, and
 - d) Euthanasia of animals, after received the technical opinion of a veterinarian.
5. Costs resulting from species return are paid by the country of origin of the species.
6. Dead specimens, parts and derivatives of dead specimens can be delivered to the following institutions for its intended use in technical training, education and display as CITES species:
 - a) Museums,
 - b) Customs,
 - c) Police,
 - d) Universities,
 - e) Institutions of scientific research.

7. Sale of dead specimens, will only apply in the case of specimens included in Appendices II and III of CITES.
8. The confiscated material, including containers, transportation means and other items and equipment involved in the commission of the infraction, will be for:
 - a) Storage, and
 - b) Destruction.

ARTICLE 25

(Disposal of confiscated specimens)

Protection centers should be set up to take care of live specimens confiscated and forfeited to the state, which will work under the supervision of the CITES Management Authority.

CHAPTER VII

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

ARTICLE 26

(General Provisions)

1. The infractions foreseen in this Regulation are subject to fines and accompanied by confiscation, destruction, mandatory recovery measures or compensation for damages, without prejudice to the application of criminal penalties that apply.
2. In duly justified cases, an alternative punishment can be applied to the offender including work to support the effort for the protection or conservation of the species.
3. Failure to voluntarily pay the fine subject the offender to the consequences provided for in the criminal law, regardless of other established legal procedures.
4. The Ministry which oversees the environmental area shall undertake the periodic updating of the fines provided for in this (Decree?) Regulation.

ARTICLE 27**(Infraction and Sanctions)**

1. Infraction punishable with a fine of 30-50 public sector minimum wages are the following: import, export, re-export or introduction from the sea, or the attempt to import, export, re-export or introduce from the sea, any specimen of the species included in the Appendices without a valid Permit or certificate.
2. An individual guilty of an infraction under the preceding paragraph will still be subject to a summary conviction and the payment of a fine which corresponds to three times the value of the specimen.
3. Infractions are punishable with a fine of 20-30 public sector minimum wages if an individual has in his possession or under his control, provide or make sales exhibition or display to the public, any specimen of the species listed in the Appendices that have not been lawfully acquired.
4. The individual found guilty under the preceding paragraph will still be subject to a summary conviction and the payment of a fine that is double the value of the specimen.
5. Infractions are punishable with a fine of 100-200 public sector minimum wages if an individual makes or tries to consciously make false or misleading statements in connection with any application for a Permit, certificate or registration, without embargo concurrently with the criminal proceedings corresponding to this type of conduct.
6. Infractions are punishable with a fine of 50-100 public sector minimum wages if an individual obstructs or otherwise withholds information to an Inspection agent that is in the performance of his duties irrespective of additional criminal proceedings corresponding to this type of conduct.
7. Constitutes an infraction, subject to a fine of 1-5 public sector minimum wages if an individual not authorized to change, spoils or deletes the mark used by the Management Authority, individually and permanently identify the specimens.
8. constitutes a violation punishable by a fine of 150-250 public sector minimum wages if an individual fraudulently alters any permit or certificate, fabricate or falsify documents for the purpose of presenting them as a Permit or certificate, spend, use, change any

document claiming to be in possession of a Permit or certificate, nevertheless to cumulate with a criminal procedure corresponding to this type of conduct.

9. It is an Infraction punishable with a fine of 250-300 public sector minimum wages if an agent responsible for the application of this Regulation accepting an unauthorized personal payment or other form of personal compensation to facilitate the import, export, re-export or introduction from the sea of any specimen of the species listed in the Appendices to individuals without valid permit or certificate, nevertheless to cumulate with a criminal procedure corresponding to this type of conduct.
10. For the purpose of enforcement of fines imposed in this paragraph, the Minister who oversees the environmental areas shall publish until 31 March of each year the national monetary value of the registered specimens listed in Annexes I, II and III.

ARTICLE 28

(Violation of CITES conservation provisions)

The Violation of the conservation provisions concerning international trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, outlined in the respective Annexes, is punishable by the following fines sentences:

- a) Annex I, 501-1000 public sector minimum wage;
- b) Annex II, 201-500 public sector minimum wage;
- c) Annex III, 10-200 public sector minimum wage;

ARTICLE 29

(Infractions committed by public officials)

The infractions under these Regulations committed by a public official, or through the complicity with the offender, shall subject the official to disciplinary and criminal proceedings.

ARTICLE 30**(Charges)**

1. Expenses arising as a result of seizure, including costs for custody, transportation costs and disposal of specimens or keeping live animals and plants during the the time of seizure will be charged to the offender if the person is known.
2. In addition to the imposed fine, the court may require a compensation from the guilty offender, or prohibit the guilty from possessing certain species or marketing or production of these species for a certain period.
3. Any provision can be added by calculating the value of certain species or the amount of money in accordance with the damage caused on the environment.

ARTICLE 31**(Aggravating circumstances)**

Aggravating circumstances in determining penalties, other than those fixed in criminal legislation, are the following:

- a) Committing the infraction in closed season;
- b) Committing the infraction against protected species;
- c) The offender, being a state inspector, sworn fiscal, community worker, employee or agent of the state, a police officer or a similar agent;
- d) Committing the infraction during the night, Sunday or holiday;
- e) Using violence, threats or any form oppose the exercise of supervision;
- f) **T**he offender or the jointly liable person being a Permit holder;
- g) Use practices, tools, techniques and prohibited fishing gear; and
- h) Committing the infraction in organized groups.

ARTICLE 32**(Attenuating circumstances)**

1. The following are the attenuating circumstances in determining infractions, other than those fixed in the criminal legislation:
 - a) Being a primary offender,
 - b) Having the offender spontaneously sought the inspection members to voluntarily report the damage caused,
 - c) Being an offender without knowledge or notion of the practiced act consequences, taking into account their background, education level and local habits where the person lives.
2. In general, any other circumstances that precede, accompany or follow upon the infraction which weakens the guilty of the agent or diminish in any way the gravity of the act.

ARTICLE 33**(Recidivism)**

1. Recidivism occurs when the offender, having been guilty by a final judgment for some infraction, commits another infraction of the same nature, before they have been five years since the last condonation, although the sentence of the first infraction was prescribed.
2. In the case of recidivism, the amount and the minimum and maximum fines are doubled and the instruments used in committing the infraction revert to the State and the Permit is revoked.
3. It may also be determined that the repeat offender, when abroad, is prevented from working in Mozambique.
4. Recidivism does not preclude the circumstances that the author of the infraction is in accomplice of the other.

ARTICLE 34**(Accumulation of Infractions)**

The is an accumulation of infractions, when the agent commits more than one infraction at the same time, or when having committed one, commits another before it was condemned by the former.

ARTICLE 35

(Crime perpetrator and Joint liability)

1. Crime perpetrators are authors, accomplices or concealers, as defined under the Criminal Law.
2. The State inspector and the sworn inspector that do not take the measures provided for in this Act and the regulations as well as the one who had a legal obligation to collaborate in the exercise of surveillance, and has not done so , is punishable under law.

ARTICLE 36

(ADDITIONAL PENALTIES)

The application of the penalties provided for in this law, results in the following additional penalties:

- a) Replacement of damage caused to nature, restocking of specimens.
- b) Confiscation by the State of flora, fauna and cultural products and byproducts, without prejudice to the penalty applicable to the offense;
- c) Reversion to the State of the instruments used in the commission of the infraction;
- d) Revocation of the Permit and cancellation of permits issued in the name of the offender;
- e) Suspension of the activities causing the infraction; and
- f) Prohibition of new authorizations for a period of one year.

ARTICLE 37

(Prison sentences)

1. Is sentenced to imprisonment for up to eight (8) years and the corresponding fine, one that:
 - a) Carries out illegal activities using firearms illegally and mechanical traps; and

- b) Is a repeat offender,
 - c) Import, export, reexport, or introduce from the sea, or attempt to import, export, re-export or introduce from the sea, any specimen of the species listed in the Appendices without a valid Permit or certificate.
2. The maximum term of imprisonment is doubled in the case of infractions involving species listed in Appendix I.

ARTICLE 38

(Fines and its destination)

1. The environment and finance interministerial Diploma fixed values from fines for the benefit of the actors in the monitoring and supervision process under this Regulation.
2. The beneficiaries specified in the preceding paragraph includes the "Environment Fund", which will receive 20% of the values from fines

ARTICLE 39

(Destination of seized)

1. Products, objects and instruments seized and declared forfeited to the State under this Regulation, have the following destination:
 - a) Sale by auction of goods subject to the exceptions provided for in this Decree;
 - b) Donation of perishable products to social institutions and non-profit organizations and local communities after their detailed breakdown in the confiscation notice;
 - c) Forwarding of living specimens of wild flora and its fauna to their zone of origin, or to nearest conservation areas;
 - d) The instruments used in the commission of the infraction if useful in the conservation area and in other social institutions, scientific and cultural entities will be donated to these if they are not claimed within 15 days.

2. The Management Authority will be responsible for the sale of the objects mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

CHAPTER VIII
FINAL AND TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 40
(Financial charges)

Expenditure resulting from the implementation of this Regulation shall be borne by the Government, which to that end shall propose their inclusion in the State Budget.

ARTICLE 41
(Final dispositions)

The Minister with oversight of the environmental area shall within a period of one year from the date of publication of this Decree, approve the ministerial decrees in the form of additional regulations or administrative measures to fully implement the provisions of these Regulations.

Article 42
(International Cooperation)

The State shall promote cooperation with other countries in particular with those of the region as well as with international organizations to share the best practices in various domains of implementation of CITES.

ARTICLE 43
(Entry into force)

This Decree shall enter into force on the date of publication.

APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, THE XX / XX / XXXX

The PRIME MINISTER, Carlos Agostinho Rosario

ANNEX
GLOSSARY

1. **Appendices:** Species covered by CITES, which are listed in three Appendices according to the degree of protection they need:
 2. **Appendix I:** includes species threatened with extinction. Trade in specimens of these species is permitted only in exceptional circumstances.
 3. **Appendix II:** includes species not necessarily threatened with extinction, but in which trade must be controlled in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival.
 4. **Appendix III** contains species that are protected in at least one country, which has asked other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the trade. Changes to Appendix III follow a distinct procedure from changes to Appendices I and II, as each Party's is entitled to make unilateral amendments to it.
-
1. **Artificially propagated:** refers only to plants grown under controlled conditions and 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; grown.
 2. **Controlled environment:** An environment that is manipulated for the purpose of producing animals of a particular species, that has boundaries designed to prevent animals, eggs or gametes of the species from entering or leaving it, and the general

characteristics of which may include but are not limited to: artificial housing; waste removal; health care; protection from predators; and artificially supplied food.

3. **Seizure:** Usually refers to a temporary appropriation by specimens supervisory agent.
4. **Authority for implementing Regulation:** Means an inspection agent of forests and wildlife and fishing, a police officer or customs officer or any person appointed by the minister with authority to enforce these Regulations.
5. **Management Authority:** A national governing body appointed in accordance with a) of paragraph 1 of Article IX of the CITES.
6. **Personal or family items:** dead specimens, parts and derivatives that are privately owned by a person, which are part of their normal appropriation.
7. **Scientific Authority:** A national scientific advisory body appointed in accordance with Article IX of the CITES
8. **Bred in captivity:** Refers to offspring born or otherwise produced in a controlled environment either of parents that mated or had gametes otherwise transferred in a controlled environment, as defined in the Conference Resolutions Party.
9. **Certificate of Origin:** A document that allows the export of specimens of species included in Appendix III when such specimens originate from a country that is not included.
10. **CITES:** is the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora agreed in in Washington DC., United States of America, on 3 March 1973 , as the amendment of Bonn from June 22, 1979.
11. **Conference of the Parties:** The Conference of Parties is a main event planned in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article XI of CITES, which brings together, every two years, all Member States of the Convention, to:
 - a) Examine the progress in restoring and conserving the species listed in Annexes I, II and III,
 - b) Examine the amendments to Annexes I and II and adopt them in accordance with Article XV, receive and consider any reports presented by the Secretariat or by any of the Member States,
 - c) Take any necessary measures to enable the Secretariat to carry out its functions and

d) If deemed appropriate, make recommendations for improving the application of the Convention.

12. **Domestic Trade:** Any commercial activity, including but not limited to sale and purchase within the territory.

13.

14. **International trade:** Any import, export, re-export under the customs regulations and introduction from the sea.

15. **Conclusion on legal acquisition:** The conclusion by the Management Authority of the exporting State to determine whether the specimens were acquired in compliance with national laws.

16. **Pre-Convention Certificate:** is a document that recognizes the date on which a Party joined CITES or the strict adoption of CITES principles by the laws of a specific country.

17. **Safeguard Center:** An institution appointed by the Management Authority to look after live specimens, particularly those that have been confiscated, in accordance with Article VIII paragraph 5 of CITES.

18. **Conditions under control:** means an unnatural environment that is intensively manipulated by human intervention with the purpose plants of production. The general characteristics of this type of environment may include but not be limited to the plowing of the land, fertilizing, weeding and disease control, irrigation, or nursery preparation activities such as placing plants in pots, ridges or protection from the winds.

19. **Seizure and confiscation of state:** means the permanent appropriation of specimens by the Management Authority in force of this Regulation or by order of a court.

20. **Derivative:** In relation to any animal, plant or other organism, means any part, tissue or extract, of an animal, plant or other organism, whether fresh, preserved or processed, and includes any compound derived from such part, tissue or extract.

E

21. **Export:** It means the act of removing any specimen out of the country.

22. **Invasive / alien species:** species introduced deliberately or unintentionally outside their natural habitats where they have the ability to settle on their own, thus causing the invasion, conquest and competition environments to native species
23. **Species:** Any species, subspecies or geographically separate population thereof.
24. **Specimen:** Any animal or plant either alive or dead specimens of species included in The CITES Appendices I, II and III
25. **Label:** Piece of metal or plastic for the identification placed in the international market by the countries of origin.

F

26. **Primary commercial purposes:** It means all purposes the non-commercial aspects do not clearly predominate.

I

27. **Import:** means bringing in or introduce into their destination country of origin of species listed in CITES Appendices.
28. **Introduction from the sea:** means to transport within a country specimens of any species that have been taken from the marine environment outside the jurisdiction of any State, including those who come from the airspace above the sea, maritime cradle and the subsoil beneath the sea .

L

29. **Permit or certificate:** An official document used to authorize the import, export, re-export and introduction from the sea of specimens of species included in any of the CITES Appendices. It must comply with the requirements of CITES and the Resolutions of the Conference of the Parties or otherwise shall be deemed invalid.

O

30. **Offer for sale:** means any action that might be construed as such, including advertising to negotiate and purchasing.

P

31. **Country of origin:** Country in which the species has been collected in the wild, where it has been born or bred in captivity, artificially propagated or introduced from the ocean.
32. **Party or Readily recognizable Derivative:** Includes specimens in a companion document, package, mark or label, or arising out of any other circumstances, that appear to be part or derivative of an animal or plant of the species included in the Appendices, unless the parts or derivatives are specifically exempt from the rules of CITES and these Regulations.

Q

33. **Quota:** prescribed number or quantity of specimens that can be collected, exported or otherwise used in a specific period of time.

R

34. **Cultivated Reproduction Plants:** Means the set of plants grown in controlled environmental conditions that are used for reproduction for the satisfaction of the appointed CITES authorities of the exporting country, established in accordance with the rules of CITES and relevant laws and not detrimental medium for survival of the species in nature and maintained in sufficient quantities for propagation to minimize or eliminate the need for increased from nature, which can occur only as an exception and in limited quantities needed to maintain the vigor and productivity of the grown players.
35. **Label:** Piece of paper, cardboard or other material containing the abbreviation "CITES" and issued or approved by the Management Authority for the identification of contents such as herbarium specimens, preserved, dried or embalmed museum specimens or live plants for scientific study. It includes the name and address of the sending institution and the codes of the exporting and importing institutions, plus the signature of the responsible official of the institution who registered the scientific study.
36. **Re-export:** means export of any specimen that has previously been imported.

S

37. **CITES Secretariat:** CITES executive body based in Geneva, Switzerland.

38. **Non-detrimental usage:** A statement of the Scientific Authority warning to the effect that a proposed export or introduction from the sea of specimens of Appendix I or II will not be detrimental to the survival of the species and that the proposed import of a specimen Appendix I is not detrimental to the survival of the species.

T

39. **Transshipment:** transshipment procedures as defined by the National Customs Regulations and this Regulation and CITES.
40. **Hunting trophies:** Means any horn, ivory tip, tooth, claw, hoof, skin, leather, hair, bristles, feathers, egg shell or other durable portion of any animal, whether processed or not, which It is recognizable as durable part of such an animal.
41. **Transit:** Transit procedures as defined by national customs regulations.

V

42. **Sale:** Any form of buying and selling, in accordance with this Regulation.

ANNEXES

**Annex 1 - List of all species of animals and plants registered in Appendix I, II, III of
CITES.**

**Appendices I, II and III of CITES
Valid from June 24, 2013**

Appendices		
I	II	III
F A U N A (ANIMALS) P H Y L U M C H O R D A T A C L A S S M A M M A L I A (MAMMALS)		
ARTIODACTYLA		
Antilocapridae Pronghorn		
<i>Antilocapra americana</i> (Only the population of Mexico; no other population is included in the Appendices)		
Bovidae Antelopes, cattle, duikers, gazelles, goats, sheep, etc.		
<i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>		
	<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	
		<i>Antilope cervicapra</i> (Nepal, Pakistan)
	<i>Bison bison athabasca</i>	
<i>Bos gaurus</i> (Excludes the domesticated form,		

which is referenced as <i>Bos frontalis</i> , and is not subject to the provisions of the Convention)		
<i>Bos mutus</i> (Excludes the domesticated form, which is referenced as <i>Bos grunniens</i> , and is not subject to the provisions of the Convention)		
<i>Bos sauveli</i>		
		<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i> (Pakistan)
		<i>Bubalus arnee</i> (Nepal) (Excludes the domesticated form, which is referenced as <i>Bubalus bubalis</i>)
<i>Bubalus depressicornis</i>		
<i>Bubalus mindorensis</i>		
<i>Bubalus quarlesi</i>		
	<i>Budorcas taxicolor</i>	
<i>Capra falconeri</i>		
<i>Capricornis milneedwardsii</i>		
<i>Capricornis rubidus</i>		
<i>Capricornis sumatraensis</i>		
<i>Capricornis thar</i>		
	<i>Cephalophus brookei</i>	
	<i>Cephalophus dorsalis</i>	
<i>Cephalophus jentinki</i>		
	<i>Cephalophus ogilbyi</i>	
	<i>Cephalophus silvicultor</i>	
	<i>Cephalophus zebra</i>	
	<i>Damaliscus pygargus pygargus</i>	
<i>Gazella cuvieri</i>		
		<i>Gazella dorcas</i> (Algeria, Tunisia)
<i>Gazella leptoceros</i>		
<i>Hippotragus niger variani</i>		

	<i>Kobus leche</i>	
<i>Naemorhedus baileyi</i>		
<i>Naemorhedus caudatus</i>		
<i>Naemorhedus goral</i>		
<i>Naemorhedus griseus</i>		
<i>Nanger dama</i>		
<i>Oryx dammah</i>		
<i>Oryx leucoryx</i>		
	<i>Ovis ammon</i> (Except the subspecies included in Appendix I)	
<i>Ovis ammon hodgsonii</i>		
<i>Ovis ammon nigrimontana</i>		
	<i>Ovis canadensis</i> (Only the population of Mexico; no other population is included in the Appendices)	
<i>Ovis orientalis ophion</i>		
	<i>Ovis vignei</i> (Except the subspecies included in Appendix I)	
<i>Ovis vignei vignei</i>		
<i>Pantholops hodgsonii</i>		
	<i>Philantomba monticola</i>	
<i>Pseudoryx nghetinhensis</i>		
<i>Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata</i>		
	<i>Saiga borealis</i>	
	<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	
		<i>Tetracerus quadricornis</i> (Nepal)
Camelidae Guanaco, vicuna		
	<i>Lama guanicoe</i>	
<i>Vicugna vicugna</i> [Except the populations of: Argentina (the populations of the Provinces of Jujuy and Catamarca and the semi-captive populations of the Provinces of Jujuy, Salta, Catamarca, La Rioja and San Juan), Bolivia (the whole population), Chile (the population of Primera Region) and Peru (the whole population), which are included in Appendix II]		

	<i>Vicugna vicugna</i> [Only the populations of Argentina ¹ (the populations of the Provinces of Jujuy and Catamarca and the semi-captive populations of the Provinces of Jujuy, Salta, Catamarca, La Rioja and San Juan), Bolivia ² (the whole population), Chile ³ (Population of Primera Region), Peru ⁴ (the whole population); all other populations are included in Appendix I]	
Cervidae Deer, guemals, muntjacs, pudus		
<i>Axis calamianensis</i>		
<i>Axis kuhlii</i>		
<i>Axis porcinus annamiticus</i>		
<i>Blastocercus dichotomus</i>		
	<i>Cervus elaphus bactrianus</i>	
		<i>Cervus elaphus barbarus</i> (Algeria, Tunisia)
<i>Cervus elaphus hanglu</i>		
<i>Dama dama mesopotamica</i>		
<i>Hippocamelus spp.</i>		
		<i>Mazama temama cerasina</i> (Guatemala)
<i>Muntiacus crinifrons</i>		
<i>Muntiacus vuquangensis</i>		
		<i>Odocoileus virginianus mayensis</i> (Guatemala)
<i>Ozotoceros bezoarticus</i>		
	<i>Pudu mephistophiles</i>	
<i>Pudu puda</i>		
<i>Rucervus duvaucelii</i>		
<i>Rucervus eldii</i>		
Hippopotamidae Hippopotamuses		
	<i>Hexaprotodon liberiensis</i>	
	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	
Moschidae Musk deer		
<i>Moschus</i> spp. (Only the populations of		

Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan; all other populations are included in Appendix II)		
	Moschus spp. (Except the populations of Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan, which are included in Appendix I)	
Suidae Babirusa, pygmy hog		
Babyrousa babyrussa		
Babyrousa bolabatuensis		
Babyrousa celebensis		
Babyrousa togeanensis		
Sus salvanius		
Tayassuidae Peccaries		
	Tayassuidae spp. (Except the species included in Appendix I and the populations of <i>Pecari tajacu</i> of Mexico and the United States of America, which are not included in the Appendices)	
Catagonus wagneri		
CARNIVORA		
Ailuridae Red panda		
Ailurus fulgens		
Canidae Bush dog, foxes, wolves		
		Canis aureus (India)
Canis lupus (Only the populations of Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan; all other populations are included in Appendix II. Excludes the domesticated form and the dingo which are referenced as <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> and <i>Canis lupus dingo</i> .)		
	Canis lupus (Except the populations of Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan, which are included in Appendix I. Excludes the domesticated form and the dingo which are referenced as <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> and <i>Canis lupus dingo</i> .)	
	Cerdocyon thous	
	Chrysocyon brachyurus	
	Cuon alpinus	
	Lycalopex culpaeus	

	<i>Lycalopex fulvipes</i>	
	<i>Lycalopex griseus</i>	
	<i>Lycalopex gymnocercus</i>	
<i>Speothos venaticus</i>		
		<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i> (India)
	<i>Vulpes cana</i>	
		<i>Vulpes vulpes griffithi</i> (India)
		<i>Vulpes vulpes montana</i> (India)
		<i>Vulpes vulpes pusilla</i> (India)
	<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	
Eupleridae Fossa, falanouc, Malagasy civet		
	<i>Cryptoprocta ferox</i>	
	<i>Eupleres goudotii</i>	
	<i>Fossa fossana</i>	
Felidae Cats		
	Felidae spp. (Except the species included in Appendix I. Specimens of the domesticated form are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)	
<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i> (Annual export quotas for live specimens and hunting trophies are granted as follows: Botswana: 5; Namibia: 150; Zimbabwe: 50. The trade in such specimens is subject to the provisions of Article III of the Convention)		
<i>Caracal caracal</i> (Only the population of Asia; all other populations are included in Appendix II)		
<i>Catopuma temminckii</i>		
<i>Felis nigripes</i>		
<i>Leopardus geoffroyi</i>		
<i>Leopardus jacobitus</i>		
<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>		
<i>Leopardus tigrinus</i>		
<i>Leopardus wiedii</i>		
<i>Lynx pardinus</i>		

<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>		
<i>Panthera leo persica</i>		
<i>Panthera onca</i>		
<i>Panthera pardus</i>		
<i>Panthera tigris</i>		
<i>Pardofelis marmorata</i>		
<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i> <i>bengalensis</i> (Only the populations of Bangladesh, India and Thailand; all other populations are included in Appendix II)		
<i>Prionailurus planiceps</i>		
<i>Prionailurus rubiginosus</i> (Only the population of India; all other populations are included in Appendix II)		
<i>Puma concolor coryi</i>		
<i>Puma concolor costaricensis</i>		
<i>Puma concolor cougar</i>		
<i>Puma yagouaroundi</i> (Only the populations of Central and North America; all other populations are included in Appendix II)		
<i>Uncia uncia</i>		
Herpestidae Mongooses		
		<i>Herpestes edwardsi</i> (India,)
		<i>Herpestes fuscus</i> (India)
		<i>Herpestes javanicus</i> (India)
		<i>Herpestes javanicus auropunctatus</i> (India)
		<i>Herpestes smithii</i> (India)
		<i>Herpestes urva</i> (India)
		<i>Herpestes vitticollis</i> (India)
Hyaenidae Aardwolf		
		<i>Proteles cristata</i> (Botswana)
Mephitidae Hog-nosed skunk		
	<i>Conepatus humboldtii</i>	

Mustelidae Badgers, martens, weasels, etc.		
Lutrinae Otters		
	Lutrinae spp. (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
<i>Aonyx capensis microdon</i> (Only the populations of Cameroon and Nigeria; all other populations are included in Appendix II)		
<i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i>		
<i>Lontra felina</i>		
<i>Lontra longicaudis</i>		
<i>Lontra provocax</i>		
<i>Lutra lutra</i>		
<i>Lutra nippon</i>		
<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>		
Mustelinae Grisons, honey badger, martens, tayra, weasels		
		<i>Eira barbara</i> (Honduras)
		<i>Galictis vittata</i> (Costa Rica)
		<i>Martes flavigula</i> (India)
		<i>Martes foina intermedia</i> (India)
		<i>Martes gwatkinsii</i> (India)
		<i>Mellivora capensis</i> (Botswana)
		<i>Mustela altaica</i> (India)
		<i>Mustela erminea ferghanae</i> (India)
		<i>Mustela kathiah</i> (India)
<i>Mustela nigripes</i>		
		<i>Mustela sibirica</i> (India)
Odobenidae Walrus		
		<i>Odobenus rosmarus</i> (Canada)
Otariidae Fur seals, sealions		
	Arctocephalus spp. (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
<i>Arctocephalus townsendi</i>		
Phocidae Seals		
	<i>Mirounga leonina</i>	

<i>Monachus spp.</i>		
Procyonidae Coatis, kinkajou, olingos		
		<i>Bassaricyon gabbii</i> (Costa Rica)
		<i>Bassariscus sumichrasti</i> (Costa Rica)
		<i>Nasua narica</i> (Honduras)
		<i>Nasua nasua solitaria</i> (Uruguay)
		<i>Potos flavus</i> (Honduras)
Ursidae Bears, giant panda		
	Ursidae spp. (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
<i>Ailuropoda melanoleuca</i>		
<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>		
<i>Melursus ursinus</i>		
<i>Tremarctos ornatus</i>		
<i>Ursus arctos</i> (Only the populations of Bhutan, China, Mexico and Mongolia; all other populations are included in Appendix II)		
<i>Ursus arctos isabellinus</i>		
<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>		
Viverridae Binturong, civets, linsangs, otter-civet, palm civets		
		<i>Arctictis binturong</i> (India)
		<i>Civettictis civetta</i> (Botswana)
	<i>Cynogale bennettii</i>	
	<i>Hemigalus derbyanus</i>	
		<i>Paguma larvata</i> (India)
		<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i> (India)
		<i>Paradoxurus jerdoni</i> (India)
	<i>Prionodon linsang</i>	
<i>Prionodon pardicolor</i>		
		<i>Viverra civettina</i> (India)
		<i>Viverra zibetha</i> (India)
		<i>Viverricula indica</i> (India)

CETACEA Dolphins, porpoises, whales		
	CETACEA spp. (Except the species included in Appendix I. A zero annual export quota has been established for live specimens from the Black Sea population of <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> removed from the wild and traded for primarily commercial purposes)	
Balaenidae Bowhead whale, right whales		
<i>Balaena mysticetus</i>		
<i>Eubalaena spp.</i>		
Balaenopteridae Humpback whale, rorquals		
<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i> (Except the population of West Greenland, which is included in Appendix II)		
<i>Balaenoptera bonaerensis</i>		
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>		
<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i>		
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>		
<i>Balaenoptera omurai</i>		
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>		
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>		
Delphinidae Dolphins		
<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>		
<i>Orcaella heinsohni</i>		
<i>Sotalia spp.</i>		
<i>Sousa spp.</i>		
Eschrichtiidae Grey whale		
<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>		
Iniidae River dolphins		
<i>Lipotes vexillifer</i>		
Neobalaenidae Pygmy right whale		
<i>Caperea marginata</i>		
Phocoenidae Porpoises		
<i>Neophocaena phocaenoides</i>		

<i>Phocoena sinus</i>		
Physeteridae Sperm whales		
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>		
Platanistidae River dolphins		
<i>Platanista spp.</i>		
Ziphiidae Beaked whales, bottle-nosed whales		
<i>Berardius spp.</i>		
<i>Hyperoodon spp.</i>		
CHIROPTERA		
Phyllostomidae Broad-nosed bat		
		<i>Platyrrhinus lineatus</i> (Uruguay)
Pteropodidae Fruit bats, flying foxes		
	<i>Acerodon spp.</i> (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
<i>Acerodon jubatus</i>		
	<i>Pteropus spp.</i> (Except <i>Pteropus brunneus</i> and the species included in Appendix I)	
<i>Pteropus insularis</i>		
<i>Pteropus loochoensis</i>		
<i>Pteropus mariannus</i>		
<i>Pteropus molossinus</i>		
<i>Pteropus pelewensis</i>		
<i>Pteropus pilosus</i>		
<i>Pteropus samoensis</i>		
<i>Pteropus tonganus</i>		
<i>Pteropus ualanus</i>		
<i>Pteropus yapensis</i>		
CINGULATA		
Dasypodidae Armadillos		
		<i>Cabassous centralis</i> (Costa Rica)
		<i>Cabassous tatouay</i> (Uruguay)
	<i>Chaetophractus nationi</i> (A zero annual export quota has been	

	established. All specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly)	
<i>Priodontes maximus</i>		
DASYUROMORPHIA		
Dasyuridae Dunnarts		
<i>Sminthopsis longicaudata</i>		
<i>Sminthopsis psammophila</i>		
Tylacinidae Tasmanian wolf, tylocine		
Trylacinus cynocephalus (probably extinted)		
DIPROTODONTIA		
Macropodidae Kangaroos, wallabies		
	<i>Dendrolagus inustus</i>	
	<i>Dendrolagus ursinus</i>	
<i>Lagorchestes hirsutus</i>		
<i>Lagostrophus fasciatus</i>		
<i>Onychogalea fraenata</i>		
<i>Onychogalea Lunata</i>		
Phalangeridae Cuscuses		
	<i>Phalanger intercastellanus</i>	
	<i>Phalanger mimicus</i>	
	<i>Phalanger orientalis</i>	
	<i>Spilocuscus kraemeri</i>	
	<i>Spilocuscus maculatus</i>	
	<i>Spilocuscus papuensis</i>	
Potoroidae Rat-kangaroos		
<i>Bettongia spp.</i>		
Caloprymnus campestris (Possibly extinted)		
Vombatidae Northern hairy-nosed wombat		

<i>Lasiorhinus krefftii</i>		
LAGOMORPHA		
Leporidae Hispid hare, volcano rabbit		
<i>Caprolagus hispidus</i>		
<i>Romerolagus diazi</i>		
MONOTREMATA		
Tachyglossidae Echidnas, spiny anteaters		
	<i>Zaglossus spp.</i>	
PERAMELEMORPHIA		
Peramelidae Bandicoots, echymiperas		
<i>Perameles bougainville</i>		
Thylacomyidae Bilbies		
<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>		
PERISSODACTYLA		
Equidae Horses, wild asses, zebras		
<i>Equus africanus</i> (Excludes the domesticated form, which is referenced as <i>Equus asinus</i> , and is not subject to the provisions of the Convention)		
<i>Equus grevyi</i>		
	<i>Equus hemionus</i> (Except the subspecies included in Appendix I)	
<i>Equus hemionus hemionus</i>		
<i>Equus hemionus khur</i>		
	<i>Equus kiang</i>	
<i>Equus przewalskii</i>		
	<i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i>	
<i>Equus zebra zebra</i>		
Rhinocerotidae Rhinoceroses		
Rhinocerotidae spp. (Except the subspecies included in Appendix II)		
	<i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i> (Only the populations of South Africa and Swaziland; all other populations are included in Appendix I. For the exclusive purpose of allowing international	

	trade in live animals to appropriate and acceptable destinations and hunting trophies. All other specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly)	
Tapiridae Tapirs		
Tapiridae spp. (Except the species included in Appendix II)		
	<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>	
PHOLIDOTA		
Manidae Pangolins		
	Manis spp. (A zero annual export quota has been established for <i>Manis crassicaudata</i> , <i>M. culionensis</i> , <i>M. javanica</i> and <i>M. pentadactyla</i> for specimens removed from the wild and traded for primarily commercial purposes)	
PILOSA		
Bradypodidae Three-toed sloth		
	<i>Bradypus variegatus</i>	
Megalonychidae Two-toed sloth		
		<i>Choloepus hoffmanni</i> (Costa Rica)
Myrmecophagidae American anteaters		
	<i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i>	
		<i>Tamandua mexicana</i> (Guatemala)
PRIMATES Apes, monkeys		
	PRIMATES spp. (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
Atelidae Howler and prehensile-tailed monkeys		
<i>Alouatta coibensis</i>		
<i>Alouatta palliata</i>		
<i>Alouatta pigra</i>		
<i>Ateles geoffroyi frontatus</i>		
<i>Ateles geoffroyi panamensis</i>		
<i>Brachyteles arachnoides</i>		
<i>Brachyteles hypoxanthus</i>		

<i>Oreonax flavicauda</i>		
Cebidae New World monkeys		
<i>Callimico goeldii</i>		
<i>Callithrix aurita</i>		
<i>Callithrix flaviceps</i>		
<i>Leontopithecus spp.</i>		
<i>Saguinus bicolor</i>		
<i>Saguinus geoffroyi</i>		
<i>Saguinus leucopus</i>		
<i>Saguinus martinsi</i>		
<i>Saguinus oedipus</i>		
<i>Saimiri oerstedii</i>		
Cercopithecidae Old World monkeys		
<i>Cercocebus galeritus</i>		
<i>Cercopithecus diana</i>		
<i>Cercopithecus roloway</i>		
<i>Macaca silenus</i>		
<i>Mandrillus leucophaeus</i>		
<i>Mandrillus sphinx</i>		
<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>		
<i>Ptilocolobus kirkii</i>		
<i>Ptilocolobus rufomitratu</i>		
<i>Presbytis potenziani</i>		
<i>Pygathrix spp.</i>		
<i>Rhinopithecus spp.</i>		
<i>Semnopithecus ajax</i>		
<i>Semnopithecus dussumieri</i>		
<i>Semnopithecus entellus</i>		
<i>Semnopithecus hector</i>		
<i>Semnopithecus hypoleucos</i>		
<i>Semnopithecus priam</i>		
<i>Semnopithecus schistaceus</i>		

<i>Simias concolor</i>		
<i>Trachypithecus geei</i>		
<i>Trachypithecus pileatus</i>		
<i>Trachypithecus shortridgei</i>		
Cheirogaleidae Dwarf lemurs		
Cheirogaleidae spp.		
Daubentoniidae Aye-aye		
<i>Daubentonia madagascariensis</i>		
Hominidae Chimpanzees, gorilla, orang-utan		
<i>Gorilla beringei</i>		
<i>Gorilla gorilla</i>		
Pan spp.		
<i>Pongo abelii</i>		
<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>		
Hylobatidae Gibbons		
Hylobatidae spp.		
Indriidae Avahi, indris, sifakas, woolly lemurs		
Indriidae spp.		
Lemuridae Large lemurs		
Lemuridae spp.		
Lepilemuridae Sportive lemurs		
Lepilemuridae spp.		
Lorisidae Lorises		
Nycticebus spp.		
Pitheciidae Sakis and uakaris		
Cacajao spp.		
<i>Chiropotes albinasus</i>		
PROBOSCIDEA		

Elephantidae Elephants		
<i>Elephas maximus</i>		
<i>Loxodonta africana</i> (Except the populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, which are included in Appendix II)		
	<i>Loxodonta africana</i> ⁶ (Only the populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe; all other populations are included in Appendix I)	
RODENTIA		
Chinchillidae Chinchillas		
<i>Chinchilla</i> spp. (Specimens of the domesticated form are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)		
Cuniculidae Paca		
		<i>Cuniculus paca</i> (Honduras)
Dasyproctidae Agouti		
		<i>Dasyprocta punctata</i> (Honduras)
Erethizontidae New World porcupines		
		<i>Sphiggurus mexicanus</i> (Honduras)
		<i>Sphiggurus spinosus</i> (Uruguay)
Muridae Mice, rats		
<i>Leporillus conditor</i>		
<i>Pseudomys fieldi praeconis</i>		
<i>Xeromys myoides</i>		
<i>Zyomys pedunculatus</i>		
Sciuridae Ground squirrels, tree squirrels		
<i>Cynomys mexicanus</i>		
		<i>Marmota caudata</i> (India)
		<i>Marmota himalayana</i> (India)
	<i>Ratufa</i> spp.	
		<i>Sciurus deppei</i> (Costa Rica)
SCANDENTIA Tree shrews		

	SCANDENTIA spp.	
SIRENIA		
Dugongidae Dugong		
<i>Dugong dugon</i>		
Trichechidae Manatees		
<i>Trichechus inunguis</i>		
<i>Trichechus manatus</i>		
CLASS AVES (BIRDS)		
ANSERIFORMES		
Anatidae Ducks, geese, swans, etc.		
<i>Anas aucklandica</i>		
	<i>Anas bernieri</i>	
<i>Anas chlorotis</i>		
	<i>Anas formosa</i>	
<i>Anas laysanensis</i>		
<i>Anas nesiotis</i>		
<i>Asarcornis scutulata</i>		
<i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i>		
	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	
<i>Branta sandvicensis</i>		
		<i>Cairina moschata</i> (Honduras)
	<i>Coscoroba coscoroba</i>	
	<i>Cygnus melancoryphus</i>	
	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	
		<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i> (Honduras)
		<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i> (Honduras)
	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	
<i>Rhodonessa caryophyllacea</i>		

(Possibly extinct)		
	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	
APODIFORMES		
Trochilidae Hummingbirds		
	Trochilidae spp. (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
<i>Glaucis dohrnii</i>		
CHARADRIIFORMES		
Burhinidae Thick-knee		
		<i>Burhinus bistriatus</i> (Guatemala)
Laridae Gull		
<i>Larus relictus</i>		
Scolopacidae Curlews, greenshanks		
<i>Numenius borealis</i>		
<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>		
<i>Tringa guttifer</i>		
CICONIIFORMES		
Balaenicipitidae Shoebill, whale-headed stork		
	<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>	
Ciconiidae Storks		
<i>Ciconia boyciana</i>		
	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	
<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>		
<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>		
Phoenicopteridae Flamingos		
	Phoenicopteridae spp.	
Threskiornithidae Ibises, spoonbills		
	<i>Eudocimus ruber</i>	
	<i>Geronticus calvus</i>	
<i>Geronticus eremita</i>		
<i>Nipponia nippon</i>		

	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	
COLUMBIFORMES		
Columbidae Doves, pigeons		
<i>Caloenas nicobarica</i>		
<i>Ducula mindorensis</i>		
	<i>Gallicolumba luzonica</i>	
	<i>Goura spp.</i>	
		<i>Nesoenas mayeri</i> (Mauritius)
CORACIIFORMES		
Bucerotidae Hornbills		
	<i>Aceros spp.</i> (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
<i>Aceros nipalensis</i>		
	<i>Anorrhinus spp.</i>	
	<i>Anthracoceros spp.</i>	
	<i>Berenicornis spp.</i>	
	<i>Buceros spp.</i> (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
<i>Buceros bicornis</i>		
	<i>Penelopides spp.</i>	
<i>Rhinoplax vigil</i>		
	<i>Rhyticeros spp.</i> (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
<i>Rhyticeros subruficollis</i>		
CUCULIFORMES		
Musophagidae Turacos		
	<i>Tauraco spp.</i>	
FALCONIFORMES Eagles, falcons, hawks, vultures		
	FALCONIFORMES spp. (Except <i>Caracara lutosa</i> and the species of the family Cathartidae, which are not included in the Appendices; and the species included in Appendices I and III)	
Accipitridae Hawks, eagles		
<i>Aquila adalberti</i>		
<i>Aquila heliaca</i>		
<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus wilsonii</i>		

<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>		
<i>Harpia harpyja</i>		
<i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i>		
Cathartidae New World vultures		
<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>		
		<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i> (Honduras)
<i>Vultur gryphus</i>		
Falconidae Falcons		
<i>Falco araeus</i>		
<i>Falco jugger</i>		
<i>Falco newtoni</i> (Only the population of Seychelles)		
<i>Falco pelegrioides</i>		
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		
<i>Falco punctatus</i>		
<i>Falco rusticolus</i>		
GALLIFORMES		
Cracidae Chachalacas, curassows, guans		
		<i>Crax alberti</i> (Colombia)
<i>Crax blumenbachii</i>		
		<i>Crax daubentoni</i> (Colombia)
		<i>Crax globulosa</i> (Colombia)
		<i>Crax rubra</i> (Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras)
<i>Mitu mitu</i>		
<i>Oreophasis derbianus</i>		
		<i>Ortalis vetula</i> (Guatemala, Honduras)
		<i>Pauxi pauxi</i> (Colombia)
<i>Penelope albipennis</i>		
		<i>Penelope purpurascens</i> (Honduras)
		<i>Penelopina nigra</i> (Guatemala)

<i>Pipile jacutinga</i>		
<i>Pipile pipile</i>		
Megapodiidae Megapodes, scrubfowl		
<i>Macrocephalon maleo</i>		
Phasianidae Grouse, guineafowl, partridges, pheasants, tragopans		
	<i>Argusianus argus</i>	
<i>Catreus wallichii</i>		
<i>Colinus virginianus ridgwayi</i>		
<i>Crossoptilon crossoptilon</i>		
<i>Crossoptilon mantchuricum</i>		
	<i>Gallus sonneratii</i>	
	<i>Ithaginis cruentus</i>	
<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>		
<i>Lophophorus lhuysii</i>		
<i>Lophophorus sclateri</i>		
<i>Lophura edwardsi</i>		
<i>Lophura imperialis</i>		
<i>Lophura swinhoii</i>		
		<i>Meleagris ocellata</i> (Guatemala)
	<i>Pavo muticus</i>	
	<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	
	<i>Polyplectron germaini</i>	
	<i>Polyplectron malacense</i>	
<i>Polyplectron napoleonis</i>		
	<i>Polyplectron schleiermachersi</i>	
<i>Rheinardia ocellata</i>		
<i>Syrmaticus ellioti</i>		
<i>Syrmaticus humiae</i>		
<i>Syrmaticus mikado</i>		
<i>Tetraogallus caspius</i>		
<i>Tetraogallus tibetanus</i>		
<i>Tragopan blythii</i>		

<i>Tragopan caboti</i>		
<i>Tragopan melanocephalus</i>		
		<i>Tragopan satyra</i> (Nepal)
<i>Tympanuchus cupido attwateri</i>		
GRUIFORMES		
Gruidae Cranes		
	Gruidae spp. (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
<i>Grus americana</i>		
<i>Grus canadensis nesiotes</i>		
<i>Grus canadensis pulla</i>		
<i>Grus japonensis</i>		
<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>		
<i>Grus monacha</i>		
<i>Grus nigricollis</i>		
<i>Grus vipio</i>		
Otididae Bustards		
	Otididae spp. (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
<i>Ardeotis nigriceps</i>		
<i>Chlamydotis macqueenii</i>		
<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>		
<i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i>		
Rallidae Rail		
<i>Gallirallus sylvestris</i>		
Rhynchotidae Kagu		
<i>Rhynchotos jubatus</i>		
PASSERIFORMES		
Atrichornithidae Scrub-bird		
<i>Atrichornis clamosus</i>		
Cotingidae Cotingas		
		<i>Cephalopterus ornatus</i> (Colombia)
		<i>Cephalopterus penduliger</i> (Colombia)

<i>Cotinga maculata</i>		
	<i>Rupicola</i> spp.	
<i>Xipholena atropurpurea</i>		
Emberizidae Cardinals, tanagers		
	<i>Gubernatrix cristata</i>	
	<i>Paroaria capitata</i>	
	<i>Paroaria coronata</i>	
	<i>Tangara fastuosa</i>	
Estrildidae Mannikins, waxbills		
	<i>Amandava formosa</i>	
	<i>Lonchura oryzivora</i>	
	<i>Poephila cincta cincta</i>	
Fringillidae Finches		
<i>Carduelis cucullata</i>		
	<i>Carduelis yarrellii</i>	
Hirundinidae Martin		
<i>Pseudochelidon sirintarae</i>		
Icteridae Blackbird		
<i>Xanthopsar flavus</i>		
Meliphagidae Honeyeater		
<i>Lichenostomus melanops cassidix</i>		
Muscapidae Old World flycatchers		
		<i>Acrocephalus rodericanus</i> (Mauritius)
	<i>Cyornis ruckii</i>	
<i>Dasyornis broadbenti litoralis</i> (Possibly extinct)		
<i>Dasyornis longirostris</i>		
	<i>Garrulax canorus</i>	
	<i>Garrulax taewanus</i>	
	<i>Leiothrix argenteauris</i>	

	<i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	
	<i>Liocichla omeiensis</i>	
<i>Picathartes gymnocephalus</i>		
<i>Picathartes oreas</i>		
		<i>Terpsiphone bourbonensis</i> (Mauritius)
Paradisaeidae Birds of paradise		
	Paradisaeidae spp.	
Pittidae Pittas		
	<i>Pitta guajana</i>	
<i>Pitta gurneyi</i>		
<i>Pitta kochi</i>		
	<i>Pitta nympha</i>	
Pycnonotidae Bulbul		
	<i>Pycnonotus zeylanicus</i>	
Sturnidae Mynahs (Starlings)		
	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	
<i>Leucopsar rothschildi</i>		
Zosteropidae White-eye		
<i>Zosterops albogularis</i>		
PELECANIFORMES		
Fregatidae Frigatebird		
<i>Fregata andrewsi</i>		
Pelecanidae Pelican		
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>		
Sulidae Booby		
<i>Papasula abbotti</i>		
PICIFORMES		
Capitonidae Barbet		
		<i>Semnornis ramphastinus</i> (Colombia)

Picidae Woodpeckers		
<i>Campephilus imperialis</i>		
<i>Dryocopus javensis richardsi</i>		
Ramphastidae Toucans		
		<i>Bailloni</i> <i>bailloni</i> (Argentina)
	<i>Pteroglossus aracari</i>	
		<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i> (Argentina)
	<i>Pteroglossus viridis</i>	
		<i>Ramphastos</i> <i>dicolorus</i> (Argentina)
	<i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i>	
	<i>Ramphastos toco</i>	
	<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>	
	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	
		<i>Selenidera maculirostris</i> (Argentina)
PODICIPEDIFORMES		
Podicipedidae Grebe		
<i>Podilymbus gigas</i>		
PROCELLARIIFORMES		
Diomedidae Albatross		
<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>		
PSITTACIFORMES		
	PSITTACIFORMES spp. (Except the species included in Appendix I and <i>Agapornis roseicollis</i> , <i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i> , <i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i> and <i>Psittacula krameri</i> , which are not included in the Appendices)	
Cacatuidae Cockatoos		
<i>Cacatua goffiniana</i>		
<i>Cacatua haematuropygia</i>		
<i>Cacatua moluccensis</i>		
<i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>		
<i>Probosciger aterrimus</i>		

Loriidae Lories, lorikeets		
<i>Eos histrio</i>		
<i>Vini ultramarina</i>		
Psittacidae Amazons, macaws, parakeets, parrots		
<i>Amazona arausiaca</i>		
<i>Amazona auropalliata</i>		
<i>Amazona barbadensis</i>		
<i>Amazona brasiliensis</i>		
<i>Amazona finschi</i>		
<i>Amazona guildingii</i>		
<i>Amazona imperialis</i>		
<i>Amazona leucocephala</i>		
<i>Amazona oratrix</i>		
<i>Amazona pretrei</i>		
<i>Amazona rhodocorytha</i>		
<i>Amazona tucumana</i>		
<i>Amazona versicolor</i>		
<i>Amazona vinacea</i>		
<i>Amazona viridigenalis</i>		
<i>Amazona vittata</i>		
<i>Anodorhynchus spp.</i>		
<i>Ara ambiguus</i>		
<i>Ara glaucogularis</i> (often comercialized with wrong designation : Ara Canide)		
<i>Ara macao</i>		
<i>Ara militaris</i>		
<i>Ara rubrogenys</i>		
<i>Cyanopsitta spixii</i>		
<i>Cyanoramphus cookii</i>		
<i>Cyanoramphus forbesi</i>		

<i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae</i>		
<i>Cyanoramphus saisseti</i>		
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>		
<i>Eunymphicus cornutus</i>		
<i>Guarouba guarouba</i>		
<i>Neophema chrysogaster</i>		
<i>Ognorhynchus icterotis</i>		
<i>Pezoporus occidentalis</i> (Possibly extinct)		
<i>Pezoporus wallicus</i>		
<i>Pionopsitta pileata</i>		
<i>Primolius couloni</i>		
<i>Primolius maracana</i>		
<i>Psephotus chrysopterygius</i>		
<i>Psephotus dissimilis</i>		
<i>Psephotus pulcherrimus</i> (Possibly extinct)		
<i>Psittacula echo</i>		
<i>Pyrrhura cruentata</i>		
<i>Rhynchopsitta spp.</i>		
<i>Strigops habroptilus</i>		
RHEIFORMES		
Rheidae Rheas		
<i>Pterocnemia pennata</i> (Except <i>Pterocnemia pennata pennata</i> which is included in Appendix II)		
	<i>Pterocnemia pennata pennata</i>	
	<i>Rhea americana</i>	
SPHENISCIFORMES		
Spheniscidae Penguins		

	<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	
<i>Spheniscus humboldti</i>		
STRIGIFORMES Owls		
	STRIGIFORMES spp. (Except <i>Sceloglaux albifacies</i> and the species included in Appendix I)	
Strigidae Owls		
<i>Heteroglaux blewitti</i>		
<i>Mimizuku gurneyi</i>		
<i>Ninox natalis</i>		
<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata</i>		
Tytonidae Barn owls		
<i>Tyto soumagnei</i>		
STRUTHIONIFORMES		
Struthionidae Ostrich		
<i>Struthio camelus</i> (Only the populations of Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and the Sudan; all other populations are not included in the Appendices)		
TINAMIFORMES		
Tinamidae Tinamous		
<i>Tinamus solitarius</i>		
TROGONIFORMES		
Trogonidae Quetzals		
<i>Pharomachrus mocinno</i>		
CLASS REPTILIA (REPTILES)		
CROCODYLIA Alligators, caimans, crocodiles		
	CROCODYLIA spp. (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
Alligatoridae Alligators, caimans		
<i>Alligator sinensis</i>		
<i>Caiman crocodilus apaporiensis</i>		

<i>Caiman latirostris</i> (Except the population of Argentina, which is included in Appendix II)		
<i>Melanosuchus niger</i> (Except the population of Brazil, which is included in Appendix II, and the population of Ecuador, which is included in Appendix II and is subject to a zero annual export quota until an annual export quota has been approved by the CITES Secretariat and the IUCN/SSC Crocodile Specialist Group)		
Crocodylidae Crocodiles		
<i>Crocodylus acutus</i> (Except the population of Cuba, which is included in Appendix II)		
<i>Crocodylus cataphractus</i>		
<i>Crocodylus intermedius</i>		
<i>Crocodylus mindorensis</i>		
<i>Crocodylus moreletii</i> [except the populations of Belize and Mexico which are included in Appendix II with a zero quota for wild specimens traded for commercial purposes]		
<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i> [Except the populations of Botswana, Egypt (subject to a zero quota for wild specimens traded for commercial purposes), Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania (subject to an annual export quota of no more than 1,600 wild specimens including hunting trophies, in addition to ranched specimens), Zambia and Zimbabwe, which are included in Appendix II]		
<i>Crocodylus palustris</i>		
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i> (Except the populations of Australia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, which are included in Appendix II)		
<i>Crocodylus rhombifer</i>		
<i>Crocodylus siamensis</i>		
<i>Osteolaemus tetraspis</i>		
<i>Tomistoma schlegelii</i>		
Gavialidae Gavia		

<i>Gavialis gangeticus</i>		
RHYNCHOCEPHALIA		
Sphenodontidae Tuatara		
<i>Sphenodon</i> spp.		
SAURIA		
Agamidae Agamas, mastigures		
	<i>Uromastix</i> spp.	
Chamaeleonidae Chameleons		
	<i>Bradypodion</i> spp.	
	<i>Brookesia</i> spp. (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
<i>Brookesia perarmata</i>		
	<i>Calumma</i> spp.	
	<i>Chamaeleo</i> spp.	
	<i>Furcifer</i> spp.	
	<i>Kinyongia</i> spp.	
	<i>Nadzikambia</i> spp.	
Cordylidae Spiny-tailed lizards		
	<i>Cordylus</i> spp.	
Gekkonidae Geckos		
		<i>Hoplodactylus</i> spp. (New Zealand)
		<i>Nautilus</i> spp. (New Zealand)
	<i>Phelsuma</i> spp.	
	<i>Uroplatus</i> spp.	
Helodermatidae Beaded lizard, gila monster		
	<i>Heloderma</i> spp. (Except the subspecies included in Appendix I)	
<i>Heloderma horridum charlesbogerti</i>		
Iguanidae Iguanas		
	<i>Amblyrhynchus cristatus</i>	
<i>Brachylophus</i> spp.		
	<i>Conolophus</i> spp.	
	<i>Ctenosaura bakeri</i>	

	<i>Ctenosaura oedirhina</i>	
	<i>Ctenosaura melanosterna</i>	
	<i>Ctenosaura palearis</i>	
<i>Cyclura spp.</i>		
	<i>Iguana spp.</i>	
	<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	
	<i>Phrynosoma cerroense</i>	
	<i>Phrynosoma coronatum</i>	
	<i>Phrynosoma wigginsi</i>	
<i>Sauromalus varius</i>		
Lacertidae Lizards		
<i>Gallotia simonyi</i>		
	<i>Podarcis lilfordi</i>	
	<i>Podarcis pityusensis</i>	
Scincidae Skinks		
	<i>Corucia zebrata</i>	
Teiidae Caiman lizards, tegu lizards		
	<i>Crocodilurus amazonicus</i>	
	<i>Dracaena spp.</i>	
	<i>Tupinambis spp.</i>	
Varanidae Monitor lizards		
	Varanus spp. (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>		
<i>Varanus flavescens</i>		
<i>Varanus griseus</i>		
<i>Varanus komodoensis</i>		
<i>Varanus nebulosus</i>		
Xenosauridae Chinese crocodile lizard		
	<i>Shinisaurus crocodilurus</i>	
SERPENTES Snakes		
Boidae Boas		
	Boidae spp. (Except the species included in Appendix I)	

<i>Acrantophis</i> spp.		
<i>Boa constrictor occidentalis</i>		
<i>Epicrates inornatus</i>		
<i>Epicrates monensis</i>		
<i>Epicrates subflavus</i>		
<i>Sanzinia madagascariensis</i>		
Bolyeriidae Round Island boas		
	Bolyeriidae spp. (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
<i>Bolyeria multocarinata</i>		
<i>Casarea dussumieri</i>		
Colubridae Typical snakes, water snakes, whipsnakes		
		<i>Atretium schistosum</i> (India)
		<i>Cerberus rynchops</i> (India)
	<i>Clelia clelia</i>	
	<i>Cyclagras gigas</i>	
	<i>Elachistodon westermanni</i>	
	<i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	
		<i>Xenochrophis piscator</i> (India)
Elapidae Cobras, coral snakes		
	<i>Hoplocephalus bungaroides</i>	
		<i>Micrurus diastema</i> (Honduras)
		<i>Micrurus nigrocinctus</i> (Honduras)
	<i>Naja atra</i>	
	<i>Naja kaouthia</i>	
	<i>Naja mandalayensis</i>	
	<i>Naja naja</i>	
	<i>Naja oxiana</i>	
	<i>Naja philippinensis</i>	
	<i>Naja sagittifera</i>	
	<i>Naja samarensis</i>	
	<i>Naja siamensis</i>	

	<i>Naja sputatrix</i>	
	<i>Naja sumatrana</i>	
	<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>	
Loxocemidae Mexican dwarf boa		
	Loxocemidae spp.	
Pythonidae Pythons		
	Pythonidae spp. (Except the subspecies included in Appendix I)	
<i>Python molurus molurus</i>		
Tropidophiidae Wood boas		
	Tropidophiidae spp.	
Viperidae Vipers		
		<i>Crotalus durissus</i> (Honduras)
		<i>Daboia russelii</i> (India)
<i>Vipera ursinii</i> (Only the population of Europe, except the area which formerly constituted the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; these latter populations are not included in the Appendices)		
	<i>Vipera wagneri</i>	
TESTUDINES		
Carettochelyidae Pig-nosed turtles		
	<i>Carettochelys insculpta</i>	
Chelidae Austro-American side-necked turtles		
	<i>Chelodina mccordi</i>	
<i>Pseudemydura umbrina</i>		
Cheloniidae Marine turtles		
Cheloniidae spp.		
Chelydridae Snapping turtles		
		<i>Macrochelys temminckii</i> (United States of America)
Dermatemydidae Central American river turtle		
	<i>Dermatemys mawii</i>	
Dermochelyidae Leatherback turtle		
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>		

Emydidae Box turtles, freshwater turtles		
	<i>Glyptemys insculpta</i>	
<i>Glyptemys muhlenbergii</i>		
		<i>Graptemys</i> spp. (United States of America)
	<i>Terrapene</i> spp. (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
<i>Terrapene coahuila</i>		
Geoemydidae Box turtles, freshwater turtles		
<i>Batagur affinis</i>		
<i>Batagur baska</i>		
	<i>Batagur</i> spp. (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
	<i>Cuora</i> spp.	
<i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i>		
	<i>Heosemys annandalii</i>	
	<i>Heosemys depressa</i>	
	<i>Heosemys grandis</i>	
	<i>Heosemys spinosa</i>	
	<i>Leucocephalon yuwonoi</i>	
	<i>Malayemys macrocephala</i>	
	<i>Malayemys subtrijuga</i>	
	<i>Mauremys annamensis</i>	
		<i>Mauremys iversoni</i> (China)
		<i>Mauremys megalcephala</i> (China)
	<i>Mauremys mutica</i>	
		<i>Mauremys nigricans</i>
		<i>Mauremys pritchardi</i> (China)
		<i>Mauremys reevesii</i> (China)
		<i>Mauremys sinensis</i> (China)
<i>Melanochelys tricarinata</i>		
<i>Morenia ocellata</i>		
	<i>Notochelys platynota</i>	

		<i>Ocadia glyphistoma</i> (China)
		<i>Ocadia philippeni</i> (China)
	<i>Orlitia borneensis</i>	
	<i>Pangshura</i> spp. (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
<i>Pangshura tecta</i>		
		<i>Sacalia bealei</i> (China)
		<i>Sacalia pseudocellata</i> (China)
		<i>Sacalia quadriocellata</i> (China)
	<i>Siebenrockiella crassicollis</i>	
	<i>Siebenrockiella leytenis</i>	
Platysternidae Big-headed turtle		
	Platysternon megacephalum spp.	
Podocnemididae Afro-American side-necked turtles		
	<i>Erymnochelys madagascariensis</i>	
	<i>Peltocephalus dumerilianus</i>	
	<i>Podocnemis</i> spp.	
Testudinidae Tortoises		
	Testudinidae spp. (Except the species included in Appendix I. A zero annual export quota has been established for <i>Geochelone sulcata</i> for specimens removed from the wild and traded for primarily commercial purposes)	
<i>Astrochelys radiata</i>		
<i>Astrochelys yniphora</i>		
<i>Chelonoidis nigra</i>		
<i>Gopherus flavomarginatus</i>		
<i>Psammobates geometricus</i>		
<i>Pyxis arachnoides</i>		
<i>Pyxis planicauda</i>		
<i>Testudo kleinmanni</i>		
Trionychidae Softshell turtles, terrapins		
	<i>Amyda cartilaginea</i>	
<i>Apalone spinifera atra</i>		
<i>Aspideretes gangeticus</i>		

<i>Aspideretes hurum</i>		
<i>Aspideretes nigricans</i>		
	<i>Chitraspp.</i>	
	<i>Lissemys punctata</i>	
		<i>Palea steindachneri</i> (China)
	<i>Pelochelys</i>	
		<i>Pelodiscus axenaria</i> (China)
		<i>Pelodiscus maackii</i> (China)
		<i>Pelodiscus parviformis</i> (China)
		<i>Rafetus swinhoi</i> (China)
CLASS AMPHIBIA (AMPHIBIANS)		
ANURA		
Aromobatidae Fragrant frogs		
Bufonidae Toads		
<i>Altiphrynoides spp.</i>		
<i>Atelopus zeteki</i>		
<i>Incilius periglenes</i>		
Bufo periglenes		
Bufo Superciliaris		
<i>Nectophrynoides spp.</i>		
<i>Nimbaphrynoides spp.</i>		
<i>Spinophrynoides spp.</i>		
Dendrobatidae Poison frogs		
	<i>Allobates femoralis</i>	
	<i>Crtptophyllobates azureiventris</i>	
	<i>Allobates zaparo</i>	
	<i>Dendrobates spp.</i>	
	<i>Epipedobates spp.</i>	
	<i>Phyllobates spp.</i>	
Hylidae Tree frogs		
	<i>Agalychnis spp.</i>	

Mantellidae Mantellas		
	<i>Mantella spp.</i>	
Microhylidae Red rain frog, tomato frog		
<i>Dyscophus antongilii</i>		
	<i>Scaphiophryne gottlebei</i>	
Myobatrachidae Gastric-brooding frogs		
Rheobatrachidae Gastric-brooding frogs		
	<i>Rheobatrachus spp.</i>	
CAUDATA		
Ambystomatidae Axolotls		
	<i>Ambystoma dumerilii</i>	
	<i>Ambystoma mexicanum</i>	
Cryptobranchidae giant salamanders		
<i>Andrias spp.</i>		
Salamandridae Newts and salamanders		
<i>Neurergus kaiseri</i>		
CLASS ELASMOBRANCHII (SHARKS)		
LAMNIFORMES		
Cetorhinidae Basking shark		
	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	
Lamnidae Mackerel sharks		
	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	
	<i>Lamna nasus</i>	
ORECTOLOBIFORMES		
Rhincodontidae Whale shark		
	<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	
RAJIFORMES		
Pristidae Sawfishes		
Pristidae spp. (except species included in appendix ii)		
	<i>Pristis microdom</i> (For the exclusive purpose of allowing the international trade of live animals to appropriate and acceptable	

	aquaria for primarily conservation purposes)	
CLASS ACTINOPTERYGII (FISHES)		
ACIPENSERIFORMES Paddlefishes, sturgeons		
	ACIPENSERIFORMES spp. (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
Acipenseridae Sturgeons		
<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>		
<i>Acipenser sturio</i>		
ANGUILLIFORMES		
Anguillidae Freshwater eels		
	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	
CYPRINIFORMES		
Catostomidae Cui-ui		
<i>Chasmistes cujus</i>		
Cyprinidae Blind carps, plaeesok		
	<i>Caecobarbus geertsii</i>	
<i>Probarbus jullieni</i>		
OSTEOGLOSSIFORMES		
Osteoglossiformes Arapaimas, bonytongue		
	<i>Arapaima gigas</i>	
<i>Scleropages formosus</i>		
PERCIFORMES		
Labridae Wrasses		
	<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>	
Sciaenidae Totoaba		
<i>Totoaba macdonaldi</i>		
SILURIFORMES		
Pangasiidae Pangasid catfish		
<i>Pangasianodon gigas</i>		
SYNGNATHIFORMES		
Syngnathidae Pipefishes, seahorses		

	<i>Hippocampus</i> spp.	
CLASS SARCOPTERYGII (LUNGFISHES)		
CERATODONTIFORMES		
Ceratodontidae Australian lungfish		
	<i>Neoceratodus forsteri</i>	
COELACANTHIFORMES		
Latimeriidae Coelacanths		
<i>Latimeria</i> spp.		
PHYLUM ECHINODERMATA CLASS HOLOTHUROIDEA (SEA CUCUMBERS)		
ASPIDOCHIROTIDA		
Stichopodidae Sea cucumbers		
		<i>Isostichopus fuscus</i> (Ecuador)
PHYLUM ARTHROPODA CLASS ARACHNIDA (SCORPIONS AND SPIDERS)		
ARANEAE		
Theraphosidae Red-kneed tarantulas, tarantulas		
	<i>Aphonopelma albiceps</i>	
	<i>Aphonopelma pallidum</i>	
	<i>Brachypelma</i> spp.	
SCORPIONES		
Scorpionidae Scorpions		
	<i>Pandinus dictator</i>	
	<i>Pandinus gambiensis</i>	
	<i>Pandinus imperator</i>	
CLASS INSECTA (INSECTS)		
COLEOPTERA		
Lucanidae Cape stag beetles		
		<i>Colophon</i> spp. (South Africa)

Scarabaeidae Scarab beetles		
	<i>Dynastes satanas</i>	
LEPIDOPTERA		
Papilionidae Birdwing butterflies, swallowtail butterflies		
	<i>Atrophaneura jophon</i>	
	<i>Atrophaneura pandiyana</i>	
	<i>Bhutanitis</i> spp.	
	<i>Ornithoptera</i> spp. (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
<i>Ornithoptera alexandrae</i>		
<i>Papilio chikae</i>		
<i>Papilio homerus</i>		
<i>Papilio hospiton</i>		
	<i>Parnassius apollo</i>	
	<i>Teinopalpus</i> spp.	
	<i>Trogonoptera</i> spp.	
	<i>Troides</i> spp.	
PHYLUM ANNELIDA CLASS HIRUDINOIDEA (LEECHES)		
ARHYNCHOBDELLIDA		
Hirudinidae Medicinal leeches		
	<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	
	<i>Hirudo verbana</i>	
PHYLUM MOLLUSCA CLASS BIVALVIA (CLAMS AND MUSSELS)		
MYTILOIDA		
Mytilidae Marine mussels		
	<i>Lithophaga lithophaga</i>	
UNIONOIDA		
Unionidae Freshwater mussels, pearly mussels		
<i>Conradilla caelata</i>		
	<i>Cyprogenia aberti</i>	

<i>Dromus dromas</i>		
<i>Epioblasma curtisi</i>		
<i>Epioblasma florentina</i>		
<i>Epioblasma sampsonii</i>		
<i>Epioblasma sulcata perobliqua</i>		
<i>Epioblasma torulosa gubernaculum</i>		
	<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>	
<i>Epioblasma torulosa torulosa</i>		
<i>Epioblasma turgidula</i>		
<i>Epioblasma walkeri</i>		
<i>Fusconaia cuneolus</i>		
<i>Fusconaia edgariana</i>		
<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>		
<i>Lampsilis orbiculata orbiculata</i>		
<i>Lampsilis satur</i>		
<i>Lampsilis virescens</i>		
<i>Plethobasus cicatricosus</i>		
<i>Plethobasus cooperianus</i>		
	<i>Pleurobema clava</i>	
<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>		
<i>Potamilus capax</i>		
<i>Quadrula intermedia</i>		
<i>Quadrula sparsa</i>		
<i>Toxolasma cylindrella</i>		
<i>Unio nickliniana</i>		
<i>Unio tampicoensis</i> <i>tecomatensis</i>		
<i>Villosa trabalis</i>		
VENEROIDA		
Tridacnidae Giant clams		
	Tridacnidae spp.	

**CLASS GASTROPODA
(SNAILS AND CONCHES)**

MESOGASTROPODA

Strombidae Queen conch

Strombus gigas

STYLOMMATOPHORA

Achatinellidae Agate snails, oahu tree snails

Achatinella spp.

Camaenidae Green tree snail

Papustyla pulcherrima

**PHYLUM CNIDARIA
CLASS ANTHOZOA
(CORALS AND SEA ANEMONES)**

ANTIPATHARIA Black corals

ANTIPATHARIA spp.

GORGONACEAE

Coralliidae

Corallium elatius (China)
Corallium japonicum (China)
Corallium konjoi (China)
Corallium secundum (China)

HELIOPORACEA

Helioporidae Blue corals

Helioporidae spp. (Includes only the species *Heliopora coerulea*.
Fossils are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)

SCLERACTINIA Stony corals

SCLERACTINIA spp. (Fossils are not subject to the provisions
of the Convention)

STOLONIFERA

Tubiporidae Organ-pipe corals

Tubiporidae spp. (Fossils are not subject to the provisions of the
Convention)

**CLASS HYDROZOA
(SEA FERNS, FIRE CORALS AND STINGING MEDUSAE)**

MILLEPORINA		
Milleporidae Fire corals		
	Milleporidae spp. (Fossils are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)	
STYLASTERINA		
Stylasteridae Lace corals		
	Stylasteridae spp. (Fossils are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)	
F L O R A (PLANTS)		
AGAVACEAE Agaves		
<i>Agave parviflora</i>		
	<i>Agave victoriae-reginae</i> #4	
	<i>Nolina interrata</i>	
	<i>Yucca queretaroensis</i>	
AMARYLLIDACEAE Snowdrops, sternbergias		
	<i>Galanthus spp.</i> #4	
	<i>Sternbergia spp.</i> #4	
ANACARDIACEAE Cashews		
	<i>Operculicarya hyphaenoides</i>	
	<i>Operculicarya pachypus</i>	
APOCYNACEAE Elephant trunks, hoodias		
	<i>Hoodia spp.</i> #9	
	<i>Pachypodium spp.</i> #4 (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
<i>Pachypodium ambongense</i>		
<i>Pachypodium baronii</i>		
<i>Pachypodium decaryi</i>		
	<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i> #2	
ARALIACEAE Ginseng		
	<i>Panax ginseng</i> #3 Only the population of the Russian Federation; no other population is included in the Appendices)	
	<i>Panax quinquefolius</i> #3	
ARAUCARIACEAE Monkey-puzzle tree		
<i>Araucaria araucana</i>		

BERBERIDACEAE May-apple		
	<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i> #2	
BROMELIACEAE Air plants, bromelias		
	<i>Tillandsia harrisii</i> #4	
	<i>Tillandsia kammii</i> #4	
	<i>Tillandsia mauryana</i> #4	
	<i>Tillandsia xerographica</i> #4	
CACTACEAE Cacti		
	CACTACEAE spp. ^{9#4} (Except the species included in Appendix I and except <i>Pereskiaspp.</i> , <i>Peresklopsis</i> spp. and <i>Quiabentiaspp.</i>)	
<i>Ariocarpus</i> spp.		
<i>Astrophytum asterias</i>		
<i>Aztekium ritteri</i>		
<i>Coryphantha werdermannii</i>		
<i>Discocactus</i> spp.		
<i>Echinocereus ferreirianus</i> ssp. <i>lindsayi</i>		
<i>Echinocereus schmollii</i>		
<i>Escobaria minima</i>		
<i>Escobaria sneedii</i>		
<i>Mammillaria pectinifera</i>		
<i>Mammillaria solisioides</i>		
<i>Melocactus conoideus</i>		
<i>Melocactus deinacanthus</i>		
<i>Melocactus glaucescens</i>		
<i>Melocactus paucispinus</i>		
<i>Obregonia denegrii</i>		
<i>Pachycereus militaris</i>		
<i>Pediocactus bradyi</i>		
<i>Pediocactus knowltonii</i>		
<i>Pediocactus paradinei</i>		
<i>Pediocactus peeblesianus</i>		

<i>Pediocactus sileri</i>		
<i>Pelecyphora</i> spp.		
<i>Sclerocactus brevihamatus</i> ssp. <i>tobuschii</i>		
<i>Sclerocactus erectocentrus</i>		
<i>Sclerocactus glaucus</i>		
<i>Sclerocactus mariposensis</i>		
<i>Sclerocactus mesae-verdae</i>		
<i>Sclerocactus nyensis</i>		
<i>Sclerocactus papyracanthus</i>		
<i>Sclerocactus pubispinus</i>		
<i>Sclerocactus wrightiae</i>		
<i>Strombocactus</i> spp.		
<i>Turbincarpus</i> spp.		
<i>Uebelmannia</i> spp.		
CARYOCARACEAE Ajo		
	<i>Caryocar costaricense</i> #4	
COMPOSITAE (Asteraceae) Kuth		
<i>Saussurea costus</i>		
CRASSULACEAE Dudleyas		
	<i>Dudleya stolonifera</i>	
	<i>Dudleya traskiae</i>	
CUCURBITACEAE Melons, gourds, cucurbits		
	<i>Zygosicyos pubescens</i>	
	<i>Zygosicyos tripartitus</i>	
CYATHEACEAE Tree-ferns		
	<i>Cyathea</i> spp. #4	
CYCADACEAE Cycads		
	CYCADACEAE spp. #4 (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
<i>Cycas beddomei</i>		
DICKSONIACEAE Tree-ferns		
	<i>Cibotium barometz</i> #4	

	<i>Dicksonia</i> spp. ^{#4} (Only the populations of the Americas; no other population is included in the Appendices)	
DIDIEREACEAE Alluaudias, didiereas		
	DIDIEREACEAE spp. ^{#4}	
DIOSCOREACEAE Elephant's foot, kniss		
	<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i> ^{#4}	
DROSERACEAE Venus' flytrap		
	<i>Dionaea muscipula</i> ^{#4}	
EBENACEAE Ebonies		
	<i>Diospyros</i> spp. ^{#5} (Populations of Madagascar)	
EUPHORBIACEAE Spurges		
	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp. ^{#4} (Succulent species only except <i>Euphorbia misera</i> and the species included in Appendix I. Artificially propagated specimens of cultivars of <i>Euphorbia trigona</i> , artificially propagated specimens of crested, fan-shaped or colour mutants of <i>Euphorbia lactea</i> , when grafted on artificially propagated root stock of <i>Euphorbia neriifolia</i> , and artificially propagated specimens of cultivars of <i>Euphorbia</i> 'Mili' when they are traded in shipments of 100 or more plants and readily recognizable as artificially propagated specimens, are not subject to the provisions of the Convention)	
<i>Euphorbia ambovombensis</i>		
<i>Euphorbia capsaintemariensis</i>		
<i>Euphorbia cremersii</i> (Includes the <i>forma viridifolia</i> and the var. <i>rakotozafyi</i>)		
<i>Euphorbia cylindrifolia</i> (Includes the ssp. <i>tuberifera</i>)		
<i>Euphorbia decaryi</i> (Includes the vars. <i>ampanihyensis</i> , <i>robinsonii</i> and <i>spirosticha</i>)		
<i>Euphorbia francoisii</i>		
<i>Euphorbia moratii</i> (Includes the vars. <i>antsingiensis</i> , <i>bemarahensis</i> and <i>multiflora</i>)		
<i>Euphorbia parvicyathophora</i>		
<i>Euphorbia quartziticola</i>		
<i>Euphorbia tulearensis</i>		
FOUQUIERIACEAE Ocotillos		

	<i>Fouquieria columnaris</i> #4	
<i>Fouquieria fasciculata</i>		
<i>Fouquieria purpusii</i>		
GNETACEAE Gnetums		
		<i>Gnetum montanum</i> #1 (Nepal)
JUGLANDACEAE Gavilan		
	<i>Oreomunnea pterocarpa</i> #4	
LAURACEAE Laurels		
	<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i> #12	
LEGUMINOSAE (Fabaceae) Afrormosia, cristobal, palisander, rosewood, sandalwood		
	<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i> #10	
<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>)	
		<i>Dalbergia retusa</i> #5 [Population of Guatemala] (Guatemala) <i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i> #5 [Population of Guatemala] <i>Dipteryx panamensis</i> (Costa Rica, Nicaragua))
	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> #5	
	<i>Platymiscium pleiostachyum</i> #4	
	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> #7	
LILIACEAE Aloes		
	<i>Aloe spp.</i> #4 (Except the species included in Appendix I. Also excludes <i>Aloe vera</i> , also referenced as <i>Aloe barbadensis</i> which is not included in the Appendices)	
<i>Aloe albida</i>		
<i>Aloe albiflora</i>		
<i>Aloe alfredii</i>		
<i>Aloe bakeri</i>		
<i>Aloe bellatula</i>		
<i>Aloe calcairophila</i>		
<i>Aloe compressa</i> (Includes the vars. <i>paucituberculata</i> , <i>rugosquamosa</i> and <i>schistophila</i>)		

<i>Aloe delphinensis</i>		
<i>Aloe descoingsii</i>		
<i>Aloe fragilis</i>		
<i>Aloe haworthioides</i> (Includes the var. <i>aurantiaca</i>)		
<i>Aloe helenae</i>		
<i>Aloe laeta</i> (Includes the var. <i>maniaensis</i>)		
<i>Aloe parallelifolia</i>		
<i>Aloe parvula</i>		
<i>Aloe pillansii</i>		
<i>Aloe polyphylla</i>		
<i>Aloe rauhii</i>		
<i>Aloe suzannae</i>		
<i>Aloe versicolor</i>		
<i>Aloe vossii</i>		
MAGNOLIACEAE Magnolia		
		<i>Magnolia liliifera</i> var. <i>obovata</i> ^{#1} (Nepal)
MELIACEAE Mahoganies, West Indian cedar		
		<i>Cedrela odorata</i> ^{#5} (Brazil and the Plurinational State of Bolivia. In addition, the following countries have listed their national populations: Colombia, Guatemala and Peru)
	<i>Swietenia humilis</i> ^{#4}	
	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> ^{#6} (Populations of the Neotropics)	
	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> ^{#5}	
NEPENTHACEAE Pitcher-plants (Old World)		
	<i>Nepenthes</i> spp. ^{#4} (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
<i>Nepenthes khasiana</i>		
<i>Nepenthes rajah</i>		
ORCHIDACEAE Orchids		
	ORCHIDACEAE spp. ^{7 #4} (Except the species included in	

	Appendix I)	
(For all of the following Appendix-I species, seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i> , in solid or liquid media, and transported in sterile containers are not subject to the provisions of the Convention only if the specimens meet the definition of ‘artificially propagated’ agreed by the Conference of the Parties)		
<i>Aerangis ellisii</i>		
<i>Dendrobium cruentum</i>		
<i>Laelia jongheana</i>		
<i>Laelia lobata</i>		
<i>Paphiopedilum</i> spp.		
<i>Peristeria elata</i>		
<i>Phragmipedium</i> spp.		
<i>Renanthera imschootiana</i>		
OROBANCHACEAE Broomrape		
	<i>Cistanche deserticola</i> #4	
PALMAE (Arecaceae) Palms		
	<i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> #4	
<i>Chrysalidocarpus decipiens</i>		
	<i>Lemurophoenix halleuxii</i>	
	<i>Marojejya darianii</i>	
	<i>Neodypsis decaryi</i> #4	
	<i>Ravenea louvelii</i>	
	<i>Ravenea rivularis</i>	
	<i>Satranala decussilvae</i>	
	<i>Voanioala gerardii</i>	
PAPAVERACEAE Poppy		
		<i>Meconopsis regia</i> #1 (Nepal)
PASSIFLORACEAE Passion-flowers		
	<i>Adenia olaboensis</i>	

PINACEAE Firs		
<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>		
PODOCARPACEAE Podocarps		
		<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i> ^{#1} (Nepal)
<i>Podocarpus parlatorei</i>		
PORTULACACEAE Lewisias, portulacas, purslanes		
	<i>Anacampseros</i> spp. ^{#4}	
	<i>Avonia</i> spp. ^{#4}	
	<i>Lewisia serrata</i> ^{#4}	
PRIMULACEAE Cyclamens		
	<i>Cyclamen</i> spp. ^{8 #4}	
RANUNCULACEAE Golden seals, yellow adonis, yellow root		
	<i>Adonis vernalis</i> ^{#2}	
	<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i> ^{#8}	
ROSACEAE African cherry, stinkwood		
	<i>Prunus africana</i> ^{#4}	
RUBIACEAE Ayugue		
<i>Balmea stormiae</i>		
SARRACENIACEAE Pitcher-plants (New World)		
	<i>Sarracenia</i> spp. ^{#4} (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
<i>Sarracenia oreophila</i>		
<i>Sarracenia rubra</i> <i>ssp. alabamensis</i>		
<i>Sarracenia rubra ssp. jonesii</i>		
SCROPHULARIACEAE Kutki		
	<i>Picrorhiza kurroa</i> ^{#2} (Excludes <i>Picrorhiza scrophulariiflora</i>)	
STANGERIACEAE Stangerias		
	<i>Bowenia</i> spp. ^{#4}	
<i>Stangeria eriopus</i>		
TAXACEAE Himalayan yew		
	<i>Taxus chinensis</i> and infraspecific taxa of this species ^{#2}	
	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> and infraspecific taxa of this species ^{9#2}	

	<i>Taxus fuana</i> and infraspecific taxa of this species #2	
	<i>Taxus sumatrana</i> and infraspecific taxa of this species #2	
	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> #2	
THYMELAEACEAE (Aquilariaceae) Agarwood, ramin		
	<i>Aquilaria</i> spp. #4	
	<i>Gonystylus</i> spp. #4	
	<i>Gyrinops</i> spp. #14	
TROCHODENDRACEAE (Tetracentraceae) Tetracentron		
		<i>Tetracentron sinense</i> #1 (Nepal)
VALERIANACEAE Himalayan spikenard		
	<i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i> #2	
VITACEAE Grapes		
	<i>Cyphostemma elephantopus</i>	
	<i>Cyphostemma montagnacii</i>	
WELWITSCHIAEAE Welwitschia		
	<i>Welwitschia mirabilis</i> #4	
ZAMIACEAE Cycads		
	ZAMIACEAE spp. #4 (Except the species included in Appendix I)	
	<i>Ceratozamia</i> spp.	
	<i>Chigua</i> spp.	
	<i>Encephalartos</i> spp.	
	<i>Microcycas calocoma</i>	
ZINGIBERACEAE Ginger lily		
	<i>Hedychium philippinense</i> #4	
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE Lignum-vitae		
	<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i> #11	
	<i>Guaiacum</i> spp. #2	

Annex 3 - breeding of wild animals in captivity

The term bred in captivity should be interpreted to refer only to offspring born including eggs or otherwise produced in a controlled environment either by breeding or that have mated transferred their gametes to the controlled environment. The reserve of reproducers must meet the requirements of the relevant competent authorities of the country (Conference Resolution 2.12 CITES Magazine).

Registration of species bred in captivity

- 1.- Location (indicate Avenue / Street, door no., neighborhood / town / village, district and province);
- 2.- complete identification of the owner (provide details)
3. Purpose (Ex: commercial / pet purposes)
4. Species name to create (eg Crocodile / Rhino / ostrich)
5. Source (eg collected in nature / imported)
6. Number of breeding
 - a) Females
 - b) Males
 - c) Offspring/ eggs.

Annex 4 Artificially Propagated Of Species

The term artificially propagated should be interpreted to refer only to plants grown from the seeds, cuttings, splitting or other plant tissues; spores or other propagules under controlled conditions (Resolution 9:18 CITES Conference).

The reserve of cultivated reproducing plants used to artificial propagation shall be:

- a) Established and maintained in a manner not detrimental to the survival of the species in nature and
- b) Managed in such a way that the long-term maintenance of this reserve of of cultivated reproducing plants is guaranteed.

Registry of artificially propagated species

- 1.- Location (indicate Avenue / Street, no door, neighborhood / town / village, district and province);
- 2.- Full identification of the owner (give details)
3. Objective (Ex: commercial/ estimatipn purposes)
4. Name of the Species to be propagated (eg Aloe / Encephalartos / spurge)
5. Source (eg collected in nature / imported)
6. Number of reproducers.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

FOR

THE MEMORANDUM OF

UNDERSTANDING (MOU) ON

COOPERATION IN THE FIELDS OF

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND

MANAGEMENT BETWEEN

MOZAMBIQUE AND SOUTH AFRICA

FOR THE PERIOD 2015-2019

I. Introduction

The Mozambican Minister of Tourism, Mr Carvalho Muária and the South African Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, Mrs B E E Molewa, signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the Field of Biodiversity Conservation and Management at Skukuzain the Kruger National Park on 17 April 2014.

The two Parties recognized the necessity to develop an Implementation Plan for the period 2015-2019 to:

- (i) implement the signed MOU to promote bilateral cooperation in the field of biodiversity conservation and management, law enforcement and protection;
- (ii) to co-ordinate and align joint compliance to applicable national, sub-regional, regional and international conventions; and to
- (iii) to define actions to be undertaken by the two parties, separately and jointly, as well as set specific timelines for these actions.

II. Aims of the Implementation Plan

The implementation plan is developed and implemented in accordance with the MoU and to promote cooperation between the Parties in the field of biodiversity management, conservation and protection, law enforcement, especially compliance with the Convention on international trade in wild species of fauna and flora (CITES).

III. Cooperation principles

1. Respect laws of the partner country and international laws to which both countries are parties;
2. Commitment to mutual support in regards to capacity building and other relevant issues required to uphold the principles of co-operation;

3. Promotion of participation of sub-regional, regional and international organizations and non-governmental organizations based on the agreement of both parties; and
4. Promotion of participation by the two parties in sub-regional, regional and international forums and non-governmental forums, based on the agreement of both parties.

IV. Priority areas of cooperation

The Parties have identified the following as priority areas—

- (a) management, conservation and protection of biodiversity;
- (b) promotion of sustainable use of biodiversity as an integral part to the conservation of species and ecosystems;
- (c) compliance with obligations under CITES and other relevant regional and international conventions;
- (d) implementation of legislation on biodiversity;
- (e) compliance with national laws and applicable regional and sub-regional conventions and protocols;
- (f) exchange of information, intelligence, good practices and research on biodiversity, conservation, protection and law enforcement;
- (g) joint innovation in the development and increase of technology support;
- (h) trade in wildlife, management of conservation areas, community development through income from biodiversity and sustainable ways of life;
- (i) education and training in the management, conservation and protection of biodiversity and law enforcement; and
- (j) other areas as agreed by the Parties.

V. Forms of cooperation

The Parties may cooperate through—

- (a) exchange of relevant information and documents on the protection and conservation of biodiversity, enforcement and compliance with the law;

- (b) provision of technical and operational support associated with the conservation and management of biodiversity and the protection of vulnerable species;
- (c) visits of delegations and experts from the two countries;
- (d) joint organisation of seminars, workshops and meetings with the participation of scientists, experts, regulators, legislators and stakeholders;
- (e) establishment of an implementation framework of the areas of cooperation; and
- (f) other forms of cooperation as mutually agreed by the Parties in accordance with the legislation of each Party and the availability of funds.

VI. Implementation

The implementation of this MoU shall be through a Joint Committee comprising officials from both Parties, nominated by their respective Directors-General or Permanent Secretary, with the following powers:

- (a) prepare the annual work plan; and
- (b) monitor and evaluate the implementation of the agreed programmes.

On the basis of the above in order to implement the MoU and this Implementation Plan, South Africa appointed **Ms Rose Masela**: Head: National Wildlife Information Management Unit of the Department of Environmental Affairs and Mozambique appointed **Afonso Madope** TFCA National Coordinator to be the focal points for coordinating activities of this Implementation Plan.

	Mozambique	South Africa
1. Joint Committee	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development	Department of Environmental Affairs
2. Focal point	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development	Biodiversity and Conservation Branch, Department of Environmental Affairs/ANAC, Ministry of Environment

VII. Specific cooperation activities: See Table 1

VIII. Budget

Each Party will allocate budget for the Implementation Plan with sources from:

- National Budget
- Available resources from the GLTP
- Funding from international organizations and non-governmental organizations

TABLE 1: SPECIFIC COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

Content 1: Management, conservation and protection of biodiversity

#	Activities	Expected outcomes	Lead Department/ Ministry	Timeframe
1.1	Exchange of information and experience in terms of development and implementation of legislation and management of biodiversity and law enforcement activities through seminars joint meetings and workshops.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonized legislation, policies and the development of standard operation procedures to strengthen cooperation and to enhance biodiversity management and law enforcement initiatives between both countries. • Standardization and strengthening of sanctions related to Wildlife Crime • Improved enforcement of environmental and related legislation. • Improved comparative analysis of both countries' legislation in terms of enforcement of biodiversity 	<p>Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development/ANAC and Ministry of Justice & Constitutional and Religious affairs, Mozambique</p> <p>Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa</p> <p>Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, South Africa</p>	Within a year from the date of signature of the Implementation Plan

#	Activities	Expected outcomes	Lead Ministry	Department/ Timeframe
		<p>frameworks and applicable conventions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data shared in respect of compliance monitoring on restricted activities relating to SA and Mozambican wildlife species. 		
1.2	Develop joint resource mobilization strategy.	<p>A strategy containing the following key elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A clear community beneficiation programme • Well-resourced law enforcement units in both countries. • A clear youth development programme. • A well-funded research programme. 	<p>Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development/ANAC, Mozambique</p> <p>Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa</p>	
1.3	Develop a communication strategy to raise awareness on the value of	A strategy containing the following key elements:	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural	Immediately and on-going

#	Activities	Expected outcomes	Lead Department/ Ministry	Timeframe
	protected areas and biodiversity in general.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased community participation in the management of the protected areas. • Increased community benefits through wildlife economy. • Increased appreciation on the value of biodiversity in general. • Increased awareness of the general public, mass media, and enforcement agencies in terms of CITES compliance and requirements and domestic legislations in regards to CITES enforcement.. 	Development/ANAC, Mozambique Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa	

#	Activities	Expected outcomes	Lead Department/ Ministry	Timeframe
1.4	Workshops, training programs, and bilateral visits where applicable.	Sharing of best practices and improved capacity. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on identification of rhino horns/ derivatives and other species. 	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development/ANAC, Mozambique Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa	If and when necessary
1.5	Facilitate the further development and implementation of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA) in order to promote increased collaboration between Limpopo National Park and the Great Lubombo Conservancy in Mozambique, and Kruger National Park in South Africa	Implement the GLTFCA Institutional Reform Process to allow for the establishment of Joint Park Management Committees Re-instate and implement the GLTP / GLTFCA Cross Border Joint Operations Protocol Collaborate on the development of an effective protection force and setting up of a standing Joint Operations Committee Develop an effective joint cross border communication system Ensure an effective and sustained	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development/ANAC, Mozambique Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa	Immediately and on-going

#	Activities	Expected outcomes	Lead Ministry	Department/	Timeframe
		<p>integrated information picture</p> <p>Ensure an informed stakeholder base</p> <p>Support the development of sustainable livelihood options for local communities</p> <p>Enable and support the development of multiplying technologies in support of ranger actions</p> <p>Strengthen the judicial system for wildlife related crimes</p> <p>Ensure sustained and adequate resources</p> <p>Ensure execution of joint operational plan and monitor to ensure continuous improvement</p>			

Content 2: Promotion of sustainable use of biodiversity as an integral part to the conservation of species and ecosystems

#	Activities	Expected outcomes	Lead Department/ Ministry	Time
2.1	Exchange of practical experiences in terms of enforcement of the Biodiversity legislation in relation to Bioprospecting, Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) and biosafety.	<p>Experience in terms of practical enforcement of the Biodiversity legislation in relation to ABS and biosafety are exchanged in and ongoing basis.</p> <p>Exchange of best practices at ports of entry and exit.</p>	<p>ANAC and Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Mozambique,</p> <p>Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa</p>	Immediately and on-going

2.2	Exchange of information and views on CBD issues and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their utilization.	<p>CBD issue and Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising from their Utilization are exchanged timeously.</p> <p>Share information and experience on protected area management</p>	<p>ANAC, National Directorate for Environment and Directorate of Economy (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security), Mozambique</p> <p>Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa</p>	<p>Immediately and on-going</p> <p>Immediately and on-going</p>
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Content 3: Compliance with obligations under CITES and other relevant regional and international conventions

#	Activities	Expected outcomes	Lead Department/ Ministry	Timeframe
3.1	Share and update each country's policy and legislation in regards to CITES compliance and enforcement as well as measures and initiatives for improving CITES enforcement	Each country's policy and legislation in regards to CITES compliance and enforcement as well as measures and initiatives for improving CITES enforcement are shared in a timely	ANAC and CITES Authority, Mozambique	Within a year from the date of signature of the Implementation

#	Activities	Expected outcomes	Lead Department/ Ministry	Timeframe
		manner	Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa (CITES)	Plan
3.2	Share and update data on CITES permitting:	Information related to CITES permitting is shared between the focal points in a timely and responsible manner when being requested.	ANAC and CITES Authority,, Mozambique Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa	Immediately and on an on-going basis when permit applications are received and permits issued
3.3	Share information and experience in developing CITES monitoring indicators to contribute to improved CITES enforcement.	Information and experience in developing CITES monitoring indicators to contribute to improved CITES enforcement are shared between the focal points in a timely and responsible manner when being requested.	ANAC and CITES Authority, Mozambique Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa	Starting immediately and on and on-going basis when and where necessary

#	Activities	Expected outcomes	Lead Department/ Ministry	Timeframe
3.4	Exchange information and experience in terms of monitoring techniques and instruments through workshops, training programmes and joint meetings.	<p>Exchange information on CITES issues pertaining to permits and compliance with the Convention</p> <p>Joint operations on compliance with CITES Permit conditions</p> <p>Mechanism on exchange of evidence.</p> <p>Conduct survey on the use the rhino horn.</p>	<p>Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development, Mozambique</p> <p>Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa</p>	Starting immediately and on and on-going basis when and where necessary

Content 4: Implementation of legislation on biodiversity

#	Activities	Expected outcomes	Lead Department/ Ministry	Time frame
4.1	<p>Share and update each country's legislation over its enforcement of biodiversity frameworks and applicable conventions;</p> <p>Measures and initiatives for improving enforcement of biodiversity frameworks and applicable conventions</p>	<p>Sharing of information on arrests and suspects involved in illegal wildlife activities involving Mozambican and SA wildlife species</p> <p>Facilitate the establishment of a MLA for the transfer of evidence</p> <p>Sharing of information and strategies on wildlife investigation techniques and best practices through workshops seminars, etc.</p>	<p>ANAC, Mozambique</p> <p>Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa</p>	<p>Immediately and on-going</p> <p>Immediately and on-going</p>
4.2	<p>Exchange of information and experience including tools in terms of biodiversity enforcement, management and reporting</p>	<p>Exchange on best practices at port of entry and exit</p> <p>Information and experience including tools, in terms of biodiversity management and reporting are shared in a timely manner.</p>	<p>Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development/ANAC, Mozambique</p> <p>Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa</p>	<p>Starting 2015 and on-going</p>
4.3	<p>Undertake study tours by experts to have on the ground experience and gather information for better policy-making</p>	<p>Study tours are organized for officials, experts to have ground experience and information for better</p>	<p>Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural</p>	<p>Every year</p>

#	Activities	Expected outcomes	Lead Department/ Ministry	Time frame
		policy-making	Development/ANAC, Mozambique Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa	

Content 5: Compliance with national laws and applicable regional and sub-regional conventions and protocols

#	Activities	Expected outcomes	Lead Department/ Ministry	Time
5.1	Implementation of SADC Protocol on Wildlife Management and Law Enforcement	Enhanced cooperation on the implementation of provisions of the SADC Protocol on Wildlife Management and Law Enforcement	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development/ANAC, Mozambique Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa	On-going
5.2	Implementation of relevant decisions emanating from SADC Ministers of Environment and Natural Resources	Enhanced cooperation on the implementation of relevant decisions emanating from SADC Ministers of Environment and Natural Resources meetings	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development/ANAC, Mozambique Department of	On-going

#	Activities	Expected outcomes	Lead Department/ Ministry	Time
			Environmental Affairs, South Africa	

Content 6: Exchange of information, intelligence, good practices and research on biodiversity, conservation, protection and law enforcement

#	Activities	Expected outcomes	Lead Department/ Ministry	Time
6.1	Gathering and exchange of intelligence information and best practices, relating to wildlife crimes.	Improved cooperation amongst the intelligence institutions of both countries on regular basis.	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development, ANAC and Ministry of Interior, Mozambique Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa assisted by Ministries of State of Security.	Starting 2015 and then if and when necessary
6.2	Exchange of information and experience including tools in terms of biodiversity enforcement, management and reporting	Information and experience including tools, in terms of biodiversity management and reporting are shared in a timely	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development/ANAC, Mozambique	Starting 2015 and on-going

#	Activities	Expected outcomes	Lead Department/ Ministry	Time
		manner.	Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa	
6.3	Undertake study tours by experts to have on the ground experience and gather information for better policy-making	Study tours are organized for officials, experts to have ground experience and information for better policy-making	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development/ANAC, Mozambique Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa	Every year
6.4	Collaborate on wildlife intelligence and counter-trafficking special projects in support of wildlife preservation and law enforcement interests with the intention of disrupting illegal wildlife trafficking syndicate operations	Capacity development of dedicated wildlife intelligence management within Mozambique Joint intelligence and information gathering operations through the appointment and deployment of appropriate personnel, analysis and sharing of information and support of disruptive operations leading to apprehension of syndicate operators. Deployment and use of	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development/ANAC and Ministry of Interior, Mozambique Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa	Immediately and on-going

#	Activities	Expected outcomes	Lead Department/ Ministry	Time
		specialized detection / sniffer dogs at strategic locations and trafficking conduits with the intention of disrupting trafficking routes		

Content 7: Joint innovation in the development and increase use of techniques and enhanced technology support

#	Activities	Expected outcomes	Lead Department/ Ministry	Time
7.1	Sharing of wildlife monitoring and enforcement techniques and technology for capacity building	Information and best practices for wildlife monitoring techniques are shared and updated	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development/ANAC, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Mozambique Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa	Starting 2015 and then if and when necessary
7.2.	Organizing training on wildlife forensic analysis, DNA sample techniques, identification, detection skills and other techniques to combat wildlife crime Training courses wildlife forensic analysis, DNA sample techniques and	Technology transfer and capacity building to support and improve prosecution	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development, General Attorney and Mozambique Institute for Agrarian Research	Every year

#	Activities	Expected outcomes	Lead Department/ Ministry	Time
	other techniques to combat wildlife crime are organized		(IIAM), Mozambique Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa	
7.3.	Develop and maintain a gene bank for Rhino, Elephant and other endangered species specimens obtained.	A central species management database.	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development, General Attorney and Mozambique Institute for Agrarian Research (IIAM), Mozambique Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa	On-going
7.4	Investigate and create an enabling environment for the introduction of new technologies that lend themselves to improved management, monitoring and protection of wildlife assets such as the use of wildlife observation and tracking technology	Identification and sharing of information on proposed new technologies Jointly develop concepts and initiate proof of concept projects	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development, Mozambique Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa	Immediately and on-going
7.5	Implement collaborative measures to undertake aerial patrols using drones	Extended patrolling coverage and increased response effectiveness	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development/ANAC, and	On-going

#	Activities	Expected outcomes	Lead Department/ Ministry	Time
			Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Interior, Mozambique Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa	

Content 8: Trade in wildlife, management of conservation areas, community development through income from biodiversity and sustainable livelihoods

#	Activities	Expected outcomes	Lead Department/ Ministry	Time
8.1	Develop a communication strategy for raising public awareness for wildlife conservation, protection and law enforcement	A communication strategy for raising public awareness for wildlife conservation, protection and law enforcement is developed and implemented	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development/ANAC, Mozambique Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa	Immediately

8.2	Sharing of best practices on management and sustainable utilization of natural resource for the improvement of livelihoods of local communities	Exchange of information and best practices of policies, legislation, guidelines and strategies for the management and sustainable utilisation of natural resources for the improvement of livelihoods of local communities are shared in a timely manner.	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development/ANAC, Mozambique Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa	Immediately and on-going
8.3	Organizing training courses to improve capacity of Natural Resource Management boards, enforcement officers (rangers, police, justice, border police, customs officer, private owners and other role players) on how to engage public's participation in biodiversity conservation and wildlife crime prevention	A number of training courses and other activities are organized to improve capacity of enforcement officers (rangers, police, border police, customs officer) on how to engage public's participation in biodiversity conservation and wildlife crime prevention	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development/ANAC, Mozambique Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa	Starting 2015 and then if and when necessary
8.5	Organize annual Ministerial media briefings between the two Parties on the outcome of the Ministerial session on the implementation of the MoU,	Public informed of the progress on the implementation of the MOU,	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development/ANAC, Mozambique Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa	Every year

	Develop jointly training on CITES enforcement	Well informed conservation authorities/staff on CITES enforcement matters.	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development, Mozambique and CITES Authority Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa	Immediately and then if and when necessary
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Content 9: Education and training in the management, conservation and protection of biodiversity and law enforcement

#	Activities	Expected outcomes	Lead Department/ Ministry	Time
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9.1	Develop a joint comprehensive training programme.	<p>A programme containing the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint training of law enforcement officials. • Joint training of judiciary on environmental laws. • Joint training of youth on biodiversity management. • Joint training of youth on wildlife economy and alternative livelihoods. 	<p>Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development/ANAC, Mozambique</p> <p>Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa</p>	Immediately
9.2	Sharing of best practices on management and sustainable utilization of natural resource for the improvement of livelihoods of local communities	Exchange of information and best practices of policies, legislation, guidelines and strategies for the management and sustainable utilisation of natural resources for the improvement of livelihoods of local communities are shared in a timely manner.	<p>Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture and ANAC, Mozambique</p> <p>Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa</p>	Immediately and on-going

Content 10: Other relevant actions

#	Activities	Expected outcomes	Lead Department/ Ministry	Time
10.1	Appoint the Joint Committee members and focal points and define their terms of reference for purposes of implementation of the MOU as per the MOU	<p>Focal points appointed and communication between the two parties is structured</p> <p>Joint Committee in place with clear terms of reference</p>	<p>Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development/ANAC, Mozambique</p> <p>Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa</p>	Immediately
10.1.1	Monitor and evaluate and report on the implementation plan to the MOU, recommend revision and supplementation. Assist with development of amendments relating to other areas of cooperation.	<p>Bilateral meetings are organized between two Parties (Joint Committee and Ministerial) to review the implementation of the MoU, update it, share experiences and have discussions on ways of improvement with the aim of updating the relevant forums on the implementation of the MOU</p> <p>Obtain endorsement from Ministers for the progress report or any developments relating to the MOU</p> <p>The Co-operation Plan is reviewed, recommended for revision and supplementation</p>	<p>Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development, Mozambique</p> <p>Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa</p>	Every year

10.2	Develop a resource mobilisation model programme	Adequate financial resources mobilized for implementation of the MOU	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development/ANAC, Mozambique Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa	On-going
10.3	Develop cooperation plan for next periods if agreed	Cooperation plan for the next periods is developed	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development, Mozambique Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa	2017

The Implementation Plan is duplicate in English and Portuguese languages, both texts being equally authentic. Each Party keeps one copy.

The Action Plan is signed in..... on.....2015.

**FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

**FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE**

