



# Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act 1976

CHAPTER 72

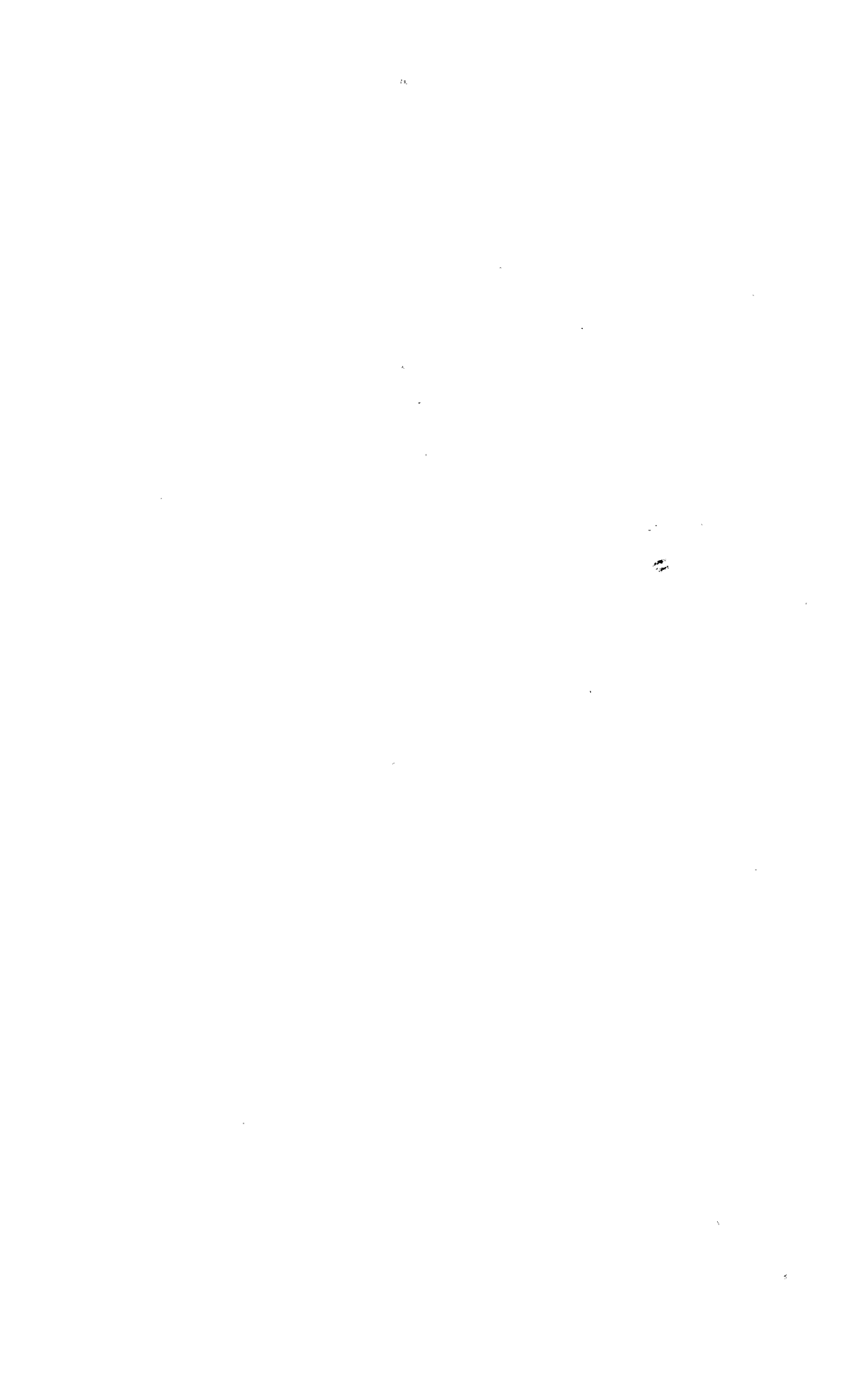
## ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

Section

1. Restriction of importation and exportation of certain animals and plants.
2. Scientific authorities.
3. Power to modify Schedules.
4. Offence to sell etc. things imported contrary to section 1 or their derivatives.
5. Power to restrict places at which live animals may be imported.
6. Restriction of movement of certain live animals after importation.
7. Provisions supplementary to section 6.
8. Offences by corporations.
9. Extension to British possessions etc.
10. Financial provisions.
11. Orders.
12. Interpretation.
13. Citation, commencement, repeals, extent, etc.

SCHEDULES:

- Schedule 1—Animals the importation and exportation of which are restricted.
- Schedule 2—Plants the importation and exportation of which are restricted.
- Schedule 3—Items the importation and exportation of which are restricted.



## ELIZABETH II



# Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act 1976

## 1976 CHAPTER 72

An Act to restrict the importation and exportation of certain animals, plants and items and to restrict certain transactions in respect of them or their derivatives; to confer on the Secretary of State power to restrict by order the places at which live animals may be imported; to restrict the movement after importation of certain live animals; and for connected purposes.

[22nd November 1976]

**W**HEREAS a Convention on International Trade in endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (in this Act referred to as the Convention) was signed at Washington on 3rd March 1973, was presented to Parliament in November 1973 and came into force in the United Kingdom on 31st October 1976:

And whereas it is expedient to give effect in the United Kingdom to the restrictions on international trade contained in the Convention and to make certain other provisions in connection with the conservation of endangered animals and plants:

Now, therefore, be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

**1.**—(1) Subject to subsection (2) below, the importation and exportation of the following things are hereby prohibited, namely—

- (a) a live or dead animal of any of the kinds to which Schedule 1 to this Act for the time being applies;

Restriction of importation and exportation of certain animals and plants.

- (b) a live or dead plant of any of the kinds to which Schedule 2 to this Act for the time being applies ;
- (c) an item to which Schedule 3 to this Act for the time being applies.

(2) Subsection (1) above does not apply to the importation or exportation of anything under and in accordance with the terms of a licence issued by the Secretary of State.

(3) The Secretary of State shall submit any application for a licence under subsection (2) above to whichever one of the scientific authorities (as defined in section 2 below) he considers is the best able to advise him as to whether a licence should be issued in pursuance of the application and, if so, its terms ; and, before he issues or declines to issue a licence in pursuance of the application, he shall allow the authority a reasonable time so to advise him.

(4) A licence issued under subsection (2) above—

- (a) may be, to any degree, general or specific,
- (b) may be modified or revoked at any time by the Secretary of State, and
- (c) subject to paragraph (b) above, shall be valid for a period of 12 months commencing with the date the licence is issued or such shorter period as is stated in the licence.

(5) The Secretary of State may charge for the issue of a licence under subsection (2) above such sum (if any) as is for the time being prescribed by order of the Secretary of State.

(6) A person who, for the purpose of obtaining, whether for himself or another, the issue of a licence under subsection (2) above,—

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

shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £400 or on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or a fine, or both.

(7) Where a licence is issued under subsection (2) above and, for the purpose of obtaining its issue, a person commits an offence under subsection (6) above, the licence shall be void.

(8) Where—

- (a) any live or dead animal or plant, or
- (b) an item to which Schedule 3 to this Act for the time being applies,

is being imported or exported or has been imported or brought to any place for the purpose of being exported, a person commissioned by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or a person authorised by them may require any person possessing or having control of the animal, plant or item to furnish proof that its importation or exportation is or was not unlawful by virtue of this section ; and if such proof is not furnished to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners the animal, plant or item shall be liable to forfeiture under the Customs and Excise Act 1952. 1952 c. 44.

2.—(1) The Secretary of State may—

Scientific authorities.

- (a) establish any body or bodies, consisting in each case of such members as he may from time to time appoint ;
- (b) assign to any other body or bodies the duty referred to in subsection (4) below.

(2) Without prejudice to his power under subsection (1) above, the Secretary of State shall, as soon as practicable after this subsection comes into operation,—

- (a) establish at least one body under paragraph (a) of subsection (1) above, or
- (b) assign to at least one body, under paragraph (b) of that subsection, the duty referred to in subsection (4) below.

(3) A reference in this Act to a scientific authority is a reference to a body which is established under subsection (1) above or to which the duty there referred to is assigned under that subsection.

(4) It shall be the duty of a scientific authority to advise the Secretary of State on any question which he may refer to it, and on any question on which it considers it should offer its advice,—

- (a) in connection with the administration of this Act ;
- (b) generally in connection with the importation and exportation of animals and plants of kinds which appear to him or, as the case may be, the authority to be, or to be likely to become, endangered as a result of international trade, and items derived wholly or partly from animals and plants of those kinds.

(5) In so far as it does not have power to do so apart from this subsection, any scientific authority may publish reports relating to the performance by it of its duty under subsection (4) above.

(6) Before appointing a person to be a member of a scientific authority established under subsection (1)(a) above, the Secretary of State shall consult such persons or bodies, or persons and bodies, as he thinks fit.

(7) The Secretary of State may, to such extent as may be approved by the Treasury, defray or contribute towards the expenses of any scientific authority established under subsection (1)(a) above; and any sums required by the Secretary of State for that purpose shall be paid out of money provided by Parliament.

Power to  
modify  
Schedules.

3. The Secretary of State may, after consulting any scientific authority or authorities, by order make such modifications in any of the Schedules to this Act as he considers necessary or desirable for any of the following purposes, namely—

- (a) to give effect to any amendment to the Convention made in pursuance of its provisions;
- (b) to give effect to the inclusion of anything in or the withdrawal of anything from Appendix III to the Convention (kinds of animals and plants the trade in which a party identifies as needing international control) at the instance of any party to the Convention;
- (c) to promote the conservation of animals or plants of any kind which appears to the Secretary of State to be, or to be likely to become, endangered as a result of international trade;
- (d) to remove any restriction which is for the time being imposed by virtue of this Act on the importation and exportation of animals or plants of any particular kind or of any particular items and which does not in the opinion of the Secretary of State promote such conservation as is referred to in paragraph (c) above;
- (e) to facilitate the more effective or more convenient administration of any restriction which is for the time being imposed by virtue of this Act on the importation and exportation of animals or plants of any particular kind or of any particular items.

Offence  
to sell etc.  
things  
imported  
contrary  
to section 1  
or their  
derivatives.

4.—(1) Subject to subsection (2) below, a person who sells, offers or exposes for sale, has in his possession for the purpose of sale, or displays to the public,—

- (a) anything which has been imported contrary to section 1 above, or

- (b) anything which is made wholly or partly from anything referred to in paragraph (a) above and which at the time of the alleged offence (though not necessarily at the time of importation) constitutes an item to which Schedule 3 to this Act for the time being applies,

shall be guilty of an offence ; and in the following provisions of this section a “ restricted article ” means anything falling within paragraph (a) or (b) above.

(2) A person shall not be guilty of an offence under subsection (1) above with respect to a restricted article if he proves to the satisfaction of the court—

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

(3) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (2)(a) above, a person shall be taken to have made such enquiries as are there mentioned if he produces to the court a certificate which was furnished by the person from whom the accused obtained possession of the restricted article (the supplier), which was signed by the supplier or by a person authorised by him, and which states that—

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

(4) A person who furnishes for the purposes of subsection (3) above a certificate which he knows to be false in a material particular, or recklessly furnishes for those purposes a certificate which is false in a material particular, shall be guilty of an offence.

(5) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (1) or (4) above shall be liable—

- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £400 ;
- (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or a fine, or both.

(6) In this section any reference to sale includes references to barter and exchange.

(7) For the purposes of this section a restricted article is displayed to the public if it is displayed to the public generally or any section of it, and (in either case) whether in return for money or otherwise.

1952 c.44.

(8) For the purposes of any proceedings under section 45 or 304 of the Customs and Excise Act 1952 (penalties for improper importation and evasion of restriction on importation) for an offence in connection with the importation of anything contrary to section 1 above, this section shall not be taken expressly to provide a penalty for that offence.

Power to restrict places at which live animals may be imported.

5.—(1) If it appears to the Secretary of State desirable to do so for the purpose of assisting the discovery of any importation contrary to section 1 above of any live animal of any of the kinds to which Schedule 1 to this Act for the time being applies, he may make an order under this section relating to any kind of animal.

(2) An order under this section may provide that (subject to such exceptions as may be specified in the order) it is prohibited to do such one or more of the following things as is (or are) specified in the order, that is to say—

- (a) to import by sea any live animal of any kind to which the order is expressed to relate ;
- (b) to import any such animal by sea unless it is imported at a port or one of the ports specified in the order in relation to animals of that kind ;
- (c) to import any such animal by air ;
- (d) to import any such animal by air unless it is unloaded at an airport or one of the airports specified in the order in relation to animals of that kind ;
- (e) to import any such animal by land ;
- (f) to import any such animal by land unless it is brought across the boundary into Northern Ireland at a place or one of the places specified in the order in relation to animals of that kind.

(3) Any prohibition or restriction in any order under this section shall not apply to an animal which the Secretary of State authorises to be imported otherwise than in accordance with the order and which is imported in accordance with that authorisation.

(4) In subsection (2) above—

“airport” means an aerodrome for the time being designated as a customs airport under section 15(5) of the Customs and Excise Act 1952 ;



“port” means any area for the time being appointed and named under section 13(1) of that Act as a port for the purposes of customs and excise.

6.—(1) Where a licence under section 1(2) above has been issued or applied for in respect of the importation of a live animal of any of the kinds to which Schedule 1 to this Act for the time being applies and, after consulting one or more of the scientific authorities, the Secretary of State considers that it is desirable to do so, he may give a direction under this section in relation to the animal.

Restriction of movement of certain live animals after importation.

(2) Where a direction has been given under this section in relation to an animal, and has not been revoked by the Secretary of State, the animal shall, immediately after the relevant event, be taken to and subsequently kept at the specified premises until such time as the Secretary of State may require or permit the animal to be moved to other specified premises or revoke the direction.

(3) Where a direction has been given under this section in relation to an animal, and has not been revoked by the Secretary of State, any person who knows or ought to know that a direction has been so given and who—

- (a) knowingly takes the animal, or knowingly permits it to be taken, at any time after the relevant event to premises which he knows or ought to know are not at the time of the taking the specified premises ; or
- (b) knowingly moves the animal, or knowingly permits it to be moved, at any time after the relevant event, the circumstances of the removal being that—
  - (i) it is made from premises which he knows or ought to know are at the time of the removal the specified premises, and
  - (ii) he knows or ought to know that the removal is made in the absence of, or otherwise than in accordance with any condition attached to, such a requirement or permission as is referred to in subsection (2) above ; or
- (c) knowingly keeps the animal at any time after the relevant event at premises which are occupied by him and which he knows or ought to know are not at the time of the keeping the specified premises,

shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £400.

(4) In this section “relevant event” means, in relation to an animal, whichever of the following occurs later :—

- (a) the completion by the animal of any period of detention (whether in quarantine or otherwise) in accordance with any provision made by or under any enactment, being detention connected with the importation in respect of which the direction concerned was given ;
- (b) the departure of the animal from any premises connected with the importation in respect of which the direction concerned was given.

(5) In this section “specified premises” means, in relation to an animal, such premises as are for the time being (and in whatever manner) specified in relation to that animal by the Secretary of State for the purposes of this section.

(6) Proceedings for an offence under subsection (3) above may be brought within a period of six months from the date on which evidence sufficient in the opinion of the prosecutor to warrant the proceedings came to his knowledge ; but no such proceedings shall be brought by virtue of this section more than three years after the commission of the offence.

(7) For the purposes of subsection (6) above—

- (a) a certificate signed by or on behalf of the prosecutor and stating the date on which such evidence as aforesaid came to his knowledge shall be conclusive evidence of that fact ; and
- (b) a certificate stating that matter and purporting to be so signed shall be deemed to be so signed unless the contrary is proved.

(8) In the application of this Act to Scotland—

- (a) subsections (6) and (7) above shall not apply ;
- (b) proceedings for an offence under subsection (3) above may be commenced at any time within six months after the date on which evidence sufficient in the opinion of the Lord Advocate to justify a prosecution comes to his knowledge, or where such evidence is reported to him by the Secretary of State within six months after the date on which it came to the knowledge of the Secretary of State ; but no such proceedings shall be commenced by virtue of this section more than three years after the commission of the offence ;
- (c) for the purposes of paragraph (b) above—
  - (i) a certificate purporting to be signed by or on behalf of the Lord Advocate or the Secretary of State, as the case may be, stating the date on which such evidence as aforesaid came to their knowledge shall be conclusive evidence of that fact ; and

(ii) subsection (3) of section 331 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1975 shall have effect as it has effect for the purposes of that section.

7.—(1) Before he specifies any premises for the purposes of section 6 above or revokes a direction given under that section, the Secretary of State shall consult one or more of the scientific authorities. Provisions supplementary to section 6.

(2) The Secretary of State shall not specify any premises for those purposes unless they are such that in his opinion the animal in relation to which he proposes to give, or has given, a direction under section 6 above may suitably be kept there.

(3) Any person duly authorised in writing by the Secretary of State may, at any reasonable time and (if required to do so) upon producing evidence that he is so authorised, enter any premises which are for the time being specified in relation to any animal for the purposes of section 6 above for one or both of the following purposes:—

- (a) in order to enable the Secretary of State to decide whether the premises remain such that in his opinion the animal may suitably be kept there ;
- (b) in order to ascertain whether the animal is being kept on the premises.

(4) Any person who wilfully obstructs a person acting under subsection (3) above shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £400.

8. Where an offence under this Act which has been committed by a body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, a director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate, or any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, he, as well as the body corporate, shall be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly. Offences by corporations.

In this section “director”, in relation to a body corporate established by or under any enactment for the purpose of carrying on under public ownership any industry or part of an industry or undertaking, being a body corporate whose affairs are managed by its members, means a member of that body corporate.

9.—(1) Her Majesty may by Order in Council direct that all or any of the provisions of this Act shall extend, subject to such exceptions, adaptations and modifications, if any, as may be specified in the Order, to any of the following countries, namely— Extension to British possessions etc.

- (a) any colony other than one for whose external relations a country other than the United Kingdom is responsible ;
- (b) any country outside Her Majesty's dominions in which Her Majesty has jurisdiction in right of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

1889 c. 63.

(2) Without prejudice to section 37 of the Interpretation Act 1889 (which relates to the exercise of statutory powers between the passing and the commencement of an Act conferring them) an Order under subsection (1) above may be made so as to come into operation at any time before this Act comes into operation in the United Kingdom.

(3) An Order under this section may be varied or revoked by a subsequent Order thereunder.

Financial provisions.

**10.**—(1) There shall be paid out of money provided by Parliament—

- (a) the expenses of any government department in respect of the administration of this Act ;
- (b) any increase attributable to this Act in the sums so payable under any other Act.

(2) Any sums received by the Secretary of State under this Act shall be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

Orders.

**11.**—(1) An order under any of the relevant provisions may be varied or revoked by a subsequent order under the provision concerned.

(2) The power conferred by each of the relevant provisions to make an order shall be exercisable by statutory instrument which shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

(3) In this section “ the relevant provisions ” means sections 1(5), 3 and 5 above.

Interpretation.

**12.**—(1) For the purposes of this Act an individual of the family Hominidae (man) is not an animal.

(2) In this Act a reference to a dead animal of any particular kind includes a reference to the body of an animal of that kind—

- (a) which is frozen, dried or preserved by chemicals, or
- (b) which, although not complete (whether because it has been eviscerated or because it has had the whole of its inside removed and has been stuffed, or for any other reason), is substantially complete and externally substantially resembles the complete body of an animal of the kind concerned.

(3) In this Act a reference to a dead plant of any particular kind includes a reference to a plant of that kind—

- (a) which is frozen, dried or preserved by chemicals, or
- (b) which, although for any reason not complete, is substantially complete and externally substantially resembles a complete dead plant of the kind concerned.

(4) In this Act “enactment” includes an enactment of the Parliament of Northern Ireland or of the Northern Ireland Assembly and an Order in Council having the same effect as such an enactment.

(5) Except in so far as the context otherwise requires, a reference in this Act to any other enactment is a reference to that enactment as amended, and includes a reference to it as extended or applied, by or under any other enactment, including this Act.

**13.**—(1) This Act may be cited as the Endangered Species Citation, commencement, repeals, extent, etc.

(2) In the application of this Act to Northern Ireland, for the references to the Secretary of State in sections 1(2), (3) and (4), 2(4), 5(3), 6 and 7 and for the first reference to him in section 1(5) there shall be substituted references to the Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland.

(3) Subject to subsection (4) below, this Act shall come into operation on such day as the Secretary of State may appoint by order made by statutory instrument; and different days may be appointed in pursuance of this subsection for different provisions of this Act and for such different purposes of the same provision as may be specified in the order.

(4) Any provision of this Act not previously brought into operation, or not previously brought into operation for a particular purpose, shall come into operation or, as the case may be, shall come into operation for that purpose on the expiry of the period of 6 months beginning with the day on which this Act is passed.

(5) The Importation of Plumage (Prohibition) Act 1921 and the Animals (Restriction of Importation) Act 1964 are hereby repealed. 1921 c. 16. 1964 c. 61.

(6) In section 7 of the Protection of Birds Act 1954 (restrictions on importation of certain wild birds and eggs) subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (2) are hereby repealed; and accordingly in paragraph (b) of subsection (2) for “such a licence as aforesaid” there shall be substituted “a licence granted under section ten of this Act” and the word “other” (wherever it occurs) is hereby repealed. 1954 c. 30.

(7) This Act extends to Northern Ireland.

## SCHEDULES

## SCHEDULE 1

ANIMALS THE IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION  
OF WHICH ARE RESTRICTEDSections 1, 3,  
5 and 6.

This Schedule applies to the following kinds of animal, namely:—

## PART I

## MAMMALS

1. All kinds of mammal except the kinds specified in the first column below—

<i>Excepted kind</i>	<i>Common name or names</i>
	<i>Marsupials</i>
Macropus giganteus	Eastern grey kangaroo
Macropus fuliginosus	Western grey kangaroo
	<i>Insectivores</i>
Talpa europaea	Common European mole
	<i>Primates</i>
Macaca rhesus	Rhesus monkey
Macaca nemestrina	Pig-tailed monkey
	<i>Rabbits and hares</i>
Lepus capensis	Brown hare
Oryctolagus cuniculus	European rabbit (otherwise known as domestic rabbit)
	<i>Rodents</i>
Sciurus carolinensis	Grey squirrel
Sciurus vulgaris	Eurasian red squirrel
Castor canadensis	Canadian beaver
Rattus norvegicus	Common rat (otherwise known as laboratory rat)
Rattus rattus	Ship rat (otherwise known as black rat)
Mus musculus	House mouse (otherwise known as laboratory mouse)
Meriones unguiculatus	Clawed jird (otherwise known as Mongolian gerbil)
Any domestic form of Mesocricetus auratus	Domestic golden hamster
Any domestic form of Ondatra zibethicus	Domestic muskrat (otherwise known as musquash)
Cavia porcellus	Domestic guinea pig
Any domestic form of Chinchilla laniger	Domestic chinchilla
Myocastor coypus	Domestic coypu (otherwise known as nutria)

<i>Excepted kind</i>	<i>Common name or names</i>	SCH. 1
<i>Carnivores</i>		
Canis familiaris	Domestic dog	
Vulpes vulpes	Common fox and silver fox	
Alopex lagopus	Arctic fox	
Procyon lotor	North American raccoon	
Procyon cancrivorus	Crab-eating raccoon	
Mustela vison	North American mink	
Mustela furo	Domestic ferret	
Martes zibellina	Sable	
Felis catus	Domestic cat	

*Seals*

Callorhinus ursinus	Northern fur seal
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*Odd-toed ungulates*

Equus caballus	Domestic horse
Equus asinus	Domestic donkey
Equus caballus x asinus	Mule and hinny

*Even-toed ungulates*

Any domestic form of Sus scrofa	Domestic pig
Lama glama	Domestic llama
Lama pacos	Domestic alpaca
Any domestic form of Camelus bactrianus	Domestic bactrian camel
Camelus dromedarius	Arabian camel
Dama dama	European fallow deer
Any domestic form of Rangifer tarandus	Domestic reindeer
Any domestic form of Bubalus bubalis	Domestic water buffalo
Bos taurus	Domestic ox
Bos indicus	Domestic zebu
Bos frontalis	Domestic gayal
Any domestic form of Bos grunniens	Domestic yak
Any domestic form of Capra hircus	Domestic goat
Ovis aries	Domestic sheep

*BIRDS*

2. All kinds of bird except the kinds specified in the first column below—

*Waterfowl*

Any domestic form of Anser anser	Domestic goose
Any domestic form of Anser cygnoides	Chinese goose
Any domestic form of Cairina moschata	Muscovy duck
Any domestic form of Anas platyrhynchos	Domestic duck

## SCH. 1

*Excepted kind**Common name or names**Gamebirds*

<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Common partridge
<i>Alectoris</i>	Partridges
<i>Lophortyx californica</i>	California quail
<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	Bobwhite quail
<i>Coturnix</i>	Quails
<i>Excalfactoria chinensis</i>	Painted quail (otherwise known as blue-breasted quail)
<i>Bambusicola thoracica</i>	Bamboo partridge
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Red junglefowl and domestic fowl
<i>Rollulus roulroul</i>	Roulroul partridge
<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Common pheasant (otherwise known as ring-necked pheasant)
<i>Phasianus versicolor</i>	Green pheasant
<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	Silver pheasant
<i>Syrmaticus reevesi</i>	Reeve's pheasant
<i>Chrysolophus</i>	Golden pheasants and Lady Amherst's pheasants
<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Indian peacock (otherwise known as blue peacock)
<i>Numida</i>	} Spotted guineafowls
<i>Guttera</i>	
<i>Acryllium</i>	
Any domestic form of <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Turkey

*Cranes*

<i>Grus antigone</i>	Sarus crane
<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	Crowned crane

*Button quails*

Turnix	Button quails
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*Rails*

<i>Laterallus leucopyrrhus</i>	Red and white crake
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*Pigeons and doves*

<i>Columba livia</i>	Domestic pigeon
<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	Rufous turtle dove
<i>Streptopelia bitorquata</i>	Javanese turtle dove
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Collared dove
<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	Ring-necked dove (otherwise known as Cape dove)
<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	Red turtle dove
<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted dove
<i>Turtur chalcospilos</i>	Green-spotted wood dove
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Green-winged dove
<i>Geopelia striata</i>	Barred dove



*Excepted kind*

*Common name or names*

SCH. 1

*Pigeons and doves—contd.*

Geopelia cuneata	Diamond dove
Ocyphaps lophotes	Crested bronzewing
Phaps chalcoptera	Common bronzewing
Phaps elegans	Brush bronzewing
Zenaida auriculata	Eared dove
Columbina	} Small America ground doves
Scardefella	

*Parrots*

Trichoglossus haematodus	Rainbow lorikeet
Cacatua sulphurea	Lesser sulphur-crested cockatoo
Cacatua moluccensis	Salmon-crested cockatoo
Cacatua roseicapilla	Galah (otherwise known as roseate cockatoo)
Ara ararauna	Blue and yellow macaw
Ara chloroptera	Red and green macaw
Nandayus nenday	Black-headed conure
Myiopsitta monachus	Monk parakeet (otherwise known as quaker parakeet)
Cyanoliseus patagonus	Patagonian conure
Forpus	Parrotlets
Brotogeris	Small South America parakeets
Poicephalus rueppellii	Ruppell's parrot
Agapornis cana	Madagascan lovebird
Agapornis taranta	Black-winged lovebird
Agapornis roseicollis	Rosy-faced lovebird
Agapornis fischeri	Fischer's lovebird
Agapornis personata	Masked lovebird
Agapornis lilianae	Nyasa lovebird
Agapornis nigrigenis	Black-cheeked lovebird
Loriculus	Hanging parrots
Psittacula eupatria	Alexandrine parrot
Psittacula himalayana	Slaty-headed parrot
Psittacula cyanocephala	Plum-headed parrot
Psittacula roseata	Blossom-headed parrot
Psittacula longicauda	Long-tailed parrot
Psittacula alexandri	Moustached parrot
Amazona aestiva	Blue-fronted Amazon
Amazona ochrocephala	Yellow-headed Amazon
Neophema elegans	Elegant parakeet
Neophema chrysostoma	Blue-winged parakeet
Neophema pulchella	Turquoise parakeet
Neophema bourkii	Bourke's parakeet
Psephotus haematonotus	Red-rumped parakeet
Platycercus eximius	Northern rosella
Platycercus elegans	Crimson rosella
Nymphicus hollandicus	Cockatiel
Melopsittacus undulatus	Budgerigar

*Starlings*

Lamprotornis	African glossy starlings
Spreo superbus	Superb starling

## SCH. 1

*Excepted kind**Common name or names**Starlings—contd.*

<i>Sturnus malabaricus</i>	Malabar starling
<i>Sturnus pagodarum</i>	Pagoda starling
<i>Sturnus roseus</i>	Rose-coloured starling
<i>Sturnus contra</i>	Pied starling
<i>Sturnus burmanicus</i>	Jerdon's starling
<i>Acridotheres</i>	Typical mynahs
<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	Hill mynah

*Corvids*

<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Jay
<i>Garrulus lanceolatus</i>	Lanceolated jay
<i>Cyanocorax yncas</i>	Green jay
<i>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</i>	Red-billed blue magpie
<i>Cissa chinensis</i>	Hunting cissa
<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	Rufous tree-pie
<i>Corvus</i>	Crows

*Babblers*

<i>Garrulax albogularis</i>	White-throated laughing-thrush
<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	White-crested laughing-thrush
<i>Garrulax monileger</i>	Lesser necklaced laughing-thrush
<i>Garrulax pectoralis</i>	Greater necklaced laughing-thrush
<i>Garrulax rufogularis</i>	Rufous-chinned laughing-thrush
<i>Garrulax canorus</i>	Hwamei laughing-thrush
<i>Garrulax sannio</i>	White-browed laughing-thrush
<i>Garrulax erythrocephalus</i>	Red-headed laughing-thrush
<i>Leiothrix argenteauris</i>	Silver-eared mesia
<i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	Pekin robin
<i>Minla cyanouroptera</i>	Blue-winged siva
<i>Heterophasia capistrata</i>	Black-headed sibia
<i>Yuhina</i>	Yuhinas

*Bulbuls*

<i>Pycnonotus</i>	Typical bulbuls
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*Leafbirds*

<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	Golden-fronted fruitsucker
<i>Irena puella</i>	Fairy bluebird

*Thrushes*

<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Asian magpie-robin
<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	Shama
<i>Zoothera citrina</i>	Orange-headed ground thrush

*Flycatchers*

<i>Niltava sundara</i>	Rufous-bellied niltava
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*Dunnocks*

<i>Prunella</i>	Dunnocks
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<i>Excepted kind</i>	<i>Common name or names</i>	SCH. 1
	<i>White-eyes</i>	
Zosterops palpebrosa	Oriental white-eye	
Zosterops senegalensis	Yellow white-eye	
	<i>Troupials</i>	
Icterus icterus	Troupial	
	<i>Finches</i>	
Serinus serinus	Common serin	
Any domestic form of Serinus canaria	Canary	
Serinus atrogularis	Yellow-rumped seed-eater	
Carduelis sinica	Chinese greenfinch	
Carduelis spinoides	Himalayan greenfinch	
Spinus magellanicus	Black-headed siskin	
Carpodacus erythrinus	Common rosefinch (otherwise known as scarlet grosbeak)	
Coccothraustes personatus	Japanese grosbeak	
Coccothraustes migratorius	Yellow-billed grosbeak	
	<i>Waxbills</i>	
Lagonosticta	Firefinches	
Estrilda	Typical waxbills	
Uraeginthus	Blue waxbills and violet-ears	
Hypargos niveoguttatus	Peter's twinspot	
Amandava	Avadavats	
Ortygospiza atricollis	Quail finch	
Erythrura prasina	Pintailed parrotfinch	
Lonchura malabarica	Indian silverbill	
Lonchura cantans	African silverbill	
Lonchura griseicapilla	Pearl-headed silverbill	
Lonchura cucullata	Bronze-winged mannikin	
Lonchura bicolor	Pied mannikin	
Lonchura fringilloides	Magpie mannikin	
Lonchura striata	Striated munia and Bengalese finch	
Lonchura punctulata	Spotted munia	
Lonchura malacca	Black-headed munia	
Lonchura maja	White-headed munia	
Lonchura castaneothorax	Chestnut-breasted finch	
Aidemosyna modesta	Cherry finch (otherwise known as plum-capped finch)	
Amadina erythrocephala	Red-headed finch	
Amadina fasciata	Cutthroat	
Padda oryzivora	Java sparrow	
Emblema guttata	Spotted-sided finch (otherwise known as diamond finch)	
Neochmia ruficauda	Star finch	
Poephila guttata	Zebra finch	
Poephila bichenovii	Double-barred finch	
Poephila personata	Masked finch	

## SCH. 1

*Excepted kind**Common name or names*

Poephila acuticauda  
Poephila cincta

Long-tailed finch  
Black-throated finch (otherwise  
known as parson's finch)

Chloebia gouldiae

Gouldian finch

*Waxbills—contd.*

Passer luteus  
Petronia xanthocollis  
Sporopipes squamifrons  
Ploceus philippinus  
Ploceus intermedius  
Ploceus velatus  
Ploceus vitellinus  
Quelea cardinalis  
Euplectes anomalus  
Euplectes diadematus  
Euplectes gierowii  
Euplectes nigroventris  
Euplectes aureus  
Euplectes capensis  
Euplectes axillaris  
Euplectes hartlaubi  
Euplectes albonotatus  
Euplectes progne  
Euplectes jacksoni  
Vidua paradisaea

*Weavers*

Golden sparrow  
Yellow-throated sparrow  
Scaly-crowned weaver  
Baya weaver  
Lesser masked weaver  
Greater masked weaver  
Vitelline masked weaver  
Cardinal quelea  
Bob-tailed wydah  
Fire-fronted bishop  
Black bishop  
Black-winged bishop  
Golden-backed bishop  
Yellow-rumped bishop  
Fan-tailed wydah  
Marsh bishop  
White-winged bishop  
Long-tailed bishop  
Jackson's bishop  
Paradise wydah

Emberiza leucocephala  
Emberiza cia  
Emberiza hortulana  
Emberiza tahapisi  
Emberiza elegans  
Emberiza aureola  
Emberiza flaviventris  
Emberiza melanocephala  
Emberiza bruniceps  
Melophus lathamii  
Sicalis flaveola  
Tiaris  
Paroaria  
Cardinalis  
Cyanerpes

*Buntings*

Pine bunting  
Rock bunting  
Ortolan bunting  
Cinnamon-breasted bunting  
Yellow-throated bunting  
Yellow-breasted bunting  
African golden-breasted bunting  
Black-headed bunting  
Red-headed bunting  
Crested bunting  
Saffron finch  
Grassquits  
} Cardinals  
Honeycreepers

*REPTILES*

3. All kinds of reptile except the kinds specified in the first column below—

Hemidactylus brookii  
Hemidactylus flaviviridis  
Hemidactylus frenatus

*Geckos*

Brook's gecko  
Bridled house gecko

<i>Excepted kind</i>	<i>Common name or names</i>	SCH. 1
<i>Geckos—contd.</i>		
Hemidactylus mabouia	Moreau's gecko	
Hemidactylus turcicus	Turkish gecko	
Lygodactylus picturatus		
Pachydactylus bibronii	Bibron's clawless gecko	
Tarentola mauritanica	Moorish gecko	
Thecadactylus rapicauda	Turnip-tailed gecko (otherwise known as top-tailed gecko)	
<i>Agamids</i>		
Agama agama	Margouillat lizard (otherwise known as rainbow lizard)	
Agama atricollis	Black-necked agama	
Calotes cristatellus	Londok agama	
Calotes versicolor	Harlequin lizard (otherwise known as bloodsucker lizard)	
Leiolepis belliana	Bell's agama	
Physignathus concinnus		
<i>Iguanids</i>		
Anolis carolinensis	Carolina anole (otherwise known as green anole)	
Tropidurus torquatus	Taraguira lizard (otherwise known as Wied's ring-necked lizard)	
<i>Teiids</i>		
Ameiva ameiva	Surinam lizard	
<i>Lacertids</i>		
Acanthodactylus boskianus	Daudin's fringe-toed lizard	
Acanthodactylus pardalis	Leopard fringe-toed lizard	
Lacerta vivipara	Common lizard (otherwise known as viviparous lizard)	
Podarcis muralis	Common wall lizard	
Podarcis sicula	Italian wall lizard	
<i>Cordylids</i>		
Cordylus cordylus	Rough-scaled girdled lizard	
Gerrhosaurus flavigularis	Yellow-throated plated lizard	
Gerrhosaurus major		
Gerrhosaurus nigrigularis	Black-throated plated lizard	
Platysaurus guttatus		
<i>Skinks</i>		
Chalcides ocellatus	Ocellated skink	
Mabuya mabouya	Raddi's skink	
Mabuya multifasciata	Many-banded skink	
Mabuya striata	Common two-striped skink	
Mabuya varia	Savanna variable skink	
<i>Anguids</i>		
Anguis fragilis	Slow worm	

## SCH. 1

*Excepted kind**Common name or names**Typical snakes*

Boaedon fuliginosus	Common African house-snake
Coluber constrictor	American racer
Coluber viridiflavus	European whip-snake
Drymarchon corais	Indigo snake
Elaphe guttata	Corn snake
Elaphe obsoleta	American rat snake
Lampropeltis getulus	Common king snake
Malpolon monspessulana	Montpellier snake
Natrix maura	Viperine snake
Natrix natrix	European grass snake
Natrix rhombifera	Rhomb snake
Natrix sipedon	North American water snake
Natrix tessellata	Tessellated snake (otherwise known as diced snake)
Oxybelis aeneus	American vine snake
Oxybelis fulgidus	
Philothammus semivariegatus	
Spalerosophis diadema	Clifford's snake
Thamnophis sauritus	Ribbon snake
Thamnophis sirtalis	Common garter snake

*Terrapins*

Chrysemys picta	Painted terrapin
Chrysemys scripta elegans (otherwise known as Pseudemys scripta elegans)	Red-eared terrapin
Mauremys caspica leprosa (otherwise known as Clemmys caspica leprosa)	Spanish terrapin

*Snapping turtles*

Chelydra serpentina	Common snapping turtle
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*AMPHIBIANS*

4. All kinds of amphibian except the kinds specified in the first column below—

*Mole salamanders*

Ambystoma maculatum	American spotted salamander
Ambystoma tigrinum	Tiger salamander

*Newts*

Salamandra salamandra	European spotted salamander
Triturus cristatus	Crested newt (otherwise known as warty newt)
Triturus helveticus	Palmate newt
Triturus vulgaris	Common newt (otherwise known as smooth newt)

*Tongue-less frogs*

Xenopus laevis	African clawed toad
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<i>Excepted kind</i>	<i>Common name or names</i>	<b>SCH. 1</b>
	<i>Fire bellies and midwives</i>	
Bombina variegata	Yellow-bellied toad	
Discoglossus pictus	Painted frog	
	<i>True toads</i>	
Atelopus ignescens		
Bufo bufo	European common toad	
Bufo marinus	Giant toad	
Bufo melanostictus	Asian common toad	
Bufo regularis	African square-marked toad	
Bufo viridis	Green toad	
	<i>Narrow-mouthed frogs</i>	
Kaloula pulchra	Malayan bullfrog	
	<i>True frogs</i>	
Pyxicephalus delalandei (otherwise known as Rana delalandei)	Delaland's burrowing frog	
Rana angolensis	Angola frog	
Rana cancrivora	Mangrove frog	
Rana catesbeiana	American bullfrog	
Rana chalconota		
Rana esculenta	Edible frog	
Rana ridibunda	Marsh frog	
Rana temporaria	Common European frog	
	<i>Rhacophorine tree frogs</i>	
Polypedetes leucomystax (otherwise known as Rhacophorus leucomystax)	Malayan tree frog	
	<i>Sedge frogs</i>	
Hyperolius concolor	Hallowell's tree frog	
Hyperolius nasutus		
Hyperolius picturatus		
Hyperolius pusillus		
	<i>Arrow-poison frogs</i>	
Dendrobates auratus		
Dendrobates histrionicus		
	<i>Paradoxical frogs</i>	
Pseudis paradoxa	Paradoxical frog	
	<i>Hylid tree frogs</i>	
Hyla boans	Giant tree frog	
Hyla cinerea	American green tree frog	
Hyla crepitans		
Hyla crucifer	Spring peeper frog	
Hyla meridionalis	Stripeless European tree frog	
Hyla nasica		
Hyla rubra	Daudin's tree frog	
Hyla versicolor		
Phrynohyas venulosa	Warty tree frog	
Similisca baudini	Mexican tree frog	

## SCH. 1

## PART II

## FISH

5. The kinds of fish specified in the first column below—

<i>Restricted kind</i>	<i>Common name or names</i>
	<i>Sturgeons</i>
Acipenser brevirostrum	Shortnose sturgeon
Acipenser fulvescens	Lake sturgeon
Acipenser oxyrinchus	Atlantic sturgeon
Acipenser sturio	Common sturgeon
	<i>Bonytongues</i>
Arapaima gigas	Arapaima
Sclerophages formosus	Asiatic bonytongue
	<i>Salmon</i>
Coregonus alpenae	Longjaw cisco
Salmo chrysogaster	Mexican golden trout
Stenodus leucichthys leucichthys	Inconnu
	<i>Carp and suckers</i>
Chasmistes cujus	Cui-ui
Plagopterus argentissimus	Woundfin
Probarbus jullieni	Ikan temoleh
Ptychocheilus lucius	Colorado squawfish
	<i>Toothcarp</i>
Cynolebias constanciae	} Annual killifish
Cynolebias marmoratus	
Cynolebias minimus	
Cynolebias opalescens	
Cynolebias splendens	
Xiphophorus couchianus	Monterrey platyfish
	<i>Coelacanth</i>
Latimeria chalumnae	Coelacanth
	<i>Australian lungfish</i>
Neoceratodus forsteri	Australian lungfish
	<i>Catfish</i>
Pangasianodon gigas	Giant catfish
	<i>Perch</i>
Stizostedion vitreum glaucum	Blue walleye



## INSECTS

SCH. 1

6. The kind of insect specified in the first column below—

<i>Restricted kind</i>	<i>Common name</i>
	<i>Butterflies</i>
Parnassius apollo apollo	Apollo butterfly

## MOLLUSCS

7. The kinds of mollusc specified below—

<i>Restricted kind</i>
<i>Freshwater mussels</i>
Conradilla caelata
Cyprogenia aberti
Dromus dromas
Epioblasma florentina curtisi (otherwise known as Dysnomia florentina curtisi)
Epioblasma florentina florentina (otherwise known as Dysnomia florentina florentina)
Epioblasma sampsoni (otherwise known as Dysnomia sampsoni)
Epioblasma sulcata perobliqua (otherwise known as Dysnomia sulcata perobliqua)
Epioblasma torulosa gubernaculum (otherwise known as Dysnomia torulosa gubernaculum)
Epioblasma torulosa rangiana (otherwise known as Dysnomia torulosa rangiana)
Epioblasma torulosa torulosa (otherwise known as Dysnomia torulosa torulosa)
Epioblasma turgidula (otherwise known as Dysnomia turgidula)
Epioblasma walkeri (otherwise known as Dysnomia walkeri)
Fusconaia cuneolus
Fusconaia edgariana
Fusconaia subrotunda
Lampsilis brevicula
Lampsilis higginsii
Lampsilis orbiculata orbiculata
Lampsilis satura
Lampsilis virescens
Lexingtonia dolabelloides
Plethobasis cicatricosus
Plethobasis cooperianus
Pleurobema clava
Pleurobema plenum
Potamilus capax (otherwise known as Proptera capax)
Quadrula intermedia
Quadrula sparsa
Toxolasma cylindrella (otherwise known as Carunculina cylindrella)
Unio nickliniana (otherwise known as Megaloniaias nickliniana)
Unio tampicoensis tecomatensis (otherwise known as Lampsilis tampicoensis tecomatensis)
Villosa trabalis (otherwise known as Micromya trabalis)

## SCH. 1

*Restricted kind**Land snails*

Papustyla pulcherrima (otherwise known as Papuina pulcherrima)  
Paraphanta

*Freshwater snails*

Coahuilix hubbsi  
Cochliopina milleri  
Durangonella coahuilae  
Mexipyrigus carranzae  
Mexipyrigus churinceanus  
Mexipyrigus escobedae  
Mexipyrigus lugoi  
Mexipyrigus mojarralis  
Mexipyrigus multilineatus  
Mexithauma quadripaludium  
Nymphophilus minckleyi  
Paludiscala caramba

NOTE: The second column of this Schedule gives a common name or names, where available, and is included by way of guidance only; in the event of any dispute or proceedings, only the first column is to be taken into account.

Sections 1 and  
133.

## SCHEDULE 2

PLANTS THE IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF WHICH  
ARE RESTRICTED

This Schedule applies to the kinds of plant specified in the second column below—

<i>Family</i>	<i>Kind</i>
Apocynaceae	Pachypodium
Araceae	Alocasia sanderana Alocasia zebrina
Araliaceae	Panax quinquefolius
Araucariaceae	Araucaria araucana
Cactaceae	Cactaceae
Caryocaraceae	Caryocar costaricense
Caryophyllaceae	Gymnocarpus przewalskii Melandrium mongolicum Silene mongolica Stellaria pulvinata
Compositae	Saussurea lappa
Cupressaceae	Fitzroya cupressoides Pilgerodendron uviferum
Cyatheaceae	Cyatheaceae
Cycadaceae	Cycadaceae
Dicksoniaceae	Dicksoniaceae
Dioscoreaceae	Dioscorea deltoidea
Euphorbiaceae	Any species of the genus Euphorbia which is a succulent

<i>Family</i>	<i>Kind</i>	SCH. 2
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus copeyensis</i>	
Gentianaceae	<i>Prepusa hookeriana</i>	
Gnetaceae	<i>Gnetum montanum</i>	
Humiriaceae	<i>Vantanea barbourii</i>	
Juglandaceae	<i>Engelhardtia pterocarpa</i>	
Leguminosae	<i>Ammopiptanthus mongolicus</i>	
	<i>Cynometra hemitomophylla</i>	
	<i>Platymiscium pleiostachyum</i>	
	<i>Tachigalia versicolor</i>	
	<i>Thermopsis mongolica</i>	
Liliaceae	<i>Aloe</i>	
Magnoliaceae	<i>Talauma hodgsonii</i>	
Melastomataceae	<i>Lavoisiera itambana</i>	
Meliaceae	<i>Guarea longipetiola</i>	
	<i>Swietenia humilis</i>	
Moraceae	<i>Batocarpus costaricensis</i>	
Orchidaceae	Orchidaceae	
Palmae	<i>Areca ipot</i>	
	<i>Phoenix hanceana</i> var <i>philippinensis</i>	
	<i>Zalacca clemensiana</i>	
Papaveraceae	<i>Meconopsis regia</i>	
Pinaceae	<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>	
	<i>Abies nebrodensis</i>	
Podocarpaceae	<i>Podocarpus costalis</i>	
	<i>Podocarpus nerifolius</i>	
	<i>Podocarpus parlatoarei</i>	
Portulacaceae	<i>Anacampseros</i>	
Primulaceae	<i>Cyclamen</i>	
Proteaceae	<i>Orothamnus zeyheri</i>	
	<i>Protea odorata</i>	
Rubiaceae	<i>Balmea stormae</i>	
Saxifragaceae (Grossulariaceae)	<i>Ribes sardoum</i>	
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum sylvestre</i>	
Stangeriaceae	Stangeriaceae	
Sterculiaceae	<i>Basiloxylon excelsum</i>	
Tetracentraceae	<i>Tetracentron</i>	
Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis aetnensis</i>	
Verbenaceae	<i>Caryopteris mongolica</i>	
Welwitschiaceae	Welwitschiaceae	
Zamiaceae	Zamiaceae	
Zingiberaceae	<i>Hedychium philippinense</i>	
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> .	

## SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS THE IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF WHICH ARE  
RESTRICTED

This Schedule applies to the following items, namely:—

1. Whale meat and whale offals.
2. Whalebone, if unworked or simply prepared, and hair and waste of whalebone.
3. Whale fat and whale oil (other than sperm oil), whether or not refined or modified.
4. Whalmeat extracts and whalmeat juices.
5. Any tusk (if unworked or simply prepared) of any of the following animals, namely—
  - (a) any animal of the family Elephantidae (elephants);
  - (b) any animal of the family Suidae (pigs);
  - (c) any animal of the species *Monodon monoceros* (narwhal);
  - (d) any animal of the species *Odobenus rosmarus* (walrus);
 and any part of any such tusk and powder and waste of any tusk of any of the animals referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (d) of this paragraph.
6. The horn of any animal of the family Rhinocerotidae (rhinoceroses), if unworked or simply prepared, any part of any such horn and powder and waste of any horn of any such animal.
7. Any tooth of any animal, if unworked or simply prepared, any part of any such tooth and powder and waste of any tooth of any animal.
8. The stuffed head, or the skull together with the skin covering it, of any animal of any of the families Elephantidae (elephants) and Rhinocerotidae (rhinoceroses).
- 9.—(1) Any furskin of a defined animal, if raw, tanned or dressed.
  - (2) Tanned or dressed furskins of a defined animal or defined animals which are assembled in plates, rectangles, crosses, trapeziums or otherwise.
  - (3) Any piece or cutting (including the head, tail and any paw) of any furskin of a defined animal.
  - (4) Any rug, coverlet, coat, jacket, cape or stole made wholly or partly of any furskin of a defined animal (except where the furskin is trimming only).
  - (5) In this paragraph a defined animal means—
    - (a) any animal of any of the following genera, namely—
      - Aonyx (clawless otters)
      - Genetta (genets)
      - Lutra (common otters)
      - Paradoxurus (palm civets)
      - Paraonyx (clawless otters)
      - Viverra (civets);

(b) any animal of any of the following species, namely—

SCH. 3

- Acinonyx jubatus (cheetah)
- Amblonyx cinerea (oriental small-clawed otter)
- Arctogalidia trivirgata (small toothed palm civet)
- Chrotogale owstoni (Owston's banded civet)
- Crocuta crocuta (spotted hyaena)
- Enhydra lutris (sea otter)
- Felis bengalensis (leopard cat)
- Felis colocolo (pampas cat)
- Felis geoffroyi (Geoffroy's cat)
- Felis guigna (kodkod)
- Felis jacobita (mountain cat)
- Felis marmorata (marbled cat)
- Felis nigripes (African black footed cat)
- Felis pardalis (ocelot)
- Felis planiceps (flat headed cat)
- Felis rubiginosa (rusty spotted cat)
- Felis serval (serval)
- Felis silvestris (European wild cat)
- Felis tigrina (little spotted cat)
- Felis viverrina (fishing cat)
- Felis wiedii (margay cat)
- Fossa fossa (Malagasy civet)
- Hemigalus derbyanus (banded palm civet)
- Hyaena brunnea (brown hyaena)
- Lutrogale perspicillata (smooth-coated otter)
- Mungos mungo (banded mongoose)
- Panthera nebulosa (clouded leopard)
- Panthera onca (jaguar)
- Panthera pardus (leopard)
- Panthera tigris (tiger)
- Panthera uncia (snow leopard)
- Poiana richardsoni (African linsang)
- Pteronura brasiliensis (giant otter)
- Ursus maritimus, otherwise known as Thalarctos maritimus (polar bear)
- Vicugna vicugna (vicugna)
- Viverricula indica (small Indian civet) :

(c) any animal of the sub-species *Felis lynx pardina* (Spanish lynx).

10. The skin and scales of any animal of the family Manidae (pangolins).

11. Hair, whether or not carded or combed, of any animal of the species *Vicugna vicugna* (vicugna).

12. Yarn made wholly or partly of hair of any animal of the species *Vicugna vicugna* (vicugna).

SCH. 3

13. Fabric made wholly or partly of hair of any animal of the species *Vicugna vicugna* (*vicugna*) and any coat or jacket made wholly or partly of any such fabric.

14. Musk derived from any animal of the species *Moschus moschiferus* (musk deer).

15. The whole or any part of any raw hide or skin, if fresh, salted, dried, pickled or limed and whether or not split, and the leather, of any animal of the class Reptilia (reptiles).

16. The shell and scales, if unworked or simply prepared, the waste of the shell and scales, and the flippers, of any animal of the family Cheloniidae (sea turtles).

17. The meat and cartilage, including callipee and callipash, of any animal of the family Cheloniidae (sea turtles).

18. The whole shell of any animal of the species *Papustyla pulcherrima*, otherwise known as *Papuina pulcherrima* (green tree snail).

19.—(1) Plumage, that is to say, any feather or feathers, or any skin or any other part with any feather or feathers on it, of any bird or birds, other than excepted plumage.

(2) In sub-paragraph (1) above, excepted plumage means—

(a) plumage which is that only of a bird of any of the following species, namely—

*Chrysolophus pictus* (golden pheasant)

*Gallus gallus* (red junglefowl and domestic fowl)

*Phasianus colchicus* (common pheasant, otherwise known as ring-necked pheasant)

*Struthio camelus* (ostrich)

*Sturnus vulgaris* (starling);

(b) plumage which is that only of a bird of any domestic form of any of the following species, namely—

*Anas platyrhynchos* (domestic duck)

*Anser anser* (domestic goose)

*Anser cygnoides* (Chinese goose)

*Cairina moschata* (Muscovy duck)

*Columba livia* (domestic pigeon)

*Meleagris gallopavo* (turkey)

*Numida meleagris* (Guineafowl);

(c) plumage which consists only of the down feathers of any bird of the species *Somateria mollissima* (eider duck);

(d) plumage which consists only of the train feathers of any bird of the species *Pavo cristatus* (Indian peacock);

(e) plumage none of which falls outside paragraphs (a) to (d) above.

20. Anything made wholly or partly of plumage (within the meaning of paragraph 19 above and subject to the exception there stated).

21. Any egg, whether whole or blown, of any bird other than— SCH. 3

(a) a bird of any of the following species, namely—

*Alectoris chukar* (chukar)

*Alectoris rufa* (red-legged partridge)

*Coturnix japonica* (Japanese quail)

*Gallus gallus* (red junglefowl and domestic fowl)

*Perdix perdix* (common partridge) ;

(b) a bird of any domestic form of any of the following species, namely—

*Anas platyrhynchos* (domestic duck)

*Anser anser* (domestic goose)

*Anser cygnoides* (Chinese goose)

*Cairina moschata* (Muscovy duck)

*Meleagris gallopavo* (turkey)

*Numida meleagris* (Guineafowl).

22. The stem of any plant of any of the families Cyatheaceae and Dicksoniaceae (tree ferns).

NOTE: In this Schedule, any common name which appears in brackets after a scientific name is included by way of guidance only ; in the event of any dispute or proceedings, only the scientific name concerned is to be taken into account.

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