

Reprint
as at 1 October 2012



**Trade in Endangered Species Act
1989**

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Date of assent 28 April 1989
Commencement see section 1(2)

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Note

Changes authorised by section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 have been made in this reprint.

A general outline of these changes is set out in the notes at the end of this reprint, together with other explanatory material about this reprint.

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An Act to further the protection and conservation of endangered species of wild fauna and flora by regulating the export and import of such species and any product derived from those species

1 Short Title and commencement

- (1) This Act may be cited as the Trade in Endangered Species Act 1989.
- (2) This Act shall come into force on 1 June 1989.

2 Object of Act

The object of this Act is to enable New Zealand to fulfil its obligations under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and to promote the management, conservation, and protection of endangered, threatened, and exploited species to further enhance the survival of those species.

3 Interpretation

- (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

aerodrome means any defined area of land or water intended or designed to be used either wholly or partly for the landing, departure, movement, and servicing of aircraft, and includes any buildings, installations, and equipment on or adjacent to any such area used in connection with the aerodrome or its administration

aircraft means any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reaction of the air

animal means any member of the animal kingdom, including without limitation any mammal, fish, bird, amphibian, reptile, mollusc, arthropod, or other invertebrate, but does not include human beings

Convention means the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora signed at Washington, DC, on 3 March 1973

cruel treatment, in relation to any animal, means the infliction upon the animal of pain or suffering that in its kind or degree,

or in its object, or in the circumstances in which it is inflicted, is unreasonable or unnecessary

Department means the Department of Conservation

Director-General means the Director-General of Conservation

dwellinghouse means any building or part of a building that is suitable for residential accommodation of any kind; and includes every garage, shed, and other building used in connection therewith, but does not include the land appurtenant to a dwellinghouse

endangered species means any species endangered by trade, being the species specified in Schedule 1

exploited species means any species exploited by trade, being the species specified in Schedule 3

export means the shipment of any specimen in any vehicle to a country outside New Zealand; but does not include the re-export of any specimen or the shipment in transit of any specimen outside New Zealand

import means the shipment of any specimen in any vehicle into the territorial limits of New Zealand; but does not include the introduction from the sea of any specimen or the shipment in transit of any specimen into the territorial limits of New Zealand

introduce from the sea means introduce into New Zealand a specimen from any marine environment not under the jurisdiction of any country

management authority means,—

- (a) in relation to New Zealand, the Director-General; and
- (b) in relation to any other country, the management authority appointed by that country for the purposes of the Convention

Minister means the Minister of Conservation

officer means an Endangered Species Officer declared or appointed as such under section 35

personal or household effect means any article of household or personal use or ornament

plant means any angiosperm, gymnosperm, fern, or fern ally; and includes any moss, liverwort, alga, including cyanophyte, lichen, fungus, or related organism

port means any defined area of land and water intended or designed to be used either wholly or partly for the berthing, departure, movement, and servicing of ships; and includes any buildings, installations, and equipment on or adjacent to any such area used in connection with the port or its administration

re-export means the export of any specimen that has previously been imported, whether or not in the same form as at the time of its importation

scientific authority means a scientific authority specified in section 7

ship means any kind of vessel used in navigation, not propelled by oars only

species means any species, subspecies, variety, form, or geographically separate population thereof

specimen means—

(a) any animal or plant, whether alive or dead; or

(b) any recognisable part or derivative thereof

threatened species means any species threatened by trade, being the species specified in Schedule 2

trade means export, import, re-export, or introduce from the sea

vehicle means any means of transport, whether or not self-propelled, that may travel by land, sea, or air; and includes any aircraft or ship.

- (2) Every specimen of an endangered species,—
- (a) in the case of an animal, bred in captivity; or
- (b) in the case of a plant, artificially propagated—
- shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed a specimen of a threatened species.
- (3) Any reference to the appropriate management or scientific authority shall mean the management or scientific authority determined by the Director-General to have statutory responsibility for or the scientific competence to comment on the species under consideration.

- (4) Any reference to the relevant authority of a country shall be read as a reference,—
- (a) where the country is a party to the Convention, to the appropriate management authority of that country; or
 - (b) where the country is not a party to the Convention, to the competent authorities of that country within the meaning of Article X of the Convention.
- (5) For the avoidance of doubt, it is declared that sections 17 to 20 apply to specimens of endangered species that are deemed, by virtue of subsection (2), to be specimens of threatened species.
- Section 3(5): added, on 14 May 1998, by section 2 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 17).

4 Act to bind the Crown
This Act shall bind the Crown.

5 No derogation from other enactments
The provisions of this Act are in addition to and not in substitution for the provisions of any other Acts in relation to the export or import of, or trade in, any goods, and do not affect the exercise of any power in those Acts in relation to any item of goods.

Administration

6 Administration of Act
Subject to the control of the Minister, the Director-General shall be responsible for the general administration of this Act.

7 Scientific authorities

(1) For the purposes of this Act the Minister shall appoint a committee, to be known as the Scientific Authorities Committee, which shall consist of representatives of—

- (a) the Department of Conservation;
- (b) such Crown Research Institute (within the meaning of the Crown Research Institutes Act 1992) as the Minister from time to time determines;
- (c) the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

- (d) the Ministry of Fisheries or the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research, or both, as the Minister determines:
 - (e) such other person or body that the Minister determines,—
and shall be a scientific authority for the purposes of this Act.
- (2) The Scientific Authorities Committee may co-opt additional members and may delegate its function as a scientific authority to any subcommittee consisting of 1 or more members of the Committee, including co-opted members.
- (3) Subject to this Act, the Committee may regulate its procedure in such manner as it thinks fit.

Section 7(1)(b): substituted, on 1 July 1992, by section 46(1) of the Crown Research Institutes Act 1992 (1992 No 47).

Section 7(1)(c): substituted, on 7 May 1999, by section 2 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1999 (1999 No 50).

Section 7(1)(d): substituted, on 7 May 1999, by section 2 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1999 (1999 No 50).

Section 7(1)(e): substituted, on 7 May 1999, by section 2 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1999 (1999 No 50).

8 Minister's general powers

In addition to any other powers in this Act, the Minister shall have the following powers:

- (a) to conduct research and investigations into and surveys of species in New Zealand—
 - (i) that are, or are likely to become, threatened with extinction; or
 - (ii) the existence of which is likely to be affected,—
by trade in specimens of those species:
- (b) to disseminate information relating to the import and export of endangered, threatened, and exploited species.

Part 1
**Trade in endangered, threatened, and
exploited species**

- 9 Trade in endangered, threatened, or exploited species**
Subject to Part 2, no person shall trade in any specimen of an endangered, threatened, or exploited species into or from New Zealand, except pursuant to the appropriate permit or certificate granted under this Part.
- 10 Application for permit or certificate**
- (1) Every person who proposes to trade in any specimen of an endangered, threatened, or exploited species shall apply in writing to the Director-General for the appropriate permit or certificate that, if granted, would authorise that trade.
 - (2) Every application shall specify—
 - (a) the full name and address of the applicant;
 - (b) the type of trade to which the application relates;
 - (c) the species and the number of specimens of that species to be traded;
 - (d) the country to or from which the specimens are to be conveyed.
 - (3) Except as the Director-General may decide, a separate application shall be required for each consignment of specimens of an endangered, threatened, or exploited species.
 - (4) No person shall make an application under this section to trade in any specimen of an endangered, threatened, or exploited species where trade in that specimen is subject to controls under any other Act or regulations, unless authorisation in respect of such trade has first been obtained under that Act or those regulations.
 - (5) Every applicant for a permit or certificate shall furnish to the Director-General, in addition to the particulars required under subsection (2), such further information as the Director-General may require.
 - (5A) Without limiting the generality of subsection (5), every applicant to whom that subsection applies must include, with every application for the export or re-export of a specimen in respect of which application the Director-General has required

any analysis to be carried out pursuant to section 43A, the results of such analysis.

- (6) Every applicant for a permit or certificate shall pay the prescribed fee.

Section 10(5A): inserted, on 14 May 1998, by section 3 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 17).

11 Grant of permits and certificates

- (1) Every permit or certificate granted under sections 13 to 24 shall relate to a specific application.
- (2) The Director-General may, at the Director-General's discretion, having regard to sections 13 to 24,—
- (a) grant such permit or certificate in respect of all or any of the specimens included in any application; or
 - (b) decline to grant any such application.
- (3) Where the Director-General is of the opinion that a permit or certificate should be declined or should be issued subject to conditions, the Director-General shall inform the applicant accordingly, giving the grounds on which the opinion is based, and invite the applicant to make submissions on the matter before the application is formally dealt with.
- (4) The Director-General may grant a permit or certificate either unconditionally or subject to such conditions as the Director-General may specify.
- (5) Every such permit or certificate shall be in the form issued by the Department.
- (6) Every such permit or certificate may be revoked or varied at any time by the Director-General in any case where the Director-General is satisfied that the conditions in the permit or certificate have not been complied with, or can only be met by varying the terms of the permit or certificate.
- (7) Any person granted a permit or certificate may at any time surrender it by forwarding a written note to that effect, together with the permit or certificate, to the Director-General.

12 Appeals to District Court on question of law

- (1) Any applicant for a permit or certificate who is dissatisfied with any decision of the Director-General under section 11 on

a question of law may, within 1 month after notice of that decision has been received by the applicant, appeal to the District Court against that decision.

- (2) Every appeal under this section shall be heard and determined in accordance with rules of court and this section.
- (3) The court shall, as soon as practicable, hear the appeal, and may confirm, reverse, or modify the decision of the Director-General, or may refer the matter back to the Director-General in accordance with rules of court, and may give any decision that the Director-General could have given in respect of the matter.
- (4) Nothing in this section shall give the court power to review any part of the Director-General's decision other than the part against which the appellant has appealed.
- (5) Subject to any order of the court, every decision of the Director-General against which an appeal is lodged shall continue in force and have effect according to its tenor pending the determination of the appeal.
- (6) On any appeal under this section, the court may make an order for the payment by the Director-General, or by the appellant, of the costs incurred in respect of the appeal by the other party to the appeal.

Authority to trade in endangered species

13 Permit to export endangered species

The Director-General may, after consultation with the appropriate other management authorities and scientific authorities, grant a permit to export any specimen of an endangered species to an applicant, if those authorities are satisfied that—

- (a) the export of that specimen is not detrimental to the survival of that species; and
- (b) that specimen was not obtained in contravention of any Act; and
- (c) that specimen is to be prepared and shipped so that the risk of—
 - (i) injury to the specimen; and
 - (ii) adverse effect on the health of the specimen; and

- (iii) in the case of an animal, cruel treatment of the specimen,—
is minimised; and
- (d) permission to import that specimen has been granted by the relevant authority of the country of import.

14 Permit to import endangered species

The Director-General may, after consultation with the appropriate other management authorities and scientific authorities, grant a permit to import any specimen of an endangered species to an applicant, if those authorities are satisfied that—

- (a) the import of that specimen is for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of that species; and
- (b) the proposed recipient of that specimen is suitably equipped to house and care for it; and
- (c) that specimen is not to be used primarily for commercial purposes; and
- (d) permission to export or re-export that specimen will be granted by the relevant authority of the country of export or re-export.

Section 14(d): amended, on 14 May 1998, by section 4 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 17).

15 Certificate to re-export endangered species

The Director-General may, after consultation with the appropriate other management authorities grant a certificate to re-export any specimen of an endangered species to an applicant, if those authorities are satisfied that,—

- (a) in the case of that specimen being imported—
 - (i) before the commencement of this Act, that specimen was not imported in contravention of any Act; or
 - (ii) after the commencement of this Act, that specimen was imported in accordance with this Act; and
- (b) that specimen is to be prepared and shipped so that the risk of—
 - (i) injury to the specimen; and
 - (ii) adverse effect on the health of the specimen; and

- (iii) in the case of an animal, cruel treatment of the specimen—
is minimised; and
- (c) permission to import that specimen has been granted by the relevant authority of the country of import.

16 Certificate to introduce from the sea endangered species

The Director-General may, after consultation with the appropriate other management authorities and scientific authorities, grant a certificate to introduce into New Zealand from the sea any specimen of an endangered species to an applicant, if those authorities are satisfied that—

- (a) the introduction of that specimen is not detrimental to the survival of that species; and
- (b) that specimen is to be handled so that the risk of—
 - (i) injury to the specimen; and
 - (ii) adverse effect on the health of the specimen; and
 - (iii) in the case of an animal, cruel treatment of the specimen,—
is minimised; and
- (c) the proposed recipient of that specimen is suitably equipped to house and care for it; and
- (d) that specimen is not to be used primarily for commercial purposes; and
- (e) that specimen was not obtained in contravention of any Act.

Authority to trade in threatened species

17 Permit to export threatened species

The Director-General may, after consultation with the appropriate other management authorities and scientific authorities, grant a permit to export any specimen of a threatened species to an applicant, if those authorities are satisfied that—

- (a) the export of that specimen is not detrimental to the survival of that species; and
- (b) that specimen was not obtained in contravention of any Act; and
- (c) that specimen will be prepared and shipped so that the risk of—

- (i) injury to the specimen; and
 - (ii) adverse effect on the health of the specimen; and
 - (iii) in the case of an animal, cruel treatment of the specimen,—
- is minimised.

18 Permit to import threatened species

Any person who proposes to import any specimen of a threatened species must present, before or at the time of import of the specimen, a permit to export or a certificate to re-export issued by the relevant authority of the country of export or re-export.

Section 18: substituted, on 14 May 1998, by section 5 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 17).

19 Certificate to re-export threatened species

The Director-General may, after consultation with the appropriate other management authorities and scientific authorities, grant a certificate to re-export any specimen of a threatened species to an applicant, if those authorities are satisfied that,—

- (a) in the case of that specimen being imported,—
 - (i) before the commencement of this Act, that specimen was not imported in contravention of any Act; or
 - (ii) after the commencement of this Act, that specimen was imported in accordance with this Act; and
- (b) that specimen will be prepared and shipped so that the risk of—
 - (i) injury to the specimen; and
 - (ii) adverse effect on the health of the specimen; and
 - (iii) in the case of an animal, cruel treatment of the specimen,—is minimised.

20 Certificate to introduce from the sea threatened species

The Director-General may, after consultation with the appropriate other management authorities and scientific authorities, grant a certificate to introduce from the sea any specimen of a

threatened species to an applicant, if those authorities are satisfied that—

- (a) the introduction of that specimen is not detrimental to the survival of that species; and
- (b) that specimen is to be handled so that the risk of—
 - (i) injury to the specimen; and
 - (ii) adverse effect on the health of the specimen; and
 - (iii) in the case of an animal, cruel treatment of the specimen,—is minimised; and
- (c) that specimen was not obtained in contravention of any Act.

Authority to trade in exploited species

21 Permit to export exploited species

- (1) Where an application relates to any exploited species specified in any Order in Council made pursuant to subsection (2), the Director-General may, after consultation with the appropriate other management authorities and scientific authorities, grant a permit to export any specimen of that exploited species to the applicant, if those authorities are satisfied that—
 - (a) that specimen was not obtained in contravention of any Act; and
 - (b) that specimen is to be prepared and shipped so that the risk of—
 - (i) injury to the specimen; and
 - (ii) adverse effect on the health of the specimen; and
 - (iii) in the case of an animal, cruel treatment of the specimen—is minimised.
- (2) The Governor-General may, from time to time, by Order in Council, specify any exploited species that have been included in Appendix III of the Convention at the request of the New Zealand Government.
- (3) In the case of any exploited species to which subsection (1) does not apply, the Director-General may, after consultation with the appropriate management and scientific authorities,

grant a certificate of origin in respect of any specimen of that exploited species to an applicant.

22 Permit to import exploited species

Any person who proposes to import any specimen of an exploited species must present, before or at the time of import of the specimen, a permit to export or a certificate to re-export issued by the relevant authority of the country of export or re-export.

Section 22: substituted, on 14 May 1998, by section 6 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 17).

23 Certificate to re-export exploited species

The Director-General may, after consultation with the appropriate other management authorities and scientific authorities, grant a certificate to re-export any specimen of an exploited species to an applicant.

24 Certificate to introduce from the sea exploited species

The Director-General may, after consultation with the appropriate other management authorities and scientific authorities, grant a certificate to introduce from the sea any specimen of an exploited species to an applicant.

Permits and certificates

25 Effect of permits and certificates

- (1) Except as the Director-General may determine, a permit or certificate shall authorise the holder to undertake on 1 occasion the type of trade to which the permit or certificate relates in only the specimen or specimens of endangered, threatened, or exploited species specified in that permit or certificate.
- (2) Every permit or certificate granted under any of sections 13 to 24 shall come into force on the date on which it was granted.
- (3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), every permit or certificate shall remain in force for a period of 6 months, or such lesser period as may be specified, unless it is sooner revoked or surrendered.

- (4) A permit or certificate shall be personal to the holder, and shall not be transferable to or vest by operation of law in any person other than the holder.

26 Permit or certificate to be produced

For the purposes of this Act, where the holder of a permit or certificate undertakes the trade in accordance with that permit or certificate, the holder shall—

- (a) before, in the case of exporting or re-exporting; or
(b) before or at the time of importation or introduction, in the case of importing or introducing from the sea—

produce the permit or certificate, or cause the permit or certificate to be produced, to an Endangered Species Officer, being an officer of Customs or, if no officer of Customs is available, to any other Endangered Species Officer.

27 Control of arrivals from overseas

- (1) Every person shall, on arriving in New Zealand, permit an Customs officer or any other Endangered Species Officer to inspect and examine any specimen of an endangered, threatened, or exploited species in that person's possession as part of that person's personal effects or baggage, and shall afford to that officer all reasonable facilities and assistance in carrying out any such inspection and examination, and shall produce any permit or certificate granted under this Part or Part 2 in respect of that specimen.
- (2) Subject to section 30, where any person is found to be in possession of any specimen of an endangered, threatened, or exploited species, or a specimen that an Endangered Species Officer has reasonable cause to believe or suspect may be of an endangered, threatened, or exploited species, and has not been granted a permit or certificate in respect of that specimen under this Part or Part 2, that person shall—
- (a) surrender the specimen to an officer; and
(b) state to the officer his or her full name; and
(c) in the case of—
(i) New Zealand citizens and permanent residents, state his or her address:

- (ii) visitors to this country, state an address at which he or she may be contacted and his or her permanent address outside New Zealand—

where that person has voluntarily disclosed the presence of the specimen to the officer as soon as practicable after the specimen arrives in New Zealand, for the purposes of this Act, he or she shall be taken not to have imported that specimen.

- (3) Any specimen surrendered to an officer under subsection (2) shall be conveyed to any institution or place considered by the Director-General appropriate for the holding of that specimen.
- (4) If any specimen surrendered to an officer under subsection (2) is subsequently ascertained not to be a specimen of an endangered, threatened, or exploited species, it shall be released to the person who surrendered the specimen.

Section 27(1): amended, on 1 October 1996, by section 289(1) of the Customs and Excise Act 1996 (1996 No 27).

Section 27(1): amended, on 12 August 1991, by section 2 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1991 (1991 No 100).

28 Disposal and release of specimens seized from arrivals from overseas

- (1) Where any New Zealand citizen, person resident in New Zealand, or person intending to reside in New Zealand surrenders a specimen of an endangered, threatened, or exploited species under section 27(2), that specimen shall be forfeited to the Crown and shall be disposed of in accordance with section 42.
- (2) Any visitor to New Zealand who surrenders a specimen under section 27(2) may apply to the Director-General for the specimen to be returned to the visitor when the visitor leaves New Zealand.
- (3) Subject to subsection (4), the Director-General shall consider any application under subsection (2) as expeditiously as possible and the specimen shall be dealt with as follows:
 - (a) if the Director-General grants the application, the Department shall take all reasonable steps to enable the applicant to take the specimen from the aerodrome or port at which the visitor surrendered the specimen, if and when the visitor leaves New Zealand:

- (b) if the Director-General declines the application, that specimen shall be forfeited to the Crown and shall be disposed of in accordance with section 42.
- (4) Any specimen that has been surrendered in accordance with this section shall not be released under subsection (2) or subsection (3)(a) to the person who had possession of it at the time of surrender, until that person has paid all costs and expenses incurred by the Crown in relation to the custody of the specimen, including any costs of transporting the specimen.

Section 28: substituted, on 12 August 1991, by section 3 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1991 (1991 No 100).

Section 28(1): amended, at 2 am on 29 November 2010, by section 406(1) of the Immigration Act 2009 (2009 No 51).

Part 2

Exemptions

29 Certificate of acquisition

- (1) Every person seeking to export or re-export a specimen of an endangered, threatened, or exploited species that was legally acquired before the provisions of this Act applied to that specimen shall apply in writing to the Director-General for a certificate of acquisition.
- (2) The Director-General may, after (if necessary) consultation with the appropriate other management authority, issue a certificate of acquisition to any applicant if the management authority is satisfied that the specimen to which the application relates was legally acquired before the provisions of this Act applied to that specimen.
- (3) Part 1 shall not apply to any person who has been issued with a certificate of acquisition under subsection (2).
- (4) Notwithstanding subsection (3), sections 9, 10, and 25 shall, with all necessary modifications, apply to a certificate of acquisition.

30 Endangered species as personal or household effects

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), Part 1 shall not apply to any specimen of an endangered, threatened, or exploited species that is a personal or household effect.

- (2) Part 1 shall apply to any specimen that is a personal or household effect being imported into New Zealand where—
- (a) the specimen is of an endangered or threatened species acquired by the owner outside New Zealand; or
 - (b) the specimen is of an endangered, threatened, or exploited species that is imported for primarily commercial reasons,—
- unless that specimen is accompanied by a certificate of acquisition or a certificate of exemption issued by the appropriate other management authority.

Section 30(2): amended, on 14 May 1998, by section 7(a) of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 17).

Section 30(2): amended, on 14 May 1998, by section 7(b) of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 17).

31 Certificate for specimens bred in captivity or artificially propagated

- (1) Every person seeking to export or re-export a specimen of any species specified in Schedule 2 or Schedule 3 that—
- (a) in the case of an animal, was bred in captivity; or
 - (b) in the case of a plant, was artificially propagated; or
 - (c) is a recognisable part or derivative of such a specimen—
- shall apply in writing to the Director-General for a certificate for specimens bred in captivity or artificially propagated.
- (2) The Director-General may, after (if necessary) consultation with the appropriate other management authority, issue a certificate for specimens bred in captivity or artificially propagated to an applicant if the Director-General is satisfied that the specimen to which the application relates was bred in captivity, or as the case may be, was artificially propagated, or is a recognisable part or derivative of such a specimen.
- (3) For the purposes of trade, a certificate for specimens bred in captivity or artificially propagated shall be accepted in lieu of any of the permits or certificates granted under any of sections 17 to 24.
- (4) For the purpose of this section, sections 9, 10, and 25 shall, with all necessary modifications, apply to a certificate for specimens bred in captivity or artificially propagated.

Section 31(1): amended, on 12 August 1991, by section 4(1) of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1991 (1991 No 100).

Section 31(2): amended, on 14 May 1998, by section 8 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 17).

Section 31(3): amended, on 12 August 1991, by section 4(2) of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1991 (1991 No 100).

32 Scientific transfer

Part 1 shall not apply to the non-commercial loan, donation, or exchange between scientists or scientific institutions in New Zealand recognised by the Director-General and scientists or scientific institutions in other States recognised by the relevant authorities of those States, of—

- (a) herbarium and other preserved, dried, or embedded plants:
- (b) live plants:
- (c) preserved animals, and skins of animals:
- (d) live animals,—

that are specimens of an endangered, threatened, or exploited species and which carry a label issued or approved by the Director-General.

33 Travelling circus or exhibition

The Director-General may, after (if necessary) consultation with the appropriate other management authority, waive the requirement of holding a permit or certificate granted under Part 1 in respect of any specimens of an endangered, threatened, or exploited species that form part of a travelling zoo, circus, menagerie, plant exhibition, or other travelling exhibition where—

- (a) the exporter or importer registers full details of such specimens with the Director-General; and
- (b) the specimens were—
 - (i) acquired before the provisions of the Convention applied to those specimens; or
 - (ii) in the case of animals, bred in captivity, or in the case of plants, artificially propagated; and
- (c) that management authority is satisfied that any living specimen will be transported and cared for so that the risk of—

- (i) injury to the specimen; and
 - (ii) adverse effect on the health of the specimen; and
 - (iii) in the case of an animal, cruel treatment of the specimen,—
- is minimised.

34 Certificate of capture in accordance with other treaties

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), Part 1 shall not apply to trade in any marine specimen of a threatened species that is taken—
 - (a) by any ship registered in New Zealand or by any foreign fishing craft licensed under the Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, and Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977; and
 - (b) in accordance with any international agreement to which New Zealand was a party before the commencement of this Act.
- (2) Every person who introduces any such marine specimen into New Zealand and wants to subsequently export that specimen shall apply in writing to the Director-General for a certificate of capture in accordance with other treaties.
- (3) The Director-General may, after (if necessary) consultation with the appropriate other management authority, issue a certificate of capture in accordance with other treaties to an applicant if the other management authority is satisfied that the specimen, to which the application relates, was taken—
 - (a) by any ship registered in New Zealand or by any foreign fishing craft licensed under the Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, and Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977; and
 - (b) in accordance with any international agreement to which New Zealand was a party before the commencement of this Act.
- (4) For the purposes of this section, sections 9, 10, and 25 shall, with all necessary modifications, apply to a certificate of capture in accordance with other treaties.

Section 34(1)(a): amended, on 1 August 1996, pursuant to section 5(4) of the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Amendment Act 1996 (1996 No 74).

Section 34(3)(a): amended, on 1 August 1996, pursuant to section 5(4) of the Territorial Sea, and Exclusive Economic Zone Amendment Act 1996 (1996 No 74).

Part 3

Endangered Species Officers

35 Endangered Species Officers

- (1) Every inspector appointed under the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Act 1953 or the Biosecurity Act 1993 and every Customs officer shall be an Endangered Species Officer for the purposes of this Act.
- (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), there may from time to time be appointed pursuant to the State Sector Act 1988 such other persons to be Endangered Species Officers as may be required for the purposes of this Act.

Section 35(1): substituted, on 1 October 1993, by section 168(1) of the Biosecurity Act 1993 (1993 No 95).

Section 35(1): amended, on 1 October 1996, by section 289(1) of the Customs and Excise Act 1996 (1996 No 27).

36 Authority to act as officer

- (1) The Director-General shall issue to any officer appointed under section 35(2) a warrant authorising the officer to exercise the powers conferred on officers under this Part.
- (2) Every such warrant shall contain—
 - (a) a reference to this section; and
 - (b) the full name of the officer; and
 - (c) a reference to the powers set out in sections 37 to 39.
- (3) The production by an officer of—
 - (a) a warrant issued under this section; or
 - (b) due evidence of the appointment of the officer as an inspector under the Animals Act 1967, or the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Act 1953, or the Plants Act 1970; or
 - (c) any evidence that the officer is a Customs officer appointed under the Customs and Excise Act 1996—shall, until the contrary is proved, be sufficient authority for any such officer to do anything authorised by this Part.

- (4) Every person appointed under section 35(2) who ceases to hold office as an officer shall surrender to the Director-General the warrant issued to the person under subsection (1).
- (5) Every person commits an offence against this Act who fails to comply with subsection (4).

Section 36(1): amended, on 12 August 1991, by section 6 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1991 (1991 No 100).

Section 36(3)(c): amended, on 1 October 1996, pursuant to section 294(2) of the Customs and Excise Act 1996 (1996 No 27).

36A Power of arrest

- (1) Any officer or any constable may arrest and take into custody without a warrant any person whom he or she has good cause to suspect of having committed an offence against this Act.
- (2) Where any officer arrests any person under the power conferred by subsection (1), he or she shall as soon as practicable call a constable to his or her aid and deliver the arrested person into the custody of that constable.
- (3) Any person called upon to do so by any person referred to in subsection (1) is justified in assisting him or her in good faith to arrest any person.

Section 36A: inserted, on 12 August 1991, by section 5 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1991 (1991 No 100).

Section 36A(1): amended, on 1 October 2008, pursuant to section 116(a)(ii) of the Policing Act 2008 (2008 No 72).

Section 36A(2): amended, on 1 October 2008, pursuant to section 116(a)(ii) of the Policing Act 2008 (2008 No 72).

37 Rights of entry

- (1) Subject to section 38(2) and notwithstanding any other Act, any officer who has reasonable grounds to believe that a breach of this Act or of any regulation made under it has been or is being committed, may at any time—
 - (a) stop and enter or board any vehicle:
 - (b) enter, pass across, or remain on any land or premises (including a dwellinghouse and a marae and a building associated with a marae):
 - (c) demand any information relating to that breach from any person in or on that vehicle, land, or premises and require such persons to produce—

- (i) any permit or certificate granted under this Act; and
 - (ii) any other documents relating to trade in endangered species:
 - (d) for the purpose of such analysis as the Director-General considers necessary to determine whether a breach of this Act or of any regulation made under it has occurred, take samples, subject to subsection (7), from any specimen in any vehicle or on any land or premises (including a dwellinghouse or a marae or any building associated with a marae) where the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that such specimen is evidence that a breach of this Act or of any regulation made under it has been or is being committed.
- (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), no officer shall enter any dwellinghouse or a marae or a building associated with a marae or, in the case of the exercise of the power under subsection 1(d), any other land or premises unless the officer is authorised in that behalf by a search warrant obtained under section 38(2).
- (3) *[Repealed]*
- (4) *[Repealed]*
- (5) No person shall be required to answer any question by an officer if the answer would or could tend to incriminate that person.
- (6) Any officer lawfully exercising his or her powers under this section may make or take copies of any document, and for this purpose may take possession of and remove from the place where it is kept, for such period of time as is reasonable in the circumstances, any such document.
- (7) Every officer proposing to take a sample under subsection (1)(d) from any live animal—
- (a) must do so either personally or, where requested by the owner or person in charge of the animal, by instructing a veterinary surgeon to do so; and
 - (b) must make every effort to avoid unnecessary disturbance of the animal, including, with respect to an animal which is secured within an enclosure, exercising his

or her powers only during the hours of daylight except where the officer judges that there will be less disturbance to the animal if the powers are exercised outside those hours.

- (8) The provisions of Part 4 of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012 (except subpart 3) apply.

Section 37(1)(d): added, on 14 May 1998, by section 9(a) of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 17).

Section 37(2): amended, on 14 May 1998, by section 9(b) of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 17).

Section 37(3): repealed, on 1 October 2012, by section 303(2) of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012 (2012 No 24).

Section 37(4): repealed, on 1 October 2012, by section 303(2) of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012 (2012 No 24).

Section 37(7): added, on 14 May 1998, by section 9(c) of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 17).

Section 37(8): inserted, on 1 October 2012, by section 303(3) of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012 (2012 No 24).

38 Powers of search

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), any officer who has entered any vehicle, land, or premises (including a dwellinghouse and a marae and a building associated with a marae) under section 37(1) may search that vehicle, land, or premises and open (by force if necessary) any bulk cargo container, packing case, crate, box, or any other form of receptacle on that vehicle, land, or premises.
- (2) Any issuing officer (within the meaning of section 3 of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012) who, on application made in the manner provided in subpart 3 of Part 4 of that Act, is satisfied that there is in any dwellinghouse or any marae or a building associated with a marae—
- (a) any specimen of an endangered, threatened, or exploited species that there is reasonable ground to believe—
- (i) has been traded otherwise than in accordance with this Act; or
- (ii) is intended to be traded otherwise than in accordance with this Act; or

- (b) any thing which there is reasonable ground to believe may be evidence of the commission of any offence against this Act; or
- (c) any thing which there is reasonable ground to believe is intended to be used for the purpose of committing any such offence—

may issue a search warrant to that officer.

- (3) A search warrant is also required pursuant to subsection (2) in the case of entry to any other land or premises for the purpose of the exercise of the power under section 37(1)(d).
- (4) The provisions of Part 4 of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012 apply.

Section 38(2): amended, on 1 October 2012, by section 303(4)(a) of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012 (2012 No 24).

Section 38(2): amended, on 1 October 2012, by section 303(4)(b) of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012 (2012 No 24).

Section 38(3): added, on 14 May 1998, by section 10 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 17).

Section 38(4): inserted, on 1 October 2012, by section 303(5) of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012 (2012 No 24).

38A Application of Customs and Excise Act 1996

Sections 149A, 149B, 149C(1) to (3), 160, and 161 of the Customs and Excise Act 1996 shall apply in relation to the importation or exportation of any endangered, threatened, or exploited species as if such endangered, threatened, or exploited species were a prohibited import or prohibited export within the meaning of that Act.

Section 38A: inserted, on 1 October 1996, by section 289(1) of the Customs and Excise Act 1996 (1996 No 27).

Section 38A: amended, on 1 October 2012, by section 303(6) of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012 (2012 No 24).

Section 38A: amended (with effect on 9 October 2002), on 2 July 2004, by section 47(4)(b) of the Customs and Excise Amendment Act 2004 (2004 No 55).

39 Seizure of endangered species traded in contravention of Act

- (1) Where an officer finds, in or on any ship or aircraft or at any port, aerodrome, transitional facility, or Customs controlled

area, any specimen of an endangered, threatened, or exploited species that—

- (a) is being traded otherwise than in accordance with this Act; or
- (b) is not listed on the inward or outward report in respect of that ship or aircraft,—

that specimen shall be forfeit to the Crown, and shall be seized by the officer who shall dispose of it in accordance with section 42.

- (2) Any officer who has reasonable cause to believe that any specimen of an endangered, threatened, or exploited species has been imported or introduced from the sea into New Zealand otherwise than in accordance with this Act, may seize that specimen and,—
 - (a) in the case of an animal, any descendant of that specimen; or
 - (b) in the case of a plant, any propagation of that specimen,—and shall deliver it into the custody of the Director-General.
- (3) Any officer who has reasonable cause to believe that any specimen of an endangered, threatened, or exploited species is intended to be exported or re-exported from New Zealand otherwise than in accordance with this Act, may seize that specimen and shall deliver it into the custody of the Director-General.
- (4) Any officer seizing any specimen under this section may also seize—
 - (a) any container, packing case, crate, box, or any other form of receptacle (not being a bulk cargo container or a pallet) holding that specimen; and
 - (b) any thing which the officer has reason to believe will be evidence of a breach of the provisions of this Act or of any regulation made under it,—and shall deliver it into the custody of the Director-General: provided that the owner or the person entitled to the possession of the items seized under this subsection may apply to the District Court at any time for the return of those items, not being items that are required for evidential purposes in a hearing of any court, and the court may order the retention of those items or their return on such conditions as the court thinks fit.

- (5) No compensation shall be payable in respect of any specimen seized under subsection (1).
- (6) For the purposes of subsection (1),—
- Customs controlled area** has the meaning given to it in section 2(1) of the Customs and Excise Act 1996
- transitional facility** has the meaning given to it in section 2(1) of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Section 39(1): amended, on 20 September 2007, by section 4(1) of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 2007 (2007 No 85).

Section 39(6): added, on 20 September 2007, by section 4(2) of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 2007 (2007 No 85).

39A Power to seize vehicles and containers

Any officer may stop and seize any vehicle on the ground or in water, or stop in transit and seize any parcel, package, case, bag, luggage, or other container, if the officer reasonably believes either—

- (a) that the vehicle or container contains any endangered, threatened, or exploited species; or
- (b) that the vehicle or container—
- (i) is in the possession of a person who has committed an offence against this Act; and
- (ii) has been used in connection with the commission of an offence against this Act.

Section 39A: inserted, on 12 August 1991, by section 7 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1991 (1991 No 100).

39B Director-General to retain seized vehicles and containers

- (1) Subject to section 39E, where any vehicle or container is seized under section 39A, it shall, pending any criminal proceedings under this Act against the owner or any person in possession of the vehicle or container, be retained by the Director-General.
- (2) If at any time following the seizure of any vehicle or container under section 39A (not being a vehicle or container that has been forfeited to the Crown) it appears to the Director-General that the officer who seized the vehicle or container is unable to establish clearly that he or she had the reasonable belief necessary to exercise that power, the Director-General shall

immediately release the vehicle or container from his or her custody.

- (3) The Director-General shall exercise reasonable care of any property while it is retained in his or her custody under subsection (1).

Section 39B: inserted, on 12 August 1991, by section 7 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1991 (1991 No 100).

39C Proceedings to be prosecuted promptly and diligently

- (1) Proceedings in respect of an offence against this Act shall be commenced promptly and prosecuted with due diligence if they arise in connection with the use of any vehicle or container seized under section 39A.
- (2) If no proceedings are taken in respect of the offence concerned within 6 months of the seizure under section 39A of any vehicle or container, or if the proceedings concerned are discharged or dismissed, the vehicle or container shall be released from the custody of the Director-General.

Section 39C: inserted, on 12 August 1991, by section 7 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1991 (1991 No 100).

39D Forfeiture of seized vehicles and containers

- (1) On the conviction of any person for any offence against this Act, any vehicle or container retained in respect of that offence under section 39B(1) may, on the order of the court, be forfeited to the Crown; and, in that case, the vehicle or container shall be disposed of as the Minister thinks fit.
- (2) Any person whose property has been forfeited to the Crown under this section or any person having a legal or equitable interest in any such property (not being, in either case, a person convicted of an offence out of which the forfeiture arose) may apply to the Minister, within 30 days of the conviction concerned, for the release of the property forfeited; and the Minister may order the release of the property on payment to the Crown of any amount the Minister thinks appropriate, being an amount not exceeding the amount the items forfeited are estimated by the Director-General to be likely to realise if sold by public auction in New Zealand.

- (3) In considering whether to order the release of any property on payment of an amount under subsection (2), the Minister shall have regard to—
- (a) the relationship between the person applying for release of the property and the person convicted of the offence; and
 - (b) the extent to which it was foreseeable that the property would be used in connection with the commission of an offence against this Act when it was placed in the possession of the offender.
- (4) Any forfeiture ordered under this section shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other penalty that may be imposed.

Section 39D: inserted, on 12 August 1991, by section 7 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1991 (1991 No 100).

39E Power of court to order return of seized vehicle or container

- (1) Where any vehicle or container is seized under section 39A, any person claiming to be entitled to possession of the vehicle or container may at any time apply to a District Court Judge for an order that it be delivered to that person.
- (2) On an application under subsection (1), a District Court Judge may—
- (a) adjourn the application, on such terms and conditions as he or she thinks fit, to enable proceedings to be brought or completed; or
 - (b) make an order for the return of the vehicle or container to the applicant, on such terms and conditions as he or she thinks fit.
- (3) Nothing in this section applies to any vehicle or container if a court has ordered under section 39D(1) that it be forfeited to the Crown.

Section 39E: inserted, on 12 August 1991, by section 7 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1991 (1991 No 100).

39F Effect of order for release of seized vehicle or container

Where the Minister makes an order under section 39D(2) in respect of a vehicle or container that has been forfeited to the

Crown, the forfeiture order made in respect of that vehicle or container shall cease to have effect.

Section 39F: inserted, on 12 August 1991, by section 7 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1991 (1991 No 100).

40 Custody of seized specimens

- (1) Where, in the opinion of the Director-General, any specimen seized pursuant to subsection (2) or subsection (3) of section 39 may die, rot, spoil, or otherwise perish, the Director-General may dispose of it in accordance with section 42(1) as if that specimen was forfeit to the Crown.
- (2) Where the ownership of—
 - (a) any specimen seized pursuant to subsection (2) or subsection (3) of section 39; or
 - (b) any receptacle or thing seized pursuant to section 39(4),—cannot, at the time of seizure or within 90 days from the date of seizure, be ascertained it shall be forfeit to the Crown, and—
 - (c) in the case of a specimen, be disposed of in accordance with section 42; or
 - (d) in the case of a receptacle or thing, be disposed of as directed by the Director-General, subject to any conditions imposed by the court pursuant to the proviso to subsection (4) of section 39.
- (3) Except as provided in subsections (1) and (2) of this section,—
 - (a) every specimen seized pursuant to subsection (2) or subsection (3) of section 39; and
 - (b) every receptacle or thing seized pursuant to section 39(4)—shall be held in the custody of the Crown until—
 - (c) a decision is made not to lay any information or charge in respect of the alleged offence for which the specimen, receptacle, or thing was seized; or
 - (d) where such a charge or information is laid, upon the completion of proceedings in respect of the alleged offence for which the specimen, receptacle, or thing was seized, or such sooner time as the court may determine.
- (4) The decision whether or not to lay any information or charge in respect of an alleged offence for which any specimen, re-

ceptacle, or thing is seized under section 39 shall be made as soon as reasonably practicable after that specimen, receptacle, or thing is seized, taken possession of, or detained.

Section 40(2)(b): amended, on 17 May 2005, by section 3(1) of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 2005 (2005 No 71).

Section 40(3)(b): amended, on 17 May 2005, by section 3(2) of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 2005 (2005 No 71).

Section 40(4): amended, on 17 May 2005, by section 3(3) of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 2005 (2005 No 71).

41 Release of seized specimens

Subject to subsection (1) of section 39 and subsections (1) and (2) of section 40, where any specimen, receptacle, or thing has been seized under section 39 and not previously returned by the court pursuant to the proviso to subsection (4) of section 39, then—

- (a) on a decision being made not to lay an information or charge; or
- (b) on the acquittal of any person charged with an offence for which the specimen, receptacle, or thing is subject to forfeiture—

such specimen, receptacle, or thing shall forthwith be released from the custody of the Crown to the owner or person who had possession of the specimen, receptacle, or thing at the time of seizure.

Section 41: amended, on 17 May 2005, by section 4 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 2005 (2005 No 71).

Section 41: amended, on 12 August 1991, by section 8 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1991 (1991 No 100).

42 Disposal of seized specimens

- (1) Any specimen of an endangered, threatened, or exploited species forfeited to the Crown shall be disposed of in such manner as the Director-General may direct, after consultation with the relevant scientific and management authorities.
- (2) The Director-General may negotiate the return, and the payment of any costs associated with that return, of any specimen imported into New Zealand, otherwise than in accordance with this Act, with the management authority of the country from where that specimen originated.

- (3) All costs and expenses of and attendant upon any disposal of a specimen forfeited to the Crown and seized under section 39(1) shall be borne by the owner or the person who had possession thereof, and shall be recoverable from him or her as a debt due to the Crown, and no compensation shall be payable in respect thereof.
- (4) Notwithstanding sections 39(1), 40(1) and (2) and section 51(1), any specimen of an endangered, threatened, or exploited species seized under section 39 that is deemed to be the property of the Crown under section 57 of the Wildlife Act 1953 shall be disposed of in accordance with that Act.

Section 42(3): amended, on 17 May 2005, by section 5 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 2005 (2005 No 71).

43 Duty of officers and employees of postal operators

- (1) It is the duty of all officers and employees of every postal operator within the meaning of the Postal Services Act 1998 to assist in carrying out the provisions of this Part and to prevent the import into and export from New Zealand of any specimen of an endangered, threatened, or exploited species otherwise than in accordance with this Act.
- (2) Where any postal article (within the meaning of the Postal Services Act 1998) is delivered, pursuant to section 10(2)(c) of that Act, to the Director-General or to such other person as the Director-General has directed, the provisions of this Act, so far as applicable and with all necessary modifications, apply as if the postal article had been seized, pursuant to subsection (2) or subsection (3) of section 39 of this Act (whichever subsection is applicable), on the date on that delivery.

Section 43: substituted, on 1 April 1998, by section 62(1) of the Postal Services Act 1998 (1998 No 2).

Part 4

Miscellaneous provisions

43A Taking and analysis of samples of specimens

- (1) Where, in any application made under this Act, a question arises as to whether a specimen of any animal has been bred in captivity and the Director-General has reasonable cause to suspect that the specimen has not been bred in captivity, the

Director-General may, prior to making a decision on the application, require that any specimen be subject to the taking of such samples for the purpose of such analysis as the Director-General considers necessary to determine whether the specimen concerned has been bred in captivity.

- (2) Subject to subsection (3), such samples are to be taken by and under the supervision of such person or persons as the Director-General specifies.
- (3) Every such sample from a live animal must be taken by a veterinary surgeon where requested by the owner or person in charge of the animal.
- (4) The Director-General may require an applicant to bear the cost of taking and analysis of samples required pursuant to this section.

Section 43A: inserted, on 14 May 1998, by section 11 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 17).

44 Trading in endangered, threatened, or exploited species without permit or certificate

- (1) Every person commits an offence who—
 - (a) trades in any specimen of an endangered species without the appropriate permit or certificate granted under any of sections 13 to 16; or
 - (b) trades in any specimen of a threatened species without the appropriate permit or certificate granted under any of sections 17 to 20; or
 - (c) trades in any specimen of an exploited species without the appropriate permit or certificate granted under any of sections 21 to 24.
- (2) Every person who commits an offence against subsection (1)(a) is liable on conviction on indictment,—
 - (a) in the case of a natural person, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or to a fine not exceeding \$100,000, or to both;
 - (b) in the case of a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding \$200,000.
- (3) Every person who commits an offence against subsection (1)(b) is liable on conviction on indictment,—

- (a) in the case of a natural person, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to a fine not exceeding \$50,000, or to both:
 - (b) in the case of a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding \$100,000.
- (4) Every person who commits an offence against subsection (1)(c) is liable on summary conviction,—
 - (a) in the case of a natural person, to a fine not exceeding \$37,500:
 - (b) in the case of a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding \$75,000.

Section 44: substituted, on 12 August 1991, by section 9 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1991 (1991 No 100).

45 Possession of specimens of endangered, threatened, or exploited species

- (1) Every person commits an offence who has in his or her possession, or has under his or her control though under the custody of another, any specimen of an endangered, threatened, or exploited species that he or she knows or has reasonable grounds for suspecting—
 - (a) has been imported or introduced from the sea into New Zealand otherwise than in accordance with this Act; or
 - (b) is intended to be exported or re-exported from New Zealand otherwise than in accordance with this Act.
- (2) Every person who commits an offence against subsection (1) in respect of a specimen of an endangered species is liable on conviction on indictment,—
 - (a) in the case of a natural person, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or to a fine not exceeding \$100,000, or to both:
 - (b) in the case of a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding \$200,000.
- (3) Every person who commits an offence against subsection (1) in respect of a specimen of a threatened species is liable on conviction on indictment,—
 - (a) in the case of a natural person, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to a fine not exceeding \$50,000, or to both:

- (b) in the case of a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding \$100,000.
- (4) Every person who commits an offence against subsection (1) in respect of a specimen of an exploited species is liable on summary conviction,—
 - (a) in the case of a natural person, to a fine not exceeding \$37,500:
 - (b) in the case of a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding \$75,000.

Section 45: substituted, on 12 August 1991, by section 9 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1991 (1991 No 100).

Section 45(1): amended, on 14 May 1998, by section 12 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 17).

46 Failure to comply with conditions of permit or certificate

- (1) Every person commits an offence who fails to comply with any of the conditions specified by the Director-General in respect of any permit or certificate granted to him or her under Part 1.
- (2) Every person who commits an offence against subsection (1) is liable on summary conviction,—
 - (a) in the case of a natural person, to a fine not exceeding \$10,000:
 - (b) in the case of a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding \$20,000.

Section 46: substituted, on 12 August 1991, by section 9 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1991 (1991 No 100).

47 Making false statements

- (1) Every person commits an offence who, for the purpose of procuring anything to be done or not to be done under Part 1 or Part 2 or Part 3, whether for his or her own benefit or for the benefit of any other person,—
 - (a) makes a statement that he or she knows to be false in a material particular; or
 - (b) recklessly makes a statement that is false in a material particular.
- (2) Every person who commits an offence against subsection (1) is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to a fine not exceeding \$5,000.

Section 47: substituted, on 12 August 1991, by section 9 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1991 (1991 No 100).

48 Obstructing or hindering officer

Every person commits an offence against this Act who intentionally obstructs or hinders any officer in the performance of his or her duty under this Act.

49 General offence

Every person who commits an offence against this Act for which no penalty is provided otherwise than in this section is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$2,000.

50 Onus of proof in respect of certain offences

Where any person is charged with an offence against this Act arising out of his or her doing, without a permit or certificate, any action for which a permit or certificate is required, the onus shall be on that person to prove that at the relevant time he or she held the required permit or certificate.

Section 50: amended, on 12 August 1991, by section 10 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1991 (1991 No 100).

51 Forfeiture of property on conviction

(1) Subject to subsection (2), on the conviction of any person for any offence against this Act,—

- (a) any specimen of an endangered, threatened, or exploited species in respect of which the offence has been committed; and
- (b) any container, packing case, crate, box, or any other form of receptacle (not being a bulk cargo container or a pallet) used in relation to the commission of the offence,—

whether or not they have been seized, taken possession of, or detained under section 39, shall be forfeit to the Crown, and disposed of,—

- (c) in the case of a specimen, in accordance with section 42:
- (d) in the case of a receptacle, as the Director-General directs.

- (2) Notwithstanding the conviction of any person for any offence against this Act, no specimen shall be forfeited or disposed of until proceedings are finally determined.
- (3) Any person whose receptacle has been forfeit to the Crown under subsection (1) or any person having a legal or equitable interest in such property may apply to the Minister within 30 days of conviction for the release of the property so forfeited; and the Minister may order the release of such property on payment to the Crown of such amount as the Minister thinks appropriate, being an amount not exceeding the amount the items otherwise forfeited are estimated by the Director-General to realise if sold by public auction in New Zealand.
- (4) Any forfeiture directed or redemption payment imposed pursuant to this section shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other penalty that may be imposed by the court or by this Act.

Section 51(1): amended, on 12 August 1991, by section 11 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1991 (1991 No 100).

Section 51(2): amended, on 12 August 1991, by section 11 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1991 (1991 No 100).

52 Protection of officers and others

A person who does any act in pursuance or intended pursuance of any of the functions conferred on that person by or under this Act shall not be under any civil or criminal liability in respect thereof, whether on the ground of want of jurisdiction, or mistake of law or fact, or on any other ground, unless the person has acted, or omitted to act, in bad faith or without reasonable cause.

53 Schedules

The Governor-General may from time to time, by Order in Council,—

- (a) add any item to, omit any item from, or amend any item in Schedule 1 or Schedule 2 or Schedule 3:
- (b) add any Part to, or omit any Part from, Schedule 1 or Schedule 2 or Schedule 3:
- (c) revoke any such schedule and substitute a new schedule—

in order that those schedules may conform with the Convention as amended from time to time.

Section 53: substituted, on 2 September 1996, by section 2 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1996 (1996 No 149).

54 Regulations

The Governor-General may from time to time, by Order in Council, make regulations for all or any of the following purposes:

- (a) prescribing the fees to be paid in respect of any permit or certificate granted under this Act:
- (b) prescribing the recording of trade in endangered, threatened, or exploited species:
- (c) regulating the non-commercial loan, donation, and exchange between scientists and scientific institutions in New Zealand and those in other countries:
- (d) prescribing the registration of scientists and scientific institutions in New Zealand involved in such exchanges:
- (e) regulating the breeding in captivity, in the case of an animal, and the artificial propagation, in the case of a plant, of any specimen of endangered, threatened, or exploited species:
- (ea) specifying requirements with respect to taking and analysis of samples of specimens where such taking and analysis is authorised for any purpose under this Act:
- (f) prescribing offences in respect of the contravention of, or non-compliance with, any regulations made under this Act; and prescribing fines not exceeding \$2,000 in respect of any such offence:
- (g) providing for such matters as are contemplated by or necessary for giving full effect to the provisions of this Act and for its due administration.

Section 54(ea): inserted, on 14 May 1998, by section 13 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 17).

Section 54(f): substituted, on 12 August 1991, by section 12 of the Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1991 (1991 No 100).

55 Consequential amendment

Amendment(s) incorporated in the Act(s).

Schedule 1

Species endangered by trade

s 3(1)

Schedule 1: substituted, on 10 November 2011, by clause 3 of the Trade in Endangered Species Order 2011 (SR 2011/369).

The classes, families, and species listed in this schedule are arranged in descending order by class then in alphabetical order by order, family, and species. This order of arrangement is adopted in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

The entries in the column headed “Exceptions/limitations” have the effect of either—

- (a) excluding nominated populations in the listed species; or
- (b) limiting the applications of the listed species to only those populations nominated; or
- (c) excluding certain species from a generic listing; or
- (d) excluding nominated varieties of specimens of the listed species.

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
		MAMMALIA—MAMMALS		
Artiodactyla—Even-toed ungulates	Antilocapridae—Pronghorn	<i>Antilocapra americana</i>	Pronghorn	Only population of Mexico; no other population is included in the Schedules.
	Bovidae—Antelopes, cattle, duikers, gazelles, goats, sheep, etc	<i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>	Addax	Excludes domesticated form, referenced as <i>Bos frontalis</i> .
		<i>Bos gaurus</i>	Gaur	
		<i>Bos mutus</i>	Wild Yak	Excludes domesticated form, referenced as <i>Bos grunniens</i> .
		<i>Bos sauveli</i>	Kouprey	
		<i>Bubalus depressicornis</i>	Lowland Anoa	

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Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
		<i>Bubalus mindorensis</i>	Tamarou	
		<i>Bubalus quarlesi</i>	Mountain Anoa	
		<i>Capra falconeri</i>	Markhor	
		<i>Capricornis milneedwardsii</i>	Chinese Serow	
		<i>Capricornis rubidus</i>	Red Serow	
		<i>Capricornis sumatraensis</i>	Mainland Serow	
		<i>Capricornis thar</i>	Himalayan Serow	
		<i>Cephalophus jentinki</i>	Jentink's Duiker	
		<i>Gazella cuvieri</i>	Cuvier's Gazelle, Edmi Gazelle	
		<i>Gazella leptoceros</i>	Slender-horned Gazelle	
		<i>Hippotragus niger variani</i>	Giant Sable Antelope	
		<i>Naemorhedus baileyi</i>	Red Goral	
		<i>Naemorhedus caudatus</i>	Chinese Goral	
		<i>Naemorhedus goral</i>	Goral	
		<i>Naemorhedus griseus</i>	Chinese Goral	
		<i>Nanger dama</i>	Dama Gazelle	
		<i>Oryx dammah</i>	Scimitar-horned Oryx	
		<i>Oryx leucoryx</i>	Arabian Oryx	

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Order

Family

Genus, species, or subspecies

Common name

Exceptions/limitations

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
		<i>Ovis ammon hodgsonii</i>	Great Tibetan Sheep	
		<i>Ovis ammon nigrimontana</i>	Kara Tau Argali	
		<i>Ovis orientalis ophion</i>	Mouflon	
		<i>Ovis vignei vignei</i>	Red Sheep	
		<i>Pantholops hodgsonii</i>	Tibetan Antelope	
		<i>Pseudoryx nghetinhensis</i>	Vu Quang Ox	
		<i>Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata</i>	Abruzzo Chamois	
	Camelidae—Guanaco, Vicuna	<i>Vicugna vicugna</i>	Vicuna	Except populations of: Argentina (populations of Provinces of Jujuy and Catamarca and semi-captive populations of Provinces of Jujuy, Salta, Catamarca, La Rioja and San Juan); Bolivia (whole population); Chile (population of Primera Region) and the whole population of Peru; which are included in Schedule 2.
	Cervidae—Deer, guemals, muntjacs, pudus	<i>Axis calamianensis</i>	Calamian Hog Deer	
		<i>Axis kuhlii</i>	Bawean Hog Deer	
		<i>Axis porcinus annamiticus</i>	Ganges Hog Deer, Indo-Chinese Hog Deer	

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
		<i>Blastocerus dichotomus</i>	Marsh Deer	
		<i>Cervus elaphus hanglu</i>	Kashmir Red Deer	
		<i>Dama dama mesopotamica</i>	Persian Fallow Deer	
		<i>Hippocamelus</i> spp.	guemals, huemuls	
		<i>Muntiacus crinifrons</i>	Black Muntjac	
		<i>Muntiacus vuquangensis</i>	Giant Muntjac	
		<i>Ozotoceros bezoarticus</i>	Pampas Deer	
		<i>Pudu puda</i>	Chilean Pudu	
		<i>Rucervus duvaucelii</i>	Swamp Deer	
		<i>Rucervus eldii</i>	Eld's Deer	
	Moschidae—Musk deer	<i>Moschus</i> spp.	Musk Deer	Only populations of Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan; all other populations are included in Schedule 2.
	Suidae—Babirusa, pygmy hog	<i>Babyrousa babyrussa</i>	Golden Babirusa	
		<i>Babyrousa bolabatuensis</i>	Bola Batu Babirusa	
		<i>Babyrousa celebensis</i>	Sulawesi Babirusa	
		<i>Babyrousa togeanensis</i>	Togian Babirusa	
		<i>Sus salvanius</i>	Pygmy Hog	
	Tayassuidae—Peccaries	<i>Catagonus wagneri</i>	Chacco Peccary	

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Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
Carnivora— Carnivores	Ailuridae—Red Panda	<i>Ailurus fulgens</i>	Red Panda	
	Canidae—Bush Dog, foxes, wolves	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Grey Wolf	Only populations of Bhutan, India, Nepal, and Pakistan; all other populations are included in Schedule 2. Excludes the domesticated form and the dingo, which are referenced as <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> and <i>Canis lupus dingo</i> .
		<i>Speothos venaticus</i>	Bush Dog	
	Felidae—Cats	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	Cheetah	Subject to annual export quotas for live specimens and hunting trophies for Botswana, Namibia, and Zimbabwe.
		<i>Caracal caracal</i>	Caracal	Only population of Asia; all other populations are included in Schedule 2.
		<i>Catopuma temminckii</i>	Temminck's Golden Cat	
		<i>Felis nigripes</i>	Black-footed Cat	
		<i>Leopardus geoffroyi</i>	Geoffroy's Cat	
		<i>Leopardus jacobitus</i>	Andean Mountain Cat	
	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	Ocelot		
<i>Leopardus tigrinus</i>	Little Spotted Cat			

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
		<i>Leopardus wiedii</i>	Margay	
		<i>Lynx pardinus</i>	Spanish Lynx	
		<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>	Clouded Leopard	
		<i>Panthera leo persica</i>	Asiatic Lion	
		<i>Panthera onca</i>	Jaguar	
		<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Leopard	
		<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Tiger	
		<i>Pardofelis marmorata</i>	Marbled Cat	
		<i>Prionailurus bengalensis bengalensis</i>	Leopard Cat	Only the populations of Bangladesh, India, and Thailand; all other populations are included in Schedule 2.
		<i>Prionailurus planiceps</i>	Flat-headed Cat	
		<i>Prionailurus rubiginosus</i>	Rusty-spotted Cat	Only the population of India; all other populations are included in Schedule 2.
		<i>Puma concolor coryi</i>	Florida Cougar	
		<i>Puma concolor costaricensis</i>	Costa Rica Cougar	
		<i>Puma concolor cougar</i>	Eastern Puma	

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Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
Mustelidae—Badgers, martens, weasels, etc	<i>Puma yagouaroundi</i>	Jaguarundi	Only the populations of Central and North America; all other populations are included in Schedule 2.
	<i>Uncia uncia</i>	Snow Leopard	
	<i>Aonyx capensis microdon</i>	African Clawless Otter	Only populations of Cameroon and Nigeria; all other populations are included in Schedule 2.
	<i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i>	Southern Sea Otter	
	<i>Lontra felina</i>	Marine Otter	
	<i>Lontra longicaudis</i>	Long-tailed Otter	
	<i>Lontra provocax</i>	Southern River Otter	
	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Eurasian Otter	
	<i>Lutra nippon</i>	Japanese River Otter	
	<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>	Giant Otter	
Mustelinae—Grisons, honey badger, martens, tayra, weasels	<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	Black-footed Ferret	
Otariidae—Fur seals, sealions	<i>Arctocephalus townsendi</i>	Guadalupe Fur Seal	
Phocidae—Seals	<i>Monachus</i> spp.	monk seals	
Ursidae—Bears, giant panda	<i>Ailuropoda melanoleuca</i>	Giant Panda	
	<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>	Sun Bear	

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations		
Cetacea—Dolphins, porpoises, whales	Viverridae—Binturong, civets, linsangs, Otter-civet, palm civets	<i>Melursus ursinus</i>	Indian Sloth Bear	Only populations of Bhutan, China, Mexico, and Mongolia; all other populations are included in Schedule 2.		
		<i>Tremarctos ornatus</i>	Spectacled Bear			
		<i>Ursus arctos</i>	Brown Bear			
		<i>Ursus arctos isabellinus</i>	Red or Himalayan Brown Bear			
		<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>	Asiatic Black Bear			
		<i>Prionodon pardicolor</i>	Spotted Linsang			
		Balaenidae—Bowhead Whale, right whales	<i>Balaena mysticetus</i>		Bowhead Whale	
			<i>Eubalaena</i> spp.		right whales	
			Balaenopteridae—Humpback Whale, rorquals		<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Northern Minke Whale
		<i>Balaenoptera bonaerensis</i>			Southern Minke Whale	
	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Sei Whale				
	<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i>	Bryde's Whale				
	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue Whale				
		<i>Balaenoptera omurai</i>	Omura's Whale			
		<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Fin Whale			

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Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
		<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback Whale	
	Delphinidae—Dolphins	<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>	Irrawaddy Dolphin	
		<i>Orcaella heinsohni</i>	Australian Snubnose Dolphin	
		<i>Sotalia</i> spp.	river dolphins, Tucuxi	
		<i>Sousa</i> spp.	humpback dolphins	
		Eschrichtiidae—Grey Whale	<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>	Grey Whale
	Iniidae—River dolphins	<i>Lipotes vexillifer</i>	Baiji, Yangtse River Dolphin	
	Neobalaenidae—Pygmy Right Whale	<i>Caperea marginata</i>	Pygmy Right Whale	
	Phocoenidae—Porpoises	<i>Neophocaena phocaenoides</i>	Black Finless Porpoise	
		<i>Phocoena sinus</i>	Pacific Harbour Porpoise	
	Physteridae—Sperm whales	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm Whale	
	Platanistidae—River dolphins	<i>Platanista</i> spp.	Ganges and Indus dolphins	
	Ziphiidae—Beaked whales, bottle-nosed dolphins	<i>Berardius</i> spp.	beaked whales	
		<i>Hyperoodon</i> spp.	bottle-nose whales	
Chiroptera—Bats	Pteropodidae—Fruit bats, flying foxes	<i>Acerodon jubatus</i>	Golden-capped Fruit Bat	
		<i>Pteropus insularis</i>	Truk Fruit Bat	

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
		<i>Pteropus loochoensis</i>	Okinawa Flying Fox	
		<i>Pteropus mariannus</i>	Marianas Flying Fox	
		<i>Pteropus molossinus</i>	Pohnpei Fruit Bat	
		<i>Pteropus pelewensis</i>	Palau Fruit Bat	
		<i>Pteropus pilosus</i>	Large Palau Fruit Bat	
		<i>Pteropus samoensis</i>	Samoan Fruit Bat	
		<i>Pteropus tonganus</i>	Insular Flying Fox	
		<i>Pteropus ualanus</i>	Kosrae Flying Fox	
		<i>Pteropus yapensis</i>	Yap Flying Fox	
Cingulata—Armadillos	Dasypodidae—Armadillos	<i>Priodontes maximus</i>	Giant Armadillo	
Dasyuromorphia—Carniverous marsupials	Dasyuridae—Dunnarts	<i>Sminthopsis longicaudata</i>	Long-tailed Dunnart	
		<i>Sminthopsis psammophila</i>	Large Desert Marsupial-mouse	
	Thylacinidae—Tasmanian wolf, Thylacine	<i>Thylacinus cynocephalus</i>	Tasmanian Tiger	Possibly extinct.
Diprotodontia—Kangaroos, wallabies, possums, koala, wombats, and relatives	Macropodidae—Kangaroos, Wallabies	<i>Lagorchestes hirsutus</i>	Western Hare Wallaby	
		<i>Lagostrophus fasciatus</i>	Banded Hare Wallaby	
		<i>Onychogalea fraenata</i>	Bridled Nailtail Wallaby	
		<i>Onychogalea lunata</i>	Crescent Nailtail Wallaby	

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Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
	Potoroidae—Rat-kangaroos	<i>Bettongia</i> spp.	rat-kangaroos	
		<i>Caloprymnus campestris</i>	Desert Rat-kangaroo	Possibly extinct.
	Vombatidae—Northern Hairy-nosed Wombat	<i>Lasiorhinus krefftii</i>	Northern Hairy-nosed Wombat	
Lagomorpha—Hares, pikas, rabbits	Leporidae—Hispid Hare, Volcano Rabbit	<i>Caprolagus hispidus</i>	Assam Rabbit, Hispid Hare	
		<i>Romerolagus diazi</i>	Volcano Rabbit	
Peramelemorphia—Bandicoots, bilbies	Chaeropodidae—Pig-footed Bandicoot	<i>Chaeropus ecaudatus</i>	Pig-footed Bandicoot	Possibly extinct.
	Peramelidae—Bandicoots	<i>Perameles bougainville</i>	Barred Bandicoot	
	Thylacomyidae—Bilbies	<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	Bilby	
		<i>Macrotis leucura</i>	Lesser Bilby	
Perissodactyla—Horses, rhinoceroses, tapirs	Equidae—Horses, wild asses, zebras	<i>Equus africanus</i>	African Wild Ass	Excludes <i>Equus asinus</i> , the domesticated form.
		<i>Equus grevyi</i>	Grevy's Zebra	
		<i>Equus hemionus hemionus</i>	Mongolian Wild Ass	
		<i>Equus hemionus khur</i>	Indian Wild Ass	
		<i>Equus przewalskii</i>	Przewalski's Wild Horse	
		<i>Equus zebra zebra</i>	Cape Mountain Zebra	
	Rhinocerotidae—Rhinoceroses	Rhinocerotidae spp.	rhinoceroses	Except the subspecies included in Schedule 2.

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations	
	Tapiridae—Tapirs	Tapiridae spp.	tapirs	Except the species included in Schedule 2.	
Primates—Apes, monkeys	Atelidae—Howler and prehensile-tailed monkeys	<i>Alouatta coibensis</i>	Coiba Island Howler-monkey		
		<i>Alouatta palliata</i>	Mantled Howler-monkey		
		<i>Alouatta pigra</i>	Guatemalan Mantled Howler-monkey		
		<i>Ateles geoffroyi frontatus</i>	Black-browed Spider Monkey		
		<i>Ateles geoffroyi panamensis</i>	Red Spider Monkey		
		<i>Brachyteles arachnoides</i>	Woolly Spider Monkey		
		<i>Brachyteles hypoxanthus</i>	Northern Muriqui		
		<i>Oreonax flavicauda</i>	Woolly Monkey		
		Cebidae—New World monkeys	<i>Callimico goeldii</i>	Goeldi's Marmoset	
			<i>Callithrix aurita</i>	White-eared Marmoset	
	<i>Callithrix flaviceps</i>		Buff-headed Marmoset		
	<i>Leontopithecus</i> spp.		lion tamarins		
	<i>Saguinus bicolor</i>		Brazilian Bare-faced Tamarin		
			<i>Saguinus geoffroyi</i>	Geoffroy's Tamarin	
			<i>Saguinus leucopus</i>	White-footed Tamarin	

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		<i>Saguinus martinsi</i>	Martin's Tamarin	
		<i>Saguinus oedipus</i>	Cotton-headed Tamarin	
		<i>Saimiri oerstedii</i>	Red-backed Squirrel Monkey	
	Cercopithecidae—Old World monkeys	<i>Cercocebus galeritus</i>	Tana River Mangabey	
		<i>Cercopithecus diana</i>	Diana Monkey	
		<i>Cercopithecus roloway</i>	Roloway Monkey	
		<i>Macaca silenus</i>	Wanderoo	
		<i>Mandrillus leucophaeus</i>	Drill	
		<i>Mandrillus sphinx</i>	Mandrill	
		<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>	Proboscis Monkey	
		<i>Ptilocolobus kirkii</i>	Kirk's Colobus	
		<i>Ptilocolobus rufomitratu</i>	Tana River Colobus	
		<i>Presbytis potenziani</i>	Mentawi Leaf-monkey	
		<i>Pygathrix</i> spp.	langurs	
		<i>Rhinopithecus</i> spp.	snub-nosed monkeys	
		<i>Semnopithecus ajax</i>	Kashmir Grey Langur	
		<i>Semnopithecus dussumieri</i>	Southern Plains Grey Langur	
		<i>Semnopithecus entellus</i>	Hanuman Langur	

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
		<i>Semnopithecus hector</i>	Tarai Grey Langur	
		<i>Semnopithecus hypoleucos</i>	Black-footed Grey Langur	
		<i>Semnopithecus priam</i>	Tufted Grey Langur	
		<i>Semnopithecus schistaceus</i>	Nepal Grey Langur	
		<i>Simias concolor</i>	Pig-tailed Langur	
		<i>Trachypithecus geei</i>	Golden Langur	
		<i>Trachypithecus pileatus</i>	Capped Langur	
		<i>Trachypithecus shortridgei</i>	Shortridge's Langur	
	Cheirogaleidae—Dwarf lemurs	Cheirogaleidae spp.	dwarf lemurs, mouse lemurs	
	Daubentoniidae—Aye-aye	<i>Daubentonia madagascariensis</i>	Aye-aye	
	Hominidae—Chimpanzees, gorilla, orang-utan	<i>Gorilla beringei</i>	Mountain Gorilla	
		<i>Gorilla gorilla</i>	Gorilla	
		<i>Pan</i> spp.	chimpanzees	
		<i>Pongo abelii</i>	Sumatran Orang-utan	
		<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>	Orang-utan	
	Hylobatidae—Gibbons	Hylobatidae spp.	gibbons	
	Indriidae—Avahi, indris, sifakas, woolly lemurs	Indriidae spp.	sifakas, indris	
	Lemuridae—Large lemurs	Lemuridae spp.	lemurs	

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	Lepilemuridae—Sportive lemurs	Lepilemuridae spp.	sportive lemurs	
	Lorisidae—Lorises	<i>Nycitebus</i> spp.	slow lorises	
	Pitheciidae—Sakis, uakaris	<i>Cacajao</i> spp. <i>Chiropotes albinasus</i>	uakaris White-nosed Saki	
Proboscidea—Elephants	Elephantidae—Elephants	<i>Elephas maximus</i> <i>Loxodonta africana</i>	Asiatic Elephant African Elephant	Except the populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe, which are included in Schedule 2.
Rodentia—Rodents	Chinchillidae—Chinchillas	<i>Chinchilla</i> spp.	chinchillas	Except all domesticated specimens.
	Muridae—Mice, rats	<i>Leporillus conditor</i> <i>Pseudomys fieldi praeconis</i> <i>Xeromys myoides</i> <i>Zyzyomys pedunculatus</i>	Stick Nest Rat Shark Bay Mouse False Water Rat Central Rock Rat	
	Sciuridae—Ground squirrels, tree squirrels	<i>Cynomys mexicanus</i>	Mexican Prairie Dog	
Sirenia—Sirenians (sea cows)	Dugongidae—Dugong	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	Dugong	
	Trichechidae—Manatees	<i>Trichechus inunguis</i> <i>Trichechus manatus</i>	South American Manatee West Indian Manatee	

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
AVES—BIRDS				
Anseriformes— Waterfowl	Anatidae—Ducks, geese, swans, etc	<i>Anas aucklandica</i>	Auckland Island Teal	
		<i>Anas chlorotis</i>	Brown Teal	
		<i>Anas laysanensis</i>	Laysan Duck	
		<i>Anas nesiotis</i>	Campbell Island Teal	
		<i>Asarcornis scutulata</i>	White-winged Wood Duck	
		<i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i>	Aleutian Canada Goose	
		<i>Branta sandvicensis</i>	Hawaiian Goose, Nene	
		<i>Rhodonessa caryophyllacea</i>	Pink-headed Duck	Possibly extinct.
Apodiformes— Swifts, hummingbirds	Trochilidae—Hummingbirds	<i>Glaucis dohrnii</i>	Hook-billed Hermit	
Charadriiformes— Shorebirds and relatives	Laridae—Gull	<i>Larus relictus</i>	Relict Gull	
	Scolopacidae—Curlews, greenshanks	<i>Numenius borealis</i>	Eskimo Curlew	
		<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Curlew	
		<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	Spotted Greenshank	
Ciconiiformes— Storks, herons, bitterns, etc	Ciconiidae—Storks	<i>Ciconia boyciana</i>	Oriental White Stork	
		<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>	Jabiru Stork	
		<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>	Milky Stork	

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	Threskiornithidae—Ibises, spoonbills	<i>Geronticus eremita</i>	Waldrapp Ibis	
		<i>Nipponia nippon</i>	Japanese Crested Ibis	
Columbiformes— Doves, pigeons	Columbidae—Doves, pigeons	<i>Caloenas nicobarica</i>	Nicobar Pigeon	
		<i>Ducula mindorensis</i>	Mindoro Imperial Pigeon	
Coraciiformes— Kingfishers and relatives	Bucerotidae—Hornbills	<i>Aceros nipalensis</i>	Rufous-necked Hornbill	
		<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	Great Indian Hornbill	
		<i>Rhinoplax vigil</i>	Helmeted Hornbill	
		<i>Rhyticeros subruficollis</i>	Plain-pouched Hornbill	
Falconiformes— Eagles, falcons, hawks, vultures	Accipitridae—Hawks, eagles	<i>Aquila adalberti</i>	Spanish Imperial Eagle	
		<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Imperial Eagle	
		<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus wilsonii</i>	Cuban Hook-billed Kite	
		<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed Sea Eagle	
		<i>Harpia harpyja</i>	Harpy Eagle	
		<i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i>	Monkey-eating Eagle	
	Cathartidae—New World vultures	<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	California Condor	
		<i>Vultur gryphus</i>	Andean Condor	
	Falconidae—Falcons	<i>Falco araeus</i>	Seychelles Kestrel	
		<i>Falco jugger</i>	Laggard Falcon	

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
Galliformes— Megapodes, curassows, pheasants, quails, and relatives	Cracidae—Chachalacas, curassows, guans	<i>Falco newtoni</i>	Aldabra Kestrel	Only the population of the Seychelles.
		<i>Falco pelegrinoides</i>	Barbary Falcon	
		<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	
		<i>Falco punctatus</i>	Mauritius Kestrel	
		<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Gyr Falcon	
		<i>Crax blumenbachii</i>	Red-billed Curassow	
		<i>Mitu mitu</i>	Razor-billed Curassow, Mitu	
		<i>Oreophasis derbianus</i>	Horned Guan	
		<i>Penelope albipennis</i>	White-winged Guan	
		<i>Pipile jacutinga</i>	Black-fronted Piping Guan	
	<i>Pipile pipile</i>	Trinidad Piping Guan		
	Megapodidae—Megapodes, scrubfowl	<i>Macrocephalon maleo</i>	Maleo (fowl)	
		Phasianidae—Grouse, guineafowl, partridges, pheasants, tragopans	<i>Catreus wallichii</i>	Cheer Pheasant
			<i>Colinus virginianus ridgwayi</i>	Masked Bobwhite Quail
			<i>Crossoptilon crossoptilon</i>	White-eared Pheasant
			<i>Crossoptilon mantchuricum</i>	Brown-eared Pheasant

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		<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>	Himalayan Impeyan Pheasant	
		<i>Lophophorus lhuysii</i>	Chinese Monal Pheasant	
		<i>Lophophorus sclateri</i>	Sclater's Monal Pheasant	
		<i>Lophura edwardsi</i>	Edward's Pheasant	
		<i>Lophura imperialis</i>	Imperial Pheasant	
		<i>Lophura swinhoii</i>	Swinhoes's Pheasant	
		<i>Polyplectron napoleonis</i>	Palawan Peacock Pheasant	
		<i>Rheinardia ocellata</i>	Crested Argus	
		<i>Syrmaticus ellioti</i>	Elliot's Pheasant	
		<i>Syrmaticus humiae</i>	Bar-tailed Pheasant	
		<i>Syrmaticus mikado</i>	Mikado Pheasant	
		<i>Tetraogallus caspius</i>	Caspian Snowcock	
		<i>Tetraogallus tibetanus</i>	Tibetan Snowcock	
		<i>Tragopan blythii</i>	Blyth's Tragopan, Grey-bellied Tragopan	
		<i>Tragopan caboti</i>	Cabot's Tragopan, Yellow-billed Tragopan	

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
Gruiformes—Coots, cranes, rails	Gruidae—Cranes	<i>Tragopan melanocephalus</i>	Western Tragopan, Western Horned Pheasant	
		<i>Tympanuchus cupido attwateri</i>	Attwater's Prairie Chicken	
		<i>Grus americana</i>	Whooping Crane	
		<i>Grus canadensis nesiotus</i>	Cuban Sandhill Crane	
		<i>Grus canadensis pulla</i>	Mississippi Sandhill Crane	
		<i>Grus japonensis</i>	Manchurian Crane	
		<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	Siberian White Crane	
		<i>Grus monacha</i>	Hooded Crane	
		<i>Grus nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Crane	
		<i>Grus vipio</i>	White-naped Crane	
	Otididae—Bustards	<i>Ardeotis nigriceps</i>	Great Indian Bustard	
		<i>Chlamydotis macqueenii</i>	Macqueen's Bustard	
		<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>	Houbara Bustard	
		<i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i>	Bengal Bustard	
Rallidae—Rail	<i>Gallirallus sylvestris</i>	Lord Howe Woodrail		
Rhynochetidae—Kagu	<i>Rhynochetos jubatus</i>	Kagu		

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Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
Passeriformes— Passerines (perching birds)	Atrichornithidae—Scrub bird	<i>Atrichornis clamosus</i>	Noisy Scrub-bird	
	Cotingidae—Cotingas	<i>Cotinga maculata</i>	Banded Cotinga	
		<i>Xipholena atropurpurea</i>	White-winged Cotinga	
	Fringillidae—Finches	<i>Carduelis cucullata</i>	Red Siskin	
	Hirundinidae—Martin	<i>Pseudochelidon sirintarae</i>	White-eyed River Martin	
	Icteridae—Blackbird	<i>Xanthopsar flavus</i>	Saffron-cowled Blackbird	
	Meliphagidae—Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus melanops cassidix</i>	Helmeted Honeyeater	
	Muscicapidae—Old World flycatchers	<i>Dasyornis broadbenti litoralis</i>	Western Rufous Bristlebird	Possibly extinct.
		<i>Dasyornis longirostris</i>	Western Bristlebird	
		<i>Picathartes gymnocephalus</i>	Bare-headed Rockfowl	
		<i>Picathartes oreas</i>	Grey-necked Rockfowl	
	Pittidae—Pittas	<i>Pitta gurneyi</i>	Guerney's Pitta	
		<i>Pitta kochi</i>	Koch's Pitta	
	Sturnidae—Mynahs (starlings)	<i>Leucopsar rothschildi</i>	Bali Starling, Rothschild's Mynah	
	Zosteropidae—White-eye	<i>Zosterops albogularis</i>	Norfolk White- throated White-eye	

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
Pelecaniformes— Cormorants	Fregatidae—Frigatebird	<i>Fregata andrewsi</i>	Christmas Island Frigatebird	
	Pelecanidae—Pelican	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmatian Pelican	
	Sulidae—Booby	<i>Papasula abbotti</i>	Abbott's Booby	
Piciformes—Wood- peckers and relatives	Picidae—Woodpeckers	<i>Campephilus imperialis</i>	Imperial Woodpecker	
		<i>Dryocopus javensis richardsi</i>	Tristram's White- bellied Woodpecker	
Podicipediformes— Grebes	Podicipedidae—Grebe	<i>Podilymbus gigas</i>	Atitlan Grebe	
Procellariiformes— Tube-nosed seabirds	Diomedidae—Albatross	<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>	Short-tailed Albatross	
Psittaciformes— Parrots	Cacatuidae—Cockatoos	<i>Cacatua goffiniana</i>	Goffin's Cockatoo	
		<i>Cacatua haematuropygia</i>	Red-vented Cockatoo	
		<i>Cacatua moluccensis</i>	Moluccan Cockatoo, Salmon-crested Cockatoo	
		<i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>	Lesser Sulphur-crested Cockatoo, Yellow- crested Cockatoo	
		Loriidae—Lories, lorikeets	<i>Probosciger aterrimus</i>	Palm Cockatoo
		<i>Eos histrio</i>	Red-and-blue Lory	
		<i>Vini ultramarina</i>	Ultramarine Lory	

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Order**Family**Psittacidae—Amazons,
macaws, parakeets, parrots**Genus, species, or subspecies***Amazona arausiaca**Amazona auropalliata**Amazona barbadensis**Amazona brasiliensis**Amazona finschi**Amazona guildingii**Amazona imperialis**Amazona leucocephala**Amazona oratrix**Amazona pretrei**Amazona rhodocorytha***Common name**Red-necked Amazon
ParrotYellow-naped
Amazon, Yellow-
naped ParrotYellow-shouldered
Amazon ParrotRed-tailed Amazon
ParrotLilac-crowned
AmazonSt. Vincent Amazon,
St. Vincent ParrotImperial Amazon,
Imperial ParrotCuban Amazon, Cuban
ParrotYellow-headed
Amazon, Yellow-
headed ParrotRed-spectacled
Amazon, Red-
spectacled ParrotRed-browed Amazon,
Red-topped Parrot**Exceptions/limitations**

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Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
		<i>Amazona tucumana</i>	Tucuman Amazon, Alder Parrot	
		<i>Amazona versicolor</i>	St. Lucia Amazon, St. Lucia Parrot	
		<i>Amazona vinacea</i>	Vinaceous Amazon, Vinaceous Parrot	
		<i>Amazona viridigenalis</i>	Green-cheeked Amazon, Green- cheeked Parrot	
		<i>Amazona vittata</i>	Puerto Rican Amazon, Puerto Rican Parrot	
		<i>Anodorhynchus</i> spp.	Glaucous, Hyacinth, and Lear's Macaws	
		<i>Ara ambiguus</i>	Great Green Macaw	
		<i>Ara glaucogularis</i>	Caninde Macaw	Often traded under the incorrect designation <i>Ara</i> <i>caninde</i> .
		<i>Ara macao</i>	Scarlet Macaw	
		<i>Ara militaris</i>	Military Macaw	
		<i>Ara rubrogenys</i>	Red-Fronted Macaw	
		<i>Cyanopsitta spixii</i>	Spix's Macaw	
		<i>Cyanoramphus cookii</i>	Norfolk Island Green Parrot, Norfolk Island Parakeet	

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Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
		<i>Cyanoramphus forbesi</i>	Forbes's Yellow-fronted Parakeet, Chatham Island Yellow-fronted Parakeet	
		<i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae</i>	Red-crowned Parakeet	
		<i>Cyanoramphus saisseti</i>	Red-crowned Parakeet	
		<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>	Coxen's Double-eyed Fig Parrot	
		<i>Eunymphicus cornutus</i>	Horned Parakeet	
		<i>Guarouba guarouba</i>	Golden Conure, Golden Parakeet	
		<i>Neophema chrysogaster</i>	Orange-bellied Parakeet	
		<i>Ognorhynchus icterotis</i>	Yellow-eared Conure	
		<i>Pezoporus occidentalis</i>	Night Parrot	Possibly extinct.
		<i>Pezoporus wallicus</i>	Ground Parrot	
		<i>Pionopsitta pileata</i>	Pileated Parrot	
		<i>Primolius couloni</i>	Blue-headed Macaw	
		<i>Primolius maracana</i>	Blue-winged Macaw	
		<i>Psephotus chrysopterygius</i>	Golden-shouldered Parrot	
		<i>Psephotus dissimilis</i>	Hooded Parrot	

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
		<i>Psephotus pulcherrimus</i>	Paradise Parrot	Possibly extinct.
		<i>Psittacula echo</i>	Mauritius Parakeet	
		<i>Pyrrhura cruentata</i>	Blue-Throated Conure	
		<i>Rhynchopsitta</i> spp.	Thick-billed Parrot, Maroon-fronted Parrot	
		<i>Strigops habroptilus</i>	Kakapo	
Rheiformes—Rheas	Rheidae—Rheas	<i>Pterocnemia pennata</i>	Darwin's Rhea	Except <i>Pterocnemia pennata</i> <i>pennata</i> which is included in Schedule 2.
Sphenisciformes— Penguins	Spheniscidae—Penguins	<i>Spheniscus humboldti</i>	Humboldt Penguin	
Strigiformes—Owls	Strigidae—Owls	<i>Heteroglaux blewitti</i>	Forest Spotted Owl	
		<i>Mimizuku gurneyi</i>	Giant Scops Owl	
		<i>Ninox natalis</i>	Christmas Island Hawk-owl	
		<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata</i>	Norfolk Island Boobook Owl	
	Tytonidae—Barn owls	<i>Tyto soumagnei</i>	Madagascar Owl	

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Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
Struthioniformes— Ostriches, emus, cassowaries, kiwis	Struthionidae—Ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus</i>	Ostrich	Only populations of Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Sudan. All other populations are not included in the Schedules.
Tinamiformes— Paleognath birds	Tinamidae—Tinamous	<i>Tinamus solitarius</i>	Solitary Tinamou	
Trogoniformes— Trogons	Trogonidae—Quetzals	<i>Pharomachrus mocinno</i>	Resplendent Quetzal	
REPTILIA—REPTILES				
Crocodylia— Alligators, caimans, crocodiles	Alligatoridae—Alligators, caimans	<i>Alligator sinensis</i>	Chinese Alligator	
		<i>Caiman crocodilus apaporiensis</i>	Rio Apaporis Spectacled Caiman	
		<i>Caiman latirostris</i>	Broad-snouted Caiman	Except the population of Argentina, which is included in Schedule 2.

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
		<i>Melanosuchus niger</i>	Black Caiman	Except the population of Brazil, which is included in Schedule 2, and the population of Ecuador, which is included in Schedule 2 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>	American Crocodile	Except the population of Cuba, which is included in Schedule 2.
		<i>Crocodylus cataphractus</i>	African Slender-snouted Crocodile	
		<i>Crocodylus intermedius</i>	Orinoco Crocodile	
		<i>Crocodylus mindorensis</i>	Mindoro Crocodile	
		<i>Crocodylus moreletii</i>	Belize Crocodile	Except the populations of Belize and Mexico, which are included in Schedule 2 with a zero quota for wild specimens traded for commercial purposes.

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Order**Family****Genus, species, or subspecies****Common name****Exceptions/limitations***Crocodylus niloticus*

Nile Crocodile

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, United Republic of Tanzania (subject to an annual export quota of no more than 1 600 wild specimens including hunting trophies, in addition to ranches specimens), Zambia, and Zimbabwe; these populations are included in Schedule 2.

Crocodylus palustris

Marsh Crocodile

Crocodylus porosus

Saltwater Crocodile

Except populations of Australia, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea, which are included in Schedule 2.

Crocodylus rhombifer

Cuban Crocodile

Crocodylus siamensis

Siamese Crocodile

Osteolaemus tetraspis

Dwarf Crocodile

Tomistoma schlegelii

False Gharial

Gavialidae—Gavial

Gavialis gangeticus

Gharial

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Rhynchocephalia— Tuatara	Sphenodontidae—Tuatara	<i>Sphenodon</i> spp.	tuatara	
Sauria—Lizards	Chamaeleonidae—Chameleons	<i>Brookesia perarmata</i>	Antsingy Leaf Chameleon	
		<i>Heloderma horridum</i> <i>charlesbogerti</i>	Guatemalan Beaded Lizard, Blue Beaded Lizard	
	Iguanidae—Iguanas	<i>Brachylophus</i> spp.	Fiji iguanas	
		<i>Cyclura</i> spp.	Ground iguanas	
		<i>Sauromalus varius</i>	Piebald Chuckwalla	
	Lacertidae—Lizards	<i>Gallotia simonyi</i>	Hierro Giant Lizard	
	Varanidae—Monitor lizards	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	Indian Monitor	
		<i>Varanus flavescens</i>	Yellow Monitor	
		<i>Varanus griseus</i>	Desert Monitor	
		<i>Varanus komodoensis</i>	Komodo Dragon	
<i>Varanus nebulosus</i>		Bengal Monitor		
Serpentes—Snakes	Boidae—Boas	<i>Acrantophis</i> spp.	Madagascar boas	
		<i>Boa constrictor occidentalis</i>	Argentine Boa Constrictor	
		<i>Epicrates inornatus</i>	Puerto Rican Boa	

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		<i>Epicrates monensis</i>	Mona Island Boa, Virgin Islands Tree Boa	
		<i>Epicrates subflavus</i>	Jamaican Boa, Yellow Snake	
		<i>Sanzinia madagascariensis</i>	Madagascar Tree Boa	
	Bolyeriidae—Round Island boas	<i>Bolyeria multocarinata</i>	Round Island Burrowing Boa	
		<i>Casarea dussumieri</i>	Round Island Keel-scaled Boa	
	Pythonidae—Pythons	<i>Python molurus molurus</i>	Indian Python, Rock Python	
	Viperidae—Vipers	<i>Vipera ursinii</i>	Orsini's Viper	Only the population of Europe, except the area that formerly constituted the USSR; these latter populations are not included in the schedules.
Testudines—Turtles, tortoises	Chelidae—Austro-American side-necked turtles	<i>Pseudemys umbrina</i>	Western Swamp Turtle	
	Cheloniidae—Marine turtles	Cheloniidae spp.	sea turtles	
	Dermochelyidae— Leatherback Turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback Turtle	
	Emydidae—Box turtles, freshwater turtles	<i>Glyptemis muhlenbergii</i>	Muhlenberg's Turtle, Bog Turtle	
		<i>Terrapene coahuila</i>	Aquatic Box Turtle	

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
	Geoemydidae—Box turtles, freshwater turtles	<i>Batagur affinis</i>	Southern River Terrapin	
		<i>Batagur baska</i>	Common Batagur Turtle	
		<i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i>	Black Pond Turtle	
		<i>Melanochelys tricarinata</i>	Three-keeled Land Tortoise	
		<i>Morenia ocellata</i>	Bengal Eyed Terrapin	
		<i>Pangshura tecta</i>	Indian Sawback Turtle, Dura Turtle, Indian Pond Turtle	
	Testudinidae—Tortoises	<i>Astrochelys radiata</i>	Radiated Tortoise	
		<i>Astrochelys yniphora</i>	Madagascar Tortoise	
		<i>Chelonoidis nigra</i>	Galapagos Giant Tortoise	
		<i>Gopherus flavomarginatus</i>	Yellow-bordered Tortoise	
		<i>Psammobates geometricus</i>	Geometric Tortoise	
		<i>Pyxis arachnoides</i>	Spider Tortoise	
		<i>Pyxis planicauda</i>	Flat-backed Spider Tortoise	
		<i>Testudo kleinmanni</i>	Egyptian Tortoise	

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	Trionychidae—Softshell turtles, terrapins	<i>Apalone spinifera atra</i>	Cuatro Cienegas Soft-shell Turtle	
		<i>Aspideretes gangeticus</i>	Indian Soft-shell Turtle	
		<i>Aspideretes hurum</i>	Peacock Soft-shell Turtle	
		<i>Aspideretes nigricans</i>	Dark Soft-shell Turtle	
AMPHIBIA—AMPHIBIANS				
Anura—Frogs, toads	Bufonidae—Toads	<i>Altiphrynoides</i> spp.	Ethiopian toads	
		<i>Atelopus zeteki</i>	Golden Arrow Poison Frog	
		<i>Bufo periglenes</i>	Golden Toad	
		<i>Bufo superciliaris</i>	Cameroon Toad	
		<i>Nectophrynoides</i> spp.	Viviparous toads	
		<i>Nimbaphrynoides</i> spp.	Nimba toads	
		<i>Spinophrynoides</i> spp.	Osgood's Ethiopian Toad	
	Microhylidae—Red rain frog, tomato frog	<i>Dyscophus antongilii</i>	Tomato Frog	
Caudata—Salamanders	Cryptobranchidae—Giant salamanders	<i>Andrias</i> spp.	giant salamanders	

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
	Salamandridae—Newts and salamanders	<i>Neuregus kaiseri</i>	Kaiser's Spotted Newt	

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ELASMOBRANCHII—SHARKS				
Rajiformes—Skates	Pristidae—Sawfishes	<i>Pristidae</i> spp.	sawfishes	Except the species included in Schedule 2.
ACTINOPTERYGII—FISH				
Acipenseriformes— Paddlefish, sturgeons	Acipenseridae—Sturgeons	<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>	Shortnose Sturgeon	
		<i>Acipenser sturio</i>	Common Sturgeon	
Cypriniformes— Minnows, suckers	Catostomidae—Cui-ui	<i>Chasmistes cujus</i>	Cui-ui	
	Cyprinidae—Blind carps, Plaesok	<i>Probarbus jullieni</i>	Ikan Temoleh	
Osteoglossiformes— Bonytongues	Osteoglossidae—Arapaima, Bonytongue	<i>Scleropages formosus</i>	Asian Arowana	
Perciformes— Perch-like fishes	Sciaenidae—Totoaba	<i>Totoaba macdonaldi</i>	Macdonald's Weakfish, Totoaba	
Siluriformes—Catfish	Pangasiidae—Pangasid catfish	<i>Pangasianodon gigas</i>	Giant Catfish	
SARCOPTERYGII—LUNGFISHES				
Coelacanthiformes— Coelacanths	Latimeriidae—Coelacanths	<i>Latimeria</i> spp.	coelacanths	
INSECTA—INSECTS				

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
Lepidoptera—Butterflies, moths	Papilionidae—Birdwing butterflies, swallowtail butterflies	<i>Ornithoptera alexandrae</i>	Queen Alexandra's Birdwing	
		<i>Papilio chikae</i>	Luzon Peacock Swallowtail	
		<i>Papilio homerus</i>	Homerus Swallowtail	
		<i>Papilio hospiton</i>	Corsican Swallowtail	
BIVALVIA—CLAMS, MUSSELS				
Unionida—Freshwater mussels	Unionidae—Freshwater mussels, pearly mussels	<i>Conradilla caelata</i>	Birdwing Pearl Mussel	
		<i>Dromus dromas</i>	Dromedary Pearly Mussel	
		<i>Epioblasma curtisi</i>	Curtis Pearly Mussel	
		<i>Epioblasma florentina</i>	Yellow Blossom Pearly Mussel	
		<i>Epioblasma sampsonii</i>	Sampson's Pearly Mussel	
		<i>Epioblasma sulcata perobliqua</i>	White Catpaw Mussel	
		<i>Epioblasma torulosa gubernaculum</i>	Green-blossom Pearly Mussel	
		<i>Epioblasma torulosa torulosa</i>	Turberculed Pearly Mussel	
		<i>Epioblasma turgidula</i>	Turgid Blossom Pearly Mussel	

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		<i>Epioblasma walkeri</i>	Brown Blossom Pearly Mussel	
		<i>Fusconaia cuneolus</i>	Fine-rayed Pigtoe Pearly Mussel	
		<i>Fusconaia edgariana</i>	Shiny Pigtoe Pearly Mussel	
		<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>	Higgin's Eye Pearly Mussel	
		<i>Lampsilis orbiculata orbiculata</i>	Pink Mucket Pearly Mussel	
		<i>Lampsilis satur</i>	Plain Pocketbook Pearly Mussel	
		<i>Lampsilis virescens</i>	Alabama Lamp Pearly Mussel	
		<i>Plethobasus cicatricosus</i>	White Warty-back Pearly Mussel	
		<i>Plethobasus cooperianus</i>	Orange-footed Pimpleback Mussel, Cumberland Pigtoe Pearly Mussel	
		<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>	Rough Pigtoe Pearly Mussel	
		<i>Potamilus capax</i>	Fat Pocketbook Pearly Mussel	

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
		<i>Quadrula intermedia</i>	Cumberland Monkey-face Pearly Mussel	
		<i>Quadrula sparsa</i>	Appalachian Monkey-face Pearly Mussel	
		<i>Toxolasma cylindrella</i>	Pale Lilliput Pearly Mussel	
		<i>Unio nickliniana</i>	Nicklin's Pearly Mussel	
		<i>Unio tampicoensis tecomatensis</i>	Tampico Pearly Mussel	
		<i>Villosa trabalis</i>	Cumberland Bean Pearly Mussel	

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Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
GASTROPODA—SNAILS AND CONCHES				
Stylommatophora— Terrestrial snails and slugs	Achatinellidae—Agate snails, Oahu tree snails	<i>Achatinella</i> spp.	agate shells, tree snails	
FLORA—PLANTS				
	Agavaceae—Agaves	<i>Agave parviflora</i>	Santa Cruz striped agave	
	Apocynaceae—Elephant trunks, hoodias	<i>Pachypodium ambongense</i> <i>Pachypodium baronii</i> <i>Pachypodium decaryi</i>		
	Araucariaceae— Monkey-puzzle tree	<i>Araucaria araucana</i>	monkey-puzzle tree	
	Cactaceae—Cacti	<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>	living rock cactus star cactus Aztec Cactus Jabali pincushion cactus discocacti Lindsay's cactus lamb's-tail cactus	

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
		<i>Escobaria minima</i>	Nellie's cory cactus	
		<i>Escobaria sneedii</i>	Lee pincushion cactus, Sneed's cory cactus	
		<i>Mammillaria pectinifera</i>		
		<i>Mammillaria solisioides</i>		
		<i>Melocactus conoideus</i>	conelike Turk's-cap cactus	
		<i>Melocactus deinacanthus</i>	wonderfully-bristled Turk's-cap cactus	
		<i>Melocactus glaucescens</i>	woolly waxy-stemmed Turk's-cap cactus	
		<i>Melocactus paucispinus</i>	few-spined Turk's-cap cactus	
		<i>Obregonia denegrii</i>	artichoke cactus	
		<i>Pachycereus militaris</i>	grenadier's cap, teddy-bear cactus	
		<i>Pediocactus bradyi</i>	Brady's pincushion cactus	
		<i>Pediocactus knowltonii</i>	Knowlton's cactus	
		<i>Pediocactus paradinei</i>	Park pincushion cactus, Houserock Valley cactus	
		<i>Pediocactus peeblesianus</i>	Fickeisen hedgehog cactus	

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		<i>Pediocactus sileri</i>	Siler's pincushion cactus	
		<i>Pelecyphora</i> spp.	hatchet cacti	
		<i>Sclerocactus brevihamatus</i> ssp. <i>tobuschii</i>		
		<i>Sclerocactus erectocentrus</i>	Acuna cactus	
		<i>Sclerocactus glaucus</i>	Vinta Basin hookless cactus	
		<i>Sclerocactus mariposensis</i>	Lloyd's mariposa cactus	
		<i>Sclerocactus mesae-verdae</i>	Mesa-Verde cactus	
		<i>Sclerocactus nyensis</i>	Tonopah fishhook cactus	
		<i>Sclerocactus papyracanthus</i>	paper-spine pincushion cactus	
		<i>Sclerocactus pubispinus</i>		
		<i>Sclerocactus wrightiae</i>	Wright's fishhook cactus	
		<i>Strombocactus</i> spp.		
		<i>Turbincarpus</i> spp.	turbincarps	
		<i>Uebelmannia</i> spp.		
	Compositae— (Asteraceae) kuth	<i>Saussurea costus</i>	costus root	

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
	Cupressaceae— Alerce, cypresses	<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i>	alerce, Chilean false larch	
		<i>Pilgerodendron uviferum</i>	Pilgerodendron, Cipres de las Guaitecas	
	Cycadaceae—Cycads	<i>Cycas beddomei</i>		
	Euphorbiaceae— Euphorbias	<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 <i>Euphorbia</i> <i>cylindrifolia</i> ssp. <i>tuberifera</i> .
		<i>Euphorbia decaryi</i>		Includes <i>Euphorbia decaryi</i> vars. <i>ampanihyensis</i> , <i>robinsonii</i> , and <i>spirosticha</i> .
		<i>Euphorbia francoisii</i>		
		<i>Euphorbia moratii</i>		Includes <i>Euphorbia moratii</i> 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 fasciculata</i>		
		<i>Fouquieria purpusii</i>		

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Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
Leguminosae (Fabaceae)— Afrorosia, cristobal, rosewood, sandalwood	<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	Brazilian rosewood	
Liliaceae—Aloes	<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 <i>Aloe compressa</i> var. <i>rugosquamosa</i> , var. <i>schistophila</i> , and var. <i>paucituberculata</i> .
	<i>Aloe delphinensis</i>		
	<i>Aloe descoingsii</i>		
	<i>Aloe fragilis</i>		
	<i>Aloe haworthioides</i>		Includes <i>Aloe haworthioides</i> var. <i>aurantiaca</i> .
	<i>Aloe helenae</i>		
	<i>Aloe laeta</i>		Includes <i>Aloe laeta</i> var. <i>maniaensis</i> .
	<i>Aloe parallelifolia</i>		

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
		<i>Aloe parvula</i>		
		<i>Aloe pillansii</i>		
		<i>Aloe polyphylla</i>	spiral aloe	
		<i>Aloe rauhii</i>		
		<i>Aloe suzannae</i>		
		<i>Aloe versicolor</i>		
		<i>Aloe vossii</i>		
	Nepenthaceae—Pitcher plants (Old World)	<i>Nepenthes khasiana</i>	Indian pitcher plant	
		<i>Nepenthes rajah</i>	giant tropical pitcher plant	
	Orchidaceae—Orchids	<i>Aerangis ellisii</i>		Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers are not subject to the provisions of the Act, but only if the specimens meet the definition of “artificially propagated” agreed by the Conference of the Parties.

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Order**Family****Genus, species, or subspecies****Common name****Exceptions/limitations***Dendrobium cruentum*

Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers are not subject to the provisions of the Act, but only if the specimens meet the definition of “artificially propagated” agreed by the Conference of the Parties.

Laelia jongheana

Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers are not subject to the provisions of the Act, but only if the specimens meet the definition of “artificially propagated” agreed by the Conference of the Parties.

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
		<i>Laelia lobata</i>		Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers are not subject to the provisions of the Act, but only if the specimens meet the definition of “artificially propagated” agreed by the Conference of the Parties.
		<i>Paphiopedilum</i> spp.	slipper orchids, Asian slipper orchids	Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers are not subject to the provisions of the Act, but only if the specimens meet the definition of “artificially propagated” agreed by the Conference of the Parties.

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Order**Family****Genus, species, or subspecies****Common name****Exceptions/limitations***Peristeria elata*dove orchid or holy
ghost orchidSeedling or tissue cultures
obtained in vitro, in solid
or liquid media, transported
in sterile containers are not
subject to the provisions
of the Act, but only if the
specimens meet the definition
of “artificially propagated”
agreed by the Conference of
the Parties.*Phragmipedium* spp.slipper orchids, South
American slipper
orchidsSeedling or tissue cultures
obtained in vitro, in solid
or liquid media, transported
in sterile containers are not
subject to the provisions
of the Act, but only if the
specimens meet the definition
of “artificially propagated”
agreed by the Conference of
the Parties.

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
		<i>Renanthera imschootiana</i>	red vanda	Seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers are not subject to the provisions of the Act, but only if the specimens meet the definition of “artificially propagated” agreed by the Conference of the Parties.
	Palmae (Arecaceae) —Palms	<i>Chrysalidocarpus decipiens</i>	butterfly palm	
	Pinaceae—Guatemala fir	<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>	Guatemala fir or pinabete	
	Podocarpaceae— Podocarps	<i>Podocarpus parlatorei</i>	Parlatore’s podocarp	
	Rubiaceae—Ayuque	<i>Balmea stormiae</i>	Ayugue	
	Sarraceniaceae— Pitcher plants (New World)	<i>Sarracenia oreophila</i>	green pitcher-plant	
		<i>Sarracenia rubra</i> ssp. <i>alabamensis</i>	Alabama canebrake pitcher-plant	
		<i>Sarracenia rubra</i> ssp. <i>jonesii</i>	Jones’ pitcher-plant, mountain sweet pitcherplant	
	Stangeriaceae— Stangerias	<i>Stangeria eriopus</i>	Hottentot’s head	
	Zamiaceae—Cycads	<i>Ceratozamia</i> spp.		

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Order**Family****Genus, species, or subspecies****Common name****Exceptions/limitations***Chigua* spp.*Encephalartos* spp.*Microcycas calocoma*bread trees or bread
palms

Schedule 2

Species threatened by trade

s 3(1)

Schedule 2: substituted, on 10 November 2011, by clause 3 of the Trade in Endangered Species Order 2011 (SR 2011/369).

The classes, families and species listed in this schedule are arranged in descending order by class then in alphabetical order by order, family, and species. This order of arrangement is adopted in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

The entries in the column headed “Exceptions/limitations” have the effect of either—

- (a) excluding nominated populations in the listed species; or
- (b) limiting the applications of the listed species to only those populations nominated; or
- (c) excluding certain species from a generic listing; or
- (d) excluding nominated varieties of specimens of the listed species; or
- (e) limiting the application of the listed species to only those categories of specimens nominated.

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
MAMMALIA—MAMMALS				
Artiodactyla— Even-toed ungulates	Bovidae—Antelopes, cattle, duikers, gazelles, goats, sheep, etc	<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	Barbary Sheep, Aoudad	
		<i>Bison bison athabascae</i>	Wood Bison	
		<i>Budorcas taxicolor</i>	Takin	
		<i>Cephalophus dorsalis</i>	Bay Duiker	
		<i>Cephalophus brookei</i>	Brook’s Duiker	
		<i>Cephalophus ogilbyi</i>	Ogilby’s Duiker	
		<i>Cephalophus silvicultor</i>	Yellow-backed Duiker	

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Schedule 2

Order

Family

Genus, species, or subspecies

Common name

Exceptions/limitations

Cephalophus zebra

Banded Duiker

Damaliscus pygargus pygargus

Bontebok

Kobus leche

Lechwe

Ovis ammon

Argali

Except the subspecies included in Schedule 1.

Ovis canadensis

Desert Bighorn

Only population of Mexico.

Ovis vignei

Urial, Red Sheep

Except the subspecies included in Schedule 1.

Philantomba monticola

Blue Duiker

Saiga borealis

Mongolian Saiga

Saiga tatarica

Saiga Antelope

Camelidae—Guanaco, vicuna

Lama guanicoe

Guanaco

Vicugna vicugna

Vicuna

Only certain wool, cloth, and products derived therefrom from Argentina (populations of Provinces of Jujuy and Catamarca and semi-captive populations of Provinces of Jujuy, Salta, Catamarca, La Rioja, and San Juan), Bolivia (whole population), Chile (population of the Primera region), and Peru (whole population); all other

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations populations are included in Schedule 1.	
Carnivora— Carnivores	Cervidae—Deer, guemals, muntjacs, pudus	<i>Cervus elaphus bactrianus</i>	Bactrian Wapiti	Except populations of Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan, which are included in Schedule 1. Except species included in Schedule 1 and the populations of <i>Pecari tajacu</i> of Mexico and USA which are not included in the schedules. Except the populations of Bhutan, India, Nepal, and Pakistan, which are included in Schedule 1.	
		<i>Pudu mephistophiles</i>	Pudu		
	Hippopotamidae— Hippopotamuses	<i>Hexaprotodon liberiensis</i>	Pygmy Hippopotamus		
		<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	Hippopotamus		
	Moschidae—Musk deer	<i>Moschus</i> spp.	musk deer		
	Tayassuidae—Peccaries	Tayassuidae spp.	peccaries		
	Canidae—Bush dog, foxes, wolves	<i>Canis lupus</i>	<i>Canis lupus</i>		Grey Wolf
			<i>Cerdocyon thous</i>		Crab-eating Fox
			<i>Chrysocyon brachyurus</i>		Maned Wolf
			<i>Cuon alpinus</i>		Asiatic Wild Dog
		<i>Lycalopex culpaeus</i>	Culpeo Fox		

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Order

Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
	<i>Lycalopex fulvipes</i>	Darwin's Fox	
	<i>Lycalopex griseus</i>	Argentine Grey Fox	
	<i>Lycalopex gymnocercus</i>	Azara's Fox	
	<i>Vulpes cana</i>	Blanford's Fox	
	<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	Fennec Fox	
Eupleridae—Fossa, falanouc, Malagasy Civet	<i>Cryptoprocta ferox</i>	Fossa	
	<i>Eupleres goudotii</i>	Falanouc	
	<i>Fossa fossana</i>	Malagasy Civet	
Felidae—Cats	Felidae spp.	all cat species	Except the species included in Schedule 1. Specimens of the domesticated form are not subject to the provisions of the Act.
Mephitidae—Hog-nosed skunk	<i>Conepatus humboldtii</i>	Humboldt's/Patagonian Hog-nosed Skunk	
Mustelidae—Badgers, martens, weasels, etc	Lutrinae spp.	otters	Except the species included in Schedule 1.
Otariidae—Fur seals, sealions	<i>Arctocephalus</i> spp.	fur seals	Except the species included in Schedule 1.
Phocidae—Seals	<i>Mirounga leonina</i>	Southern Elephant Seal	
Ursidae—Bears, giant panda	Ursidae spp.	bears	Except the populations or species included in Schedule 1.

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
Cetacea—Dolphins, porpoises, whales	Viverridae—Binturong, civets, linsangs, otter-civet, palm civets	<i>Cynogale bennettii</i>	Otter-civet	Except the species included in Schedule 1. Zero annual export quota for live specimens from the Black Sea population of <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> removed from the wild and traded for primarily commercial purposes.
		<i>Hemigalus derbyanus</i>	Banded Palm Civet	
		<i>Prionodon linsang</i>	Banded Linsang	
		CETACEA spp.	whales, dolphins, porpoises	
Chiroptera—Bats	Pteropodidae—Fruit bats, flying foxes	<i>Acerodon</i> spp.	flying foxes	Except the species included in Schedule 1.
		<i>Pteropus</i> spp.	flying foxes	Except the species included in Schedule 1.
Cingulata—Armadillos	Dasypodidae—Armadillos	<i>Chaetophractus nationi</i>	Andean Hairy Armadillo	Zero annual export quota. All specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Schedule 1 and trade in them regulated accordingly.

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Schedule 2

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
Diprotodontia— Kangaroos, wallabies, possums, koala, wombats, and relatives	Macropodidae—Kangaroos, wallabies	<i>Dendrolagus inustus</i>	Grizzled Grey Tree Kangaroo	
		<i>Dendrolagus ursinus</i>	Black Tree Kangaroo	
	Phalangeridae—Cuscuses	<i>Phalanger intercastellanus</i>	Eastern Common Cuscus	
		<i>Phalanger mimicus</i>	Southern Common Cuscus	
		<i>Phalanger orientalis</i>	Grey Cuscus	
		<i>Spilocuscus kraemeri</i>	Admiralty Island Cuscus	
		<i>Spilocuscus maculatus</i>	Common Spotted Cuscus	
		<i>Spilocuscus papuensis</i>	Black Spotted Cuscus, Waigeo Cuscus	
Monotremata— Monotremes (egg-laying mammals)	Tachyglossidae—Echidnas, spiny anteaters	<i>Zaglossus</i> spp.	New Guinea long-nosed echidnas	
Perissodactyla— Horses, rhinoceroses, tapirs	Equidae—Horses, wild asses, zebras	<i>Equus hemionus</i>	Asiatic Wild Ass	
		<i>Equus kiang</i>	Kiang	
		<i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i>	Hartmann's Mountain Zebra	

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
	Rhinocerotidae— Rhinoceroses	<i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i>	White Rhinoceros	Only populations of South Africa and Swaziland 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 Schedule 1 and trade in them is regulated accordingly.
Pholidota— Pangolins	Tapiridae—Tapirs Manidae—Pangolins	<i>Tapirus terrestris</i> <i>Manis</i> spp.	Brazilian Tapir pangolins	Zero annual export quota 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—Anteaters, Sloths	Bradypodidae—Three-toed sloth Myrmecophagidae— American anteaters	<i>Bradypus variegatus</i> <i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i>	Bolivian Three-toed Sloth Giant Anteater	
Primates—Apes, monkeys		PRIMATES spp.	all monkeys, lemurs, etc	Except the species listed in Schedule 1.

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Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
Proboscidea— Elephants	Elephantidae—elephants	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	African Elephant	<p>Populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe exclusively for—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1473 512 1756 592">(1) trade in hunting trophies for non-commercial purposes; <li data-bbox="1473 600 1778 791">(2) trade in live animals for <i>in situ</i> conservation programmes (Namibia and South Africa) or to appropriate and acceptable destinations (Botswana and Zimbabwe); <li data-bbox="1473 799 1653 826">(3) trade in hides; <li data-bbox="1473 834 1767 1026">(4) trade in leather goods: for non-commercial purposes for Zimbabwe; for commercial or non-commercial purposes for Botswana, Namibia, and South Africa; <li data-bbox="1473 1034 1641 1062">(5) trade in hair;

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
				(6) trade in individually marked and certified ekipas incorporated in finished jewellery for non-commercial purposes for Namibia and ivory carvings for non-commercial purposes for Zimbabwe;
				(7) trade in registered raw ivory (for Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe, whole tusks and pieces: subject to certain conditions (consult DOC for details)). All other specimens from these 3 countries are included in Schedule 1.
Rodentia—Rodents	Sciuridae—Ground squirrels, tree squirrels	<i>Ratufa</i> spp.	giant squirrels	
Scandentia—Tree shrews	Tupaiidae—Tree shrews	SCANDENTIA spp.	tree shrews	
Sirenia—Sirenians (sea cows)	Trichechidae—Manatees	<i>Trichechus senegalensis</i>	West African Manatee	

AVES—BIRDS

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Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
Anseriformes— Waterfowl	Anatidae—Ducks, geese, swans, etc	<i>Anas bernieri</i>	Madagascar Teal	Except the species included in Schedule 1.
		<i>Anas formosa</i>	Baikal Teal	
		<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Red-breasted Goose	
		<i>Coscoroba coscoroba</i>	Coscoroba Swan	
		<i>Cygnus melancoryphus</i>	Black-necked Swan	
		<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	Cuban Whistling Duck	
		<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	White-headed Duck	
		<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	Comb Duck, Knob-billed Goose	
Apodiformes— Swifts, hummingbirds	Trochilidae—Hummingbirds	Trochilidae spp.	hummingbirds	Except the species included in Schedule 1.
Ciconiiformes— Storks, herons, bitterns, etc	Balaenicipitidae—Shoebill, whale-headed stork	<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>	Shoebill, Whale- headed Stork	
	Ciconiidae—Storks	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork	
	Phoenicopteridae—Flamingos	Phoenicopteridae spp.	flamingos	
	Threskiornithidae—Ibises, spoonbills	<i>Eudocimus ruber</i>	Scarlet Ibis	
		<i>Geronticus calvus</i>	Bald Ibis	
	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Eurasian Spoonbill, White Spoonbill		

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
Columbiformes— Doves, pigeons	Columbidae—Doves, pigeons	<i>Gallicolumba luzonica</i>	Bleeding Heart Pigeon	
		<i>Goura</i> spp.	Crowned or Goura Pigeons	
Coraciiformes— Kingfishers and relatives	Bucerotida—Hornbills	<i>Aceros</i> spp.	hornbills	Except the species included in Schedule 1.
		<i>Anorrhinus</i> spp.	hornbills	
		<i>Anthracoceros</i> spp.	hornbills	
		<i>Berenicornis</i> spp.	hornbills	
		<i>Buceros</i> spp.	hornbills	Except the species included in Schedule 1.
		<i>Penelopides</i> spp.	hornbills	
Cuculiformes— Cuckoos and relatives	Musophagidae—Turacos	<i>Tauraco</i> spp.	all species of turaco	
		FALCONIFORMES spp.	all birds of prey	Except the species included in Schedules 1 and 3 and the species of the family Cathartidae.
Falconiformes— Eagles, falcons, hawks, vultures	Phasianidae—Grouse, guineafowl, partridges, pheasants, tragopans	<i>Argusianus argus</i>	Great Argus	
		<i>Gallus sonneratii</i>	Grey Junglefowl	
		<i>Ithaginis cruentus</i>	Blood Pheasant	
		<i>Pavo muticus</i>	Green Peafowl	

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		<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	Grey Peacock Pheasant	
		<i>Polyplectron germaini</i>	Germain's Peacock Pheasant	
		<i>Polyplectron malacense</i>	Malay Peacock Pheasant	
		<i>Polyplectron schleiermacheri</i>	Bornean Peacock Pheasant	
Gruiformes—Coots, cranes, rails	Gruidae—Cranes	Gruidae spp.	cranes	Except the species included in Schedule 1.
	Otididae—Bustards	Otididae spp.	bustards	Except the species included in Schedule 1.
Passeriformes—Passerines (perching birds)	Cotingidae—Cotingas	<i>Rupicola</i> spp.	cocks-of-the-rock	
	Emberizidae—Cardinals, tanagers	<i>Gubernatrix cristata</i>	Yellow Cardinal	
		<i>Paroaria capitata</i>	Yellow-billed Cardinal	
		<i>Paroaria coronata</i>	Red-crested Cardinal	
		<i>Tangara fastuosa</i>	Seven-coloured Tanager	
	Estrildidae—Mannikins, waxbills	<i>Amandava formosa</i>	Green Munia	
		<i>Lonchura oryzivora</i>	Java Sparrow	
		<i>Poephila cincta cincta</i>	Black-throated Finch	
	Fringillidae—Finches	<i>Carduelis yarrellii</i>	Yellow-faced Siskin	

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations	
Piciformes—Woodpeckers and relatives	Muscicapidae—Old World flycatchers	<i>Cyornis ruckii</i>	Rueck's Blue Flycatcher, Rueck's Niltava		
		<i>Garrulax canorus</i>	Hwamei, Melodious Laughing Thrush		
		<i>Garrulax taewanus</i>	Taiwan Hwamei		
		<i>Leiothrix argentauris</i>	Silver-eared Mesia		
		<i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	Pekin Robin		
		<i>Liocichla omeiensis</i>	Mount Omei Liocichla		
		Paradisaeidae—Birds of paradise	Paradisaeidae spp.	birds of paradise	
		Pittidae—Pittas	<i>Pitta guajana</i>	Blue-tailed Pitta	
			<i>Pitta nympha</i>	Fairy Pitta	
		Pycnonotidae—Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus zeylanicus</i>	Straw-crowned Bulbul	
	Sturnidae—Mynahs (starlings)	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	Hill Myna		
	Ramphastidae—Toucans	<i>Pteroglossus aracari</i>	Black-necked Aracari		
		<i>Pteroglossus viridis</i>	Green Aracari		
		<i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i>	Keel-billed Toucan		
		<i>Ramphastos toco</i>	Toco Toucan		
<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>		Red-billed Toucan			
	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	Channel-billed Toucan			

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Psittaciformes— Parrots		PSITTACIFORMES spp.	all parrots and allies	Except the species included in Schedule 1 and Schedule 3, and excluding <i>Agapornis roseicollis</i> (Peach-faced or Rosy-faced Lovebird), <i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i> (Budgerigar), <i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i> (Cockatiel), and <i>Psittacula krameri</i> (Ring-necked Parakeet), which are not included in the schedules.
Rheiformes—Rheas	Rheidae—Rheas	<i>Pterocnemia pennata pennata</i> <i>Rhea americana</i>	Southern Lesser Rhea Greater Rhea	
Sphenisciformes— Penguins	Spheniscidae—Penguins	<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	Jackass Penguin	
Strigiformes—Owls		STRIGIFORMES spp.	owls	Except the species included in Schedule 1.
REPTILIA—REPTILES				
Crocodylia— Alligators, caimans, crocodiles		CROCODYLIA spp.	crocodiles, alligators, caimans, and gharials	Except the species included in Schedule 1.
Sauria—Lizards	Agamidae—Agamas, mastigures	<i>Uromastyx</i> spp.	spiny-tailed lizards	
	Chamaeleonidae—Chameleons	<i>Bradypodion</i> spp.	dwarf chameleons	

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
		<i>Brookesia</i> spp.	leaf chameleons	Except the species included in Schedule 1.
		<i>Calumma</i> spp.	chameleons	
		<i>Chamaeleo</i> spp.	chameleons	
		<i>Furcifer</i> spp.	chameleons	
		<i>Kinyongia</i> spp.	chameleons	
		<i>Nadzikambia</i> spp.	chameleons	
	Cordylidae—Spiny-tailed lizards	<i>Cordylus</i> spp.	crag lizards, girdled lizards, spiny-tailed lizards	Except the subspecies included in Schedule 1.
	Gekkonidae—Geckos	<i>Cyrtodactylus serpensinsula</i>	Serpent Island Gecko	
		<i>Phelsuma</i> spp.	day geckos	
		<i>Uroplatus</i> spp.	leaf-tailed geckos	
	Helodermatidae—Beaded lizards, gila monster	<i>Heloderma</i> spp.	poisonous lizards	
	Iguanidae—Iguanas	<i>Amblyrhynchus cristatus</i>	Galapagos Marine Iguana	
		<i>Conolophus</i> spp.	Galapagos land iguanas	
		<i>Ctenosaura bakeri</i>	Utila Spiny-tailed Iguana	
		<i>Ctenosaura melanosterna</i>	Rio Agua Spiny-tailed Iguana	

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	<i>Ctenosaura oedirhina</i>	Roatan Spiny-tailed Iguana	
	<i>Ctenosaura palearis</i>	Guatemalan Black Iguana / Spiny-tailed Iguana	
	<i>Iguana</i> spp.	iguanas	
	<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	Blainville's Horned Lizard, San Diego Horned Lizard	
	<i>Phrynosoma cerroense</i>	Cedros Island Horned Lizard	
	<i>Phrynosoma coronatum</i>	Coast Horned Lizard	
	<i>Phrynosoma wigginsi</i>	Gulf Coast Horned Lizard, Concepcion Horned Lizard	
Lacertidae—Lizards	<i>Podarcis lilfordi</i>	Lilford's Wall Lizard	
	<i>Podarcis pityusensis</i>	Ibiza Wall Lizard	
Teiidae—Caiman lizards, tegu lizards	<i>Crocodilurus amazonicus</i>	Crocodile Tegu	
	<i>Dracaena</i> spp.	Caiman lizards	
	<i>Tupinambis</i> spp.	tegus	
Varanidae—Monitor lizards	<i>Varanus</i> spp.	monitors	Except the species included in Schedule 1.
Xenosauridae—Knob-scaled lizards	<i>Shinisaurus crocodilurus</i>	Chinese Crocodile Lizard	

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
Serpentes—Snakes	Boidae—Boas	Boidae spp.	all boas, pythons, anacondas	Except the species included in Schedule 1.
		Bolyeriidae—Round Island boas	Bolyeriidae spp.	Round Island boas
	Colubridae—Typical snakes, water snakes, whipsnakes	<i>Clelia clelia</i>	Mussurana	
		<i>Cyclagras gigas</i>	False Water Cobra	
		<i>Elachistodon westermanni</i>	Indian Egg-eating Snake	
	Elapidae—Cobras, coral snakes	<i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	Oriental Rat Snake	
		<i>Hoplocephalus bungaroides</i>	Broad-headed Snake	
		<i>Naja atra</i>	Chinese Cobra, Taiwan Cobra	
		<i>Naja kaouthia</i>	Monocled Cobra	
		<i>Naja mandalayensis</i>	Burmese Spitting Cobra	
		<i>Naja naja</i>	Asiatic Cobra	
		<i>Naja oxiana</i>	Central Asian Cobra	
		<i>Naja philippinensis</i>	Northern Philippine Cobra	
		<i>Naja sagittifera</i>	Andaman Cobra	
<i>Naja samarensis</i>	Southeastern Philippine Cobra			

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		<i>Naja siamensis</i>	Indochinese Spitting Cobra	
		<i>Naja sputatrix</i>	Southern Indonesian Spitting Cobra	
		<i>Naja sumatrana</i>	Sumatran Cobra, Equatorial Spitting Cobra	
		<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>	King Cobra	
	Loxocemidae—Burrowing python	Loxocemidae spp.	Burrowing Python	
	Pythonidae—Pythons	Pythonidae spp.	true pythons	Except the species included in Schedule 1.
	Tropidophiidae—Wood boas	Tropidophiidae spp.	wood boas	
	Viperidae—Vipers	<i>Vipera wagneri</i>	Iranian Viper	
Testudines —Turtles, tortoises	Carettochelyidae—Pig-nosed turtles	<i>Carettochelys insculpta</i>	Pig-nosed Turtle	
	Chelidae—Austro-American side-necked turtles	<i>Chelodina mccordi</i>	Roti Snake-necked Turtle	
	Dermatemydidae—Central American river turtle	<i>Dermatemys mawii</i>	Central American River Turtle	
	Emydidae—Box turtles, freshwater turtles	<i>Glyptemys insculpta</i> <i>Terrapene</i> spp.	Wood Turtle American box turtles	Except the species included in Schedule 1.

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
	Geoemydidae —Box turtles, freshwater turtles	<i>Batagur</i> spp.	box turtles	
		<i>Cuora</i> spp.	Asian box turtles	
		<i>Heosemys annandalii</i>	Yellow-headed Temple Turtle	
		<i>Heosemys depressa</i>	Arakan Forest Turtle	
		<i>Heosemys grandis</i>	Giant Asian Pond Turtle	
		<i>Heosemys spinosa</i>	Spiny Terrapin, Spiny Turtle, Sunburst Turtle	
		<i>Kachuga</i> spp.	roofed turtles	
		<i>Leucocephalon yuwonoi</i>	Sulawesi Forest Turtle	
		<i>Malayemys macrocephala</i>	Snail-eating Turtle	
		<i>Malayemys subtrijuga</i>	Ricefield Turtle	
		<i>Mauremys annamensis</i>	Annam Leaf Turtle, Annam Pond Turtle	
		<i>Mauremys mutica</i>	Yellow Pond Turtle	
		<i>Notochelys platynota</i>	Malayan Flat-shelled Turtle	
		<i>Orlitia borneensis</i>	Bornean River Turtle, Malaysian Giant Turtle	
		<i>Pangshura</i> spp.	Indian roofed turtles	Except the species included in Schedule 1.
		<i>Siebenrockiella crassicollis</i>	Black Marsh Turtle	

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	<i>Siebenrockiella leytensis</i>	Leyte Pond Turtle	
Platysternidae—Big-headed turtle	<i>Platysternon megacephalum</i>	Big-headed Turtle	
Podocnemididae—Afro-American side-necked turtles	<i>Erymnochelys madagascariensis</i>	Madagascar Big-headed Side-neck Turtle	
	<i>Peltocephalus dumerilianus</i>	Big-headed Amazon River Turtle	
	<i>Podocnemis</i> spp.	South American river turtles	
Testudinidae—Tortoises	Testudinidae spp.	tortoises	Except the species included in Schedule 1. 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.
Trionychidae—Softshell turtles, terrapins	<i>Amyda cartilaginea</i>	South-East Asian Softshell Turtle	
	<i>Chitra</i> spp.	narrow-headed softshell turtles	
	<i>Lissemys punctata</i>	Indian Flap-shelled Turtle	
	<i>Lissemys scutata</i>	Burmese Flapshell Turtle	

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
		<i>Pelochelys</i> spp.	giant softshell turtles	

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
AMPHIBIA—AMPHIBIANS				
Anura—Frogs, toads	Dendrobatidae—Poison frogs	<i>Allobates femoralis</i>	Brilliant-thighed Poison Frog	
		<i>Allobates zaparo</i>	Sanguine Poison Frog	
		<i>Cryptophyllobates azureiventris</i>	Sky-blue Poison Frog	
		<i>Dendrobates</i> spp.	poison frogs	
		<i>Epipedobates</i> spp.	poison frogs	
		<i>Phyllobates</i> spp.	poison frogs	
	Hylidae—Tree frogs	<i>Agalychnis</i> spp.	Central American tree frogs	
	Mantellidae—Mantellas	<i>Mantella</i> spp.	Mantellas	
	Microhylidae—Red rain frog, tomato frog	<i>Scaphiophryne gottlebei</i>	Rainbow Burrowing Frog	
	Ranidae—Frogs	Rheobatrachidae—Gastric-brooding frogs	<i>Euphyctis hexadactylus</i>	Six-fingered Frog
<i>Hoplobatrachus tigerinus</i>			Indian Bullfrog	
<i>Rheobatrachus</i> spp.			gastric-brooding frogs	
Caudata—Salamanders	Ambystomidae—Axolotls	<i>Ambystoma dumerilii</i>	Lake Patzcuaro Salamander	
		<i>Ambystoma mexicanum</i>	Axolotl	

ELASMOBRANCHII—SHARKS

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
Lamniformes— Mackerel sharks	Cetorhinidae—Basking Shark	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	Basking Shark	
	Lamnidae—Great White Shark	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Great White Shark	
Orectolobiformes— Carpet sharks	Rhincodontidae—Whale Shark	<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	Whale Shark	
Rajiformes—Skates	Pristidae—Sawfishes	<i>Pristis microdon</i>	Freshwater Sawfish	For the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in live animals to appropriate and acceptable aquaria for primarily conservation purposes.
ACTINOPTERYGII—FISH				
Acipenseriformes— Paddlefish, sturgeons		ACIPENSERIFORMES spp.	sturgeons	Except the species included in Schedule 1.
Anguilliformes— Eels		<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	European Eel	
Cypriniformes— Minnows, suckers	Cyprinidae—Blind carps, plaeesok	<i>Caecobarbus geertsi</i>	African Blind Barb	
Osteoglossiformes— Bonytongues	Osteoglossidae—Arapaima, Bonytongue	<i>Arapaima gigas</i>	Arapaima	
Perciformes— Perch-like fishes	Labridae—Wrasses	<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>	Humphead Wrasse	

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Syngnathiformes— Pipefishes, seahorses	Syngnathidae—Pipefishes, seahorses	<i>Hippocampus</i> spp.	seahorses	
SARCOPTERYGII—LUNGFISHES				
Ceratodontiformes— Australian Lungfish	Ceratodontidae—Australian lungfish	<i>Neoceratodus forsteri</i>	Australian Lungfish	
ARACHNIDA—SPIDERS				
Araneae—Spiders	Theraposidae—Red-kneed tarantulas, tarantulas	<i>Aphonopelma albiceps</i>	Curly-hair Tarantula	
		<i>Aphonopelma pallidum</i>	Mexican Grey Tarantula	
		<i>Brachypelma</i> spp.	Mexican/Central American tarantulas	
Scorpiones— Scorpions		<i>Pandinus dictator</i>	Scorpion	
		<i>Pandinus gambiensis</i>	Giant Senegalese Scorpion	
		<i>Pandinus imperator</i>	Emperor Scorpion	
INSECTA—INSECTS				
Coleoptera—Beetles	Scarabaeidae—Scarab beetles	<i>Dynastes satanas</i>	Satanas Beetle	
Lepidoptera—Butter- flies, moths	Papilionidae—Birdwing butterflies, swallowtail butterflies	<i>Atrophaneura jophon</i>	Sri Lankan Rose, Ceylon Rose	
		<i>Atrophaneura pandiyana</i>		

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
		<i>Bhutanitis</i> spp.	swallowtail butterflies	
		<i>Ornithoptera</i> spp.	birdwing butterflies	Except the species included in Schedule 1.
		<i>Parnassius apollo</i>	Apollo Butterfly	
		<i>Teinopalpus</i> spp.	kaiserhinds	
		<i>Trogonoptera</i> spp.	birdwing butterflies	
		<i>Troides</i> spp.	birdwing butterflies	
HIRUDINOIDEA—LEECHES				
Arhynchobdellida— Leeches	Hirudinidae—Medicinal leech	<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	Medicinal Leech	
		<i>Hirudo verbana</i>	Southern Medicinal Leech	
BIVALVIA—CLAMS, MUSSELS				
Mytiloidea—Common mussels	Mytilidae—Marine mussels	<i>Lithophaga lithophaga</i>	Mediterranean Date Mussel	
Unionida—Fresh-water mussels	Unionidae—Freshwater mussels, pearly mussels	<i>Cyprogenia aberti</i>	Edible Pearly Mussel	
		<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>	Tan-blossomed Pearly Mussel	
		<i>Pleurobema clava</i>	Clubshell Pearly Mussel	

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Veneroida—clams, cockles, zebra mussels	Tridacnidae—Giant Clams	Tridacnidae spp.	giant clams	

GASTROPODA—SNAILS AND CONCHES

Mesogastropoda—Prosobranchs	Strombidae—Queen Conch	<i>Strombus gigas</i>	Queen Conch	
Stylommatophora—Terrestrial snails and slugs	Camaenidae—Green tree snail	<i>Papustyla pulcherrima</i>	Manus Green Tree Snail	

ANTHOZOA—CORALS, SEA ANEMOMES

Antipatharia—Black corals		ANTIPATHARIA spp.	all black corals	
Helioporacea—Blue corals	Helioporidae—Blue corals	Helioporidae spp.	blue corals, blue ridge corals	Excluding fossils; includes only the species <i>Heliopora coerulea</i> .
Scleractinia—Stony corals		SCLERACTINIA spp.	all brown stem cluster corals, brush corals, rose tree corals, white lace corals, cauliflower corals	Excluding fossils.
Stolonifera—Organ-pipe corals	Tubiporidae—Organ-pipe corals	Tubiporidae spp.	organpipe corals	Excluding fossils.

HYDROZOA—SEA FERNS, FIRE CORALS, STINGING MEDUSAE

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
Milleporina—Fire corals	Milleporidae—Fire corals	Milleporidae spp.	fire corals, yellow fire corals, stinging corals	Excluding fossils.
Stylasterina—Lace corals	Stylasteridae—Lace corals	Stylasteridae spp.	lace corals	Excluding fossils.
FLORA—PLANTS				
	Agavaceae—Agaves	<i>Agave victoriae-reginae</i> <i>Nolina interrata</i>	queen agave Dehesa bear-grass, San Diego bear grass	#4
	Amaryllidaceae—Snowdrops, sternbergias	<i>Galanthus</i> spp. <i>Sternbergia</i> spp.	snowdrops sternbergias	#4 #4
	Anacardiaceae—Cashews	<i>Operculicarya hyphaenoides</i> <i>Operculicarya pachypus</i>	jabihiy tabily	
	Apocynaceae—Elephant trunks, hoodias	<i>Hoodia</i> spp. <i>Pachypodium</i> spp. <i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i>	Hoodia elephant trunks snake-root, devil-pepper	#9 #4; except the species included in Schedule 1. #2
	Araliaceae—Ginseng	<i>Panax ginseng</i> <i>Panax quinquefolius</i>	red ginseng American ginseng	#3; only the population of the Russian Federation; no other population is included in the schedules. #3

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Berberidaceae—May-Apple	<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i>	Himalayan may-apple	#2
Bromeliaceae—Air plants, bromelias	<i>Tillandsia harrisii</i>	Harris' tillandsia	#4
	<i>Tillandsia kammii</i>	Kamm's tillandsia	#4
	<i>Tillandsia kautskyi</i>	Kautsky's tillandsia	#4
	<i>Tillandsia mauryana</i>	Maury's tillandsia	#4
	<i>Tillandsia sprengeliana</i>	Sprengel's tillandsia	#4
	<i>Tillandsia suerei</i>	suerei tillandsia	#4
Cactaceae—Cacti	<i>Tillandsia xerographica</i>	xerographic tillandsia	#4
	CACTACEAE spp.	cactus plants	#4; except species included in Schedule 1 and except <i>Pereskia</i> spp., <i>Peresklopsis</i> spp., and <i>Quiabentia</i> spp. Artificially propagated specimens of the following hybrids and/or cultivars are not subject to the provisions of the Act: <i>Hatiora x graeseri</i> ; <i>Schlumbergera x buckleyi</i> ; <i>Schlumbergera russelliana x Schlumbergera truncata</i> ; <i>Schlumbergera orssichiana x Schlumbergera truncata</i> ; <i>Schlumbergera opuntioides x Schlumbergera truncata</i> ; <i>Schlumbergera truncata</i> (cultivars); Cactaceae

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
	Caryocaraceae—Ajo	<i>Caryocar costaricense</i>	costus	spp. colour mutants lacking chlorophyll, grafted on the following grafting stocks: <i>Harrisia</i> “Jusbertii”, <i>Hylocereus trigonus</i> or <i>Hylocereus undatus</i> ; <i>Opuntia microdasys</i> (cultivars). #4
	Crassulaceae—Dudleyas	<i>Dudleya stolonifera</i> <i>Dudleya traskiae</i>	Laguna Beach dudleya Santa Barbara Island dudleya	
	Cucurbitaceae—melons, gourds, cucurbits	<i>Zygosicyos pubescens</i> <i>Zygosicyos tripartitus</i>	tobory betoboky	
	Cyatheaceae—Tree ferns	<i>Cyathea</i> spp.	tree ferns	#4
	Cycadaceae—Cycads	CYCADACEAE spp.	cycads	#4; except the species included in Schedule 1.
	Dicksoniaceae—Tree ferns	<i>Cibotium barometz</i> <i>Dicksonia</i> spp.	tree ferns	#4 #4; only the population of the Americas; no other population is included in the schedules.
	Didieraceae—Allaudias, didiereas	DIDIEREACEAE spp.	allaudias, didiereas	#4
	Dioscoreaceae—elephant’s foot, kniss	<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i>	elephant’s foot	#4

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Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
Droseraceae—Venus' flytrap	<i>Dionaea muscipula</i>	Venus' flytrap	#4
Euphorbiaceae—Euphorbias	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	euphorbias	#4; succulent species only, except <i>Euphorbia misera</i> and the species included in Schedule 1. Artificially propagated specimens on 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> "Milii" when they are traded in shipments of 100 or more plants and readily recognisable as artificially propagated specimens, are not subject to the provisions of the Act.
Fouquieriaceae—Ocotillos	<i>Fouquieria columnaris</i>	boojum tree	#4
Juglandaceae—Gavilan	<i>Oreomunnea pterocarpa</i>	gavilan	#4
Lauraceae—Laurels	<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i>	Brazilian rosewood	#12

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
	Leguminosae (Fabaceae)— Afrorosia, cristobal, rosewood, sandalwood	<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i>	Brazil wood	#10
		<i>Pericopsis elata</i>	African teak	#5
		<i>Platymiscium pleiostachyum</i>	quira, macawood	#4
		<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	red sanders	#7
	Liliaceae—Aloes	<i>Aloe</i> spp.	aloes	#4; except the species included in Schedule 1; also excludes <i>Aloe vera</i> , also referenced as <i>Aloe barbadensis</i> , which is not included in the schedules.
	Meliaceae—mahoganies, Spanish cedar	<i>Swietenia humilis</i>	Mexican mahogany, Honduras mahogany	#4
		<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	big-leaf mahogany	#6; populations of the Neotropics.
		<i>Swietenia mahogani</i>	American mahogany	#5
	Nepenthaceae—pitcher plants (Old World)	<i>Nepenthes</i> spp.	pitcher plants	#4; except the species included in Schedule 1.
	Orchidaceae—orchids	ORCHIDACEAE spp.	orchids	#4; except species included in Schedule 1. Artificially propagated hybrids of the genera <i>Cymbidium</i> , <i>Dendrobium</i> , <i>Phalaenopsis</i> , and <i>Vanda</i> are not subject to the provisions of the Act when:

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- (a) specimens are readily recognisable as artificially propagated and do not show any signs of having been collected in the wild such as mechanical damage or strong dehydration resulting from collection, irregular growth and heterogeneous size and shape within a taxon and shipment, algae or other epiphyllous organisms adhering to leaves, or damage by insects or other pests; and

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
				(b) (i) when shipped in non-flowering state, the specimens must be traded in shipments consisting of individual containers (such as cartons, boxes, crates, or individual shelves of CC-containers) each containing 20 or more plants of the same hybrid; the plants within each container must exhibit a high degree of uniformity and healthiness; and the shipment must be accompanied by documentation, such as invoice, which clearly states the number of plants of each hybrid; or

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Common name

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(b) (ii) when shipped in flowering state, with at least 1 fully open flower per specimen, no minimum number of specimens per shipment is required but specimens must be professionally processed for commercial retail sale, eg, labelled with printed labels or packaged with printed packages indicating the name of the hybrid and the country of final processing. This should be clearly visible and allow easy verification.

Plants not clearly qualifying for the exemption must be accompanied by appropriate CITES documents.

Orobanchaceae—Broomrape

Cistanche deserticola

desert cistanche

#4

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations	
	Palmae (Arecaceae)—Palms	<i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i>	Manarano palm, Maruala palm	#4	
		<i>Lemurophoenix halleuxii</i>	red lemur palm		
		<i>Marojejya darianii</i>	big leaf palm, Madagascar palm		
		<i>Neodypsis decaryi</i>	triangle palm	#4	
		<i>Ravenea louvelii</i>			
		<i>Ravenea rivularis</i>	majesty palm		
		<i>Satranala decussilvae</i>	Satranabe palm		
		<i>Voanioala gerardii</i>	forest coconut		
		Passifloraceae—Passionflowers	<i>Adenia olaboensis</i>	adenia	
			Portulacaceae—lewisias, portulacas, purslanes	<i>Anacampseros</i> spp.	purselanes
	<i>Avonia</i> spp.				#4
	Primulaceae—Cyclamens	<i>Lewisia serrata</i>	saw-toothed lewisia	#4	
		<i>Cyclamen</i> spp.	cyclamens	#4; except artificially propagated cultivars of <i>Cyclamen persicum</i> (cultivars). Exemption does not apply to specimens traded as dormant tubers.	

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Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
Ranunculaceae—golden seals, yellow adonis, yellow root	<i>Adonis vernalis</i>	yellow adonis, spring adonis	#2
	<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i>	goldenseal	#8
Rosaceae—African cherry, stinkwood	<i>Prunus africana</i>	African stinkwood	#4
Sarracenaceae—Pitcher plants (New World)	<i>Sarracenia</i> spp.	pitcher-plants	#4; except the species included in Schedule 1.
Scrophulariaceae—Kutki	<i>Picrorhiza kurrooa</i>		#2; excludes <i>Picrorhiza scrophulariiflora</i> .
Stangeriaceae—Stangerias	<i>Bowenia</i> spp.		#4
Taxaceae—Himalayan yew	<i>Taxus chinensis</i> and infraspecific taxa of this species		#2
	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> and infraspecific taxa of this species		#2. Artificially propagated hybrids and cultivars of <i>Taxus cuspidata</i> , live, in pots or other small containers, each consignment being accompanied by a label or document stating the name of the taxon or taxa and the text “artificially propagated”, are not subject to the provisions of the Act.
	<i>Taxus fuana</i> and infraspecific taxa of this species		#2

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations
		<i>Taxus sumatrana</i> and infraspecific taxa of this species		#2
		<i>Taxus wallichiana</i>	Himalayan yew	#2
	Thymelaeaceae (Aquilaraceae)—Agarwood, Ramin	<i>Aquilaria</i> spp.	agarwood	#4
		<i>Gonystylus</i> spp.	ramin	#4
		<i>Gyrinops</i> spp.	agarwood	#4
	Valeranciaceae—Himalayan Spikenard	<i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i>	Himalayan spikenard	#2
	Vitaceae—Grapes	<i>Cyphostemma elephantopus</i>	elephant foot grape tree	
		<i>Cyphostemma montagnacii</i>	lazambohitra	
	Welwitschiaceae— Welwitschia	<i>Welwitschia mirabilis</i>	Welwitschia	#4
	Zamiaceae—Cycads	ZAMIACEAE spp.	cycads	#4; except the species included in Schedule 1.
	Zingiberaceae—Ginger lily	<i>Hedychium philippinense</i>	Philippine garland- flower	#4
	Zygophyllaceae— Lignum-vitae	<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	palo santo, verawood	#11
		<i>Guaiacum</i> spp.	lignum-vitae	#2

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Schedule 2

Notes

When a species is included in one of the schedules, all parts and derivatives of the species are also included in the same schedule unless the species is annotated to indicate that only specific parts and derivatives are included. The symbol # followed by a number placed against the name of a species or higher taxon included in Schedule 2 or 3 refers to a footnote that indicates the parts or derivatives of plants that are designated as “specimens” subject to the provisions of CITES.

- 1 All parts and derivatives except—
 - (a) seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia); and
 - (b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained *in vitro*, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and
 - (c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; and
 - (d) fruits and parts and derivatives thereof of naturalised or artificially propagated plants of the genus *Vanilla*.
- 2 All parts and derivatives except—
 - (a) seeds and pollen; and
 - (b) finished products packaged and ready for the retail trade.
- 3 Whole and sliced roots and parts of roots.
- 4 All parts and derivatives except—
 - (a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores, and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from *Beccariophoenix madagascarensis* and *Neodypsis decaryi* exported from Madagascar; and
 - (b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained *in vitro*, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and
 - (c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; and
 - (d) fruits and parts and derivatives thereof of naturalised or artificially propagated plants of the genus *Vanilla* (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae; and
 - (e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof of naturalised or artificially propagated plants of the genera *Opuntia* subgenus *Opuntia* and *Selenicereus* (Cactaceae); and
 - (f) finished products of *Euphorbia antisiphilitica* packaged and ready for retail sale.
- 5 Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets.

- 6 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, and plywood.
 - 7 Logs, wood chips, powder, and extracts.
 - 8 Underground parts (ie, roots, rhizomes): whole, parts, and powdered.
 - 9 All parts and derivatives except those bearing a label “Produced from Hoodia spp. material obtained through controlled harvesting and production in collaboration with the CITES Management Authorities of Botswana/Namibia/South Africa under agreement no. BW/NA/ZA xxxxxx”.
 - 10 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, including unfinished wood articles used for the fabrication of bows for stringed musical instruments.
 - 11 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powder, and extracts.
 - 12 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, and essential oil (excluding finished products packaged and ready for retail trade).
 - 13 Kernel and any derivative thereof.
-

Schedule 3

Species exploited by trade

s 3(1)

Schedule 3: substituted, on 10 November 2011, by clause 3 of the Trade in Endangered Species Order 2011 (SR 2011/369).

The classes, families, and species listed in this schedule are arranged in descending order by class then in alphabetical order by order, family, and species. This order of arrangement is adopted in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

The countries listed in the column headed "Exceptions/limitations and Countries requiring export permit" are parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora that require an export permit to authorise trade in the species listed in the schedule. Trade in the species in relation to other countries that are party to the Convention requires a certificate of origin.

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations and Countries requiring export permit
MAMMALIA—MAMMALS				
Artiodactyla—Even-toed ungulates	Bovidae—Antelopes, cattle, duikers, gazelles, goats, sheep, etc	<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>	Blackbuck	Nepal
		<i>Bubalus arnee</i>	Asiatic Buffalo	Nepal; excludes domesticated form, referenced as <i>Bubalus bubalis</i> .
		<i>Gazella dorcas</i>	Dorcas Gazelle	Algeria, Tunisia
		<i>Tetracerus quadricornis</i>	Four-horned Antelope	Nepal
	Cervidae—Deer, guemals, muntjacs, pudus	<i>Cervus elaphus barbarus</i>	Tunisian Deer	Algeria, Tunisia
		<i>Mazama temama cerasina</i>	Red Brocket Deer	Guatemala
		<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	White-tailed Deer	Guatemala
		<i>mayensis</i>		

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations and Countries requiring export permit	
Carnivora— Carnivores	Canidae—Bush dog, foxes, wolves	<i>Canis aureus</i>	Golden Jackal	India	
		<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>	Bengal Fox	India	
		<i>Vulpes vulpes griffithi</i>	Red Fox	India	
		<i>Vulpes vulpes montana</i>	Red Fox	India	
		<i>Vulpes vulpes pusilla</i>	Red Fox	India	
		Herpestidae—Mongooses	<i>Herpestes edwardsi</i>	Indian Grey Mongoose	India
	<i>Herpestes fuscus</i>		Indian Brown Mongoose	India	
	<i>Herpestes javanicus auropunctatus</i>		Small Indian Mongoose	India	
	<i>Herpestes smithii</i>		Ruddy Mongoose	India	
	<i>Herpestes urva</i>		Crab-eating Mongoose	India	
	<i>Herpestes vitticollis</i>		Stripe-necked Mongoose	India	
	Hyaenidae—Aardwolf	<i>Proteles cristata</i>	Aardwolf	Botswana	
		Mustelinae—Grisons, honey badger, martens, tayra, weasels	<i>Eira barbara</i>	Tayra	Honduras
			<i>Galictis vittata</i>	Greater Grison	Costa Rica
			<i>Martes flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated Marten	India

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Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations and Countries requiring export permit
		<i>Martes foina intermedia</i>	Central Asian Stone Marten	India
		<i>Martes gwatkinsii</i>	Nilgiri Marten	India
		<i>Mellivora capensis</i>	Honey Badger	Botswana
		<i>Mustela altaica</i>	Alpine Weasel	India
		<i>Mustela erminea ferghanae</i>	Stoat	India
		<i>Mustela kathiah</i>	Yellow-bellied Weasel	India
		<i>Mustela sibirica</i>	Siberian Weasel	India
	Odobenidae—Walrus	<i>Odobenus rosmarus</i>	Walrus	Canada
	Procyonidae—Coatis, kinkajou, olingos	<i>Bassaricyon gabbii</i>	Bushy-tailed Olingo	Costa Rica
		<i>Bassariscus sumichrasti</i>	Central American Cacomistle	Costa Rica
		<i>Nasua narica</i>	Northern Coati	Honduras
		<i>Nasua nasua solitaria</i>	South Brazilian Coati	Uruguay
		<i>Potos flavus</i>	Kinkajou	Honduras
	Viverridae—Binturong, civets, linsangs, Otter-civet, palm civets	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	Binturong	India
		<i>Civettictis civetta</i>	African Civet	Botswana
		<i>Paguma larvata</i>	Masked Palm Civet	India
		<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>	Common Palm Civet	India

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations and Countries requiring export permit
		<i>Paradoxurus jerdoni</i>	Palm Civet	India
		<i>Viverra civettina</i>	Large Spotted Civet	India
		<i>Viverra zibetha</i>	Large Indian Civet	India
		<i>Viverricula indica</i>	Small Indian Civet	India
Chiroptera—Bats	Phyllostomidae—Broad-nosed bat	<i>Platyrrhinus lineatus</i>	White-lined Bat	Uruguay
Cingulata—Armadillos	Dasypodidae—Armadillos	<i>Cabassous centralis</i>	Naked-tailed Armadillo	Costa Rica
		<i>Cabassous tatouay</i>	Greater Naked-tailed Armadillo	Uruguay
Pilosa—Anteaters, Sloths		<i>Choloepus hoffmanni</i>	Hoffman's Sloth	Costa Rica
	Myrmecophagidae—American anteaters	<i>Tamandua mexicana</i>	Northern Tamandua	Guatemala
Rodentia—Rodents	Cuniculidae—Paca	<i>Cuniculus paca</i>	Paca	Honduras
	Dasyproctidae—Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta punctata</i>	Central American Agouti	Honduras
	Erethizontidae—New World porcupines	<i>Sphiggurus mexicanus</i>	Mexican Porcupine	Honduras
		<i>Sphiggurus spinosus</i>	Spiny Tree Porcupine	Uruguay
	Sciuridae—Ground squirrels, tree squirrels	<i>Marmota caudata</i>	Longtailed Marmot	India
		<i>Marmota himalayana</i>	Himalayan Marmot	India

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		<i>Sciurus deppei</i>	Deppe's Squirrel	Costa Rica
AVES—BIRDS				
Anseriformes— Waterfowl	Anatidae—Ducks, geese, swans, etc	<i>Cairina moschata</i>	Muscovy Duck	Honduras
		<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>	Red-billed Whistling Duck	Honduras
		<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Fulvous Tree Duck	Honduras
Charadriiformes— Shorebirds and relatives	Burhinidae—Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus bistriatus</i>	Double-striped Thick-knee	Guatemala
Columbiformes— Doves, pigeons	Columbidae—Doves, pigeons	<i>Nesoenas mayeri</i>	Mauritius Pink Pigeon	Mauritius
Falconiformes— Eagles, falcons, hawks, vultures	Cathartidae—New World vultures	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>	King Vulture	Honduras
Galliformes— megapodes, curassows, pheasants, quails, and relatives	Cracidae—Chachalacas, curassows, guans	<i>Crax alberti</i>	Blue-knobbed Curassow	Colombia
		<i>Crax daubentoni</i>	Yellow-knobbed Curassow	Colombia
		<i>Crax globulosa</i>	Wattled Curassow	Colombia
		<i>Crax rubra</i>	Great Curassow	Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations and Countries requiring export permit
		<i>Ortalis vetula</i>	Plain Chachalaca	Guatemala, Honduras
		<i>Pauxi pauxi</i>	Northern Helmeted Curassow	Colombia
		<i>Penelope purpurascens</i>	Crested Guan	Honduras
		<i>Penelopina nigra</i>	Highland Guan	Guatemala
	Phasianidae—Grouse, guineafowl, partridges, pheasants, tragopans	<i>Meleagris ocellata</i>	Ocellated Turkey	Guatemala
		<i>Tragopan satyra</i>	Satyr Tragopan, Indian Tragopan, Crimson Horned Pheasant	Nepal
Passeriformes— Passerines (perching birds)	Cotingidae—Cotingas	<i>Cephalopterus ornatus</i>	Amazonian Umbrellabird, Ornate Umbrellabird	Colombia
		<i>Cephalopterus penduliger</i>	Long-wattled Umbrellabird	Colombia
	Muscicapidae—Old World flycatchers	<i>Acrocephalus rodericanus</i>	Rodrigues Warbler	Mauritius
		<i>Terpsiphone bourbonensis</i>	Mascarene Paradise-flycatcher	Mauritius
Piciformes—Wood-peckers and relatives	Capitonidae—Barbet	<i>Semnornis ramphastinus</i>	Toucan Barbet	Colombia
	Ramphastidae—Toucans	<i>Baillonius bailloni</i>	Saffron Toucanet	Argentina
		<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>	Chestnut-eared Aracari	Argentina
		<i>Ramphastos dicolorus</i>	Red-breasted Toucan	Argentina

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		<i>Selenidera maculirostris</i>	Spot-billed Toucanet	Argentina
REPTILIA—REPTILES				
Sauria—Lizards	Gekkonidae—Geckos	<i>Hoplodactylus</i> spp.	New Zealand brown geckos, sticky-toed geckos	New Zealand
		<i>Naultinus</i> spp.	New Zealand tree geckos	New Zealand
Serpentes—Snakes	Colubridae—Typical snakes, water snakes, whipsnakes	<i>Atretium schistosum</i>	Olive Keel-back Snake	India
		<i>Cerberus rynchops</i>	Dog-faced Water Snake	India
		<i>Xenochrophis piscator</i>	Checkered Keelback Water Snake	India
	Elapidae—Cobras, coral snakes	<i>Micrurus diastema</i>	Atlantic Coral Snake	Honduras
		<i>Micrurus nigrocinctus</i>	Black-banded Coral Snake	Honduras
		Viperidae—Vipers	<i>Crotalus durissus</i>	Tropical Rattlesnake
		<i>Daboia russellii</i>	Russell's Viper	India
Testudines—Turtles, tortoises	Chelydridae—Snapping turtles	<i>Macrochelys temminckii</i>	Alligator Snapping Turtle	United States of America
	Emydidae—Box turtles, freshwater turtles	<i>Graptemys</i> spp.	map turtles	United States of America

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations and Countries requiring export permit
	Geoemydidae—Box turtles, freshwater turtles	<i>Geoemyda spengleri</i>	Black-breasted Leaf Turtle	China
		<i>Mauremys iversoni</i>	Iverson's Pond Turtle, Fujian Pond Turtle	China
		<i>Mauremys megaloccephala</i>	Chinese Broad-headed Pond Turtle	China
		<i>Mauremys nigricans</i>	Red-necked Pond Turtle, Kwangchung River Turtle	China
		<i>Mauremys pritchardi</i>	Pritchard's Pond Turtle, Lashio Pond Turtle	China
		<i>Mauremys reevesii</i>	Reeve's Turtle, Chinese Three-keeled Pond Turtle	China
		<i>Mauremys sinensis</i>	Chinese Stripe-necked Turtle	China
		<i>Ocadia glyphistoma</i>	Guanxi Stripe-necked Turtle	China
		<i>Ocadia philippeni</i>	Philippen's Stripe-necked Turtle	China
		<i>Sacalia bealei</i>	Beal's Eeyed Turtle, Eye-spotted Turtle	China
		<i>Sacalia pseudocellata</i>	Chinese False Eyed Turtle	China

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		<i>Sacalia quadriocellata</i>	Four-eyed Turtle	China
	Trionychidae—Softshell turtles, terrapins	<i>Palea steindachneri</i>	Wattle-necked Softshell Turtle	China
		<i>Pelodiscus axenaria</i>	Chinese Softshell Turtle	China
		<i>Pelodiscus maackii</i>	Chinese Softshell Turtle	China
		<i>Pelodiscus parviformis</i>	Chinese Softshell Turtle	China
		<i>Rafetus swinhoei</i>	Yangtze Softshell Turtle	China
AMPHIBIA—AMPHIBIANS				
Anura—Frogs, toads	Calyptocephalellidae—Helmeted frogs	<i>Calyptocephalella gayi</i>	Helmeted Water Toad, Chilean Helmeted Bull Frog, Wide Mouth Toad	Chile
HOLOTHUROIDEA—SEA CUCUMBERS				
Aspidochirotida—Sea cucumbers	Stichopodidae—Sea cucumbers	<i>Isostichopus fuscus</i>		Ecuador
INSECTA—INSECTS				

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations and Countries requiring export permit
Coleoptera—Beetles	Lucanidae—Cape stag beetles	<i>Colophon</i> spp.	Cape stag beetles	South Africa
Lepidoptera—Butterflies, Moths	Nymphalidae—Brush-footed butterflies	<i>Agrias amydon boliviensis</i>		Bolivia
		<i>Morpho godartii lachaumei</i>		Bolivia
		<i>Prepona praeneste buckleyana</i>		Bolivia
ANTHOZOA—CORALS, SEA ANEMONES				
Gorgonaceae—Sea feathers, sea fans	Coralliidae—Red corals	<i>Corallium elatius</i>		China
		<i>Corallium japonicum</i>		China
		<i>Corallium konjoi</i>		China
		<i>Corallium secundum</i>		China
FLORA—PLANTS				
	Gnetaceae—Gnetums	<i>Gnetum montanum</i>		#1; Nepal
	Leguminosae (Fabaceae)—Afromosia, cristobal, rosewood, sandalwood	<i>Dalbergia retusa</i> Hemdl	cocobolo	#5; Guatemala; population of Guatemala.
		<i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i> Standl	Honduras rosewood	#5; Guatemala; population of Guatemala.
		<i>Dipteryx panamensis</i>		Costa Rica, Nicaragua

Reprinted as at
1 October 2012

Trade in Endangered Species Act 1989

Schedule 3

Order	Family	Genus, species, or subspecies	Common name	Exceptions/limitations and Countries requiring export permit
	Magnoliaceae—Magnolias	<i>Magnolia liliifora</i> var. <i>obovata</i>		#1; Nepal
	Meliaceae—Mahoganies, Spanish cedar	<i>Cedrela fissilis</i>		#5; Bolivia
		<i>Cedrela lilloi</i>		#5; Bolivia
		<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	red cedar, cigar-box wood, Spanish cedar	#5; Bolivia, population of Bolivia; Brazil, population of Brazil; Colombia, population of Colombia; Guatemala, population of Guatemala; Peru, population of Peru.
	Palmae (Arecaceae)—Palms	<i>Lodoicea maldivica</i>	coco de mer	#13; Seychelles
	Papaveraceae—Poppies	<i>Meconopsis regia</i>	Himalayan poppy	#1; Nepal
	Pinaceae—Pines	<i>Pinus koraiensis</i>	Korean pine	#5; Russian Federation
	Podocarpaceae—Podocarps	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	yellow wood	#1; Nepal
	Trochodendraceae (Tetracentraceae)—Tetracentron	<i>Tetracentron sinense</i>		#1; Nepal

Notes

When a species is included in one of the schedules, all parts and derivatives of the species are also included in the same Schedule unless the species is annotated to indicate that only specific parts and derivatives are included. The symbol # followed by a number placed against the name of a species or higher taxon included in Schedules 2 or 3 refers to a footnote that indicates the parts or derivatives of plants that are designated as “specimens” subject to the provisions of CITES.

- 1 All parts and derivatives except—
 - (a) seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia); and
 - (b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained *in vitro*, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and
 - (c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; and
 - (d) fruits and parts and derivatives thereof of naturalised or artificially propagated plants of the genus *Vanilla*.
- 2 All parts and derivatives except—
 - (a) seeds and pollen; and
 - (b) finished products packaged and ready for the retail trade.
- 3 Whole and sliced roots and parts of roots.
- 4 All parts and derivatives except—
 - (a) seeds (including seedpods of Orchidaceae), spores, and pollen (including pollinia). The exemption does not apply to seeds from Cactaceae spp. exported from Mexico, and to seeds from *Beccariophoenix madagascarensis* and *Neodypsis decaryi* exported from Madagascar; and
 - (b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained *in vitro*, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and
 - (c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; and
 - (d) fruits and parts and derivatives thereof of naturalised or artificially propagated plants of the genus *Vanilla* (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae; and
 - (e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof of naturalised or artificially propagated plants of the genera *Opuntia* subgenus *Opuntia* and *Selenicereus* (Cactaceae); and
 - (f) finished products of *Euphorbia antisiphilitica* packaged and ready for retail sale.
- 5 Logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets.

- 6 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, and plywood.
 - 7 Logs, wood chips, powder, and extracts.
 - 8 Underground parts (ie, roots, rhizomes): whole, parts, and powdered.
 - 9 All parts and derivatives except those bearing a label “Produced from Hoodia spp. material obtained through controlled harvesting and production in collaboration with the CITES Management Authorities of Botswana/Namibia/South Africa under agreement no. BW/NA/ZA xxxxxx”.
 - 10 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, including unfinished wood articles used for the fabrication of bows for stringed musical instruments.
 - 11 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, powder, and extracts.
 - 12 Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, and essential oil (excluding finished products packaged and ready for retail trade).
 - 13 Kernel and any derivative thereof.
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Search and Surveillance Act 2012

Public Act 2012 No 24
Date of assent 5 April 2012
Commencement see section 2

1 Title

This Act is the Search and Surveillance Act 2012.

2 Commencement

- (1) Part 1 and subpart 1 of Part 3 (other than section 49(3) and (4)), and sections 136, 140, 141, 148, 162, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 175, 179, 180, 181, 247, 248, 251(3), 325 (other than section 325(4) and (6)), 334(1), (7), 337(4), 342, 343, 346, 347, 349, 350, 352, 353, 354, 355, and 356 come into force on 18 April 2012.
- (2) The rest of this Act comes into force on a date appointed by the Governor-General by Order in Council, and 1 or more Orders in Council may be made bringing different provisions into force on different dates.
- (3) To the extent that it is not previously brought into force under subsection (2), the rest of this Act comes into force on 1 April 2014.
- (4) In this section, **provision** includes any item, or any part of an item, in the Schedule.

Section 2(2): Part 2, section 49(3), (4), subparts 2–4 of Part 3, Part 4 (except sections 136, 140, 141, 148, 162, 165–172, 175, 179–181), Part 5 (except sections 201(3)–(9), 247, 248, 251(3), 302, 325(1)–(3), (5), (7)–(13), 334(1), (7), 337(4), 342, 343, 346, 347, 349, 350, 352–356) and the Schedule (except the items relating to the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism Act 2009 and the Tax Administration Act 1994) brought into force, on 1 October 2012, by clause 3 of the Search and Surveillance Act Commencement Order 2012 (SR 2012/229).

Part 1 General provisions

5 Purpose

The purpose of this Act is to facilitate the monitoring of compliance with the law and the investigation and prosecution

of offences in a manner that is consistent with human rights values by—

- (a) modernising the law of search, seizure, and surveillance to take into account advances in technologies and to regulate the use of those technologies; and
- (b) providing rules that recognise the importance of the rights and entitlements affirmed in other enactments, including the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990, the Privacy Act 1993, and the Evidence Act 2006; and
- (c) ensuring investigative tools are effective and adequate for law enforcement needs.

Part 5

Amendments, repeals, and miscellaneous provisions

Subpart 4—Regulation-making powers, transitional provisions, and review provision

Transitional provisions

351 Transitional provision relating to provisions brought into force under section 2

- (1) Despite any amendment in Part 5 of this Act,—
 - (a) where an application has been made under an authorising Act before the relevant commencement, and the application is not finally determined before that date, the provisions of that Act continue to apply to the application and to any matter or obligation relating to the application in all respects as if this Act (other than this section and any provisions in force immediately before the relevant commencement) had not been enacted; and
 - (b) those provisions continue to apply to a continuing warrant and to any matter relating to the warrant in all respects as if this Act (other than this section and any provisions in force immediately before the relevant commencement) had not been enacted; and
 - (c) those provisions continue to apply to any other proceeding, matter, or thing commenced and not completed before the relevant commencement as if this Act (other than this section and any provisions in force immedi-

ately before the relevant commencement) had not been enacted.

(2) Subsection (1)(c) does not limit the provisions of the Interpretation Act 1999.

(3) In this section,—

authorising Act means an Act amended by Part 5

continuing warrant means a warrant or other authority issued under an authorising Act—

(a) before the relevant commencement; or

(b) on or after that date on an application made before that date

relevant commencement, in relation to an authorising Act, means the commencement of a provision in Part 5 that amends an authorising Act.

Contents

- 1 General
 - 2 Status of reprints
 - 3 How reprints are prepared
 - 4 Changes made under section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989
 - 5 List of amendments incorporated in this reprint (most recent first)
-

Notes**1 General**

This is a reprint of the Trade in Endangered Species Act 1989. The reprint incorporates all the amendments to the Act as at 1 October 2012, as specified in the list of amendments at the end of these notes.

Relevant provisions of any amending enactments that contain transitional, savings, or application provisions that cannot be compiled in the reprint are also included, after the principal enactment, in chronological order. For more information, see <http://www.pco.parliament.govt.nz/reprints/>.

2 Status of reprints

Under section 16D of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989, reprints are presumed to correctly state, as at the date of the reprint, the law enacted by the principal enactment and by the amendments to that enactment. This presumption applies even though editorial changes authorised by section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 have been made in the reprint.

This presumption may be rebutted by producing the official volumes of statutes or statutory regulations in which the principal enactment and its amendments are contained.

3 How reprints are prepared

A number of editorial conventions are followed in the preparation of reprints. For example, the enacting words are not included in Acts, and

provisions that are repealed or revoked are omitted. For a detailed list of the editorial conventions, see <http://www.pco.parliament.govt.nz/editorial-conventions/> or Part 8 of the *Tables of New Zealand Acts and Ordinances and Statutory Regulations and Deemed Regulations in Force*.

4 Changes made under section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989

Section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 authorises the making of editorial changes in a reprint as set out in sections 17D and 17E of that Act so that, to the extent permitted, the format and style of the reprinted enactment is consistent with current legislative drafting practice. Changes that would alter the effect of the legislation are not permitted. A new format of legislation was introduced on 1 January 2000. Changes to legislative drafting style have also been made since 1997, and are ongoing. To the extent permitted by section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989, all legislation reprinted after 1 January 2000 is in the new format for legislation and reflects current drafting practice at the time of the reprint.

In outline, the editorial changes made in reprints under the authority of section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 are set out below, and they have been applied, where relevant, in the preparation of this reprint:

- omission of unnecessary referential words (such as “of this section” and “of this Act”)
- typeface and type size (Times Roman, generally in 11.5 point)
- layout of provisions, including:
 - indentation
 - position of section headings (eg, the number and heading now appear above the section)
- format of definitions (eg, the defined term now appears in bold type, without quotation marks)
- format of dates (eg, a date formerly expressed as “the 1st day of January 1999” is now expressed as “1 January 1999”)

- position of the date of assent (it now appears on the front page of each Act)
- punctuation (eg, colons are not used after definitions)
- Parts numbered with roman numerals are replaced with arabic numerals, and all cross-references are changed accordingly
- case and appearance of letters and words, including:
 - format of headings (eg, headings where each word formerly appeared with an initial capital letter followed by small capital letters are amended so that the heading appears in bold, with only the first word (and any proper nouns) appearing with an initial capital letter)
 - small capital letters in section and subsection references are now capital letters
- schedules are renumbered (eg, Schedule 1 replaces First Schedule), and all cross-references are changed accordingly
- running heads (the information that appears at the top of each page)
- format of two-column schedules of consequential amendments, and schedules of repeals (eg, they are rearranged into alphabetical order, rather than chronological).

5 *List of amendments incorporated in this reprint (most recent first)*

Search and Surveillance Act 2012 (2012 No 24): section 303

Trade in Endangered Species Order 2011 (SR 2011/369)

Immigration Act 2009 (2009 No 51): section 406(1)

Policing Act 2008 (2008 No 72): section 116(a)(ii)

Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 2007 (2007 No 85)

Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 2005 (2005 No 71)

Customs and Excise Amendment Act 2004 (2004 No 55): section 47(4)(b)

Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1999 (1999 No 50)

District Courts Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 76): section 7

Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 17)

Postal Services Act 1998 (1998 No 2): section 62(1)

Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1996 (1996 No 149)

Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Amendment Act 1996 (1996 No 74): section 5(4)

Customs and Excise Act 1996 (1996 No 27): sections 289(1), 294(2)

Biosecurity Act 1993 (1993 No 95): section 168(1)

Crown Research Institutes Act 1992 (1992 No 47): section 46(1)

Trade in Endangered Species Amendment Act 1991 (1991 No 100)
