

APPENDIX III

FAUNA (ANIMALS) PHYLUM CHORDATA

CLASS MAMMALIA (MAMMALS)

ARTIODACTYLA Bovidae

Antelopes, cattle, duikers, gazelles, goats, sheep, etc.

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| 1 | <i>Antilope cervicapra</i> (Nepal, Pakistan) |
| 2 | <i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i> (Pakistan) |
| 3 | <i>Bubalus arnee</i>
(Excludes the domesticated form, which is referenced as <i>Bubalus bubalis</i> and is not subject to the provisions of the Convention.)
(Nepal) |
| 4 | <i>Capra hircus aegagrus</i>
(Specimens of the domesticated form are not subject to the provisions of the Convention.) (Pakistan) |
| 5 | <i>Capra sibirica</i> (Pakistan) |
| 6 | <i>Gazella bennettii</i> (Pakistan) |
| 7 | <i>Gazella dorcas</i> (Algeria, Tunisia) |
| 8 | <i>Pseudois nayaur</i> (Pakistan) |
| 9 | Cervidae
<i>Tetracerus quadricornis</i> (Nepal) |
| | Deer, huemuls, muntjacs, pudus |
| 10 | <i>Axis porcinus</i> (Except the subspecies included in Appendix I) (Pakistan) |
| 11 | <i>Cervus elaphus barbarus</i> (Algeria, Tunisia) |
| 12 | <i>Mazama temama cerasina</i> (Guatemala) |
| 13 | CARNIVORA Canidae
<i>Odocoileus virginianus mayensis</i> (Guatemala) |
| | Dogs, foxes, wolves |
| 14 | <i>Canis aureus</i> (India) |
| 15 | <i>Vulpes bengalensis</i> (India) |
| 16 | <i>Vulpes vulpes griffithi</i> (India) |
| 17 | <i>Vulpes vulpes montana</i> (India) |
| 18 | <i>Vulpes vulpes pusilla</i> (India) |
| | Herpestidae
Mongooses |
| 19 | <i>Herpestes edwardsi</i> (India, Pakistan) |
| 20 | <i>Herpestes fuscus</i> (India) |
| 21 | <i>Herpestes javanicus</i> (Pakistan) |
| 22 | <i>Herpestes javanicus auropunctatus</i> (India) |
| 23 | <i>Herpestes smithii</i> (India) |
| 24 | <i>Herpestes urva</i> (India) |
| 25 | Hyaenidae
<i>Herpestes vitticollis</i> (India) |
| | Aardwolf, hyenas |

26	<i>Hyaena hyaena</i> (Pakistan)
27	<i>Proteles cristata</i> (Botswana)
Mustelinae	
Grisons, honey badgers, martens, tayra, weasels	
28	<i>Eira barbara</i> (Honduras)
29	<i>Martes flavigula</i> (India)
30	<i>Martes foina intermedia</i> (India)
31	<i>Martes gwatkinsii</i> (India)
32	<i>Mellivora capensis</i> (Botswana)
33	<i>Mustela altaica</i> (India)
34	<i>Mustela ermineaferghanae</i> (India)
35	<i>Mustela kathiah</i> (India)
36	<i>Mustela sibirica</i> (India)
Odobenidae	
Walruses	
37	<i>Odobenus rosmarus</i> (Canada)
Procyonidae	
Coatis, kinkajous, olingos	
38	<i>Nasua narica</i> (Honduras)
39	<i>Nasua nasua solitaria</i> (Uruguay)
40	<i>Potosflavus</i> (Honduras)
Viverridae	
Binturong, civets, linsangs, otter-civet, palm civets	
41	<i>Arctictis binturong</i> (India)
42	<i>Civettictis civetta</i> (Botswana)
43	<i>Paguma larvata</i> (India)
44	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i> (India)
45	<i>Paradoxurus jerdoni</i> (India)
46	<i>Viverra civettina</i> (India)
47	<i>Viverra zibetha</i> (India)
48	<i>Viverricula indica</i> (India)
CHIROPTERA Phyllostomidae	
Broad-nosed bats	
49	<i>Platyrrhinus lineatus</i> (Uruguay)
CINGULATA Dasypodidae	
Armadillos	
50	<i>Cabassous tatouay</i> (Uruguay)

PILOSA	
Myrmecophagidae	
American anteaters	
51	<i>Tamandua mexicana</i> (Guatemala)
RODENTIA Cuniculidae	
Pacas	
52	<i>Cuniculus paca</i> (Honduras)
Dasyproctidae	
Agoutis	
53	<i>Dasyprocta punctata</i> (Honduras)
Erethizontidae	
New-world porcupines	
54	<i>Sphiggurus mexicanus</i> (Honduras)
55	<i>Sphiggurus spinosus</i> (Uruguay)
Sciuridae	
Ground squirrels, tree squirrels	
56	<i>Marmota caudata</i> (India)
57	<i>Marmota himalayana</i> (India)
CLASS AVES	
ANSERIFORMES	
Anatidae	
Ducks, geese, swans, etc.	
58	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i> (Honduras)
59	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i> (Honduras)
CHARADRIIFORMES Burhinidae	
Thick-knees	
60	<i>Burhinus bistriatus</i> (Guatemala)
COLUMBIFORMES Columbidae	
Doves, pigeons	
61	<i>Nesoenas mayeri</i> (Mauritius)
FALCONIFORMES	
Eagles, falcons, hawks, vultures	
Cathartidae	
New-world vultures	
62	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i> (Honduras)

GALLIFORMES

Cracidae

Chachalacas, curassows, guans

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| 63 | <i>Crax alberti</i> (Colombia) |
| 64 | <i>Crax daubentoni</i> (Colombia) |
| 65 | <i>Crax globulosa</i> (Colombia) |
| 66 | <i>Crax rubra</i> (Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras) |
| 67 | <i>Ortalis vetula</i> (Guatemala, Honduras) |
| 68 | <i>Pauxi pauxi</i> (Colombia) |
| 69 | <i>Penelope purpurascens</i> (Honduras) |
| 70 | <i>Penelopina nigra</i> (Guatemala) |

Phasianidae

Grouse, guineafowl, partridges, peafowl, pheasants, tragopans

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| 71 | <i>Lophura leucomelanos</i> (Pakistan) |
| 72 | <i>Meleagris ocellata</i> (Guatemala) |
| 73 | <i>Pavo cristatus</i> (Pakistan) |
| 74 | <i>Pucrasia macrolopha</i> (Pakistan) |
| 75 | <i>Tragopan satyra</i> (Nepal) |

PASSERIFORMES

Alaudidae

Larks

- | | |
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| 76 | <i>Alauda arvensis</i> (Population of Ukraine) (Ukraine) |
| 77 | <i>Galerida cristata</i> (Population of Ukraine) (Ukraine) |
| 78 | <i>Lullula arborea</i> (Population of Ukraine) (Ukraine) |
| 79 | <i>Melanocorypha calandra</i> (Population of Ukraine) (Ukraine) |

Cotingidae

Cotingas

- | | |
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| 80 | <i>Cephalopterus omatus</i> (Colombia) |
| 81 | <i>Cephalopterus penduliger</i> (Colombia) |

Emberizidae

Cardinals, tanagers

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| 82 | <i>Emberiza citrinella</i> (Population of Ukraine) (Ukraine) |
| 83 | <i>Emberiza hortulana</i> (Population of Ukraine) (Ukraine) |

Fringillidae

Finches

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| 84 | <i>Carduelis cannabina</i> (Population of Ukraine) (Ukraine) |
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85	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i> (Population of Ukraine) (Ukraine)
86	<i>Carduelis flammea</i> (Population of Ukraine) (Ukraine)
87	<i>Carduelis homemanni</i> (Population of Ukraine) (Ukraine)
88	<i>Carduelis spinus</i> (Population of Ukraine) (Ukraine)
89	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i> (Population of Ukraine) (Ukraine)
90	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i> (Population of Ukraine) (Ukraine)
91	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> (Population of Ukraine) (Ukraine)
92	<i>Serinus serinus</i> (Population of Ukraine) (Ukraine)
Muscicapidae	
Old-world flycatchers	
93	<i>Acrocephalus rodericanus</i> (Mauritius)
94	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i> (Population of Ukraine)(Ukraine)
95	<i>Ficedula parva</i> (Population of Ukraine)(Ukraine) (Ukraine)
96	<i>Hippolais icterina</i> (Population of Ukraine) (Ukraine)
97	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i> (Population of Ukraine) (Ukraine)
98	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i> (Population of Ukraine) (Ukraine)
99	<i>Luscinia svecica</i> (Population of Ukraine) (Ukraine)
100	<i>Monticola saxatilis</i> (Population of Ukraine) (Ukraine)
101	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i> (Population of Ukraine) (Ukraine)
102	<i>Sylvia borin</i> (Population of Ukraine) (Ukraine)
103	<i>Sylvia curruca</i> (Population of Ukraine) (Ukraine)
104	<i>Sylvia nisoria</i> (Population of Ukraine) (Ukraine)
105	<i>Terpsiphone bourbonensis</i> (Mauritius)
106	<i>Tardus merula</i> (Population of Ukraine) (Ukraine)
107	<i>Tardus philomelos</i> (Population of Ukraine) (Ukraine)
Oriolidae	
Orioles	
108	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i> (Population of Ukraine) (Ukraine)
Paridae	
Tits	
109	<i>Parus ater</i> (Population of Ukraine) (Ukraine)
Troglodytidae	
Wrens	
110	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> (Population of Ukraine) (Ukraine)
PICIFORMES Capitonidae	
Barbets	
111	<i>Semnomis ramphastinus</i> (Colombia)
Ramphastidae	
Toucans	

112	<i>Baillonius bailloni</i> (Argentina)
113	<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i> (Argentina)
114	<i>Ramphastosdicolorus</i> (Argentina)
115	<i>Selenidera rhaculirostris</i> (Argentina)
SAURIA Agamidae	
Spiny-tailed lizards, agamas	
116	<i>Calotes ceylonensis</i> (Sri Lanka)
117	<i>Calotes desilvai</i> (Sri Lanka)
118	<i>Calotes liocephalus</i> (Sri Lanka)
119	<i>Calotes liolepis</i> (Sri Lanka)
120	<i>Calotes manamendrai</i> (Sri Lanka)
121	<i>Calotes nigrilabris</i> (Sri Lanka)
122	<i>Calotes pethiyagodai</i> (Sri Lanka)
Eublepharidae	
Eyelid geckos	
123	<i>Goniurosaurus kuroiwa</i> ^{#18} (Japan)
124	<i>Goniurosaurus orientalis</i> ^{#18} (Japan)
125	<i>Goniurosaurus sengokui</i> ^{#18} (Japan)
126	<i>Goniurosaurus splendens</i> ^{#18} (Japan)
127	<i>Goniurosaurus toyamai</i> ^{#18} (Japan)
128	<i>Goniurosaurus yamashinae</i> ^{#18} (Japan)
Gekkonidae	
Geckos	
129	<i>Dactylocnemis</i> spp. (New Zealand)
130	<i>Hoplodactylus</i> spp. (New Zealand)
131	<i>Mokopirirakau</i> spp. (New Zealand)
132	<i>Sphaerodactylus armasi</i> (Cuba)
133	<i>Sphaerodactylus celicara</i> (Cuba)
134	<i>Sphaerodactylus dimorphicus</i> (Cuba)
135	<i>Sphaerodactylus intermedius</i> (Cuba)
136	<i>Sphaerodactylus nigropunctatus alayoi</i> (Cuba)
137	<i>Sphaerodactylus nigropunctatus granti</i> (Cuba)
138	<i>Sphaerodactylus nigropunctatus lissodesmus</i> (Cuba)
139	<i>Sphaerodactylus nigropunctatus ocujal</i> (Cuba)
140	<i>Sphaerodactylus nigropunctatus strategus</i> (Cuba)
141	<i>Sphaerodactylus notatus atactus</i> (Cuba)
142	<i>Sphaerodactylus oliveri</i> (Cuba)
143	<i>Sphaerodactylus pimienta</i> (Cuba)
144	<i>Sphaerodactylus ruibali</i> (Cuba)
145	<i>Sphaerodactylus siboney</i> (Cuba)

146	<i>Sphaerodactylus torrei</i> (Cuba)
147	<i>Toropuku</i> spp. (New Zealand)
148	<i>Tukutuku</i> ssp. (New Zealand)
149	<i>Woodworthia</i> spp. (New Zealand)
Polychrotidae	
Anoles	
150	<i>Anolis agueroi</i> (Cuba)
151	<i>Anolis baracoae</i> (Cuba)
152	<i>Anolis barbatus</i> (Cuba)
153	<i>Anolis chamaeleonides</i> (Cuba)
154	<i>Anolis equestris</i> (Cuba)
155	<i>Anolis guamuhaya</i> (Cuba)
156	<i>Anolis luteogularis</i> (Cuba)
157	<i>Anolis pigmaequestris</i> (Cuba)
158	<i>Anolis porcus</i> (Cuba)
SERPENTES Colubridae	
Typical snakes, water snakes, whipsnakes	
159	<i>Atretium schistosum</i> (India)
160	<i>Cerberus rynchops</i> (India)
161	<i>Xenochrophis piscator</i> (India)
162	<i>Xenochrophis schnurrenbergeri</i> (India)
163	<i>Xenochrophis tyleri</i> (India)
Elapidae	
Cobras, coral snakes	
164	<i>Micrurus diastema</i> (Honduras)
165	<i>Micrurus nigrocinctus</i> (Honduras)
166	<i>Micrurus ruatanus</i> (Honduras)
Viperidae	
Vipers	
167	<i>Crotalus durissus</i> (Honduras)
168	<i>Daboia russelii</i> (India)
TESTUDINES Chelydridae	
Snapping turtles	
169	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i> (United States of America)
170	<i>Macrochelys temminckii</i> (United States of America)
Emydidae	
Box turtles, freshwater turtles	
171	<i>Emys orbicularis</i> (Population of Ukraine)
172	<i>Graptemys</i> spp. (United States of America)

Geoemydidae	
Box turtles, freshwater turtles	
173	<i>Mauremys iversoni</i> (China)
174	<i>Mauremys megaloccephala</i> (China)
175	<i>Mauremys pritchardi</i> (China)
176	<i>Mauremys reevesii</i> (China)
177	<i>Mauremys sinensis</i> (China)
178	<i>Ocadia glyphistoma</i> (China)
179	<i>Ocadia philippeni</i> (China)
180	<i>Sacalia pseudocellata</i> (China)
Trionychidae	
Softshell turtles	
181	<i>Apalone ferox</i> (United States of America)
182	<i>Apalone mutica</i> (United States of America)
183	<i>Apalone spinifera</i> (Except the subspecies included in Appendix I) (United States of America)
CLASS AMPHIBIA	
ANURA	
Calyptocephalellidae	
Chilean toads	
184	<i>Calyptocephalella gayi</i> (Chile)
CAUDATA	
Cryptobranchidae	
Giant salamanders	
185	<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i> (United States of America)
Hynobiidae	
Asiatic salamanders	
186	<i>Hynobius amjiensis</i> (China)
Salamandridae	
Newts and salamanders	
187	<i>Echinotriton andersoni</i> ^{#18} (Japan)
188	<i>Salamandra algira</i> (Algeria)
CLASS ELASMOBRANCHII (SHARKS)	
MYLIOBATIFORMES	
Potamotrygonidae	
Freshwater stingrays	

189	<i>Paratrygon aiereba</i> (Colombia)
190	<i>Potamotrygon</i> spp. (Population of Brazil) (Brazil)
191	<i>Potamotrygon constellata</i> (Colombia)
192	<i>Potamotrygon magdalenae</i> (Colombia)
193	<i>Potamotrygon motoro</i> (Colombia)
194	<i>Potamotrygon orbignyi</i> (Colombia)
195	<i>Potamotrygon schroederi</i> (Colombia)
196	<i>Potamotrygon scobina</i> (Colombia)
197	<i>Potamotrygon yepezi</i> (Colombia)

CLASS ACTINOPTERI (FISHES)

SILURIFORMES

Loricariidae

Armoured catfishes

198	<i>Hypancistrus zebra</i> (Brazil)
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PHYLUM ECHINODERMATA

CLASS HOLOTHUROIDEA (SEA CUCUMBERS)

ASPIDOCHIROTIDA

Stichopodidae

Sea cucumbers

199	<i>Isostichopus fuscus</i> (Ecuador)
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PHYLUM ARTHROPODA CLASS INSECTA (INSECTS) COLEOPTERA

Lucanidae

Stag beetles

200	<i>Colophon</i> spp. (South Africa)
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LEPIDOPTERA Nymphalidae

Brush-footed butterflies

201	<i>Agrias amydon boliviensis</i> (Plurinational State of Bolivia)
202	<i>Morpho godartii lachaumei</i> (Plurinational State of Bolivia)

203 *Prepona praeenste buckleyana* (Plurinational State of Bolivia)

PHYLUM CNIDARIA

CLASS

**ANTHOZOA (CORALS AND
SEA ANEMONES)**

GORGONACEA

Coralliidae

Red and pink corals

204 *Corallium elatius* (China)

205 *Corallium japonicum* (China)

206 *Corallium konjoi* (China)

207 *Corallium secundum* (China)

FLORA (PLANTS) FAGACEAE

Beeches

208 *Quercus mongolica*^{#5} (Russian Federation)

GNETACEAE

Gnetums

209 *Gnetum montanum*^{#1} (Nepal)

LEGUMINOSAE

(Fabaceae) Afrosia, Cristobal,
palisander, rosewood, sandalwood

210 *Dipteryx panamensis* (Costa Rica, Nicaragua)

MAGNOLIACEAE

Magnolias

211 *Magnolia liliifera* var. *obovata*^{#1} (Nepal)

OLEACEAE

Ashes, etc.

212 *Fraxinus mandshurica*^{#5} (Russian Federation)

PALMAE

(Arecaceae) Palms

- 213 *Lodoicea maldivica*^{#13} (Seychelles)
- PAPAVERACEAE**
- Poppy
- 214 *Meconopsis regia*^{#1} (Nepal)
- PINACEAE**
- Firs and pines
- 215 *Pinus koraiensis*^{#5} (Russian Federation)
- PODOCARPACEAE**
- Podocarps
- 216 *Podocarpus neriifolius*^{#1} (Nepal)
- TROCHODENDRACEAE**
- (Tetracentraceae) Tetracentron
- 217 *Tetracentron sinense*^{#1} (Nepal)

Annotations : Footnotes

1	For the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in fibre from vicunas (<i>Vicugna vicugna</i>) and their derivative products, only if the fibre comes from the shearing of live vicunas. Trade in products derived from the fibre may only take place in accordance with the following provisions: (a) Any person or entity processing vicuna fibre to manufacture cloth and garments must request authorization from the relevant authorities of the country of origin (Countries of origin : The countries where the species occurs, that is, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru) to use the “vicuna country of origin” wording, mark or logo adopted by the range States of the species that are signatories to the Convention for the Conservation and Management of the Vicuna. (b) Marketed cloth or garments must be marked or identified in accordance with the following provisions: i. For international trade in cloth made from live-sheared vicuna fibre, whether the cloth was produced within or outside of the range States of the species, the wording, mark or logo must be used so that the country of origin can be identified. The VICUNA [COUNTRY OF ORIGIN] wording, mark or logo has the format as detailed below:
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This wording, mark or logo must appear on the reverse side of the cloth. In addition, the selvages of the cloth must bear the words VICUNA [COUNTRY OF ORIGIN].

ii. For international trade in garments made from live-sheared vicuna fibre, whether the garments were produced within or outside of the range States of the species, the wording, mark or logo indicated in paragraph (b)(i) must be used. This wording, mark or logo must appear on a label on the garment itself. If the garments are produced outside of the country of origin, the name of the country where the garment was produced should also be indicated, in addition to the wording, mark or logo referred to in paragraph (b)(i).

(c) For international trade in handicraft products made from live-sheared vicuna fibre produced within the range States of the species, the VICUNA [COUNTRY OF ORIGIN] - ARTESANIA wording, mark or logo must be used as detailed below:



(d) If live-sheared vicuna fibre from various countries of origin is used for the production of cloth and garments, the wording, mark or logo of each of the countries of origin of the fibre must be indicated, as detailed in paragraphs b) i) and ii).

(e) All other specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species listed in Appendix I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly

2 Populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe (listed in Appendix II):

For the exclusive purpose of allowing:

(a) trade in hunting trophies for non-commercial purposes;

(b) trade in live animals to appropriate and acceptable destinations, as defined in Resolution Conf. 11.20 (Rev. CoP18), for Botswana and Zimbabwe and for *in situ* conservation programmes for Namibia and South Africa;

(c) trade in hides;

(d) trade in hair;

(e) trade in leather goods for commercial or non-commercial purposes for Botswana, Namibia and South Africa and for non-commercial purposes for Zimbabwe;

	(f) trade in individually marked and certified ekipas incorporated in finished jewellery for noncommercial purposes for Namibia and ivory carvings for non-commercial purposes for Zimbabwe; (g) trade in registered raw ivory (for Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, whole tusks and pieces) subject to the following: i. only registered government-owned stocks, originating in the State (excluding seized ivory and ivory of unknown origin); ii. only to trading partners that have been verified by the Secretariat, in consultation with the Standing Committee, to have sufficient national legislation and domestic trade controls to ensure that the imported ivory will not be re-exported and will be managed in accordance with all requirements of Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. C0-P18) concerning domestic manufacturing and trade; iii. not before the Secretariat has verified the prospective importing countries and the registered government-owned stocks; iv. raw ivory pursuant to the conditional sale of registered government-owned ivory stocks agreed at CoP12, which are 20,000 kg (Botswana), 10,000 kg (Namibia) and 30,000 kg (South Africa); v. in addition to the quantities agreed at CoP12, government-owned ivory from Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe registered by 31 January 2007 and verified by the Secretariat may be traded and despatched, with the ivory in paragraph g) iv) above, in a single sale per destination under strict supervision of the Secretariat; vi. the proceeds of the trade are used exclusively for elephant conservation and community conservation and development programmes within or adjacent to the elephant range; and vii. the additional quantities specified in paragraph g) v) above shall be traded only after the Standing Committee has agreed that the above conditions have been met; and viii. no further proposals to allow trade in elephant ivory from populations already in Appendix II shall be submitted to the Conference of the Parties for the period from CoP 14 and ending nine years from the date of the single sale of ivory that is to take place in accordance with provisions in paragraphs g) i), g) ii), g) iii), g) vi) and g) vii). In addition such further proposals shall be dealt with in accordance with Decisions 16.55 and 14.78 (Rev. C0-PI6). On a proposal from the Secretariat, the Standing Committee can decide to cause this trade to cease partially or completely in the event of non-compliance by exporting or importing countries, or in the case of proven detrimental impacts of the trade on other elephant populations. All other specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix I and
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	the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly.
9	Artificially propagated specimens of the following hybrids and/or cultivars are not subject to the provisions of the Convention: — <i>Hatiora</i> × <i>graeseri</i> — <i>Schlumbergera</i> × <i>buckleyi</i> — <i>Schlumbergera russelliana</i> × <i>Schlumbergera truncata</i> — <i>Schlumbergera orssichiana</i> × <i>Schlumbergera truncata</i> — <i>Schlumbergera opuntioides</i> × <i>Schlumbergera truncata</i> — <i>Schlumbergera truncata</i> (cultivars) — Cactaceae spp. colour mutants grafted on the following grafting stocks : <i>Harrisia</i> ‘Jusbertii’, <i>Hylocereus trigonus</i> or <i>Hylocereus undatus</i> — <i>Opuntia microdasys</i> (cultivars).
10	Artificially propagated hybrids of the following genera are not subject to the provisions of the Convention, if conditions, as indicated under a) and b), are met : <i>Cymbidium</i>, <i>Dendrobium</i>, <i>Phalaenopsis</i> and <i>Vanda</i>: (a) Specimens are readily recognizable 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 (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 an invoice, which clearly states the number of plants of each hybrid; or (c) when shipped in flowering state, with at least one fully open flower per specimen, no minimum number of specimens per shipment is required but specimens must be professionally processed for commercial retail sale, e.g. 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.
11	Artificially propagated specimens of cultivars of <i>Cyclamen persicum</i> are not subject to the provisions of the Convention. However, the exemption does not apply to such specimens traded as dormant tubers.
12	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 Convention.

Hash footnotes

#1	All parts and derivatives, except: (a) seeds, spores and pollen (including pollinia); (b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; (c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; and (d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of artificially propagated plants of the genus <i>Vanilla</i>.
#2	All parts and derivatives except: (a) seeds and pollen; and (b) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade.
#3	Whole and sliced roots and parts of roots, excluding manufactured parts or derivatives, such as powders, pills, extracts, tonics, teas and confectionery.
#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 <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i> and <i>Dypsis decaryi</i> exported from Madagascar; (b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; (c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; (d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of

	the genus <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) and of the family Cactaceae; (e) stems, flowers, and parts and derivatives thereof, of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genera <i>Opuntia</i> subgenus <i>Opuntia</i> and <i>Selenicereus</i> (Cactaceae); and (f) finished products of <i>Aloe ferox</i> and <i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i> packaged and ready for retail trade.
#5	Logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets.
#6	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets and plywood.
#7	Logs, woodchips, powder and extracts.
#8	Underground parts (i.e. roots, rhizomes) : whole, parts and powdered.
#9	All parts and derivatives except those bearing a label: “Produced from <i>Hoodia</i> spp. material obtained through controlled harvesting and production under the terms of an agreement with the relevant CITES Management Authority of [Botswana under agreement No. BW/xxxxxx] [Namibia under agreement No. NA/xxxxxx] [South Africa under agreement No. ZA/xxxxxx]”.
#10	Designates logs, sawn wood and 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. Finished products containing such extracts as ingredients, including fragrances, are not considered to be covered by this annotation.
#12	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets) plywood and extracts. Finished products containing such extracts as ingredients, including fragrances, are not considered to be covered by this annotation.
#13	The kernel (also known as ‘endosperm’, ‘pulp’ or ‘copra’) and any derivative thereof, except finished products packaged and ready for retail trade.
#14	All parts and derivatives except: (a) seeds and pollen; (b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained <i>in vitro</i>, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; (c) fruits;

	(d) leaves; (e) exhausted agarwood powder, including compressed powder in all shapes; and (f) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade, this exemption does not apply to wood chips, beads, prayer beads and carvings.
#15	All parts and derivatives, except: (a) Leaves, flowers, pollen, fruits, and seeds; (b) Finished products to a maximum weight of wood of the listed species of up to 10 kg per shipment; (c) Finished musical instruments, finished musical instrument parts and finished musical instrument accessories; (d) Parts and derivatives of <i>Dalbergia cochinchinensis</i>, which are covered by Annotation #4; (e) Parts and derivatives of <i>Dalbergia</i> spp originating and exported from Mexico, which are covered by Annotation #6.
#16	Seeds, fruits and oils.
#17	Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood and transformed wood.
#18	Excluding parts and derivatives, other than eggs.]