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Trondheim, 16.01.2020

Deres ref.:

Vår ref. (bes oppgitt ved svar):  
2020/1228

Saksbehandler:  
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## Vurdering av handel av arter under ny CITES forskrift.

Miljødirektoratet viser til kommunikasjon med VKM i 2016 i forbindelse med oppdrag om å foreta en vurdering av listeforslag for arter for nylisting i - eller opplisting under- ny norsk CITES forskrift etter kriteriene gitt under resolusjon Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), Oppdraget ble utsatt i påvente av ferdigstilling av ny CITES forskrift, og direktoratet oversender herved vår formelle bestilling med oppdatert oppdragstekst.

### Bakgrunn:

Konvensjonen om internasjonal handel med truede arter (CITES) er en global avtale som per august 2016 er signert og ratifisert av 183 land. Konvensjonen gir et rammeverk for regulering(er) som skal implementeres av hvert partsland på nasjonalt nivå.

Konvensjonen opererer med tre lister (appendix I, II og III). Liste I (ca. 1000 arter) inkluderer arter truet med utryddelse. Handel med eksemplarer av disse artene vil kun være lov under særskilte omstendigheter. Liste II (ca. 33 000 arter) inkluderer arter som ikke er direkte truet med utryddelse, men der handel må være kontrollert for å sikre at uttaket er bærekraftig. I resolusjonen Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) har partene fastsatt et sett med kriterier for å beslutte om handel med en art eller artsgruppe skal stå på CITES liste I eller II. Vurderingen tar hensyn til flere biologiske faktorer og inkluderer evaluering av utdøelsesrisiko som et direkte resultat av handel.

Liste III inkluderer arter som er regulert i minst et land og som har forespurt de andre partene for assistanse i kontroll av handel med eksemplarer av disse. Endringer på liste III innebærer en særskilt rutine forskjellig fra den for liste I og II, da hvert land kan gjøre unilaterale endringer til listen. Dette er først og fremst relevant for utbredelsesland for arter som har svært begrenset utbredelsesområde, herunder endemiske arter.

CITES er en minimumskonvensjon, og følgelig er bestemmelsene i konvensjonen ikke begrensende for at hver part kan gjennomføre strengere reguleringer på nasjonalt nivå for handelsrestriksjoner, eierskap samt transport av eksemplarer som er regulert under liste I, II og III, herunder forbud. Videre gir konvensjonen ingen begrensninger for strengere nasjonale restriksjoner for arter som ikke er regulert under liste I, II eller III, jf. artikkel XIV i konvensjonsteksten.

### Ny norsk CITES forskrift

Et forslag for revidert norsk CITES forskrift med Naturmangfoldloven (2009) som hjemmelsgrunnlag ble sendt på høring i 2016 og trådte i kraft 2018. Naturmangfoldloven gir muligheten for økt beskyttelse av CITES listede arter ved opplisting av allerede listede arter samt ny listing av arter som ikke allerede er regulert, samt

mulighet for å regulere innenlands handel. Strengere regulering gjøres under forutsetning at det er gjort en vurdering der en listing eller opplisting vil være til fordel for artens bevaringsstatus. Foreslått definisjoner i ny norsk CITES forskrift bruker betegnelse vedlegg 1 liste A, B og C for konvensjonens liste I, II og III.

Norsk CITES forskrift muliggjør følgende endringer:

- Arter flyttet fra CITES liste II til Vedlegg I, liste A.
- Arter flyttet fra CITES liste III til Vedlegg I, liste B.
- Nye arter foreslått å bli listet på Vedlegg I, liste A eller B.

## 2. Oppdraget

Miljødirektoratet ber VKM om å gjøre en vurdering etter Res. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) og videre spesifisert i dette dokumentets vedlegg 1, for artene spesifisert i vedlegg 2 til dette dokumentet. Ved endringer av listene under ny norsk CITES forskrift, skal den først være gjort en vitenskapelig vurdering/kunnskapsstatus hvor man i dette oppdraget fokuserer på utvalgte arter fra EUs CITES regulering. Vurderingene skal dekke evalueringen av biologisk status og vurdering av påvirkningen av lovlig og ulovlig handel.

Vurderingene skal gjøres i formatet som presentert i vedlegg 1, og skal være på rundt to sider per art. Vedlegg 2 til denne vurderingen inkluderer arter som skal vurderes under I den norske CITES artslisten. Forslaget dekker seks forskjellige organismegrupper: pattedyr, fugler, reptiler, amfibier, terrestriske invertebrater og planter.

Vurderingene publisert av VKM vil utgjøre kunnskapsgrunnlaget for saksbehandling samt en eventuell offentlig høring ved behov for endring av forskrift.

## 3. Lovgrunnlag

En vurdering av skadene ved uttak for handel, i.e. non-detriment finding (NDF), skal være gjennomført av både eksportland og importørland, jf. Res. Conf. 16.7, før handel. All handel med eksemplarer av arter regulert under CITES krever videre tillatelser for hvert eksemplar for å dokumentere at kriteriene gitt i konvensjonen er fulgt.

Vurderingene relatert til listing under CITES er gjort i henhold til Res. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), inkludert vurdering av utdøelsesrisiko som et direkte resultat av handel og med hensyn til flere biologiske faktorer.

CITES forskrift: <https://lovdata.no/dokument/SF/forskrift/2018-06-15-889>

Full konvensjonstekst, resolusjoner og relevante dokumenter fra partsmøtet, formannskapsmøtene og møte i de vitenskapelige komiteene: <https://cites.org/eng/disc/text.php> and <http://speciesplus.net/>

Eu --- <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L:2017:027:FULL&from=EN>

Prinsippene for vurdering under CITES (Non-detriment findings - NDF) er gitt i følgende dokument:

- Non-detriment findings Res. Conf. 16.7 <https://cites.org/eng/res/16/16-07.php>
- CITES Non-detriment findings <http://cites.org/eng/prog/ndf/index.php>
- CITES Non-detriment Findings guide for herbaceous plants: <http://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/MDB/documents/service/skript358.pdf>
- Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I: <http://www.cites.org/eng/res/09/09-21R13C15.php>

Andre relevante kilder til informasjon:

The status and population trends of birds protected under the EU Birds Directive:

[http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article\\_12](http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article_12) and

[http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article\\_12/Reports\\_2013](http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article_12/Reports_2013)

The conservation status of other species protected under the EU Habitats Directive:

[http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article\\_17](http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article_17) and

[http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article\\_17/Reports\\_2013](http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article_17/Reports_2013)

Handelsdata:

- Gjennomgang av handelsdata som rapportert til UNEP-WCMS (<http://trade.cites.org>)
- Litteratur basert på fagfellevurderte publikasjoner.
- Tilgjengelige regionale og/eller nasjonale forvaltningsplaner.
- Reporter fra NGOer (eg. IUCN-TRAFFIC, IFAW); <http://www.traffic.org>

Andre referanser:

Status for arter regulert og beskyttet under EUs fugledirektiv:

[http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article\\_12](http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article_12) and

[http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article\\_12/Reports\\_2013](http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article_12/Reports_2013)

Status for andre arter regulert og beskyttet under EUs habitatdirektiv:

[http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article\\_17](http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article_17) and

[http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article\\_17/Reports\\_2013](http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article_17/Reports_2013)

**Betingelser:**

Rapporten skal skrives på engelsk med et norsk sammendrag. Vi viser for øvrig til samhandlingsavtalen mellom Miljødirektoratet og VKM.

**Kontaktpersoner i Miljødirektoratet:**

Sunniva Aagaard, seniorrådgiver, [seksjon for fremmede arter og internasjonal handel](#)

Håkon Holand, seniorrådgiver, [seksjon for fremmede arter og internasjonal handel](#)

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Hilsen

Miljødirektoratet

*Dette dokumentet er elektronisk godkjent*

Bjarte Rambjør Heide  
seksjonsleder

Sunniva Aagaard  
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## Assessment of trade in endangered species under the Norwegian CITES -Regulation

The Norwegian Environment Agency refer to the letter of assignment to the Norwegian Scientific Committee for Food Safety (VKM) in 2016 and herby ask VKM to assess listing proposals for species to be included in - or uplisted under - the new Norwegian CITES-regulation in accordance with the criteria for non-detrimental findings, cf. Res. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16).

### Background

#### Control of trade

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) is a global convention regulating international trade in endangered species and has 183 Parties (August 2016). The Convention provides a legal framework to be implemented by each Party at the national level.

#### Appendices

The Convention operates with three Appendices (I, II and III). Appendix I (about 1000 species) includes species threatened with extinction. Trade in specimens of these species is permitted only in exceptional circumstances. Appendix II (about 33.000 species) includes species not necessarily threatened with extinction, but in which trade must be controlled in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival. The Conference of the Parties (CoP), which is the supreme decision-making body of the Convention and comprises all its member States, has agreed on a set of biological and trade criteria to help determine whether a species should be included in Appendices I or II, cf. Res. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16).

Appendix III contains species that are protected in at least one country, which has asked other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the trade. Changes to Appendix III follow a distinct procedure from changes to Appendices I and II, as each Party's is entitled to make unilateral amendments to it. This is primarily relevant for countries that are range state for species that have very restricted distribution, i.e. endemic species.

CITES is a minimum-convention, which means that the provisions of the convention shall in no way affect the right of Parties to adopt stricter domestic measures regarding the conditions for trade, taking, possession or transport of specimens of species included in Appendices I, II and III, or the complete prohibition thereof. Furthermore, the convention doesn't affect Parties the right to adopt stricter domestic measures for species not included in Appendix I, II or III, cf. Article XIV of the Convention.

#### New Norwegian CITES-regulation

A proposal for a revised Norwegian regulation under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) was on public hearing 2016 and entered into force 2018 with the Norwegian nature diversity act (2009) as its legal basis. The act provides access to stricter regulation, as increased protection of CITES listed species by listing or uplisting and to regulate domestic trade in CITES-listed species. This presupposes an assessment for the species indicates stating that a listing or uplisting would be advantageous for their conservation status. The proposed

definitions in the new Norwegian CITES-regulation aligns Annex I, list A, B and C to respectively CITES Appendices I, II and III.

The difference between the Appendices as under the Convention and the proposed uplisted or added species under the new Norwegian CITES-regulation will be as follows:

- Species transferred from CITES Appendix II to Annex I, list A
- Species transferred from CITES Appendix III to Annex I, list B
- New species proposed to be included in Annex I, list A or B

### **Terms of reference - Proposals for listing in - or uplisting under – the new Norwegian CITES-regulation**

The Norwegian Environment Agency requests VKM to undertake an assessment according to Res. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) and as further specified in annex 1 to the present document, for the proposed species specified in annex 2 to the present document.

When adding new species to the lists under the new national regulation, the first review to be undertaken will be a selection of the additional listings under the EU CITES-regulation. The assessment shall cover the evaluation of the biological status and an impact assessment of legal and illegal trade.

The assessment shall be presented in the format outlined in annex 1, and shall be approximately two pages per species. Annex 2 to this assessment includes the proposed changes to the Norwegian CITES species lists. The proposals cover six different species groups: mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, terrestrial invertebrates and plants.

The requested assessment produced by VKM will constitute the scientific basis for the processing of permits and for a public hearing if the results indicated a need to modify the appendixes of the Norwegian CITES-regulation.

### **Legal background**

A non-detriment finding (NDF) procedure for the specimen in question must be conducted by both the exporting and importing Parties, cf. Res. Conf. 16.7, prior to trade. All trade in CITES specimen thus require CITES permits issued for each species in order to document compliance with the requirements given in the Convention.

The assessments related to listing of species under CITES is done in accordance with Res. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16), including evaluation of extinction risks as the direct result of trade and taking into consideration several biological factors.

Norwegian CITES regulation <https://lovdata.no/dokument/SF/forskrift/2018-06-15-889>

The full convention text, resolutions and relevant documents from CoP, Standing Committee, Animal Committee and Plant Committee: <https://cites.org/eng/disc/text.php> and <http://speciesplus.net/>

Eu's regulation <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L:2017:027:FULL&from=EN>

CITES 'Non-detriment findings' -analysis is outlined in the following documents:

- Non-detriment findings Res. Conf. 16.7 <https://cites.org/eng/res/16/16-07.php>

- CITES 'Non-detriment findings' background - <http://cites.org/eng/prog/ndf/index.php>
- CITES Non-detriment Findings guide for herbaceous plants:  
<http://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/MDb/documents/service/skript358.pdf>
- Interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I:  
<http://www.cites.org/eng/res/09/09-21R13C15.php>

## 1. Relevant literature and webpages

The main sources for information related to CITES species, while both peer-reviewed and grey literature can when relevant also be cited.

The status and population trends of birds protected under the EU Birds Directive:

[http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article\\_12](http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article_12) and

[http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article\\_12/Reports\\_2013](http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article_12/Reports_2013)

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[http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article\\_17/Reports\\_2013](http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article_17/Reports_2013)

CITES trade data is found here:

Review of trade data as reported to UNEP-WCMC (<http://trade.cites.org>)

Literature based on international publications (peer reviewed)

Available regional and/or national management plans

Reports by NGOs (e.g. IUCN-TRAFFIC, IFAW)

### Conditions

The Assessment should be written in English with a Norwegian summary. We refer in general to the Collaboration Agreement between the Norwegian Environment Agency and VKM.

### Contacts at the Norwegian Environment Agency

Sunniva Aagaard, Senior Adviser, Section for Invasive Species and International Trade

Håkon Holand, Senior adviser, Section for Invasive Species and International Trade

Bjarte Rambjør Heide, Head of Section, Section for Invasive Species and International Trade

## **Annex 1 Reporting format for assessments of species under the new Norwegian CITES-regulation.**

The assessments should address the following aspects and questions for the suggested new species listing in - and uplisting under - the new Norwegian CITES-regulation:

- I. The introduction part shall review existing literature and global/regional/national assessments on population and habitat status for the species evaluated, covering known range states. Furthermore, information by IUCN, TRAFFIC, the Convention on Migrating Species (CMS; including sub-agreements) and The Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, as well as any prior listing proposals under the Conference of the Parties (CITES CoP), cf Res. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) shall be included. If available, the assessment shall comprise a review of the reports and literature that the EU Scientific Review Group (SRG) has used as the basis for their assessments.
- II. Other literature with relevant information, supporting or contradictory, not included in part I, shall also be reviewed and commented on specifically.
- III. Trade data by UNEP-WCMC: <http://trade.cites.org/> and any other potential information and reports summarizing trade status, e.g. by IUCN-TRAFFIC, shall be included and categorized as follows:
  - If no data on legal or illegal trade is available.
  - If trade is not considered a relevant threat, no known trade in the wild populations, only or mainly captive bred populations in trade, or trade in the species is not known
  - If trade in wild specimens is considered a high risk threat, i.e. detrimental.
  - No legal trade is documented, but illegal trade is documented to be substantial and detrimental.
  - In case the wild population is threatened to a degree that any legal or illegal trade (even if trade is not observed), can be considered a risk and being detrimental. This includes assessment of whether trade in captive bred or artificially cultivated specimens affects wild populations.
  - If significant trade reviews conclusions by CITES Animals -or Plants Committees, or CITES Standing Committee, indicate that conservation measures need to be enforced and/or improved.
- IV. Species shall be evaluated under the current taxonomic status in CITES, cf. Species+. If the species is under taxonomic revision and it is commented in relevant sources, e.g. IUCN red list, the status of the new taxonomic entities should be included, preempting a split-listing of subpopulations or -species or down-listing of "lumped" species. CITES updates the nomenclature at the Conference of the Parties every three years, hence both current listing and putative future listings shall be commented if possible.
- V. Species that are morphological similar to listed species, i.e. lookalikes, shall also be evaluated under criteria given in Res. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16).
- VI. Animal hybrids shall be evaluated similarly as the parent taxa with the strictest regulations, cf. Res. Conf. 10.17. (Rev. CoP14), and shall generally be interpreted to refer to the previous four generations of the lineage.

VII. The assessment should be given in the standardized format as outlined here:

<p><b>1. Review of biological status and conservation status, including information status in other relevant conventions</b></p> <p><b>Species name:</b> <i>Scientific name</i> incl. reference to author who described species. English name and Norwegian name when available. Taxonomic uncertainties should be addressed if relevant. It is not necessary to list all synonyms, but names commonly used commercially shall be specified.</p> <p><b>Conservation status:</b> Brief description of conservation status, IUCN category and the used red-list codes. If available: Listing on CITES (since date), CMS, Bern and EU.</p> <p><b>Distribution:</b> Description of area of natural distribution (+ any introduced populations) and list of range states</p> <p><b>Population trend:</b> If available by IUCN and relevant literature</p> <p><b>Habitat status:</b> Choose one: fragmented/increasingly fragmented/not fragmented, + any known evaluation</p>
<p><b>2. Review of reports (if available), underpinning EU conservation measures and any listing proposals under CITES</b></p>
<p><b>3. Relevant literature</b></p> <p>Summarize briefly the content of relevant paper/s found in addition to those on the IUCN site. Add the actual references to the list under 6.</p>
<p><b>4. Evaluation of trade data</b></p> <p>Information from <a href="http://trade.cites.org">http://trade.cites.org</a>, and Species+ and TRAFFIC. If large amounts of info select the most essential (e.g. sudden increase in trade). For some species it will be necessary to also search for additional information on legal and illegal trade through other sources (i.e. price, e-commerce).</p>
<p><b>5. Other information on relevant threats, cf. res. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) and on nature management issues in range states, including reviews by CITES Committees</b></p>
<p><b>6. Recommendations</b></p> <p>Short evaluation of why trade could be/not be detrimental on population status.</p>
<p><b>7. Literature list</b></p> <p>Alphabetically ordered reference list following the American Assoc. Agronomy format.</p>
<p><b>8. Norsk sammendrag</b></p>

**Annex 2**

NORSK	ENGELSK	LISTE A	LISTE B
Gemse (ua)	Abruzzo chamois	<i>Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata</i> (II)	
Villkatt	Wild cat	<i>Felis silvestris</i> (II)	
Iriomotekatt	Iriomote cat	<i>Prionailurus iriomotensis</i> (II)	
Hvalross	Walrus		<i>Odobenus rosmarus</i> (III Canada)
Juan Fernandez-pelssel	Juan Fernández fur seal	<i>Arctocephalus philippii</i> (II)	
	Comoro flying fox	<i>Pteropus livingstonii</i> (II)	
	Rodrigues flying fox	<i>Pteropus rodricensis</i> (II)	
	Pemba flying fox	<i>Pteropus voeltzkowi</i> (II)	
Tibethest	Kiang	<i>Equus kiang</i> (II)	
	Sun-tailed monkey	<i>Cercopithecus solatus</i> (II)	
	Black colobus	<i>Cercopithecus satanas</i> (II)	
	Central African red colobus	<i>Piliocolobus foai</i> (II)	
	Uzungwa red colobus	<i>Piliocolobus gordonorum</i> (II)	
	Pennant's red colobus	<i>Piliocolobus pennantii</i> (II)	
	Preuss's red colobus	<i>Piliocolobus preussi</i> (II)	
	Ugandan red colobus	<i>Piliocolobus tephrosceles</i> (II)	
	Thollon's red colobus	<i>Piliocolobus tholloni</i> (II)	
	Delacour's langur	<i>Trachypithecus delacouri</i> (II)	
	Francois's langur	<i>Trachypithecus francoisi</i> (II)	
	Hatinh langur	<i>Trachypithecus hatinhensis</i> (II)	
	Nilgiri langur	<i>Trachypithecus jinhii</i> (II)	
	Laotian langur	<i>Trachypithecus laotum</i> (II)	
	White-headed langur	<i>Trachypithecus poliocephalus</i> (II)	
	Barbara Brown's titi	<i>Callicebus barbarabrownae</i> (II)	
	Coastal Black-handed titi	<i>Callicebus melanochir</i> (II)	
	Black-fronted titi	<i>Callicebus nigrifrons</i> (II)	
	Atlantic titi	<i>Callicebus personatus</i> (II)	
Alle arter spøkelsesaper	Tarsiers	<i>Tarsius</i> spp. (II)	
Hulepiggsvin	Crested porcupine	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	
Alaotraand	Madagascar pochard	<i>Aythya innotata</i>	
Hvitøyeand	Ferruginous duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	
Rødhalsgås	Red-breasted goose	<i>Branta ruficollis</i> (II)	
Brasilfiskand	Brazilian merganser	<i>Mergus octosetaceus</i>	
Hvithodeand	White-headed duck	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> (II)	
Koreagravand	Crested shelduck	<i>Tadorna cristata</i>	
Svartstork	Black stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i> (II)	
Svartkronestork	Storm's stork	<i>Ciconia stormi</i>	
Storadjutant	Greater adjutant stork	<i>Leptoptilos dubius</i>	
Flamingo	Greater flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i> (II)	
Rødkroneibis	Bald ibis	<i>Geronticus calvus</i> (II)	

NORSK	ENGELSK	LISTE A	LISTE B
Skjestork	Eurasian spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i> (II)	
Kjempeibis	Giant ibis	<i>Pseudibis gigantea</i>	
Purpurbånddue	Purple-winged ground-dove	<i>Claravis godefrida</i>	
Klippedue	Rock pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	
Grenadadue	Grenada dove	<i>Leptotila wellsi</i>	
Turteldue	European turtle-dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	
Kamerunturako	Bannerman's turaco	<i>Tauraco bannermani</i> (II)	
Balkanhawk	Levant sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter brevipes</i> (II)	
Storskrikeørn	Greater spotted eagle	<i>Aquila clanga</i> (II)	
Småskrikeørn	Lesser spotted eagle	<i>Aquila pomarina</i> (II)	
Ørnvåk	Long-legged buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i> (II)	
Slangeørn	Short-toed snake-eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i> (II)	
Sivhauk	Western marsh-harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i> (II)	
Myrhauk	Northern harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i> (II)	
Steppehauk	Pallid harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i> (II)	
Enghauk	Montagu's harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i> (II)	
Svartvingeglente	Black-winged kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i> (II)	
Tanalaslangehauk	Madagascar serpent-eagle	<i>Eutriorchis astur</i> (II)	
Lammegribb	Lammergeier	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i> (II)	
Gåsegribb	Eurasian griffon	<i>Gyps fulvus</i> (II)	
Haukørn	Bonelli's eagle	<i>Hieraaetus fasciatus</i> (II)	
Dvergørn	Booted eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i> (II)	
Ecuadorvåk	Grey-backed hawk	<i>Leucopternis occidentalis</i> (II)	
Glente	Red kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i> (II)	
Åtselgribb	Egyptian vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i> (II)	
Vepsevåk	European honey-buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i> (II)	
Slagfalk	Lanner falcon	<i>Falco biarmicus</i> (II)	
Tartarfalk	Saker falcon	<i>Falco cherrug</i> (II)	
Eleonorafalk	Eleonora's falcon	<i>Falco eleonora</i> (II)	
Rødfalk	Lesser kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i> (II)	
Aftenfalk	Red-footed falcon	<i>Falco vespertinus</i> (II)	
Blåknoppbokke	Blue-knobbed curassow	<i>Crax alberti</i> (III Colombia)	
Krøllbokke	Bare-faced Curassow		<i>Crax fasciolata</i>
Annamfasan	Vietnamese fireback		<i>Lophura hatinhensis</i>
Kragetannvaktel	Gorgeted wood-quail	<i>Odontophorus strophium</i>	
Hvitbrynehøne	Himalayan quail	<i>Ophrysia superciliosa</i>	
Stortrappe	Great bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i> (II)	
Hindutrappe	Lesser florican	<i>Sypheotides indicus</i> (II)	
Dvergtrappe	Little bustard	<i>Tetrax tetrax</i> (II)	
Rodriguessanger	Rodrigues brush-warbler	<i>Acrocephalus rodericanus</i> (III Mauritius)	
Kirkeugle	Little owl	<i>Athene noctua</i> (II)	
Sokokeugle	Sokoke scops-owl	<i>Otus ireneae</i> (II)	

NORSK	ENGELSK	LISTE A	LISTE B
Dverghornugle	Eurasian scops-owl	<i>Otus scops</i> (II)	
Tårnugle	Barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i> (II)	
Europeisk kameleon	European chameleon	<i>Chamaeleo chamaeleon</i> (II)	
	Round Island day gecko	<i>Phelsuma guentheri</i> (II)	
Lilfordfirfisle	Lilford's wall lizard	<i>Podarcis lilfordi</i> (II)	
Ibizafirfisle	Ibiza wall lizard	<i>Podarcis pityusensis</i> (II)	
	Gray's monitor	<i>Varanus olivaceus</i> (II)	
Sandboa	Spotted sand boa	<i>Eryx jaculus</i> (II)	
Klapperslange	Aruba Island rattlesnake		<i>Crotalus durissus unicolor</i>
	Latifi's viper	<i>Vipera latifi</i>	
	Three-striped Batagur		<i>Batagur borneoensis</i>
	Three-striped Roofed T.		<i>Batagur dhongoka</i>
	Burmese Roofed Turtle		<i>Batagur trivittata</i>
Pannekakeskilpadde	Pancake tortoise	<i>Malacochersus tornieri</i> (II)	
Gresk landskilpadde	Spur-thighed tortoise	<i>Testudo graeca</i> (II)	
Steppeskilpadde	Hermann's tortoise	<i>Testudo hermanni</i> (II)	
Bredrandet landskilpadde	Marginated tortoise	<i>Testudo marginata</i> (II)	
Goliatfrosk	Goliath frog		<i>Conraua goliath</i>
	Palu swallowtail butterfly		<i>Atrophaneura palu</i>
	Apo swallowtail butterfly		<i>Graphium sandawanum</i>
	Seram swallowtail		<i>Graphium stresemanni</i>
			<i>Papilio benguetanus</i>
	Esperanza swallowtail		<i>Papilio esperanza</i>
	Corsican swallowtail	<i>Papilio hospiton</i> (II)	
	Madagascan emperor swallowtail		<i>Papilio morondavana</i>
			<i>Papilio neumoegeni</i>
	Fluminense swallowtail		<i>Parides ascanius</i>
	Hahnel's amazonian swallowtail		<i>Parides hahneli</i>
Apollosommerfugl	Mountain apollo	<i>Parnassius apollo</i> (II)	
		<i>Euphorbia handiensis</i> (II)	
		<i>Euphorbia lambii</i> (II)	
		<i>Euphorbia stygiana</i> (II)	
	Hooded helleborine	<i>Cephalanthera cucullata</i> (II)	
Marisko	Lady's slipper orchid	<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i> (II)	
	Madeiran lady's-tresses	<i>Goodyera macrophylla</i> (II)	
Fettblad	Fen orchid	<i>Liparis loeselii</i> (II)	
	Eyed bee orchid	<i>Ophrys argolica</i> (II)	
	Crescent ophrys	<i>Ophrys lunulata</i> (II)	
	Madeiran orchid	<i>Orchis scopulorum</i> (II)	
	Summer lady's-tresses	<i>Spiranthes aestivalis</i> (II)	

