

The Wildlife law
as a tool for protecting threatened
species in Cameroon



Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF)
Department of Wildlife and Protected Area

Assisted by the Last Great Ape Organisation (LAGA)
Financed by Arcus Foundation and Born Free Foundation

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for protecting threatened species
in Cameroon

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Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife MINFOF
Department of Wildlife and Protected Areas
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Foreword

Law N°.94-01 of 20 January 1994 to lay down Forestry ; Wildlife and Fisheries Regulations and its subsequent Decree N°.95-466-PM of 20 July 1995 to lay down the conditions for the implementation of Wildlife Regulations are the main instruments governing wildlife issues in Cameroon. However, the complexity and dispersed nature of these instruments make its interpretation and application somewhat difficult. This compilation of legal provisions which equally contains some notes and comments focused on the protection of threatened wildlife species in Cameroon is thus intended as a tool to assist all the stakeholders working in the area of wildlife enforcement.

Protecting our wildlife for future generations is the responsibility of every Cameroonian. It is estimated that some of Cameroon's threatened species like gorillas, chimpanzees and forest elephants may continue to decline if appropriate measures are not taken.

With new Wildlife Law Enforcement initiatives yielding results that are unique in the sub region, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry is striving to make Cameroon take the leadership position among its neighbours of the Central African sub region.

In a bid to achieve this goal and make wildlife law enforcement a reality in Cameroon, the government is sparing no effort in involving all the departments or structures concerned with this domain. To that end, the following three major partners are hereby called upon, each in its own sphere, to see to the strict application of government policy in that area:

MINEF Field Personnel:

Report each incident to the hierarchy and make arrests if need be
Draw up a complaint report
Work closely with the courts
Follow up cases up to the execution of court judgements

The Judiciary:

To be sensitive to new wildlife cases and fully apply the wildlife law.

The Forces of Law and Order:

To assist MINEF in field operations when requested and to bear in mind that without their collaboration MINEF lacks the sufficient force to carry out the desired operations.

It is our fervent hope that this tool be useful to MINEF field workers, the Judiciary and the forces of law and order among others, in the execution of the delicate and demanding task of wildlife law enforcement in Cameroon.

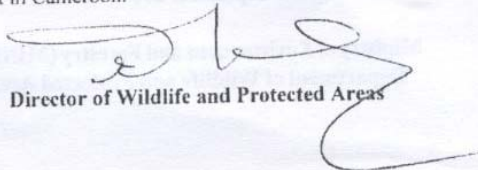

Director of Wildlife and Protected Areas

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Notes on the Wildlife law protecting threatened species

I – The main applicable instruments

- the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
- Law No. 94/01 of 20 January 1994 to lay down Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries Regulations

In this document it shall be hereinafter referred to as « the Law »

- Decree No. 95/466/PM of 20 July 1995 to lay down the conditions for the implementation of Wildlife Regulations. It shall hereinafter be referred to as « the Decree »
- Order No. 0648/MINFOF of 18 December 2006 to set the list of animals of classes A, B and C,
- Order N° 0649/MINFOF to lay down the distribution of animal species whose killing is authorised as well as the latitude of killing per type of sports hunting permit. It shall hereinafter be referred to as « the Order »

II –The species concerned

Animals are grouped into three classes: A, B and C and are listed in Article 2 of the Order of 14 August 1998.

- ***Section 78: (1) Animal species living in the national territory shall, for the purpose of their protection, be classified into three classes: A, B and C according to conditions laid down by order of the Minister in charge of wildlife.***

(2) The species of class A shall be totally protected and may on no occasion be killed except as provided for in Section 82 and 83 of this law. However, their capture or their being kept in captivity shall be subject to the grant of an authorization by the service in charge of wildlife.

(3) The species of class B shall be protected and may be hunted, captured or killed subject to the grant of a hunting permit.

(4) The species of class C shall be partially. Their capture or killing shall be regulated by conditions laid down by order of the Minister in charge of wildlife.

Some remarks:

- The list is periodically reviewed by the Minister in charge of wildlife in order to take into account the fluctuations in the various animal populations

- *Elephants with tusks weighing less than five kilograms each belong to class A. Others belong to class B.*
- *In any case, if anyone is found in possession of elephant meat or processed ivory, it is left for that person to prove, if need be, that the elephant concerned had tusks that each weighed more than 5 kilograms.*
- *The list is included in this document.*

III– The fundamental rules relating to their protection

A – Their submission to the highest degree of protection

Their belonging to class A protection presupposes:

1 – The principle of prohibiting their killing

- **Law, Section 78 (2) :**
 - « The species of class A shall be totally protected and may on no occasion be killed except as provided for in Sections 82 and 83 of this law »
- Decree, Section 3 (1) states as follows:
 - « Within the meaning of the Law and of this decree, the following term shall mean:
 - 1) Hunting area: any protected area reserved for hunting and managed by the service in charge of wildlife, a natural person or corporate body, or local council and in which any hunting activity is subject to the payment of a fee determined by the Finance Law. No hunting activity shall be carried out therein involving fully protected species. >>

2- Special dispensations that have been made

The killing of animals of class A is authorised:

- In case of the opening of official battue (the Law, Section 82 ; Decree, Section 12)
 - **The Law, Section 82** « in cases where animals constitute a danger or cause damage to persons and/ or property, the service in charge of wildlife may undertake to hunt them down under conditions laid down by order of the Minister in charge of wildlife ».
 - **Decree; Section 12 (1)** « Any battue shall require the prior authorization of the service in charge of wildlife.
 - (2) It shall be organised, either at the initiative of the service in charge of wildlife in case of a threat, or as a preventive measure, or at the request of the population concerned.

(3) All applications for a battue shall be addressed to the provincial official in charge of wildlife who, after carrying out an investigation, shall authorize the hunting, chasing away or killing of the animals having caused, or likely to cause damage, excluding those of class A which may not be killed without the authorization of the Minister in charge of wildlife.

(4) Battues shall be undertaken by officials of the services in charge of wildlife, which may solicit the assistance of volunteer hunters holding valid licences ».

- In case of lawful defence (Law, Section 83; Decree, Section 13)

- **The Law, Section 83** « (1) No persons may be charged with breach of hunting regulations as concerns protected animals if his act was dictated by the urgent need to defend himself, his livestock or crops.

(2) Proof of lawful defence shall be given within 72 hours to the official in charge of the nearest wildlife service »

- **Decree, Section 13** « (1) In accordance with section 83 of the Law, no person may be charged with hunting a protected animal if his act was dictated by the urgent need to defend himself, his livestock or crops.

Proof of lawful defence must be given within 72 (seventy-two) hours to the nearest official in charge of wildlife services. »

3 - The regulation on their capture

Section 42 of the Decree stipulates that the capture of class A animals is subject to obtaining a special authorization from the Minister in charge of wildlife.

- **Decree, Section 42** « Special authorization from the minister in charge of wildlife must be obtained prior to the capture of class A animals.»

4 – The regulation on their keeping and circulation

The hides and skins or trophies (Section 97 gives a list of the trophies) of class A animals may be legally kept if they were killed during an official battue or if it was dictated by the urgent need to defend himself.

In this case, the hides, skins or trophies from animals killed shall belong in part to the affected population and, in part to the volunteer hunters.
(Law, Sections 82 to 84 ; Decree, Section 62).

Live class A animals may be legally kept only upon authorization of the Minister in charge of wildlife given prior to the capture (Decree, Section 42).

- **The Law, Section 97:** « Trophies shall mean :
 - tusks, carcasses, skulls and teeth of animals ;
 - tails of elephants or giraffes ;
 - skins, hoofs or paws ;
 - horns and feathers ;
 - as well as any other part of animal which may interest the permit holder ».

The keeping of and traffic in the above-mentioned live protected animals their hides and skins or trophies, within the national territory, shall be subject to obtaining a certificate of origin issued by the services in charge of wildlife.

The certificate of origin must be handed to the successive keepers of the live animals, their hides and skins or trophies concerned. It shall specify the characteristics of the animals and the registration number of the trophies to enable the identification of the animal produce in circulation (Law, section 98; Decree, section 64).

- **Law, Section 98 :** « (1) The keeping of and traffic in live protected animals, their hides and skins or trophies, within the national territory, shall be subject to the obtainment of a certificate of origin issued by the administration in charge of wildlife.
 - (2) the certificate of origin shall specify the characteristics of the animals and the registration number of the trophies to enable the identification of the animal produce in circulation.
 - (3) the exportation of wild animals, their hides and skins or trophies shall be subject to the presentation of a certificate of origin and an export permit issued by the administration in charge of wildlife ».
- **Decree, Section 64 :** « In accordance with Section 98 of the Law :
 - (1) The possession or circulation of live protected animals, their hides and skins or trophies within the national territory shall be subject to the obtainment of a certificate of origin issued by the services in charge of wildlife.
 - (2) The exportation of wild animals, their hides and skins or their trophies or not, shall be subject to the presentation of a certificate of origin

and an export permit issued by the services in charge of wildlife in accordance with the Law and related international conventions in force ».

For the case of transforming ivory into local crafts, another condition is added besides the obligation for holding a certificate of origin.

Section 100: (1) The transforming of ivory into local crafts and the keeping of processed ivory for commercial purposes shall be subject to obtaining a licence issued by the administration in charge of wildlife, in accordance with the conditions fixed by order of the Minister in charge of wildlife.

(2) It shall be subject to the payment of fees, the rates of which shall be fixed by the Finance Law.

5- Legal responsibility for the killing of protected animals

The threat posed on the survival of protected species is not limited to the act of killing itself. The threat is the trade - commercial chain that is generated mainly by dealers that do not perform the act of killing.

To address this problem, the legislator added a special section which extends the legal responsibility of the act of killing of a protected animal to all the actors in the trade chain.

In the absence of a certificate of origin, any person found in possession of a whole or part of a class A animal shall be considered to have captured or killed the animal and shall be punished as such.

- ***Law, section 101:« (1) Any person found, at any time or any place, in possession of a whole or part of a live or dead class A or B protected animal, as defined in Section 76 of the present law, shall be considered to have captured or killed the animal ».***

6- Liability

Section 150 of the law extends legal responsibility to accomplices whether natural person or corporate bodies.

Section 150: (1) Any natural person or corporate body found guilty of violating the provisions of this law and its implementation instruments shall be liable and punishable in accordance with the penalties provided therefore.

(2) The same penalties as in the case of the offender shall be inflicted on accomplices or any other persons who, in one way or the other, contributed to the offence.

Note- therefore the importance of establishing complaint reports against transport companies and other operators facilitating an offence.

B – Stipulated offences and penalties

Two main sections in the Law stipulate the penalties for offences concerning protected species. It is important to understand where to apply each one.

Section 155-

- **Penalties : A fine of from 50,000 to 200,000 CFA francs or imprisonment for from twenty days to two months or both such fine and imprisonment**
- Applicable for-
 - a) Absence of proof of lawful defence within 72 hours of killing
 - b) Keeping or circulation of live protected animals, their hides and skins or trophies within the national territory without a certificate of origin.
 - c) Contravention of the provisions on hunting as stipulated in Sections 87, 90, 91, 93, 98, 99, 101 and 103 above
 - d) Hunting without a licence or permit or exceeding killing limit

Section 158-

- **Penalties: A fine of from 3,000,000 to 10,000,000 CFA Francs and/or imprisonment of from one to three years or both such fine and imprisonment.**
- Applicable for-
 - a. Falsification or forgery of a certificate of origin or an authorization for captures.
 - b. Killing or capture of protected animals either during the period when hunting has been closed, or in areas prohibited for or closed to hunting.

IMPORTANT NOTE – Specifically, in case of the killing of class A animals the elements that make up offence b in section 158 are always built up since in their case, the law does not provide neither for a hunting period nor a hunting area. Therefore **in cases involving a class A animal it is expected that section 158 shall be applied and not section 155.**

In accordance with section 162 of the Law, the above penalties shall be applicable without prejudice to any confiscation, restrictions, damages awarded and restoration of property.

- **Section 162** states they shall be doubled:
 - Where there has been a previous offence or where the offences were committed by sworn officials of the competent service in charge of wildlife or by judicial police officers (JPO) with general jurisdiction or with their complicity, without prejudice to administrative or disciplinary sanctions
 - In case of escape or refusal to obey orders from officials in charge of control

IV – The rules of procedure applicable to their protection

A – Investigating and establishing an offence

1 – The relevant authorities (Law, sections 141 and 142; decree, Sections 68 and 69)

- JPO with general jurisdiction (police and gendarmerie)
- JPO with special jurisdiction (sworn officials of the service in charge of wildlife)

2 - The content of the report establishing the facts of the offences

- **Decree, Section 70 (1):**

“Any report on a wildlife related offence shall contain the following information:

- the date of the report in words;
- the complete identity of the sworn official drawing up the report and his capacity, post and place of work;
- the date, time and place of the offence;
- the complete identity of the offender and a detailed description of the means he used;
- the detailed description of witnesses and accomplices, their statements and signatures or, where applicable, mention of their refusal to sign;
- the nature of the offence;
- references to the Sections of laws and regulations forbidding the act and/or prosecuting the offence committed;
- a list of the products and equipment seized and their place of custody;
- any other useful information.”

This document contains a sample complaint report for the common offence concerning protected species.

B – Legal proceedings or action

1 – The initiative of the State Prosecutor

See his classical attributions in criminal matters

2 - The initiative of the JPO

- the exercise of the classical duties

- the forwarding of reports establishing the facts of the offences within 48 hours to the administration in charge of wildlife (Law, Section 143 (1); Decree, Section 70 (2)).

Same for both JPO with special jurisdiction or general jurisdiction.

- ***Section 142: (1) The sworn officials of forestry, wildlife, fishery and Merchant Shipping services shall be judicial police officers having special jurisdiction as concerns forestry, wildlife and fisheries***
Without prejudice to the recognised duties of judicial police officers having general jurisdiction, such officials shall establish facts and seize products collected without authorization and the objects used to commit the offences, and write a report thereon. Such report shall be exempt from stamp duty and registration formalities.

3 – The initiative of the service in charge of wildlife (victim)

- the classical prerogatives of the victims in criminal matters
- the possibility of payment of a deposit against a receipt (Law, Section 143 (2))
- the exclusion of any settlement in case of the killing of a class A animal (Decree, Sections (17) and 78 (5)).
- The competent court may order the confiscation of forest products, equipment or animals seized (Law, Section 148)

Where there is no compounding or in case such compounding is not been executed, court action shall, at the request of the services in charge of wildlife be initiated within 72 hours. To this end, the services in charge of wildlife shall be empowered to:

- Bring any offender before the competent court (direct summons or complaint with independent action for damages) at Government's expenses
- Submit any written statement and submissions and make any observations, which they deem necessary to protect their interest. In such a case, their representatives, in uniforms and without caps, shall act in association with the State Counsel (Law, Section 147).

C – Establishment of proof or evidence

Proof of guilt for the offender may first of all either be noted or appended to the report establishing the facts of the offence. Listing the elements that should be found in the report, the Decree (Section 70 (1)) in fact makes mention, among other things, of the following:

- The statements and signatures of witnesses and accomplices or possible co-offenders
- Any other useful information.

Evidence may equally be presented before the court by the representative of the services in charge of wildlife, which shall associate with the State Counsel. According

to Section 147 of the Law, this representative shall be empowered to submit any written statements and submissions and make any observations, which they deem necessary to protect the interests of the services in charge of wildlife.

D- Independent action for damages by MIFOF

The Cameroonian law recognises the right of MINFOF to associate in court action with public prosecutor as concerns matters relating to the violation of the wildlife regulation. In fact, considering that MINFOF has the legal status and given that it represents the Cameroonian State as a victim in acts of poaching. As such, MINFOF has the right to sue for compensation from any person who is guilty of committing a wildlife-related offence. Damages granted to MINFOF must be calculated taking into account the economic prejudice, the investment made by the State on taking care on the animals and lastly the finance law.

V- Collaboration between MINEF, the judiciary and the forces of law and order in establishing a Flagrante delicto case

MINFOF provincial delegates need to work in close collaboration with the State prosecutor and the forces of law and order to establish a strong Flagrante delicto case. The Flagrante delicto process is the normal choice for the judiciary in cases where the violator has been caught in the act.

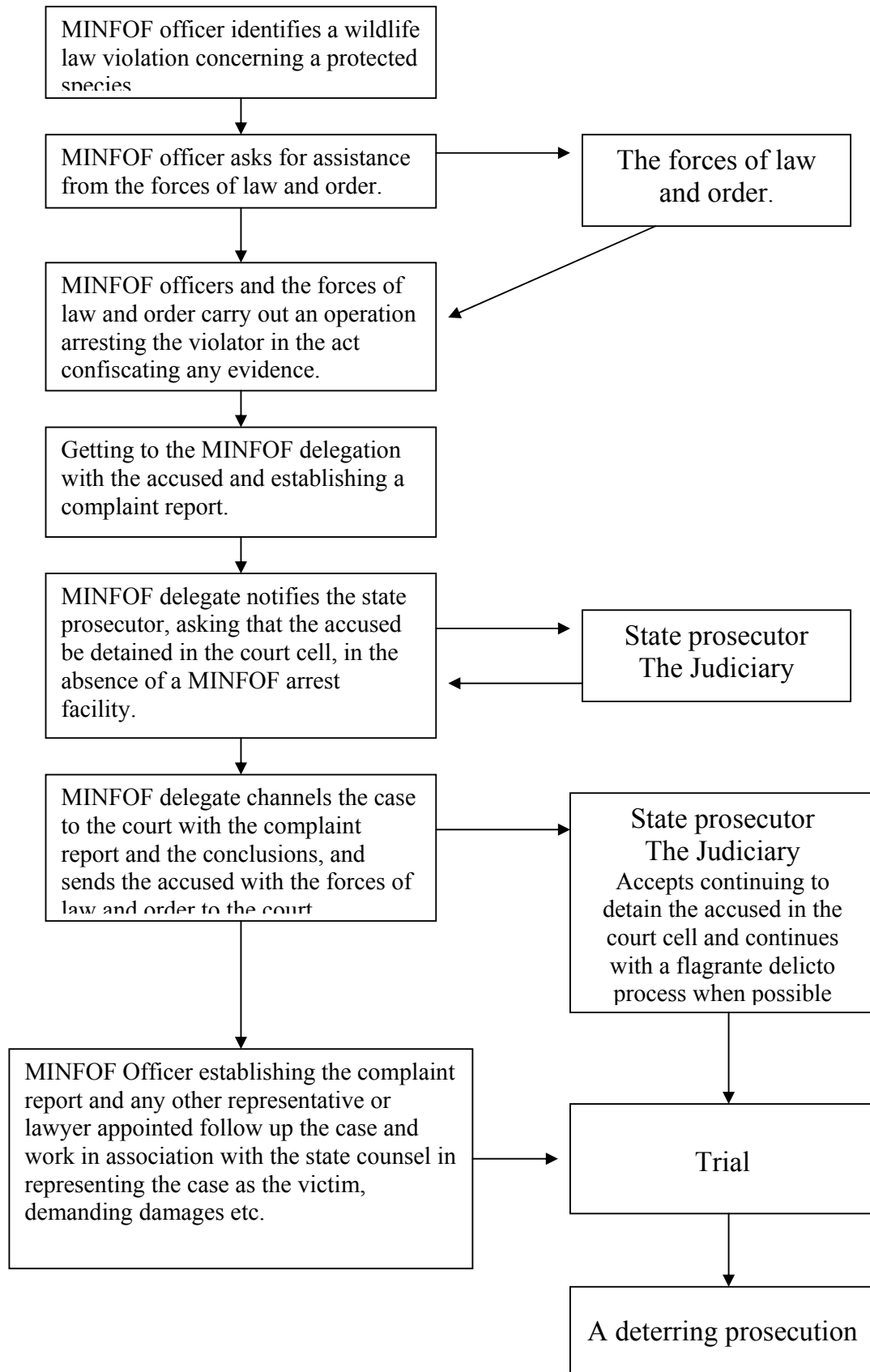
In an offence involving a class A animal, a flagrante delicto process is preferable as the subject is not released after the complaint report has been established but remains imprisoned while deserving a speedy trial.

For the judiciary, this process is less time consuming and cost effective to government; For the forces of law and order it saves the workload of numerous summons; and for MINEF it increases the chances for effective results in wildlife law enforcement and decreases the risk of a trial that can go on for more than a year followed by an appeal from the prosecuted violator that can go on for some more time while he remains unpunished.

- Collaboration from the forces of law and order is needed to arrest the violator in the act so that a flagrante delicto could be established.
- After establishing a complaint report in the MINEF station, the state prosecutor should be notified and consulted on the continuation of the arrest in the court.
- The courts should assist MINEF that does not possess facilities for making arrest and receive the accused to remain in detention in the court cells.
- MINEF should bring the accused to the court and channel the complaint report and the conclusion.

MINEF services should report the case to the hierarchy and continue to follow up the case in court.

VI -Diagram of desired procedure



VII - THE TEXTS

INSTRUMENTS APPLICABLE IN THE PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED WILDLIFE SPECIES (THREATENED WITH EXTINCTION)

Four instruments make up the corner stone of wildlife protection in Cameroon but those under study here are concerned with the 1994 Law as well as its implementation Decree of 1995:

- The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
- The law No. 94/01 of 20 January 1994 to lay down Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries Regulations
- The Decree No. 95/466/PM of 20 July 1995 to lay down the conditions for the implementation of the Wildlife Regulations
- Order No. 0565/ADFAP/SDF/SRC of 14 August 1998 to set the list of animals of classes A, B and C.

DECREE No. 95/466/PM OF 20 JULY 1995 TO DETERMINE THE CONDITIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF WILDLIFE REGULATIONS

- **Section 100:** (1) The transforming of ivory into local crafts and the keeping of processed ivory for commercial purposes shall be subject to obtaining a licence issued by the administration in charge of wildlife, in accordance with the conditions fixed by order of the Minister in charge of wildlife.

(2) It shall be subject to the payment of fees, the rates of which shall be fixed by the Finance Law.
- **Section 105:** Seventy percent of the sums resulting from the collection of fees for hunting permits and licences as well as the proceeds of killing, capture and collection fees and taxes shall be paid into the public treasury and thirty percent into a special fund for the development and equipment of areas for the conservation and protection of wildlife, in accordance with conditions determined by decree.
seizing, searching
- **Section 2:** For the purposes of the implementation of the Law and of this decree, the following definitions shall be applicable:

(1) Protected area: a zone geographically demarcated and managed with a view to attaining the specific objective of conserving and realizing the sustainable harnessing of one or more given resources.

Any project, particularly industrial, mining and agro-sylvo-pastoral likely to affect the conservation of a protected area must be accompanied with an environmental impact survey.

The service in charge of wildlife shall be an ex-officio member of any commission or body responsible for conducting such an assessment survey.

(17) Settlement: an instrument by which the author of a wildlife-related offence committed in a communal or cynegetic zone shows his willingness to the repair the damage by paying certain fee;

Acceptance of such a settlement by the service in charge of wildlife shall extinguish prosecution.

- **Section 3:** Within the meaning of the Law and this decree, cynegetic zone shall mean: any protected area reserved for hunting and managed by the service in charge of wildlife, a natural person or corporate body, or local council and in which any hunting activity is subject to the payment of a fee determined by the Finance Law. No hunting activity shall be carried out therein involving fully protected species.
- **Section 12:** (1) Any battue shall require the prior authorization of the service in charge of wildlife.

(2) It shall be organised, either at the initiative of the service in charge of wildlife in case of a threat, or as a preventive measure, or at the request of the population concerned.

(3) All applications for a battue shall be addressed to the provincial official in charge of wildlife who, after carrying out an investigation, shall authorize the hunting, chasing away or killing of the animals having caused, or likely to cause damage, excluding those of class A which may not be killed without the authorization of the Minister in charge of wildlife.

(4) Battues shall be undertaken by officials of the services in charge of wildlife, which may solicit the assistance of volunteer hunters holding valid licences.

- **Section 42:** Special authorization from the minister in charge of wildlife must be obtained prior to the capture of class A animals.

- **Section 62:** (1) Meat from animals killed during official battues or for safety reasons shall belong, in part, to the affected population and in part to the volunteer hunters.

(2) The trophies of the animals referred to in Section 62 (1) above shall belong to the services in charge of wildlife. However, if the animals are killed by a voluntary hunter with a hunting permit, he may own the trophies on condition that he pays the related fees.

- **Section 64:** « In accordance with Section 98 of the Law :

(1) The possession or circulation of live protected animals, their hides and skins or trophies within the national territory shall be subject to the obtainment of a certificate of origin issued by the services in charge of wildlife.

(2) The exportation of wild animals, their hides and skins or their trophies or not, shall be subject to the presentation of a certificate of origin and an export permit issued by the services in charge of wildlife in accordance with the Law and related international conventions in force ».

- **Section 68:** (1) The control and follow up of wildlife activities shall be carried out by the services in charge of wildlife under conditions fixed by order of the minister in charge of wildlife
 - (2) Wildlife officials responsible for the control and follow up of wildlife activities must be armed and in uniform. They shall comply with the rules of discipline fixed by special instruments.

- **Section 69:** (1) In accordance with the provisions of Sections 141 and 142 of the law, the sworn officials shall be empowered to act as judicial police officers having special jurisdiction.

- **Section 70:** (1) Any report on a wildlife related offence shall contain the following information:
 - the date of the report in words;
 - the complete identity of the sworn official drawing up the report and his capacity, post and place of work;
 - the date, time and place of the offence;
 - the complete identity of the offender and a detailed description of the means he used;
 - the detailed description of witnesses and accomplices, their statements and signatures or, where applicable, mention of their refusal to sign;
 - the nature of the offence;
 - references to the Sections of laws and regulations forbidding the act and/or prosecuting the offence committed;
 - a list of the products and equipment seized and their place of custody;
 - any other useful information.
 - (2) The concluded report shall be entered in a special register of the local services concerned. It shall be forwarded to the competent official of the services in charge of wildlife within 48 (forty-eight) hours.

- **Section 78:** (1) Settlement shall be solicited by the offender.

(2) The settlement shall be jointly signed by the competent authority representing the service in charge of wildlife and the offender.

It shall be registered at the offender's expense and shall fix the conditions and deadline for payment. Under no circumstances shall this period exceed three (3) months.

(3) Any settlement, even when it has already been implemented, concluded in violation of the provisions provided for in Section 77 above shall be automatically rendered null and void. The Minister in charge of wildlife shall, at any time, notify the offender of the nullification.

(4) The Minister in charge of wildlife may unilaterally propose the amendment of some clauses of the settlement or compounding in case such compounding is not been executed

(5) No settlement shall be authorized;

- 1) For an offence committed in protected areas;
- 2) In case of the killing of an animal belonging to totally protected species
- 3) In case there was a previous or further offence
- 4) In case of water pollution by poisoning

LAW No. 94/01 OF 20 JANUARY TO LAY DOWN FORESTRY, WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES REGULATIONS

- **Section 78:** (1) Animal species living in the national territory shall, for the purpose of their protection, be classified into three classes: A, B and C according to conditions laid down by order of the Minister in charge of wildlife.

(2) The species of class A shall be totally protected and may on no occasion be killed except as provided for in Section 82 and 83 of this law. However, their capture or their being kept in captivity shall be subject to the grant of an authorization by the service in charge of wildlife.

(3) The species of class B shall be protected and may be hunted, captured or killed subject to the grant of a hunting permit.

(4) The species of class C shall be partially. Their capture or killing shall be regulated by conditions laid down by order of the Minister in charge of wildlife.

- **Section 82:** In cases where certain animals constitute a danger or cause damage to persons and/or property, the service in charge of wildlife may undertake to hunt them down under conditions laid down by order of the Minister in charge of wildlife.

- **Section 83:** (1) No persons may be charged with breach of hunting regulations as concerns protected animals if his act was dictated by the urgent need to defend himself, his livestock or crops.

(2) Proof of lawful defence shall be given within 72 hours to the official in charge of the nearest wildlife service.

- **Section 97:** Trophies shall mean :
 - tusks, carcasses, skulls and teeth of animals ;
 - tails of elephants or giraffes ;
 - skins, hoofs or paws ;
 - horns and feathers ;
 - as well as any other part of animal which may interest the permit holder .
- **Section 98:** (1) The keeping of and traffic in live protected animals, their hides and skins or trophies, within the national territory, shall be subject to the

obtainment of a certificate of origin issued by the administration in charge of wildlife.

(2) the certificate of origin shall specify the characteristics of the animals and the registration number of the trophies to enable the identification animal produce in circulation.

(3) the exportation of wild animals, their hides and skins or trophies shall be subject to the presentation of a certificate of origin and an export permit issued by the administration in charge of wildlife .

- **Section 100:** (1) The transforming of ivory into local crafts and the keeping of processed ivory for commercial purposes shall be subject to obtaining a licence issued by the administration in charge of wildlife, in accordance with the conditions fixed by order of the Minister in charge of wildlife.

(2) It shall be subject to the payment of fees, the rates of which shall be fixed by the Finance Law.

- **Section 101:** (1) – Any person found, at any time or place, in possession of a whole or part of a live or dead class A or B protected animal, as defined in Section 76 of the present law, shall be considered to have captured or killed the animal.

- **Section 141:** (1) Without prejudice to the prerogatives of the Legal department and judicial police officers having general jurisdiction, sworn officials of the services in charge of wildlife and fisheries shall, on behalf of the State, local councils, communities or private individuals, investigate, establish, and prosecute offences relating to forestry, wildlife and fisheries.

(2) The officials referred to in subsection 1 above shall, at the request of the services concerned and under the conditions laid down by decree, take an oath before the competent court.

- **Section 142:** (1) The sworn officials of forestry, wildlife, fishery and Merchant Shipping services shall be judicial police officers having special jurisdiction as concerns forestry, wildlife and fisheries.

Without prejudice to the recognized duties of judicial police officers having general jurisdiction, such officials shall establish facts and seize products collected without authorization and the objects used to commit the offences, and write a report thereon. Such report shall be exempt from stamp duty and registration formalities.

(2) The report drawn up and signed by the sworn officials shall be held as a true record of the facts stated therein until proved false.

(3) The sworn officials shall, forthwith, question and identify any offender who is caught in flagrante delicto.

They may, in the exercise of their duties:

- requisition the Police and Gendarmerie for purposes of search and seizure of produce fraudulently exploited or circulated or of securing the identity of the offender;
- search trains vessels, vehicles, aircraft or any other means that may be used to transport the said products, upon presentation of a special search warrant,
- enter houses and enclosures after consultation with local traditional authorities by day in case of flagrante delicto;
- bring proceedings against offenders

(4) In the discharge of their duties, sworn officials shall be expected to possess their professional cards.

- **Section 143:** (1) The sworn officials of forestry, wildlife and Merchant Shipping services and judicial police officers having general jurisdiction shall, forthwith, and as the case may be, forward their reports to their superiors.

(2) The official who drew up the report or, if need be, the person to whom the report is sent may require the offender to pay a deposit against a receipt. Such deposit shall be fixed by the services in charge of forestry, wildlife and fisheries.

(3) The deposit received shall be paid into the treasury within 48 hours. The amount received as deposit shall, as of right, be used to cover any fines and court charges, but in case of acquittal, the court shall order its refund.

- **Section 147:** where there is no compounding or in case such compounding is not executed, and following prior notification of the offender, court action shall, at the request of the services in charge of forestry, wildlife and fisheries, as the case may be and as the party to the proceedings, be initiated within 72 (seventy-two) hours.

To this end, they shall be empowered to:

- bring any offender before the competent court at Governments expenses;
 - submit any written statement and submissions and make any observations which they deem necessary to protect their interests. In such case, their representatives, in uniform and without caps, shall act in association with the State Counsel. They shall not be refused the right to speak and
 - lodge appeals as provided for by law in accordance with ordinary law procedure. Such appeals shall have the same effect as those lodged by the Legal Department.
- **Section 148:** The competent court may order the confiscation of forest products, equipment or animals seized.

In such case:

- The arms shall be handed to the head of administrative unit concerned, and,

- Forest products, vehicles, boats, equipment or animals shall be sold by public auction or mutual agreement in the absence of a purchaser. The proceeds of the sale shall be paid into the treasury within 48 hours

- **Section 150:** (1) Any natural person or corporate body found guilty of violating the provisions of this law and its implementation instruments shall be liable and punishable in accordance with the penalties provided therefore.
 - (2) The same penalties as in the case of the offender shall be inflicted on accomplices or any other persons who, in one way or the other, contributed to the offence.

- **Section 155:** A fine of from 50,000 to 200,000 CFA francs or imprisonment for from twenty days to two months or both such fine and imprisonment shall be imposed on whoever commits any of the following offences:
 - absence of proof of self-defence within the deadline stipulated in Section 83 (2) above;
 - contravention of the provisions on hunting as stipulated in Sections 87, 90, 91, 93, 98, 99, 101 and 103 above;
 - hunting without a licence or permit or exceeding killing limit;

- **Section 158:** A fine of from 3,000,000 to 10,000,000 CFA francs or imprisonment for from one to three years or both such fine and imprisonment shall be imposed on whoever commits any of the following offences:
 - falsification or forgery of any document issued by the services in charge of forestry, wildlife and fisheries, as the case may be;
 - killing or capture of protected animals either during periods when hunting is closed or in areas where hunting is forbidden or closed.

- **Section 162:** (1) The penalties provided for in Sections 154 to 160 above shall be applicable without prejudice to any confiscations, restrictions, damages awarded and restoration of property.

(2) They shall be doubled:

- where there has been a previous offence or where the offence was committed by sworn officials of the competent services or by judicial police officers with general jurisdiction or with their complicity, without prejudice to administrative and disciplinary sanctions;
- for any hunting involving the use of chemicals or toxic products;
- for any violation of forest control gates;
- in case of escape or refusal to obey orders from officials in charge of control.

(3) For the offence provided for in Sections 157 and 158 above the judge may, without prejudice to the sanctions stipulated in this law, give a ruling on the period during which the offender shall be banned from elections to the Chamber of Commerce and Chamber of Agriculture and to court dealing with labour matters until such ban is lifted.

VIII- Distribution of animals according to the various classes of protection

A- Order No. 0648/MINFOF of 18 December 2006 to set the list of animals of classes A, B and C.

- **Article 1:** In the application of the provisions of Section 78 of Law No. 94/01 of 20 January 1994 to lay down Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries Regulations as well as Sections 14 of Decree 95/466 of 20 July 1995 to determine the conditions for the implementation of the Wildlife Regulations, animal species living within the national territory are hereby distributed in three classes of protection A, B and C.
- **Article 2:** (1) Class A comprises rare species or species threatened with extinction. As such, they are totally protected and it is forbidden to kill them.

(2) However, any person who wishes to capture or keep them for management purposes or within the framework of scientific research or for reasons of protection of persons and their property must obtain a special authorization issued by the services in charge of wildlife. The species belonging to this class are as follows:

I- Mammals

COMMON NAME		SCIENTIFIC NAME
French	English	
Lion	<i>Lion</i>	<i>Panthera leos</i>
Panthère	<i>Leopard</i>	<i>Panthera pardus</i>
Guépard	<i>Cheetah, Hunting Leopard</i>	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>
Caracal	<i>African Caracal, Asian Caracal, Caracal, Desert Lynx</i>	<i>Felis caracal</i>
Zorille commun	<i>Striped pole cat</i>	<i>Ictonyx striatus</i>
Lycaon	<i>Wild dog</i>	<i>Lycaon pictus</i>
Gorille	<i>Gorilla</i>	<i>Gorilla gorilla</i>
Chimpanzé	<i>Chimpanzee</i>	<i>Pan troglodytes</i>
Drill	<i>Drill</i>	<i>Papio leucophaeus</i> (<i>Mandrillus leucophaeus</i>)
Mandrill	<i>Mandrill (Mandrillus sphinx)</i>	<i>Papio sphinx</i>
Colobe à manteau blanc	<i>Eastern Black-and-White Colobus, Magistrate Colobus, Guereza</i>	<i>Colobus guereza</i>
Cercopithèque de Brazza	<i>De brazza's monkey</i>	<i>Cercopithecus neglectus</i>
Cercopithèque de l'Hoest	<i>Preuss's Guenon, Preuss's Monkey, L'Hoest's Monkey, Mountain Monkey</i>	<i>Cercopithecus hoesti</i>
Guenon de preuss	<i>Preuss' monkey</i>	<i>Cercopithecus preussi</i>
Cercocèbe agile	<i>Agile mangabey</i>	<i>Cercocebus agilis</i>
Potto de Calabar	<i>Angwantibo, Golden Potto</i>	<i>Aretocebus calabarensis</i>
Potto de Bosman	<i>Bosman's Potto, Potto, Potto Gibbon</i>	<i>Perodicticus potto</i>
Galago d'Allen	<i>Allen's Bushbaby, Allen's Galago, Allen's Squirrel Galago</i>	<i>Galago alleni</i>

Oryctérope	<i>Aardvark, Antbear</i>	<i>Orycteropus afer</i>
Pangolin géant	<i>Giant Ground Pangolin, Giant Pangolin</i>	<i>Manis gigantea</i>
Lamentin	<i>African Manatee, West African Manatee</i>	<i>Tichechus senegalensis</i>
Anomalure de Beecroft	<i>Beecroft's Flying Squirrel,</i>	<i>Anomalurops beecrofti</i>
Eléphant (pointe de moins de 5 kg)	<i>African Elephant, African Savannah Elephant (with tusk of less than 5 kilogrammes)</i>	<i>Loxodonta spp.</i>
Rhinocéros noir	<i>Black Rhinoceros, Browse Rhinoceros, Hook-lipped Rhinoceros</i>	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>
Girafe	<i>Giraffe (Seahorse)</i>	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>
Gazelle à front roue	<i>Red-fronted Gazelle</i>	<i>Gazelle rufufrons</i>
Cephalophobe à dos jaune	<i>Yellow backed duiker</i>	<i>Cephalophus sylvicultor</i>
Redunca de montagne	<i>Mountain Reedbuck</i>	<i>Redunca fulvornfula</i>
Hippopotame	<i>Hippopotamus</i>	<i>Hyppopotamus amphibus</i>
Damalisque	<i>Topi tsessebe</i>	<i>Damaliscus spp</i>
Chevrotin aquatique	<i>Water Chevrotain</i>	<i>Hyemoschus aquaticus</i>

II- BIRDS

COMMON NAME		SCIENTIFIC NAME
French	English	
Flaman nain	<i>Lesser Flamingo</i>	<i>Phoeniconais minor</i>
Vautour oricou	<i>Lappet-faced Vulture</i>	<i>Torgos tracheliotus</i>
Bussard pâle	<i>Plid Harrier</i>	<i>Circus macrourus</i>
Francolin du Cameroun	<i>Cameroon Mountain Francolin</i>	<i>Francolinus camerunensis</i>
Bécassine double	<i>Great snipe</i>	<i>Gallinago media</i>
Sterne des baleiniers	<i>Damara Tern</i>	<i>Sterna baealarum</i>
Pigeon à nuque blanche	<i>White-naped Pigeon</i>	<i>Columba albinucha</i>
Touraco doré	<i>Bannerman's Turaco</i>	<i>Touraco bannermani</i>

Calao à casque jaune	<i>Yellow-casqued Wattled Hornbill</i>	<i>Ceratogymna elata</i>
Indicateur d'Eisentraut	<i>Yellow-footed Honeyguide</i>	<i>Melignomon eisentrauti</i>
Bulbul concolore	<i>Cameroon montane Greenbul</i>	<i>Andropadus montanus</i>
Bulbul à ventre jaune	<i>Grey-headed Greenbul</i>	<i>Phyllastrephus poliocephalus</i>
Grive de Crossley	<i>Crossley's Ground Thrush</i>	<i>Zoothera crossleyi</i>
Bouscarle géante	<i>Dja river Warbler</i>	<i>Bradypterus grandis</i>
Bouscarle de Bangwa	<i>Bangwa Forest Warbler</i>	<i>Bradypterus bangwaensis</i>
Pririt à bande noire	<i>Banded Wattle-eye</i>	<i>Platysteira laticincta</i>
Pririt de Verreaux	<i>Verreaux's Batis</i>	<i>Batis minima</i>
Phyllanthe à gorge blanche	<i>White-throated Mountain Babbler</i>	<i>Kupeornis gilberti</i>
Picatharte du Cameroun	<i>Grey-necked Picathartes</i>	<i>Picathartes orea</i>
Souimanga d'Ursula	<i>Ursula's Mouse-coloured sunbird</i>	<i>Nectarinia ursulae</i>
Zostérops du Cameroun	<i>Mount Cameroon Speirops</i>	<i>Speirops melanocephalus</i>
Gladiateur du mont Kupé	<i>Mount Kupe Buh Shrike</i>	<i>Malaconotus kupeensis</i>
Gladiateur à poitrine verte	<i>Green-breasted Bush Shrike</i>	<i>Malaconotus gladiator</i>
Gladiateur de Monteiro	<i>Monteiro's Bush Shrike</i>	<i>Malaconotus monteri</i>
Tisserin de Bannerman	<i>Bannerman's Weaver</i>	<i>Ploceus bannermani</i>
Tisserin de Bates	<i>Bates's Weaver</i>	<i>Ploceus batesi</i>
Poliolaïs à queue blanche	<i>White-tailed Warbler</i>	<i>Poliolais lopezi</i>
Outarde de Denham	<i>Denham's Bustard</i>	<i>Neotis denhami</i>
Canard de Hartlaub	<i>Hardlaub's Duck</i>	<i>Pteronetta hartlaubli</i>
Onoré à huppe blanche	<i>White-crested Tiger Heron</i>	<i>Tigriornis leucolophus</i>
Bec en ciseau d'Afrique	<i>African Skimmer</i>	<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>
Echinilleur loriote	<i>Eastern Wattled Cuckoo-Shrike</i>	<i>Lobotos oriolinus</i>
Cisticole de Dorst	<i>Dorst's Cisticola</i>	<i>Cisticola dorsti</i>
Gobemouche de Tessman	<i>Tessmann's Flycatcher</i>	<i>Muscicapa tessmani</i>
Fou du cap	<i>Cape Gannet</i>	<i>Sula capensis</i>
Marmaronette marbrée	<i>Marbled Duck</i>	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>
Fuligule nyroca	<i>Ferruginus Duck</i>	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>
Aigle impérial	<i>Imperial eagle</i>	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>

Râle des genêts	<i>Corn Crane</i>	<i>Crex crex</i>
Outarde nubienne	<i>Nubian Bustard</i>	<i>Neotis nuba</i>
Glaréole à aile noires	<i>Black-winged Pratincole</i>	<i>Glareola nordmani</i>
Hirondelle brune	<i>Mountain Saw-wing</i>	<i>Psalidoproctus fuliginosa</i>
Prinia aquatique	<i>River prinia</i>	<i>Prinia fluviatilis</i>
Apalis de Bamenda	<i>Bamenda apalis</i>	<i>Apalis bamendae</i>
Autruche d'Afrique	<i>Ostrich</i>	<i>Struthio camelus</i>
Faucon de barbarie	<i>Barbary falcon</i>	<i>Falco pelegrinoides</i>
Cigogne blanche	<i>White Stork</i>	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>
Cigogne noire	<i>Black Stork</i>	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>
Flamant rose	<i>Greater Flamingo</i>	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>
Bateleur d'Afrique	<i>Bateleur</i>	<i>Terachopius ecaudatus</i>
Messager serpenteaire	<i>Secretary bird</i>	<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>
Perroquet jaco	<i>Gry parrot</i>	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>
Perroquet robuste	<i>Brown-necked Parrot</i>	<i>Poicephalus robustus</i>
Perroquet à calotte rouge	<i>Red-fronted Parrot</i>	<i>Poicephalus gulielmi</i>
Perroquet youyou	<i>Senegal Parrot</i>	<i>Poicephalus senegalus</i>
Inséparable à tête rouge	<i>Red-headed Lovebird</i>	<i>Agapornis pullarius</i>
Inséparable à collier noir	<i>Black-collared Lovebird</i>	<i>Agapornis swindernianus</i>
Touraco vert	<i>Green turaco</i>	<i>Touraco persa</i>
Grue couronnée	<i>Northern Crowned Crane</i>	<i>Balearica pavonina</i>
Jabirus d'Afrique	<i>Saddle-billed Stork</i>	<i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i>
Perruche à collier	<i>Rose-ringed Parakeet</i>	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>

III- REPTILES

COMMON NAME		SCIENTIFIC NAME
French	English	
Crocodiles à museau allongé	<i>African Sharp-nosed Crocodile</i>	<i>Crocodilus cataphractus</i>
Crocodile du Nil	<i>Nile Crocodile</i>	<i>Crocodilus niloticus</i>
Crocodile nain	<i>African Dwarf Crocodile</i>	<i>Osteoleamus tetracus</i>
Grande tortue marine (Tortue verte)	<i>Green turtles</i>	<i>Cheloniidae spp.</i>
Tortue caouanne	<i>loggerhead</i>	<i>Caretta caretta</i>
Tortue imbriquée	<i>Hawksbill turtle</i>	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>
Tortue olivâtre	<i>Olive ridley</i>	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>
Tortue luth Tortue marine	<i>Leatherback turtle</i>	<i>Dermodochelys coriacea</i>
Tortue à soc (tortue de forêt)	<i>African spurred tortoise</i>	<i>Geochelone sulcata</i>

Caméléon d'Eisentraut	Eisentrau chameleon	Chamaeleo eisentrauti
Caméléon de Pfeffer	Pfeffer's chameleon	Chamaeleo pfefferi
Caméléon à 4 cornes du Sud	Four horned chameleon	Chamaeleo quadricornus
Caméléon de Weidersheim du Sud	Mount Lefo chameleon	Chamaeleo weidersheimi perreti
Euprepis des Nganha		Euprepis nganhae
Scinque de Lepesme	Lepesme skink	Lacertaspis lepesmei

IV- BATRACHIAN

COMMON NAME		SCIENTIFIC NAME
French	English	
Grenouille Goliath	<i>Giant frog</i>	<i>Conruea goliath</i>

- **ARTICLE 3: (1)** Class B comprises species that benefit from partial protection, and which can only be hunted, captured or killed by obtaining a wildlife exploitation title or licence.
- (2) Species of class B are made of the following:

I- MAMMALS

COMMON NAME		SCIENTIFIC NAME
French	English	
Eland de Derby	<i>Eland</i>	<i>Taurotragus derbianus</i>
Bongo	<i>Bongo</i>	<i>Bocerus eurycerus</i>
Buffle	<i>African buffalo</i>	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>
Hippotrague	<i>Roan antelope</i>	<i>Hypotragus equitus</i>
Bubale	<i>Hartebeeste</i>	<i>Acephalus buselaphus</i>
Elephant (pointes de plus de 5 kgs)	<i>Elephant</i>	<i>Loxodonta spp</i>
Sitatunga	<i>Sitatunga</i>	<i>Tragelaphus spekei</i>
Cob de buffon	<i>Kob</i>	<i>Kobus kob</i>
Cob de Defassa	<i>Defassa waterbuck</i>	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymmus</i>
Guip harnaché	<i>Bush buck</i>	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i>
Hylochère	<i>Giant forest hog</i>	<i>Hylocherus meinertzhageni</i>
Potamochère	<i>Bush pig</i>	<i>Potamochoerus porcus</i>
Phacochère	<i>Wart hog</i>	<i>Phacochoerus aethiopicus</i>
Civette	<i>African civet</i>	<i>Vivera civetta</i>
Genette	<i>Genet</i>	<i>Genetta spp</i>
Serval	<i>Serval</i>	<i>Felis serval</i>
Loutre à joues blanches	<i>Chawless otter ; african camenon</i>	<i>Aonyx conginus</i>
Céphalophe à bande dorsale	<i>Bay duiker</i>	<i>Cephalophus dorsalis</i>
Céphalophe Peters	<i>Peter's and harvey's Duiker</i>	<i>Cephalophus callipigus</i>
Hyène tachetée	<i>Spotted heyne</i>	<i>Crocuta crocula</i>

I- BIRDS

COMMON NAME		SCIENTIFIC NAME
French	English	
Pigeon du Cameroun	Cameroon Olive Pigeon	<i>Columba sjostedi</i>
Hirondelle de forêt	Forest Swallow	<i>Hirundo fuliginosa</i>
Bulbul à gorge grise	Grey-throated Greenbul	<i>Andropadus tephrolaemus</i>
Bulbul olivâtre	Cameroon Olive Greenbul	<i>Phyllastrephus poensis</i>
Cossyphes d'Isabelle	Mountain Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha isabellae</i>
Cisticole à dos brun	Brown-backed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola discolor</i>
Prinia verte	Green Longtail	<i>Urolais epichlora</i>
Souimanga à tête bleue	Cameroon Blue-headed Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia oritis</i>
Gonolek à ventre jaune	Yellow-breasted Boubou	<i>Laniarius atroflavus</i>
Malimbe de Rachel	Rachel's Malimbe	<i>Malimbus racheliae</i>
Dos-vert à tête noire	Little Oliveback	<i>Nesocharis shelleyi</i>
Spatule d'Afrique	African Spoonbill	<i>Platalea alba</i>
Canard à bosse	Knob-billed Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>
Balbusard pêcheur	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Baza coucou	African Cuckoo Hawk	<i>Aviceda cuculoides</i>
Bondrée apivore	Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>
Milan des chauves-souris	Bat Hawk	<i>Macheiramphus alcinus</i>
Elanion blanc	Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>
Elanion naucier	African Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Chelictinia riocourii</i>
Pygargue vocifer	African Fish Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>
Palmiste africain	Palm-nut Vulture	<i>Gypohierax angolensis</i>
Vautour percnoptère	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>
Vautour charognard	Hooded Vulture	<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>
Vautour africain	African White-backed Vulture	<i>Gyps africanus</i>
Vautour de Rüppell	Rüppell's Vulture	<i>Gyps rueppellii</i>
Vautour à tête blanche	White-headed Vulture	<i>Trigonoceps occipitalis</i>
Circaète cendré	Western Banded Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus cinerascens</i>
Gymnogène d'Afrique	African Harrier Hawk	<i>Polyboroides typus</i>
Busard cendré	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>
Busard des roseaux	European Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>
Autour gabar	Gabar Goshawk	<i>Micronisus gabar</i>
Autour sombre	Dark Chanting Goshawk	<i>Melierax metabates</i>
Autour à flancs roux	Chestnut-flanked Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter castanilius</i>
Epervier shikra	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>
Epervier de Hartlaub	Western Little Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter erythropus</i>
Epervier de l'Ovampo	Ovampo Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter ovampensis</i>
Autour noir	Black Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter melanoleucus</i>
Autour à longue	Long-tailed Hawk	<i>Urotriorchis macrourus</i>

Busautour des sauterelles	<i>Grasshopper Buzzard</i>	<i>Butastur rufipennis</i>
Autour unibande	<i>Lizard Buzzard</i>	<i>Kaupifalco mongrammicus</i>
Buse variable	<i>Common Buzzard</i>	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
Buse féroce	<i>Long-legged Buzzard</i>	<i>Buteo buteo rufinus</i>
Buse d'Afrique	<i>Red-necked Buzzard</i>	<i>Buteo auguralis</i>
Aigle pomarin	<i>Lesser spotted Eagle</i>	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>
Aigle criard	<i>Greater Spotter Eagle</i>	<i>Aquila clanga</i>
Aigle ravisseur	<i>Tawny Eagle</i>	<i>Aquila rapax</i>
Aigle des steppes	<i>Steppe Eagle</i>	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>
Aigle de Wahlberg	<i>Wahlberg's Eagle</i>	<i>Aquila wahlbergi</i>
Aigle fascié	<i>African Hawk Eagle</i>	<i>Hieraaetus spilogaster</i>
Aigle d'Ayres	<i>Ayres's Hawk Eagle</i>	<i>Hieraaetus ayresii</i>
Aigle huppard	<i>Long-crested Eagle</i>	<i>Lophaetus occipitalis</i>
Aigle de Cassin	<i>Cassin's Hawk Eagle</i>	<i>Spizaetus africanus</i>
Aigle couronné	<i>Crowned Eagle</i>	<i>Stephanoaetus coronatus</i>
Aigle martial	<i>Martial Eagle</i>	<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>
Faucon crécerelle	<i>Common Kestrel</i>	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
Crécerelle renard	<i>Fox Kestrel</i>	<i>Falco alopex</i>
Faucon ardoisé	<i>Grey Kestrel</i>	<i>Falco ardosiaceus</i>
Faucon chicquera	<i>Red-necked Falcon</i>	<i>Falco chicquera</i>
Faucon kobez	<i>Red-footed Falcon</i>	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>
Faucon hobereau	<i>European Hobby</i>	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>
Faucon de Cuvier	<i>African Hobby</i>	<i>Falco cuvierii</i>
Faucon lannier	<i>Lanner Falcon</i>	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>
Faucon sacre	<i>Saker Falcon</i>	<i>Falco cherrug</i>
Faucon pèlerin	<i>Peregrine Falcon</i>	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
Outarde arabe	<i>Arabian Bustard</i>	<i>Ardeotis arabs</i>
Outarde du Sénégal	<i>White-bellied Bustard</i>	<i>Eupodotis senegalensis</i>
Outarde à ventre noir	<i>Black-bellied Bustard</i>	<i>Eupodotis melanogaster</i>
Touraco à gros bec	<i>Yellow-billed Turaco</i>	<i>Tauraco macrorhynchus</i>
Touraco à huppe blanche	<i>White-crested Turaco</i>	<i>Tauraco leucolophus</i>
Effraie des clochers	<i>African Grass Owl</i>	<i>Tyto capensis</i>
Effraie du Cap	<i>Barn Owl</i>	<i>Tyto alba</i>
Petit-duc à bec jaune	<i>Sandy Scops Owl</i>	<i>Otus icterorhynchus</i>
Petit-duc scops	<i>European Scops Owl</i>	<i>Otus scops</i>
Petit-duc à face blanche	<i>White-faced Scops Owl</i>	<i>Otus leucotis</i>
Duc à crinière	<i>Maned Owl</i>	<i>Jubula lettii</i>
Grand-duc africain	<i>Spotted Eagle Owl</i>	<i>Bubo africanus</i>
Grand-duc à aigrettes	<i>Fraser's Eagle Owl</i>	<i>Bubo poensis</i>
Grand-duc de Shelley	<i>Shelley's Eagle Owl</i>	<i>Bubo shelleyi</i>
Grand-duc de Verreaux	<i>Verreaux's Eagle Owl</i>	<i>Bubo lacteus</i>
Grand-duc tacheté	<i>Akun Eagle Owl</i>	<i>Bubo leucostictus</i>
Chouette-pêcheuse de Pel	<i>Pel's Fishing Owl</i>	<i>Scotopelia peli</i>
Chouette-pêcheuse de Bouvier	<i>Vermiculated Fishing Owl</i>	<i>Scotopelia bouvieri</i>
Chevêchette perlée	<i>Pearl-spotted Owlet</i>	<i>Glaucidium perlatum</i>
Chevêchette à pieds jaunes	<i>Red-chested Owlet</i>	<i>Glaucidium tephronotum</i>
Chevêchette du Cap	<i>African Barred Owlet</i>	<i>Glaucidium capense</i>

Chevêchette à queue barrée	<i>Sjöstedt's Barred Owlet</i>	<i>Glaucidium sjostedti</i>
Chouette africaine	<i>African Wood Owl</i>	<i>Strix woodfordii</i>
Hibou du Cap	<i>Marsh Owl</i>	<i>Asio capensis</i>
Culba de Gambie	Northern Puffback	<i>Dryoscopus gambensis</i>

II- REPTILES

COMMON NAME		SCIENTIFIC NAME
French	English	
Python de Sébae	<i>African python</i>	<i>Python sebae sebae</i>
Python royal	<i>Royal python</i>	<i>Python regius</i>
Boa des sables de Müller	<i>Müller's sand boa</i>	<i>Gongylophis muelleri</i>
Python D88	<i>African burrowing python</i>	<i>Calabaria reinhardtii</i>
Cobra égyptien	<i>Egyptian cobra</i>	<i>Naja haje haje</i>
Cobra cracheur de kati	<i>Spitting cobra</i>	<i>Naja katiensis</i>
Cobra de forêt, cobra noir et blanc	<i>Black mamba</i>	<i>Naja melanoleuca</i>
Cobra cracheur à cou noir	<i>Black cobra</i>	<i>Naja nigricollis nigricollis</i>
Faux cobra de goldi	<i>Green cobra</i>	<i>Pseudohaje goldi</i>
Cobra fouisseur	<i>Burrowing cobra</i>	<i>Paranaja multifasciata anomala</i>
Varan du nil	<i>African small-grain lizard</i>	<i>Varanus nicotilus</i>
Varan des savanes	<i>African savanna monitor</i>	<i>Varanus exanthematicus (= griseus)</i>
Varan orné	<i>Ornate monitor</i>	<i>Varanus ornatus</i>
Tortue de forêt	<i>Bell's hinged tortoise</i>	<i>Pelusios gabonensis</i>
Cinixys rongée	<i>Common tortoise</i>	<i>Kinixys erosa</i>
Cinixys de Home		<i>Kinixys homeana</i>
Tortue molle élégante	<i>Elegant turtle</i>	<i>Cyclanorbis elegans</i>
Tortue molle du Sénégal	<i>Senegal turtle</i>	<i>Cyclanorbis senegalensis</i>
Tortue plate africaine	<i>African turtle</i>	<i>Trionyx triunguis</i>
Cnemaspis de Perret (Gekos)		<i>Cnemaspis dilepis</i>
Gecko africain à queue grasse	<i>African fatty tail Gecko</i>	<i>Hemitheconyx caudicinctus</i>
Lygodactyle de Perret	<i>Stone lygodactyle</i>	<i>Lygodactylus dysmicus</i>
Gecko arboricole palmé	<i>Palm dwelling Gecko</i>	<i>Urocotyledon palmatus</i>
Gecko arboricole de Weiler	<i>Aboreal Gecko</i>	<i>Urocotyledon weileri</i>
Agama de Mehely (Lézard Agama)	<i>Agama lizard</i>	<i>Agama mehelyi</i>
Caméléon africain (Caméléons)	<i>African chameleon</i>	<i>Chamaeleo africanus</i>
Caméléon du Cameroun	<i>Cameroon chameleon</i>	<i>Chamaeleo camerunensis</i>
Caméléon à crête	<i>Crested chamaleon</i>	<i>Chamaeleo cristatus</i>
Caméléon à cape	<i>Flap necked chamaleon</i>	<i>Chamaeleo dilepis dilepis</i>
Caméléon gracile	<i>Graceful chamaleon</i>	<i>Chamaeleo gracilis gracilis</i>
Caméléon de montagne	<i>Cameroon saiffin chamaleon</i>	<i>Chamaeleo montium</i>

Caméléon à 3 cornes	<i>Owen's three horned chamaleon</i>	<i>Chamaeleo oweni</i>
Caméléon du Sénégal	<i>Senegal chamaleon</i>	<i>Chamaeleo senegalensis</i>
Caméléon de Weindersheim du Nord	<i>Mount Lefo chamaleon</i>	<i>Chamaeleo weindersheimi weindersheimi</i>
Caméléon nain	<i>Dwarf chamaleon</i>	<i>Rhampholeon spectrum spectrum</i>
Grand gerrhosaure		<i>Gerrhosaurus major zechi</i>
Scinque à œil de serpent d'Afrique	<i>African snake eyed skink</i>	<i>Afroablepharus duruarum</i>
Scinque de Chris Wild	<i>Chris wild skink</i>	<i>Lacertaspis chriswildi</i>
Scinque d'Amiet	<i>Amiet skink</i>	<i>Leptosaiphos amieti</i>
Scinque de Fuhn	<i>Fuhn skink</i>	<i>Leptosaiphos fuhni</i>
Scinque jaune et violet	<i>Yellow and purple skink</i>	<i>Leptosaiphos iantinoxantha</i>
Scinque de Koutou	<i>Koutou skink</i>	<i>Leptosaiphos koutoui</i>
Scinque de Paulian	<i>Paulian skink</i>	<i>Leptosaiphos pauliani</i>
Scinque à vingt raies	<i>Striped skink</i>	<i>Leptosaiphos vigintiserierum</i>

- **Article 4: (1)** - Class C comprises mammals, reptiles and batrachians other than those of class A and B and birds of the annexes III of the CITES.
(2) – These class C species are partially protected; their capture and killing are regulated in order to maintain the dynamics of their populations.
- **Article 5:** The young of the animals of these three classes as well as the eggs of birds of class A and B shall benefit from the class A protection scheme.

Damages

Example of a PV

Collection of Selected precedence?