

## GUIDANCE FOR POSSESSION, TRANSPORT, SALE AND EXCHANGE OF ANNEX IV SPECIES - ANIMALS OF THE HABITATS DIRECTIVE

This guidance note provides a summary of the changes made by the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2007 to the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (the Habitats Regulations) in respect of licensing the possession, transport, sale and exchange of animal species listed on Annex IV(a) of the EC Habitats Directive<sup>1</sup>. The guidance refers to both live and dead specimens unless indicated otherwise in the text.

### LEGAL BACKGROUND

The changes to the Habitats Regulations are in response to two European Court judgments. The 2005 European Court judgment in Case C-6/04, *Commission v United Kingdom*<sup>2</sup> ruled that the species protection provisions in the Habitats Regulations were not compatible with the strict species protection regime required by Article 12 of the Habitats Directive. A separate, related judgement (Case C-131/05, *Commission v United Kingdom*<sup>3</sup>) ruled that trade of all species listed on Annex IV of the Directive should be prohibited and not just those found in Great Britain.

Regulation 39(2) of the Habitats Regulations has been amended to extend its application to all species on Annex IV(a) of the Habitats Directive, and not just those that are found in GB. The exception covering species that have been lawfully taken from the wild has been narrowed to cover only those species taken from the wild before 10 June 1994 (this date differs depending on the member State of origin).

Please see Doc 1 attached for a list of Annex IV (a) species. This list is provided as a guide only and it is recommended that you consult the EC Habitats Directive direct: [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/nature\\_conservation/eu\\_enlargement/2004/habitats/annexiv\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/nature_conservation/eu_enlargement/2004/habitats/annexiv_en.pdf)

**It is now an offence** to have in one's possession or control, transport, sell or exchange any live or dead animal listed on Annex IV(a) of the EC Habitats Directive. The offence also applies to parts and derivatives of such animals.

**What is a derivative?** - The possession and sale prohibition applies to any live or dead wild-sourced Annex IV(a) animal, to any part of such an animal, or anything derived from these things.

It is not intended that this prohibition should apply to things that an animal has naturally discarded, e.g. waste products such as droppings and urine.

The prohibition will cover things deliberately taken from live or dead animals, for example hair that has been plucked or cut.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31992L0043:EN:HTML>

<sup>2</sup> <http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:62004J0006:EN:HTML>

<sup>3</sup> The judgment can be found on the ECJ's website: <http://curia.europa.eu/>

We appreciate that it will not always be easy to decide whether a particular item is a part or a derivative of an animal, and in case of doubt further advice should be sought from the licensing authority - see contact details below.

**It is legal to** possess, transport, sell or exchange any Annex IV (a) specimens taken from the wild before 10 June 1994 (or, if the State in which the specimen was taken joined the EC after that date, the date it became a member State) without contravention of the applicable wildlife laws.

However if the specimen is a European protected species (listed on Schedule 2 to the Habitats Regulations (see Doc 2 attached)), or is a Large copper butterfly, a subspecies of Fisher's estuarine moth or a subspecies of the Common lizard then selling or exchanging, offering for sale or exchange or possessing or transporting for purposes of sale or exchange is an offence regardless of when the specimen was taken from the wild. In such circumstances it may be possible to obtain a licence, see section below on obtaining a licence.

**It is legal to** possess, transport, sell or exchange any Annex IV (a) specimen taken from the wild outside the EC.

**It is legal to** possess, transport, sell or exchange specimens of:

- all species as listed on Schedule 2A to the Habitats Regulations (see Doc 3 attached),
- a wild goat not from naturally occurring population,
- European mouflon not from naturally occurring populations in Corsica or Sardinia, and
- houting from Finland or not from an anadromous population.

**It is legal to** possess, transport, sell or exchange any Annex IV(a) specimen that was captive bred.

The presumption that, in any proceedings for an offence under regulation 39(2), the animal in question, or the animal from which the relevant part came, or thing was derived, had been taken from the wild has been retained. It is for the defendant to show, if prosecuted for possessing etc. Annex IV(a) species under this regulation, that the specimen in question did not originate from the wild (e.g. it was captive bred).

### **Tending Injured Animals**

It is not an offence to possess or transport an animal for the purpose of tending and releasing it once it has recovered as these defences have been retained (in an amended form) in regulation 40.

For example, if a tree fell down with bats inside and the bats were in some way injured and could not fly away the defence could be relied upon for their removal for tending and release. In such circumstances, it is recommended that the bats be passed to an experienced bat worker for tending and release. The Bat Conservation Trust will be able to put you in touch with your local bat group Tel: 0845 1300 228 (local rate).

It is not intended that this defence should apply indefinitely and, where animals are being held for a long period, a licence should be obtained for continued possession.

**Injured or disabled bats** - having consulted the Bat Conservation Trust, we are of the view that in most circumstances it will be possible to determine within 6 months whether an injured or disabled bat will be able to be released into the wild. If the bat has not recovered sufficiently to be released after 6 months from the date on which it became captive, a licence should be obtained to retain the animal as a long-term captive or until it is well enough to be released. A quota of the maximum number of long-term captives that may be kept will be set out in the licence.

**Injured Otter** - in most circumstances it will be possible to determine within 6 months whether an injured or abandoned otter will be able to be released into the wild. In practice, injured adult otters that are found tend to be so badly injured that they are unlikely to survive to be released; abandoned cubs are more likely to be taken into captivity. If you come across an abandoned or injured otter, you should seek expert advice and in most cases, such animals will be referred to specialist rehabilitation centres, please contact RSPCA 08705 555999.

**Other species** - It is difficult to envisage circumstances in which it would be appropriate to take any other species (other than those referred to above) into captivity for tending/treatment rather than leaving them in the wild to recover or releasing them immediately after initial investigation. There have been occasions where low weight dormice have been taken into captivity to over winter, but we do not consider this to be good practice. Applications for these species will be treated on a case by case basis.

It is not an offence to kill an EPS in circumstances where it has been so badly injured (otherwise than by your unlawful act) that it had no possibility of recovering.

## **OBTAINING A LICENCE**

A licensing authority can issue licences to permit what would otherwise be illegal actions.

### **You will need to obtain a licence where:**

- the specimen is an EPS, Large copper butterfly, a subspecies of Fisher's estuarine moth or a subspecies of the Common lizard and is in possession/transport for purposes of sale or exchange or is to be sold or exchanged or offered for sale or exchange (regardless of when it was taken from the wild);
- the specimen was taken from the wild after 10 June 1994 (or after the date on which the member State joined the EC);
- the specimen is a live animal retained as a long term captive that would not survive in the wild due to injury/disability.

The reasons for which a licence can be granted are limited in law. A licensing authority can only grant a licence where:

- it can be shown that the specimen is kept for a relevant purpose, and
- there is no alternative way to achieve this purpose, and

- that the keeping of the specimen will not adversely affect the conservation status of the species concerned.

### General Licences

The possession and transport of dead specimens held by museums, universities, research centres and members of the Guild of Taxidermists, for educational or scientific purposes is covered under a series of general licences, issued by Natural England and the Countryside Council for Wales. The general licences are valid for a period of 25 years and list the organisations/institutions covered by each licence. Any organisation wishing to rely on the general licences must notify Natural England and/or the Countryside Council for Wales. It is a requirement of each general licence that the specimens are properly catalogued and that a register of specimens is maintained and updated on an annual basis.

A copy of the general licences can be obtained from:

- General Licence to possess and transport dead specimens for scientific or educational purposes - for use by museums, research and educational establishments.

**England:** <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/conservation/wildlife-management-licensing/docs/habsregs94-genlic-museums.pdf>

**Wales:** to follow, in the meantime contact 0845 1306229.

- General licence to possess and transport dead specimens for scientific or educational purposes - for use by full members of the Guild of Taxidermists.

**England:** <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/conservation/wildlife-management-licensing/docs/habsregs94-genlic-taxidermists.pdf>

**Wales:** to follow, in the meantime contact 0845 1306229.

Temporary possession and transport of dead bats (for purposes of preventing spread of disease) so that they may be submitted for testing as part of the Passive Surveillance for Bat Rabies project will also be covered by a general licence issued by Natural England and the Welsh Assembly Government.

- General Licence to temporarily possess and transport dead bats for testing as part of the passive surveillance for bat rabies project - for use by any person wishing to submit dead bats to the veterinary laboratories agency for testing under the passive surveillance scheme for bat rabies.

**England :** <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/conservation/wildlife-management-licensing/docs/WML-GenL04-Rabies-Possessionbypublic.pdf>

**Wales:** to follow, in the meantime contact 01970 610216.

### Individual Licences

Those not covered by a general licence will need to apply for an individual licence. Individual licences for possession, transport, sale or exchange may be issued for the following purposes:

- scientific (including research) ;
- educational ;
- for conserving wild animals and/or introducing them to particular areas;
- for the keeping of wild animals under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent and in limited numbers.

If you wish to apply for a specific licence, you must complete the required application form. It is important to provide full details as to how and when the specimen was taken from the wild and how it came into your possession. If granted, the licence will be issued to a named individual. Others acting on their behalf will need to be referred to in the licence, but may not need to be individually named (e.g accredited agents).

### Number of specimens per individual licence

A maximum quota relative to the species in question will be set out in the licence. We consider that the following limits on the number of specimens held should be adequate in most cases:

Species/group	Number of specimens	Rationale
Bats (All Annex IV)	25 dead	Specimens widely used for identification training and education
Bats (All Annex IV)	10 live	Long term captives used for identification training and education
Bats (All Annex IV)	5 live	For rabies testing
Dormouse	5 dead	Educational specimens
Lizard, sand	5 dead	Educational specimens
Newt, great crested	10 dead	Educational specimens, wide distribution
Otter	2 dead	Scientific, research specimens
Snake, smooth	5 dead	Educational specimens
Toad, natterjack	5 dead	Educational specimens

Quotas for the possession of other live specimens will be considered on case by case basis.

The licence quota will include parts of specimens regardless of whether they come from one animal or different ones (e.g. 1 bat skull = 1 bat specimen).

Those wishing to possess larger numbers of the species than listed above should justify the inclusion of larger numbers. This may occur where, for example, specimens are required as part of a scientific project or a particular collection.

### Surrender of specimens

If you currently possess a specimen that you no longer wish to hold and/or you do not want to apply for a licence for possession then you may be able to donate your specimen to your local museum.

## **FURTHER INFORMATION**

Further information, including a question and answer paper, is available from:

Defra website: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/ewd/ewd09.htm>

Welsh Assembly Government website:

[http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/environmentcountryside/env\\_cons\\_management/conservation\\_biodiversity/habitats\\_directive/?lang=en](http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/environmentcountryside/env_cons_management/conservation_biodiversity/habitats_directive/?lang=en)

## **LICENSING AUTHORITIES**

**In England**, the licensing authority for all licences is Natural England. Further information is available on:

<http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/conservation/wildlife-management-licensing/licensing.htm>

For guidance and licence applications for European protected species visit:

<http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/conservation/wildlife-management-licensing/habsregs.htm>

For advice and further information contact:

Wildlife Management and Licensing Service  
Natural England  
Burghill Road  
Westbury-on-Trym  
BRISTOL  
BS10 6NJ  
Tel: 0845 6014523 (local rate)  
Fax: 0845 6013438

**In Wales**, there are two licensing authorities, the Countryside Council for Wales and the Welsh Assembly Government. The application form is designed to assist the applicant in deciding to which authority the application should be sent.

For advice and further information, including an application form contact:

Welsh Assembly Government  
EPS Licensing Team  
Nature Conservation and Biodiversity Branch  
Unit 9 Science Park  
Aberystwyth  
SY23 3AH  
Tel: 01970 610216

[http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/environmentcountryside/env\\_cons\\_management/conservation\\_biodiversity/habitats\\_directive/?lang=en](http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/environmentcountryside/env_cons_management/conservation_biodiversity/habitats_directive/?lang=en)

Or

The Countryside Council for Wales  
Species Protection Team  
Maes Y Ffynnon  
Penrhosgarnedd  
Bangor  
Gwynedd  
LL57 2DW  
Tel: 0845 1306229

<http://www.ccw.gov.uk/landscape--wildlife/habitats--species/species-protection.aspx>

### List of Annex IV (a) Species

*This list is provided as a guide only, it is recommended that you access*

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/nature\\_conservation/eu\\_enlargement/2004/habitats/annexiv\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/nature_conservation/eu_enlargement/2004/habitats/annexiv_en.pdf)

Scientific Name	Common Name (x denotes no common name)
Aeshna viridis	Green Hawker
Anisus vorticulus	Lesser Whirlpool Ram's-horn Snail
Apatura metis	Freyer's Purple Emperor
Apteromantis aptera	Praying Mantis
Armadillidium ghardalamensis	G'ar Dalam Woodlouse, Ghar Dalam Woodlouse
Arytrura musculus	x
Baetica ustulata	x
Bolbelasmus unicornis	x
Brachytrupes megacephalus	x
Buprestis splendens	Goldstreifiger
Carabus hampei	x
Carabus hungaricus	x
Carabus olympiae	x
Carabus variolosus	x
Carabus zawadzskii	x
Caseolus calculus	Madeiran Land Snail
Caseolus commixtus	x
Caseolus sphaerula	x
Catopta thrips	x
Centrostephanus longispinus	x
Cerambyx cerdo	Cerambyx Longicorn
Chilostoma banaticum	x
Chondrosoma fiduciarium	x
Coenonympha hero	Scarce Heath
Coenonympha oedippus	False Ringlet
Colias myrmidone	Danube Clouded Yellow
Congerina kusceri	x
Cordulegaster heros	Large Golden-Ringed Dragonfly
Cordulegaster trinacriae	Italian Goldenring
Cucujus cinnaberinus	x
Cucullia mixta	x
Dioszeghyana schmidtii	x
Discula leacockiana	Madeiran Land Snail
Discula tabellata	Madeiran Land Snail
Discula testudinalis	Madeiran Land Snail
Discula turricula	Cima Discula
Discus defloratus	x

<i>Discus guerinianus</i>	Madeiran Land Snail
<i>Dorcadion fulvum cervae</i>	x
<i>Duvalius gebhardti</i>	x
<i>Duvalius hungaricus</i>	x
<i>Dytiscus latissimus</i>	x
<i>Elona quimperiana</i>	Escargot de Quimper
<i>Erannis ankeraria</i>	x
<i>Erebia calcaria</i>	Lorkovic's Brassy Ringlet
<i>Erebia christi</i>	Raetzer's Ringlet
<i>Erebia sudetica</i>	Sudeten Ringlet
<i>Eriogaster catax</i>	x
<i>Fabriciana elisa</i>	Corsican Fritillary
<i>Geomalacus maculosus</i>	Kerry Slug
<i>Geomitra moniziana</i>	Madeiran Land Snail
<i>Gibbula nivosa</i>	Maltese Topshell
<i>Glyphipterix loricatella</i>	x
<i>Gomphus graslinii</i>	x
<i>Gortyna borelii lunata</i>	Fisher's Estuarine Moth
<i>Graphoderus bilineatus</i>	x
<i>Hygromia kovacsi</i>	x
<i>Hyles hippophaes</i>	Seathorn Hawk-moth
<i>Hypodryas maturna</i>	Scarce Fritillary
<i>Idiomela (Helix) subplicata</i>	x
<i>Isophya costata</i>	x
<i>Isophya stysi</i>	x
<i>Lampedusa imitatrix</i>	Filfla Door-snail
<i>Lampedusa melitensis</i>	Maltese Door-snail
<i>Leiostyla abbreviata</i>	Madeiran Land Snail
<i>Leiostyla cassida</i>	Madeiran Land Snail
<i>Leiostyla corneocostata</i>	Madeiran Land Snail
<i>Leiostyla gibba</i>	Madeiran Land Snail
<i>Leiostyla lamellosa</i>	Madeiran Land Snail
<i>Leptidea morsei</i>	Fenton's Wood White
<i>Leptodirus hochenwarti</i>	x
<i>Leucorrhinia albifrons</i>	Eastern White-faced Darter
<i>Leucorrhinia caudalis</i>	Bulbous White-faced Darter
<i>Leucorrhinia pectoralis</i>	Large White-faced Darter
<i>Lignyopectera fumidaria</i>	x
<i>Lindenia tetraphylla</i>	x
<i>Lithophaga lithophaga</i>	European Date Mussel
<i>Lopinga achine</i>	Woodland Brown
<i>Lycaena dispar</i>	Large Copper
<i>Lycaena helle</i>	Violet Copper
<i>Macromia splendens</i>	Shining Macromia Dragonfly

<i>Macrothele calpeiana</i>	Gibraltar Funnel-web, Iberian Funnel-web, Spanish
<i>Maculinea arion</i>	Large Blue
<i>Maculinea nausithous</i>	Dusky Large Blue
<i>Maculinea teleius</i>	Scarce Large Blue
<i>Margaritifera auricularia</i>	Spengler's Freshwater Mussel
<i>Melanargia arge</i>	Italian Marbled White
<i>Myrmecophilus baronii</i>	x
<i>Nymphalis vaualbum</i>	False Comma, Compton Tortoiseshell
<i>Odontopodisma rubripes</i>	x
<i>Ophiogomphus cecilia</i>	Green Clubtail
<i>Osmoderma eremita</i>	Hermit Beetle
<i>Oxygastra curtisii</i>	Orange-spotted Emerald
<i>Paladilhia hungarica</i>	x
<i>Papilio alexanor</i>	Southern Swallowtail, Baluchi Yellow Swallowtail
<i>Papilio hospiton</i>	Corsican Swallowtail
<i>Paracaloptenus caloptenoides</i>	x
<i>Parnassius apollo</i>	Apollo
<i>Parnassius mnemosyne</i>	Clouded Apollo
<i>Patella feruginea</i>	Ribbed Mediterranean Limpet; Giant Mediterranean
<i>Pholidoptera transsylvanica</i>	x
<i>Phryganophilus ruficollis</i>	False Darkling Beetle
<i>Phyllometra culminaria</i>	x
<i>Pilemia tigrina</i>	x
<i>Pinna nobilis</i>	Pen Shell
<i>Plebicula golgus</i>	Nevada Blue
<i>Polymixis rufocincta isolata</i>	x
<i>Polyommatus eroides</i>	False Eros Blue
<i>Probaticus subrugosus</i>	x
<i>Propomacrus cypriacus</i>	x
<i>Proserpinus proserpina</i>	Willowherb Hawk-moth
<i>Pseudogaurotina excellens</i>	x
<i>Pseudoseriscius cameroni</i>	x
<i>Pytho kolwensis</i>	x
<i>Rosalia alpina</i>	Rosalia Longicorn
<i>Sadleriana pannonica</i>	x
<i>Saga pedo</i>	Predatory Bush Cricket
<i>Stenobothrus (Stenobothrodes)</i>	x
<i>Stylurus flavipes</i>	x
<i>Sympecma braueri</i>	x
<i>Theodoxus prevostianus</i>	x
<i>Theodoxus transversalis</i>	x
<i>Unio crassus</i>	Thick-shelled River Mussel
<i>Xylomoia strix</i>	x
<i>Zerynthia polyxena</i>	Southern Festoon

<i>Ablepharus kitaibelli</i>	European copper skink; European Snake-eyed Skink;
<i>Acipenser naccarii</i>	Adriatic Sturgeon
<i>Acipenser sturio</i>	Atlantic Sturgeon; Baltic Sturgeon; Common Sturgeon;
<i>Algyroides fitzingeri</i>	Pygmy Algyroides; Pygmy Keeled Lizard; Pygmy
<i>Algyroides marchi</i>	Spanish Algyroides; Spanish Keeled Lizard
<i>Algyroides moreoticus</i>	Greek Algyroides; Greek Keeled Lizard
<i>Algyroides nigropunctatus</i>	Dalmatian Algyroides; Blue-throated Keeled Lizard
<i>Alopex lagopus</i>	Arctic Fox; Polar Fox
<i>Alytes cisternasii</i>	Brown Midwife Toad; Iberian Midwife Toad
<i>Alytes muletensis</i>	Ferreret; Mallorcan Midwife Toad
<i>Alytes obstetricans</i>	Midwife Toad; Olive Midwife Toad
<i>Anaocypris hispanica</i>	Iberian cyprinid endemic to Guadiana River*
<i>Bison bonasus</i>	European Bison
<i>Bombina bombina</i>	European Fire-bellied Toad; Fire-bellied Toad
<i>Bombina variegata</i>	Yellow-bellied Toad
<i>Bufo calamita</i>	Natterjack Toad
<i>Bufo viridis</i>	European Green Toad; Green Toad
<i>Canis lupus</i>	Arctic Wolf; Gray Wolf; Grey Wolf; Mexican Wolf;
<i>Capra aegagrus</i>	Wild Goat
<i>Capra pyrenaica ssp. pyrenaica</i>	Pyenean Ibex
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead; Loggerhead Sea Turtle
<i>Castor fiber</i>	Eurasian Beaver
<i>Cervus elaphus ssp. Corsicanus</i>	Corsican Red Deer
<i>Chalcides bedriagai</i>	Bedriaga's Skink; Spanish Cylindrical Skink
<i>Chalcides ocellatus</i>	Ocellated Skink
<i>Chalcides sexlineatus</i>	Gran Canaria Skink; Six-lined Cylindrical Skink
<i>Chalcides simonyi</i> (Chalcides	Purpurarian Skink
<i>Chalcides viridianus</i>	Canarian Skink
<i>Chamaeleo chamaeleon</i>	Common Chameleon; European Chameleon;
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green Turtle
<i>Chioglossa lusitanica</i>	Golden-striped Salamander
<i>Coluber caspius</i>	Caspian Large Whip Snake
<i>Coluber cypriensis</i>	Cyprus Whip Snake
<i>Coluber hippocrepis</i>	Horseshoe Racer; Horseshoe Whip Snake
<i>Coluber jugularis</i>	Caspian Whip Snake; Fire Racer; Green Whip Snake;
<i>Coluber laurenti</i>	Balkan Whip Snake
<i>Coluber najadum</i>	Dahl's Whip Snake; Ghamcheh Snake
<i>Coluber nummifer</i>	Asian Racer; Reuss' Whip Snake
<i>Coluber viridiflavus</i>	Dark Green Snake; European Whip Snake; Western
<i>Coregonus oxyrhynchus</i>	Houting
<i>Coronella austriaca</i>	European Smooth Snake; Smooth Snake
<i>Cricetus cricetus</i>	Common Hamster; European Hamster; Black Bellied
<i>Crocidura canariensis</i>	Canary Shrew
<i>Crocidura sicula</i>	Sicilian Shrew

<i>Cyrtopodion kotschy</i>	Kotschy's Gecko
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback Turtle; Leathery Turtle; Luth; Trunkback
<i>Discoglossus galganoi</i> (including	Iberian Painted Frog; Spanish Painted Frog
<i>Discoglossus montalentii</i>	Corsican Painted Frog
<i>Discoglossus pictus</i>	European Painted Frog; Painted Frog
<i>Discoglossus sardus</i>	Sardinian Painted Frog; Tyrrhenian Painted Frog
<i>Eirenis modesta</i>	Asia Minor Dwarf Racer; Ring-headed Dwarf Snake
<i>Elaphe longissima</i>	Aesculapian Snake
<i>Elaphe quatuorlineata</i>	Four-lined Rat Snake; Four-lined Snake
<i>Elaphe situla</i>	Leopard Snake
<i>Emys orbicularis</i>	European Pond Turtle; European Pond Terrapin
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Hawksbill Turtle
<i>Erinaceus algirus</i>	Algerian Hedgehog
<i>Eryx jaculus</i>	Caucasian Sand Boa; Javelin Sand Boa; Spotted Sand
<i>Euproctus asper</i>	Pyrenean Brook Salamander, Pyrenean Newt
<i>Euproctus montanus</i>	Corsican Brook Salamander; Corsican Mountain Newt
<i>Euproctus platycephalus</i>	Sardinian Brook Salamander; Sardinian Mountain
<i>Felis silvestris</i>	Wildcat; Wild Cat
<i>Galemys pyrenaicus</i>	Pyrenean Desman
<i>Gallotia atlantica</i>	Atlantic Lizard
<i>Gallotia galloti</i>	Gallot's Lizard
<i>Gallotia galloti</i> ssp. <i>insulanagae</i>	Gallot's Lizard
<i>Gallotia simonyi</i>	Hierro Giant Lizard
<i>Gallotia stehlini</i>	Giant Canary Island Lizard
<i>Gymnocephalus baloni</i>	Balon's Ruffe; Danube ruffe
<i>Hydromantes</i> ( <i>Speleomantes</i> )	Ambrosi's Cave Salamander
<i>Hydromantes</i> ( <i>Speleomantes</i> )	Stefani's Salamander; Monte Albo Cave Salamander
<i>Hydromantes</i> ( <i>Speleomantes</i> )	Brown Cave Salamander; Sardinian or Brown Cave
<i>Hydromantes</i> ( <i>Speleomantes</i> )	Imperial Salamander; Scented Cave Salamander
<i>Hydromantes</i> ( <i>Speleomantes</i> )	Appenines Salamander; Italian Cave Salamander
<i>Hydromantes</i> ( <i>Speleomantes</i> )	Nuoro Salamander; Supramonte Cave Salamander
<i>Hyla arborea</i>	European Common Tree Frog; European Tree Frog
<i>Hyla meridionalis</i>	Mediterranean Tree Frog; Stripeless Tree Frog
<i>Hyla sarda</i>	Sardinian Tree Frog; Tyrrhenian Tree Frog
<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	Crested Porcupine; North African Crested Porcupine
<i>Lacerta agilis</i>	Sand Lizard
<i>Lacerta bedriagae</i>	Bedriaga's Rock Lizard
<i>Lacerta bonnali</i> ( <i>Lacerta</i>	Pyrenean Rock Lizard
<i>Lacerta danfordi</i>	Danford's Lizard
<i>Lacerta dugesi</i>	Duge's Lizard
<i>Lacerta graeca</i>	Greek Rock Lizard
<i>Lacerta horvathi</i>	Horvath's Rock Lizard
<i>Lacerta monticola</i> *	Iberian Rock Lizard
<i>Lacerta schreiberi</i>	Schreiber's Green Lizard

<i>Lacerta trilineata</i>	Balkan Green Lizard; Giant Green Lizard; Three-lined
<i>Lacerta viridis</i>	Green Lizard
<i>Lacerta vivipara</i> ssp. <i>pannonica</i> *	Common Lizard; Viviparous Lizard
<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Kemp's Ridley Turtle; Atlantic Ridley Turtle; Gulf Ridley
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Common Otter; European Otter; European River Otter;
<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Lynx; Eurasian Lynx
<i>Lynx pardinus</i>	Iberian Lynx; Spanish Lynx; Pardel Lynx
<i>Macrovipera schweizeri</i> ( <i>Vipera</i> )	Cyclades Blunt-nosed Viper
<i>Marmota marmota latirostris</i>	Mountain Marmot
<i>Mauremys caspica</i>	Caspian Turtle; Caspian Terrapine; Stripe-necked
<i>Mauremys leprosa</i>	Spanish Turtle; Mediterranean Turtle; Spanish
<i>Mertensiella luschani</i>	Luschan's Salamander, Lycian Salamander
<i>Microtus cabrerai</i>	Cabrera's Vole
<i>Microtus oeconomus mehelyi</i>	Root Vole (Hungarian race)
<i>Microtus oeconomus</i> ssp.	Root Vole (Netherlands race)
<i>Microtus tatricus</i>	Tatra Vole
<i>Monachus monachus</i>	Mediterranean Monk Seal
<i>Mustela eversmanii</i>	Steppe Polecat
<i>Mustela lutreola</i>	European Mink
<i>Natrix natrix</i> ssp. <i>cetti</i>	Sardinian Grass Snake
<i>Natrix natrix</i> ssp. <i>corsa</i>	Corsican Grass Snake
<i>Natrix natrix</i> ssp. <i>cyprica</i>	Cyprus Grass Snake
<i>Natrix tessellata</i>	Dice Snake
<i>Ophiomorus punctatissimus</i>	Greek Legless Skink, Greek Snake Skink, Speckled
<i>Ophisaurus apodus</i>	Armoured Glass Lizard; European Glass Lizard
<i>Ophisops elegans</i>	European Snake-eyed Lizard; Snake-eyed Lizard
<i>Ovis gmelini musimon</i> ( <i>Ovis</i> )	Mouflon; European Mouflon
<i>Ovis orientalis ophion</i> ( <i>Ovis</i> )	Cyprus Mouflon; Cyprian Wild Sheep
<i>Pelobates cultripis</i>	Wagler's Spadefoot Toad; West European Spadefoot;
<i>Pelobates fuscus</i>	Common Spadefoot; Common Spadefoot Toad
<i>Pelobates syriacus</i>	East European Spadefoot; Syrian Spadefoot Toad
<i>Phoca hispida</i> ssp. <i>saimensis</i>	Saimaa Ringed Seal; Saimaa Seal
<i>Phoxinus phoxinus</i> ( <i>Phoxinus</i> )	Lake Minnow, Swamp Minnow
<i>Phyllodactylus europaeus</i>	European Leaf-toed Gecko
<i>Podarcis erhardii</i>	Erhard's Wall Lizard
<i>Podarcis filfolensis</i>	Maltese Wall Lizard
<i>Podarcis hispanica</i> ssp. <i>atrata</i>	Insular Wall Lizard
<i>Podarcis lilfordi</i>	Balearic Lizard; Lilford's Wall Lizard
<i>Podarcis melisellensis</i>	Dalmatian Wall Lizard
<i>Podarcis milensis</i>	Milos Wall Lizard
<i>Podarcis muralis</i>	Common Wall Lizard
<i>Podarcis peloponnesiaca</i>	Peloponnese Wall Lizard
<i>Podarcis pityusensis</i>	Ibiza Wall Lizard
<i>Podarcis sicula</i>	Italian Wall Lizard; Ruin Lizard

<i>Podarcis taurica</i>	Balkan Wall Lizard; Crimean Wall Lizard; Meadow
<i>Podarcis tiliguerta</i>	Tyrrherian Wall Lizard
<i>Podarcis wagleriana</i>	Sicilian Wall Lizard
<i>Proteus anguinus</i>	Cave Salamander; Olm; Proteus
<i>Pteromys volans</i> ( <i>Sciuropterus</i> )	Russian (Siberian) Flying Squirrel
<i>Rana arvalis</i>	Moor Frog
<i>Rana dalmatina</i>	Agile Frog; Spring Frog
<i>Rana graeca</i>	Stream Frog
<i>Rana iberica</i>	Iberian Frog
<i>Rana italica</i>	Italian Stream Frog
<i>Rana latastei</i>	Italian Agile Frog
<i>Rana lessonae</i>	Pool Frog
<i>Rousettus aegyptiacus</i>	Egyptian Fruit Bat; Egyptian Rousette
<i>Rupicapra pyrenaica</i> ssp. <i>ornata</i>	Abruzzo Chamois; Apennine Chamois
<i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i> ssp.	Chamois; Balkan Chamois
<i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i> ssp. <i>tatrica</i>	Tatra Chamois
<i>Salamandra atra</i>	Golden Salamander
<i>Salamandra aurorae</i>	Golden Salamander, Golden Alpine Salamander
<i>Salamandra lanzai</i>	Lanza's Alpine Salamander; Large Alpine Salamander
<i>Salamandrina terdigitata</i>	Spectacled Salamander
<i>Sciurus anomalus</i>	Caucasian Squirrel; Persian Squirrel
<i>Sicista betulina</i>	Northern Birch Mouse
<i>Sicista subtilis</i>	Southern Birch Mouse
<i>Spermophilus citellus</i> ( <i>Citellus</i> )	European Ground Squirrel; European Souslik
<i>Spermophilus suslicus</i> ( <i>Citellus</i> )	Speckled Ground Squirrel; Spotted Souslik
<i>Stellio stellio</i>	Common Agama
<i>Tarentola angustimentalis</i>	Canary Islands Wall Gecko
<i>Tarentola boettgeri</i>	Boettger's Wall Gecko
<i>Tarentola delalandii</i>	Delalande's Gecko; Tenerife Wall Gecko
<i>Tarentola gomerensis</i>	Gomera Wall Gecko
<i>Telescopus fallax</i>	Cat Snake; European Cat Snake; European Tiger
<i>Testudo graeca</i>	Common Tortoise; Greek Tortoise; Moorish Tortoise;
<i>Testudo hermanni</i>	Hermann's Tortoise
<i>Testudo marginata</i>	Marginated Tortoise
<i>Triturus carnifex</i> ( <i>Triturus</i> )	Alpine Crested Newt; Italian Warty Newt; Italian
<i>Triturus cristatus</i> ( <i>Triturus</i> )	Great Crested Newt, Northern Crested Newt, Warty
<i>Triturus italicus</i>	Italian Newt
<i>Triturus karelinii</i> ( <i>Triturus</i> )	Balkan Crested Newt
<i>Triturus marmoratus</i>	Marbled Newt
<i>Triturus montandoni</i>	Carpathian Newt; Montandon's Newt
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	Brown Bear; Grizzly Bear
<i>Valencia hispanica</i>	Valencia toothcarp
<i>Vipera ammodytes</i>	Nose-horned Viper; Sand Viper
<i>Vipera seoanei</i>	Iberian Viper; Seoane's Viper

Vipera ursinii	Field Adder; Meadow Viper; Orsini's Viper
Vipera xanthina	Lebanon Viper
Zingel asper	Apron; Asper; Rhone streber

## European protected species - Schedule 2

Common name	Scientific name
Bats, Horseshoe (all species)	Rhinolophidae
Bats, Typical (all species)	Vespertilionidae
Butterfly, Large Blue	Maculinea arion
Cat, Wild	Felis silvestris
Dolphins, porpoises and whales (all species)	Cetacea
Dormouse	Muscardinus avellanarius
Lizard, Sand	Lacerta agilis
Newt, Great Crested (or Warty)	Triturus cristatus
Otter, Common	Lutra lutra
Snake, Smooth	Coronella austriaca
Sturgeon	Acipenser sturio
Toad, Natterjack	Bufo calamita
Turtles, Marine	Caretta caretta Chelonia mydas Lepidochelys kempii Eretmochelys imbricata Dermochelys coriacea

## Excluded populations - Schedule 2A

Common Name	Scientific Name	Excluded countries and areas
Beaver, Eurasian	Castor fiber	Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Sweden
Hamster, Common (or Black bellied)	Cricetus cricetus	Hungary
Wolf, Grey	Canis lupus	Bulgaria, Estonia, Greece north of the 39th parallel, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Spain north of the River Duero, and the reindeer management area in Finland as defined in paragraph 2 of Finnish Act No: 848/90 of 14th September 1990 on reindeer management(a)
Lynx, Eurasian	Lynx lynx	Estonia
Viper, Seoane's	Vipera seoanni	Spain