

USAID/Egypt Strategic Plan, FY 2000-2009

Annex 6

Biodiversity Analysis

EGYPT'S BIODIVERSITY.

OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS.

Foreign Assistance Act, Section 119 Statement - 1999

A Report to the United States Agency for International Development, Environment Office,
Cairo, Egypt.

Prepared by Nicholas Winer.

October, 1999.

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SITUATION OF BIODIVERSITY IN EGYPT

Egypt has a surprisingly rich fauna and flora. It's major desert plain and montane systems contain a varied set of habitats: the Nile Valley, oases, brackish and saline wetlands, and two distinct marine environments. Egypt is connected to the Mediterranean world and that of sub-Saharan Africa by way of the Nile valley, and to the tropical Indian Ocean through the Red Sea. Of the vertebrate fauna, birds are the most diverse and prominent due to Egypt's position as an important stop over on a number of migratory routes.

Habitat destruction remains the largest threat to biodiversity. Because of the barren nature of so much of Egypt, plants and animals are generally restricted in their distribution to oases, wadis, marshes, mangroves and the Nile system. Species density therefore tends to be high in localised area while remaining low for the region or country as a whole. Much of this habitat destruction is a function of economic development. The Government is promoting massive investment on two fronts; firstly moving people and industry out of the Nile valley, and secondly promoting the rapid development of coastal zones for tourism development. The demographic and economic justifications for this are clear, but strategies to mitigate their environmental impact remain largely elusive.

The challenges of rapid economic development need to be aligned to the growing awareness of the importance of conservation. Along the Red Sea Coast large scale development has already taken place. There is now evidence of a new awareness that this development is unsustainable without the conservation of the coral reefs upon which tourism revenues are based. This new understanding, evidenced by the support of the Ministers of Environment and Tourism, and the Red Sea Investor's Association for an expanded Red Sea Protectorate, has sparked re-invigorated economic and political interest in conservation.

Egypt may not have the high visibility fauna of central, east and southern Africa, notwithstanding the small population of cheetah in the Quattara depression; but it does have a unique historical and cultural setting which, allied to the diversity of its marine, desert and riverine eco-systems, offers new opportunities for significant increases in national revenues as a direct result of the conservation of biodiversity. Park entrance fees are being collected in Sinai. Fees for visiting the southern Red Sea Islands are also being collected. Sound foundations are therefore being laid for developing market based systems that will ensure that biodiversity conservation is not seen as a luxury but as an intimate part of Egypt's national economic development.

Egypt hosts 262 higher species found nowhere else on earth. About 24% are classified as threatened, including 19 plants that are endangered (the highest category of risk). 53 endangered species of Fauna are also found in Egypt. These endangered species represent a priority for conservation measures such as habitat restoration, protected areas and special land management schemes. As habitat destruction continues the monitoring of its impact on these endemic and endangered species becomes of increasing importance.

Species richness

Species group	Total species richness	Number of species endemic to Egypt	Number of species shared with other countries
Mammals	102	7	95
Birds	153	0	153
Reptiles	83	0	83
Amphibians	6	0	6
Higher plants	2,066	70	1,996

Source: World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge, UK

Egypt is a party to the following international treaties and conventions:

Egypt has historically been a willing signatory to international and regional agreements in favor of biodiversity and conservation issues in general. Article 151 of the Egyptian Constitution states that any international convention to which Egypt becomes a party automatically becomes a part of Egyptian law and takes precedence over related domestic legislation. Despite its welcome and comprehensive listing of international obligations in favour of biodiversity; Egypt has a poor record in implementation. It's failure to establish appropriate national structures for the implementation of its obligations under CITES has resulted in a threat to put Egypt in non-compliance creating threats to trade with the USA by virtue of the US Endangered Species Act. Measures to avoid this were successfully taken in 1999. (See Page 6 - Areas of Progress)

Global conventions

International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA, Geneva)	1993
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD, Rio)	1992
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS, Montego Bay)	1982
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS, Bonn)	1979
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	1973
Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (WHC, Paris)	1972
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar)	1971
International Plant Protection Convention (Plant, Rome)	1951

Regional conventions

Protocol concerning the Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas	1982
Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and of the Gulf of Aden Environment	1982
Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution	1976
African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	1968
Protocol of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling	1956
Agreement for the Establishment of a General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean	1949
International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling	1946

Key steps taken to strengthen biodiversity:

At the national level there are two pieces of legislation which provide for sweeping powers in favour of the environment. Implementation again remains an area that has not fully lived up to the responsibilities enshrined in the law. Implementation requires clear policy guidelines for supervision and enforcement, backed up by the necessary human and financial resources.

- Law 102/1983: provides for the establishment of protected areas. There are currently 22 Protectorates covering 80,000km², or about 8% of the country.

Protected areas

Name	Date	Area km ²
Ras Mohamed	1983	480.00
Zaranik	1985	230.00
El Ahrash	1985	10.00
Elba	1986	35,600.00
Saluga and Ghazal	1986	0.25
El Omayed Biosphere Reserve	1986	700.00
Burullus	1988	1,100
St Katherine	1988	5,750.00
Ashtum El Gamil	1988	35.00
Wadi El Rayan	1989	710.00
Hassana Dome	1989	1.00
Lake Quran	1989	250.00
Maadi Petrified Forest	1989	7.00
Wadi Allaqi	1989	30,000.00

Abu Galum	1992	500.00
Wadi El Assiuti	1992	24.00
Sannur Cave	1992	4.00
Nabq	1992	600.00
Taba	1997	2,600.00
Nile Islands	1998	160.00
Red Sea Islands	1998	100.00
Wadi Digla	1999	60.00
		Total: 78,920.25

Note: 1] Adapted from :Towards Establishing a Network Plan for Protected Areas in Egypt, Sherif Baha El Din, 29 June, 1998 and, the Directory of Important Bird Areas in Egypt, Sherif Baha El Din , Birdlife International, 1999.

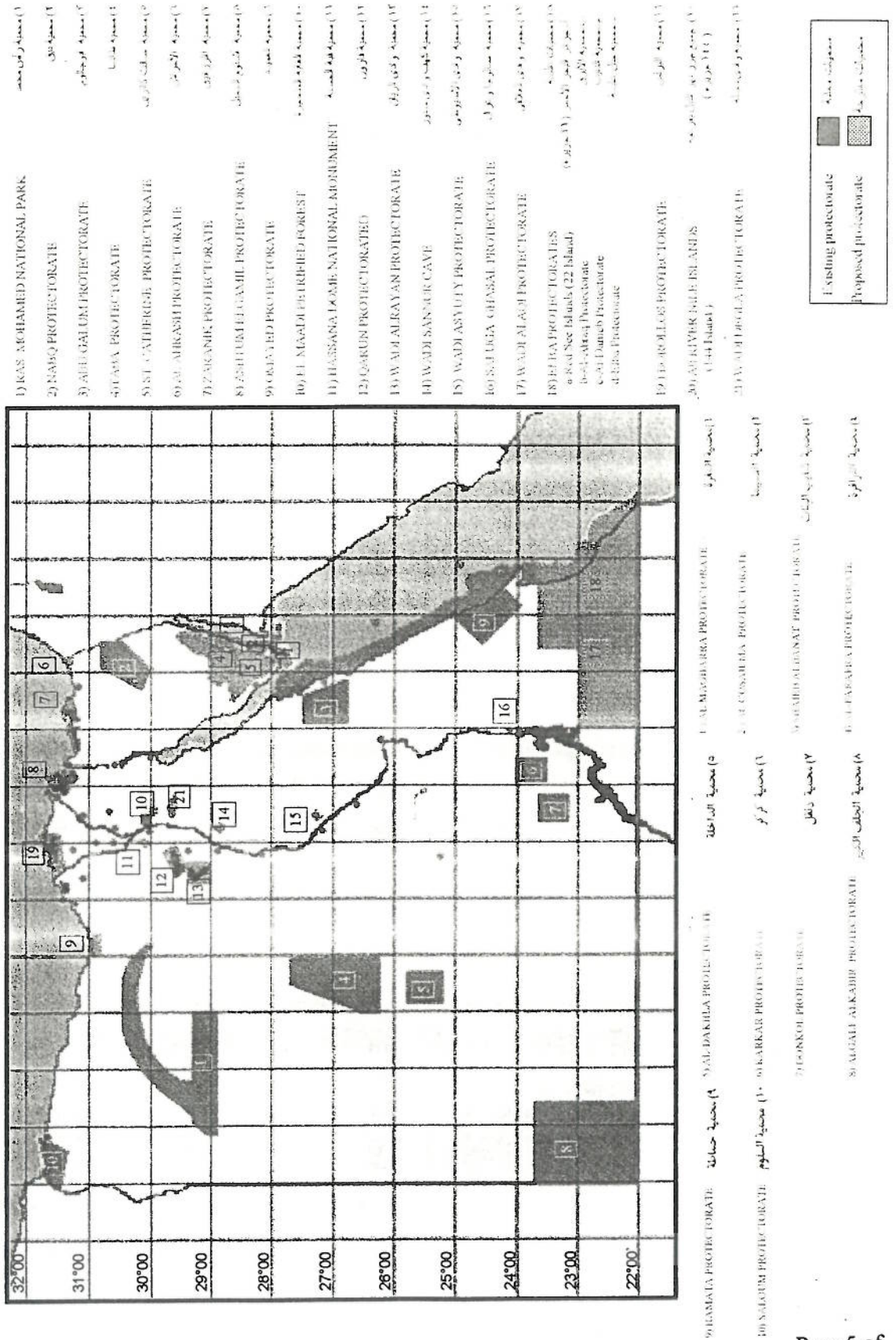
2] See Map

- Law 4/1994: which provides the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency [EEAA] with extensive powers to monitor environmental impacts and ensure compliance with standards set by EEAA. Although the law focusses heavily on pollution abatement it does provide a significant enhancement to wildlife conservation powers.
 - i. Article 28 forbids the hunting, shooting, catching, possession, transport and sale of wild birds and other animals listed by previous Ministry of Agriculture decrees, or by international conventions to which Egypt is a party. Violators faces fines of between £E200 to £E5,000 plus loss of the trophy and equipment associated with its capture, transportation etc.
 - ii. The executive regulations also specify the requirements for hunting licences.

In support of Law 4 and Law 102, in respect of biodiversity conservation, USAID and the GoE have agreed to work on:

- i. Marine protected areas management and conservation;
 - ii. Preventing and/or reversing the destruction and/or degradation of marine ecosystems;
 - iii. Improving solid waste management in tourist development areas;
 - iv. Improving water and energy use;
 - v. Improving site planning for tourist development sites.
- It established a National Biodiversity Unit in 1992, with support from UNEP, and published its National Biodiversity Action Plan in 1997. This plan was formalised in 1998 as “Egypt: National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity Conservation”, which lays out 11 national programs of action. Progress on implementation can be found on Page 7. These cover:

EXISTING AND PROPOSED NATURAL PROTECTORATES IN EGYPT



- i. institutional development,
 - ii. protected area development,
 - iii. national biodiversity inventory and monitoring,
 - iv. hunting,
 - v. heritage resources management,
 - vi. compliance with international conventions,
 - vii. public awareness,
 - viii. wetlands management,
 - ix. marine and coastal management,
 - x. arid lands management, and
 - xi. nature based tourism
- The Global Environment Facility funding, through the World Bank, has produced significant improvements in data through a multi-party (Tourism Development Authority, EEAA, Governorate of the Red Sea) approach to coastal zone mapping and planning. It has produced extensive reports advocating careful zoning of coastal areas and has formed the basis of much of EEAA's work with USAID on zoning options for an expanded Red Sea marine park.

AREAS OF PROGRESS

1. CITES.

During 1999 a number of steps have been taken to strengthen Egypt's capacity to fulfill its obligations under CITES. (The official statement is attached as Annex 1).

- i. Ministry of Agriculture decree 843/99 established the appropriate committees and their chairmen. (Annex II).
- ii. Ministry of Agriculture decree 1095/99 established the committee membership and their terms of reference. (Annex III).
- iii. Ministry of Agriculture decree 1150/99 formalizes Egypt's concurrence with CITES requirements. (Annex IV).
- iv. Customs Procedures Circular 17/99 dated 26th September informs Customs officials of the coming into force of Egypt's signing of the CITES Convention. (Annex V).

Responsibility for CITES was transferred in 1999 from EEAA to the Ministry of Agriculture. EEAA is represented on the National Committee by Dr Mohamed Ibrahim Mohamed, The Deputy Director of the Nature Conservation Sector. EEAA has been responsible for producing CITES reports until this year. The latest CITES annual report is attached (Annex VI). EEAA also publishes a list of species in which trade, hunting or capture is banned by Ministerial decree cross referenced with its CITES listing. (Annex VII). In addition EEAA publishes lists of species cross-referenced to the numbers requested for live capture, the number of captures approved and the number of companies submitting such requests. Checklists have been published for Reptiles and Amphibians (Annex VIII), and for Mammals (Annex IX). Neither the

flora nor marine species are sufficiently documented to allow capture permits to be issued.

2 NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN

Considerable progress has been made in the implementation of certain key areas of the National Action Plan; although not all areas are equally represented and some critical areas such as the issuance and control of hunting permits are yet to see effective implementation; there is a growing sense that the implementation of conservation based development is being given increased importance; at least within EEAA, the Ministry of Tourism's TDA (Tourism Development Authority) and the Ministry of Agriculture.

- i. Establishing CITES management authorities. See above. This supports National Biodiversity Action plan (NBA) objective vi. of improving compliance with international conventions.
- ii. With support from the German Government, The Ministry of Agriculture is in the process of establishing a National Gene Bank for the conservation of plant genetic resources. Envisaged as primarily a seed bank, it is also intended to host tissue culture studies and propagation. It will co-ordinate and expand the existing de-centralised seed banks. EEAA has a consultative role in the establishment and management of the gene bank. This supports NBA objectives iii. and v. of national biodiversity inventory and monitoring, and heritage resources management.
- iii. Global Environment Facility funding of \$2,884,000 has been received (27th September, 1999) to allow Egypt to participate in the regional Conservation of Wetland and Coastal Eco-systems in the Mediterranean programme. UNDP/GEF project EGY/97/G33/A/IG/99. This is a multi-country project that includes Albania, Egypt, Morocco, the Palestine Authority and Tunisia. The project in Egypt is targeted towards the conservation of biodiversity at the 230km² Zaranik protectorate in North Sinai; the 1,100km² Ramsar registered protectorate of Burullus in the north western Delta; and towards the expansion of protected areas in the Matruh governorate with activities centred on the 700km² biosphere reserve of the El Omayed protectorate. This supports the NBA objectives vi. and viii. of compliance with international conventions and wetlands management.
- iv. Protected areas are being expanded with the assistance of donor projects principally from USAID (Red Sea), the EU (Sinai) and Italy (wadi and oases systems). All these programs of assistance combine protected area management with training and institutional strengthening. In 1998 a draft consultative document was produced by the Nature Conservation Sector urging the creation of an additional 19 Protectorates covering a further 99,800km². (Towards Establishing a Network Plan for Protected Areas in Egypt, Sherif Baha El Din, 29 June, 1998) However this includes a proposal for a Red Sea Park of 150km², 100km² of which are already protected. This proposal has

subsequently been revised to encompass 24,000km², bringing the new proposed and existing total to 202,570.25km²; or 20.5% of the country

This proposal, for an expanded Red Sea Marine Park, has been formally endorsed by the Minister of Tourism, the Red Sea Investors Association and the Governor of the Red Sea. It has been forwarded to the Office of the Prime Minister by EEAA as an urgent action item. Supporting documentation has been prepared with USAID assistance. This supports the NBA objectives i. and ii. of institutional development and protected area development. The areas proposed for protection, but not yet legally established are as follows:

Proposed protected areas

Name	Area Km ²
Expanded Red Sea Marine Park	24,000.00
Sabkhat Ras Sukheir	75.00
Ras El Hekma	150.00
Showela	225.00
Quesima	400.00
Gebel Maghara	900.00
Girafi	1,100.00
Salum	1,450.00
Um Dabadib	2,300.00
El Qasr	3,700.00
Um El Ghuzlan	3,900.00
Kurkur and Dungul	4,200.00
El Galala	4,300.00
El Shayeb	4,300.00
Hamata	4,300.00
White Desert	5,800.00
Wadi Qena	5,900.00
Quattara	22,900.00
Gilf Kebir	33,700.00
	Total: 123,650.00

Note: Adapted from :Towards Establishing a Network Plan for Protected Areas in Egypt, Sherif Baha El Din, 29 June, 1998.

- v. Following a three year process of seminars and consultancies the Tourism

Development Authority has published guidelines that allow commercial developers to opt to establish eco-lodges rather than traditional hotels. These are designed to minimise environmental impacts and promote eco-tourism. This supports NBA objective xi. to develop nature based tourism.

POSITIVE IMPACTS OF USAID FUNDED PROGRAMS

USAID's funding under the Environmentally Sustainable Tourism Project (EST), which continued until August 1999 under the Policy Management Group's (PMG) transitional activities, has helped to firmly establish a conservation basis for development on the Red Sea:

- The EEAA, funded by USAID, has installed over 480 moorings using the services of HEPKA, a Red Sea based NGO providing mooring installation and maintenance services. These moorings are a substantial investment in a long term management strategy for the conservation of the Red Sea's coral reefs. The impact of these moorings is tracked through a monitoring program, following IUCN guidelines. 1998's survey demonstrated that the 11 monitored sites around Hurghada showed an 8.8% increase in coral coverage since 1996; and that the 10 monitored sites around Safaga showed a 3.58% increase in coral coverage over the same period. (See Annex X).
- The EEAA has expanded its operational presence on the coast and now has two offices on the Red Sea. The first in Hurghada and a second at El Quesir. Although the offices are funded by USAID the EEAA is now financing accommodation at both sites. The EEAA has recently approved an increase in Ranger numbers to 20 on the Red Sea coast, greatly expanding patrolling and monitoring capabilities.
- Three short range patrol boats have been delivered to EEAA to aid effective patrolling and supervision. The Rangers have an active program of patrolling to check for misuse of moorings and violations of Law 102. These violations are forwarded to the judicial system or the Coast Guard depending on the nature of the infringement.
- Extensive skills training has been provided for the Rangers, both on site and in conjunction with the EU's South Sinai program. The EST/PSU (The Program Support Unit of the Egyptian Environmental Policy Program) has on its staff one of Egypt's most highly qualified diving instructors who provides continuous dive training and equipment maintenance support to the Rangers.
- Steps are being taken to establish a management plan for the proposed expanded marine park. Support has been given to EEAA to develop documentation to justify the formal declaration of a greater Red Sea Marine Park. Work has also begun on developing zoning maps for the proposed park using a consultative process to create consensus on zones and the limitations to be imposed on usage. Once both of these measures are formally approved and

in place the park's management requirements will become much clearer and future resource needs can be more clearly elaborated. The zoning exercise also creates the opportunity for reviewing available options for the sustainable financing of the park by way of concession lease fees or other charges on the private sector for access and use.

- The Minister of Tourism and the Red Sea Investor's Association have both called for the creation of an expanded Red Sea Marine Park demonstrating that a clear linkage has now been made between a sustainable tourism industry and the conservation of the resources that tourists visit. This support is of great importance and will help ensure that the consultative process designed to lead to the zoning of the new Park will have a meaningful interaction with the principal commercial tourism operators.
- A manual on Best Practises for coastal tourism developers has been produced and is being promulgated through a series of seminars. These seminars will provide greatly increased awareness of issues in environmental planning and engineering. They are to be followed up by an enhanced program of environmental site monitoring and environmental impact assessment review.
- A manual on Eco-tourism and guidelines for opening Eco-Lodges have been produced to allow for minimal impact tourism development in fragile areas. The check list for developers allows for a completely new approach to site development. The emphasis is on local building materials, local building traditions, on demonstrable links between the site and the local environment incorporating interpretation facilities and local guides.

EXPECTATIONS FROM CURRENT USAID PROGRAMS.

On September 1st, 1999 USAID and the Government of Egypt formally launched the Egyptian Environmental Policy Program. This new program is designed to provide considerable strengthening to initiatives already undertaken, and to transform existing knowledge and experience into new policy initiatives. In areas that directly affect biodiversity four policy objectives have been agreed. These are:

- Objective 12: To “**provide protection for the Egyptian Red Sea coral reefs, islands, and linked ecosystems of importance**”. The achievement of this objective will provide for an expanded, financially sustainable, and fully operational Red Sea Protectorate. This in turn will lead to measurable stabilization and improvement in the health and condition of Red Sea coral reefs and coastal habitats. By protecting the natural resource base, the Red Sea tourism sector's ability, both now and into the future, to provide jobs, economic returns, and improvements in the quality of life on a steady, sustainable basis rather than on a boom-and-bust cycle will be greatly enhanced.

- Objective 13: That “EEAA (The Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency) encourages environmentally sustainable development of the Red Sea coast through an improved EIA process”; and
- Objective 14: That the “**Environmental policy monitoring capacity within the TDA (Tourism Development Authority) is strengthened**”. Achieving objectives 13 and 14 will put into place environmental safeguards to eliminate the practice of coastal alterations by new developments which threaten fringing reefs and mangroves; and affect the manner in which coastal property along the Red Sea coast is designed, constructed, and managed, will be improved. These results will have a direct impact on the sensitive coastal habitats necessary to the continued health of the Red Sea coral reefs. Furthermore, the Red Sea tourism sector’s ability to provide employment, economic returns, and improvements in the quality of life on a steady, sustainable basis will be greatly enhanced when the construction and siting of new tourism facilities are better managed and planned.
- Objective 15: That “**TDA strengthens its capacity to develop and disseminate the Best Practices and other environmental programs intended for investors and developers through education and awareness programs**”. Achieving this objective will increase the amount of environmentally sustainable tourism developments on the Red Sea coast. The establishment of Environmental Monitoring and Policy Implementation Units at TDA will help to decrease further degradation of the key eco-systems supporting Egypt’s coastal biodiversity, through the development of appropriate policies and practices for the use of land and coastal waters.

These activities are also the biodiversity corner stones of the Gore/Mubarak sub-committee III, and will support the Government’s own stated objective “to incorporate the environmental dimension into our political, economic and production plan.” (President Hosni Mubarak, March 15th, 1997. ‘Egypt and the 21st Century’). This assistance is therefore timely.

It is expected that the successful realisation of EEPP will take forward key areas of the National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity Conservation:

- i. Institutionally EEAA’s Protectorates Department will be greatly strengthened through the creation of a field structure along the Red Sea coast, as will the TDA’s through an improved capacity to monitor and supervise development activities.
- ii. The expansion of protected area development, by increasing the Red Sea’s protected area from 100km² to 24,000km², supports the Government’s commitment to increasing its protected area estate. It also provides very direct under-pinning to ensuring EEAA’s capacity to monitor and supervise activities thereby ensuring the integrity of its expanded protected area status.
- iii. An enhanced management program will provide new data for national biodiversity inventory and monitoring, and expand the areas that EEAA will have under formal and active marine and coastal management.

- iv. Better management and improved inventory data will provide the Ministry of Agriculture with the basis to make informed decisions with respect to its newly strengthened commitment to CITES thus improving its compliance with international conventions.
- v. A conservation education and public awareness program will broaden public understanding of the role of protected area development and its links to sustainable tourism and livelihoods.
- vi. The TDA's promotion of best practices will support nature based tourism by promoting the concept of eco-lodges and the expanded park will provide increased opportunities for sustainable water based recreation.
- vii. The promotion of best practices will be enhanced by the improved capacity to monitor and supervise coastal development. This will have a noticeable impact on future developments and ensure that set backs are adhered to, that land filling is only done in accordance with EIAs and that reefs and inlets are undamaged. It is unlikely to be able to alter the existing legacy of unplanned and unsupervised development where this has already damaged fringing reefs and other delicate coastal ecosystems.

POTENTIAL TECHNICAL AREAS FOR FUTURE USAID PROGRAMS.

Some potential areas for future involvement would logically revolve around consolidating gains already made. The central weakness in Egypt's strategy to conserve its biodiversity remains its poor implementation record. This gap between policy and practise can be narrowed through a broad ranging set of interventions which takes note chiefly of implementation deficiencies. In the first three of the suggested interventions USAID has in place strong and vigorous programming actions which are concentrated on certain geographic locations or sub-sets of institutions. USAID's involvement in these areas could be both deepened and strengthened. In the fourth area increasing environmental concern will center on the availability of fresh water for both human and biodiversity requirements. USAID is well placed to address this looming crisis having begun the process of reviewing water requirements in national and regional settings in other locations.

1. CITES awareness.

For the implementation of CITES to be effective at the national level it requires that all players dealing with the import and export of plants, animals and their derived products have a good knowledge of CITES listed species and their trophy parts. Effective implementation will need an education campaign for customs officials in ports and harbours; for Coast Guard stations; for EEAA's Rangers; for fishermen, recreational hunters and tourists. It will need public display information at all border posts and airports. The evidence of open trade in listed species can be seen by the casual visitor to Cairo in the Nile crocodiles being brought up from Aswan and freely sold and the public trade in rare birds at the Dar El Salaam Friday market; a market listed as a tourist attraction in many guides to Egypt.

2. Institutional strengthening.

EEAA, as a young institution, needs support to review the way in which it delivers its mandate. A number of donors are currently supporting institutional strengthening (USAID, DANNIDA, CIDA, EU) as key components of their project assistance. These activities are focussed on strengthening the existing structures of the Agency. A review of the present divisional organisation of EEAA that takes note of the operational nature of the National Conservation Sector and its particular needs is urgently called for. Without an expanded structure with clear operational roles defined for the NCS, it will be hard for EEAA to meet its growing obligations in this area.

The broad nature of these requirements can be seen from a brief listing of some of the current obligations that the Nature Conservation Sector of EEAA must struggle to meet. There are insufficient staff at the NCS to meet the following needs:

- i. Basic patrolling and law enforcement in all protected areas.
- ii. Management of EIA reviews; provision of scientific monitoring, and setting biological limits for live capture and hunting quotas.
- iii. Monitoring compliance and generating data regarding Egypt's international obligations under the conventions it has signed
- iv. Developing and mounting a national conservation education program
- v. Developing the types of liaisons that strengthen NGO programs and create effective public-private partnerships.

Current USAID support will begin addressing these deficiencies, but may not be able to provide sustainable solutions at the national level, since current efforts have a Red Sea based regional focus.

3. Market based financing methods for sustaining the Protected Area Network.

As the country's protected area network grows and EEAA begins to more assertively manage its estate, the demand for public access will grow, and so then will the costs of servicing this access and ensuring that its conservation status is effectively maintained and managed. A successfully managed network of protected areas will be a drain on public finances. As these areas have a high conservation value ways need to be sought to ensure that these conservation values can be translated into economic returns. There is a need for a review of opportunities for setting differential gate fees, for establishing leased concessions and for developing eco-lodges in and around protected areas. This review would take into account current donor experiences in the Red Sea and Sinai, the status of the Environmental Protection Fund and the Government's privatisation program.

4. Conservation of inland water systems.

The maintenance of Egypt's inland water systems are critical not only to the maintenance of Egypt's biodiversity but also to human development. The critical water systems are:

- i. The Nile, its islands and delta
- ii. Fresh water oases
- iii. Brackish and Saline oases

Each of these systems are currently threatened by human development of one sort or another. Although there may well be scattered examples of oases yet to be affected by the expansion of human activity, these will be exceptions. There are a number of reasons for seeking to protect these ecosystems:

- i. The Nile is Egypt's lifeline. It's ability to satisfy its water requirements from The White and Blue Niles is an issue of regional importance that has often affected relations with Ethiopia and Sudan. Increasing domestic, industrial and agricultural demands both in Egypt and in the source countries of Ethiopia, Sudan and Uganda are getting to have an impact on regional agreements. Down river the levels of pollutants discharged into the Mediterranean are of concern to the eastern Mediterranean countries.
- ii. The islands and oases represent unique habitats in a predominantly arid environment. Their preservation is the key to the health of Egypt's biodiversity and to the long term viability of many avian migrations.

NOTES: (External sources consulted:)

1. The WCMC internet site at: <http://www.wcmc.org.uk/cis/>
2. Towards Establishing a Network Plan for Protected Areas in Egypt. Draft Consultative Document. Sherif Baha El Din, EEAA, Cairo. 1998.
3. Directory of Important Bird Areas in Egypt, Sherif Baha El Din , Birdlife International, 1999.
4. Threats to Biodiversity in Arab Countries. Samir Ghabbour. In Reviews in Ecology. Desert Conservation and Development. Edited by Barakat and Hegazy. Cairo. 1997.
5. Egypt: National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity Conservation. EEAA. 1998.
6. Conservation of wetland and coastal ecosystems in the Mediterranean region. UNDP/GEF project document EGY/97/G33/A/1G/99.
7. Dr Essam El Badry - EEAA
Dr Mohamed Ibrahim Mohamed - EEAA
Mindy Baha El Din - private consultant
8. Egyptian Environmental Policy Program, Results Package, USAID/Egypt. November 3, 1998.

ANNEX I

THE MAIN PROCEDURES (STEPS) TAKEN BY EGYPT
TO AVOID THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMERCIAL BAN
ON SPECIES SUBJECT TO OR THREATENED BY EXTERMINATION
(EXTINCTION), AFTER THE ISSUANCE OF THE DECREE OF
THE PERMANENT (STANDING) COMMITTEE FOR THE AGREEMENT,
REGARDING EGYPT LAST FEBRUARY

1- The issuance of the Decree No. 631 of 1999 by H.E. Dr. YOUSSEF WALLY, Deputy Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, stipulating the establishment of a WILD LIFE OFFICE at Cairo International Airport, to control the execution of the rules of the two laws, of Agriculture and Environment, that are complementary to the rules of CITES Agreement, with a view to adjusting the work in proper order. The said OFFICE has actually succeeded to seize a considerable number of such restricted banned items.

At present, necessary actions are being taken, to ensure the existence of required specialists for wild life from both dimensions, i.e., fauna & flora at all outlets, roads, marine and air, after being selected from amongst the specialists in the realm, and giving them training courses on WILD LIFE PROTECTION & CONSERVATION.

2- The issuance of Decree No. 843 for 1999 by H.E. Dr. YOUSSEF WALLY, Deputy Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, formulating a National Committee to follow-up the execution of the International Trade Agreement in species subject to extinction (extermination) known as (CITES), under his Chairmanship and the membership of representatives from all concerned Ministries and national authorities. The said committee is responsible for studying the rights and obligations (commitments) of Egypt pursuant to the agreement. Also, the committee is assisted in performing its tasks some scientific committees specialized in plant, animal and marine environment, in addition to an Administrative Committee (comprising representatives from the administrative authority concerned). The Decree also involved, the existence of a permanent (standing) secretariat to implement the CITES AGREEMENT, and to be directly affiliated to His Excellency's Office. Moreover, the Decree stipulates that the Committee, should review and thoroughly study and complete the required amendments and/or alteration for the national legislations, then informing the Secretariat of it within a date not exceeding the end of coming September.

All these actions together, resulted in promoting and enhancing the level of national attention and concern with the Agreement, that became directly under the supervision of H.E. the Deputy Premier, plus unifying the authorities and various bodies dealing with the agreement under one umbrella, in addition to formulating a specialized national committee, scientific committees and an administrative committee as per agreement requirements.

3- The National Committee for Agreement Implementation held its first meeting on 11/8/1999 under the Chairmanship of H.E. Dr. YOUSSEF WALLY. The meeting was attended by all committee members, and discussed the system of executing the agreement and the mechanism of implementing its articles and items. It, finally decided and declared a number of resolutions, of which the issuance of a Ministerial Decree for formulating the scientific committees, the administrative one and the permanent (standing) secretariat, along with identifying the tasks and specialization for each committee.

4- The Decree of H.E. Prof. Dr. YOUSSEF WALLY, No. 1095 of 1999 was issued, implying the formulation of the scientific committees, the administrative one, and the permanent secretariat for the National Committee, plus identifying the tasks, roles and specialization of each committee.

5- The Administrative Committee for Executing the Agreement held its first meeting on 24/8/1999, with its full form, and reviewed the AGENDA prepared by the Agreement Secretariat, concerning the NATIONAL REPORT FOR TRADING THE ANIMAL SPECIES SUBJECT TO EXTINCTION HAZARD for 1998, plus the Ministerial Decrees on wild life, and the extent of its conformity with the International Trade Agreement. This, in addition to presenting the wild life report and the proposed plan of work. Also, the Memorandum of the Final Report on the National Workshop about the Role of Natural Protectorates in Preserving the Live Variation was presented, together with the requests regarding having approval on IMPORT/EXPORT OF WILD ORGANISMS.

6- An invitation was extended to the Secretariat of the Agreement in GENEVA to come to Egypt to consult with the responsible Egyptian counterparts the means of executing the Agreement. Accordingly, it was decided that both, Mr. WILLIAM WIJNSTEKERS, Secretary General of CITES Organization, and Mr. JUAN CARLOS VASQUEZ, Assistant Secretary General of CITES, will come during the period 1 - 3 September, 1999.

7- It was also decided that an Egyptian Delegation will participate in the said upcoming meeting comprising, representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Environment Affairs and Agriculture. This meeting for the Permanent (Standing) Committee for the International Trade Agreement will be held in LISHBONA, SPAIN from 28/9 to 1/10/1999, with the aim of clarifying the Egyptian position and status, plus explaining the extent of Egypt's keenness and concern with fulfilling its commitments and obligation in accordance with the Agreement.

8- The General Administration for Combating Escaping Custom/Taxes Duties, launched a campaign on the Egyptian markets to seize and capture all restrictions and violations, which resulted in seizure of 64 Kgms. of natural Ivory (Elephant horn), represented in 29 pieces (items) of various sizes and weights, which value was estimated at nearly L.E. 32,000, (Thirty-two thousand Egyptian Pounds), which were seized, taken and kept at the Custom-Sales Department, at Sabteia, according to the Customs Law.

9- H.E. Prof. Dr. YOUSSEF WALLY, sent a letter to H.E. Counsellor the D.A., informing him of the necessity of executing the two laws of Agriculture and Environment, that are complementary to the rules and regulations of CITES AGREEMENT, which consider holding such seizures, selling them or displaying for sale, a crime necessitating the confiscation of such seizures (items) or objects, and stipulate that conciliation via dropping of such cases is not acceptable or allowed. H.E. Dr. WALLY also requested the D.A. to clarify that through his kind instructions to concerned courts to consider that in future cases. Moreover, he also asked H.E. the D.A. to issue his strict orders to the Court of PUBLIC MONATERY & COMMERCIAL AFFAIRES concerned to hand the captured (seizures) items of Ivory objects mentioned earlier to the AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM of the Ministry of Agriculture to classify, numerate and display them in a list made specially for the purpose.

Comment :

In this paragraph, I would like to clarify that the Egyptian Charter (Constitution) states in its text under Article 151 that, all international agreements signed by the Arab Republic of Egypt, ratified and endorsed by the Peoples' Assembly, and issued by a Republican Decree, are considered among the national legislations, and are even higher in its basis than the national legal basis for similar situations, thus, the legal framework for the Agreement, has become one of the national laws, with all its enclosures of rules, annexes and regulations.

This is asserted by what is mentioned in Annex No. (4) of the Executive Rules No. 338 of 1994, issued upon the resolution and decree of H.E. the Prime Minister, stating the banning referred to under Article 28 of Environment Law No. (4), and its enforcement regarding all birds and animals mentioned in the INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

Therefore, what is mentioned in the report submitted by the Secretariat of the Organization in GENEVA, that the punishments listed in the Laws of Agriculture and Environment are not applicable to specified sorts of violations regarding local species of fauna only, and that it is only applicable in accordance to what is mentioned in Annex (4) of the Executive Rules for the Environment Law on all birds and animals mentioned in the International Agreements.

Recommendations

Since the Decree of H.E. the Prime Minister No. 843 of 1999, lays down the basis of an integrated system for Agreement management and enforcement, cancels (omits) any previous contradiction in specialization and identifies the relationships between various authorities with respect to roles and tasks in accurately executing the Agreement,

Moreover, this Decree can be considered the base on which we can build on to make it exceeding wild life protection in its general form, hence entering it into the scope of other international environmental agreements, to ensure and guarantee enforcing the full control on importation and exportation process, plus resuming exports in species stated by the Agreement,

Therefore, a Proposal (draft) for a Ministerial Decree was prepared to regulate and arrange the rules mentioned in the two laws of Agriculture and Environment, that are complementary to CITES AGREEMENT concerning the imposed ban on trading and handling (whether internal or external) through exportation or importation and/or excavating from the sea any of the species specified in the Agreement Annexes.

As for what is claimed by the Secretariat that both laws of Agriculture and Environment lack the articles protecting wild plants (flora), we consider it very true, mainly due to the nature of the Egyptian Agriculture which is concentrated within the Delta and the Valley, while the wild flora habitats usually exist in desert areas. However, the current need calls for and necessitates enforcing such protection through issuing a legislative amendment (alteration), which is being presented to the Peoples' Assembly in Egypt to pass it during its coming term.

ANNEX II

Ministerial Decree
No. 843 for the year 1999

Deputy Premier
Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation

- After knowledge on agriculture law No. 53 for the year 1966 and its amendments ,
- Fishing and Aquatic Life law No. 124 for the year 1983 ,
- Environment law No. 4 for the year 1994 and its executive board,
- The President of Republic Decree No. 438 for the year 1977 concerning the approval of joining ARE to Convention on International Trade Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora "CITES" ,
- Mutual memorandums among Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Agriculture and Land Reclamation and State for Environment Affairs, the Technical Secretariat of "CITES" referred to in doing legislative amendments procedures and taking the executive necessary measures for ARE fulfillment towards its commitments included in the aforementioned "CITES" ,
- What has been submitted by Plenipotentiary Minister, Director of Environment Affairs and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs ,
- The approval of the Executive Chairman of the Egyptian Environment Affairs Agency (E.E.A.A.) and
- The memorandum of the Director of the Agricultural Research Center .

Article 3. The following committees are in charge of assistance the National Committee in carrying out its tasks and under supervision of :

First: The Scientific Committees:

- The Scientific Committee of Plant is under chairmanship of:
Prof. Dr. Saad Nassar.
- The Scientific Committee of Animal is under chairmanship of:
Prof. Dr. Mohammed Saied Soliman.
- The Scientific Committee of Marine Environment is under chairmanship of:
Prof. Dr. Mostafa Fouda (E.E.A.A.).

Second: The Management Committee:

- The Management Committee is under chairmanship of:
Prof. Dr. Samy Hassan El – Fellaly.

This committee is the concerned issue of the necessary technical approvals according to the convention, also to identify the allotments allowed to be circulated as well as technical approvals by which the permission of concerned bodies are leaped according to active laws and decisions.

The Administrative Committee follows up the items related to execution of the above-mentioned convention. This committee includes representatives from the General Authority of Veterinary Services (Administration of Wild Life Protection), the Egyptian Environment Affairs Agency (E.E.A.A.), Ministry of Interior (Environment and Water Superficies Police), Ministry of Defense (Frontiers Guards), Ministry of Finance (Taxes Development), Ministry of Trade (Foreign Trade Sector) and Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (the Central Administration of State for Soils, Water and Environment).

A ministerial decree to be issued from Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation identifying its responsibilities and means of executives.

All the reports and recommendations are to be submitted to the National Committee for decision.

Article 4. A special unit is to be formed under the name of "the Egyptian, Standing Committee for CITES" (E.S.C.C.) to carry out the "CITES" articles to be affiliated directly to our office to carry out the following :

Follow up execution of the administrative tasks representing according to the articles of the convention as well as preparation of the national allocation according to the approvals of handling are issued.

Performance of preparatory works for the meetings of the National Committee and the Scientific and the Management Committees.

Follow up the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the National Committee and the Scientific Committees with the concerned bodies periodically.

Follow up the technical subjects with the Permanent Secretariat of the convention in Geneva and with the concerned international bodies in coordination with Ministries of Foreign Affairs and State for Environment Affairs.

Receiving projects of the national reports and to be submitted to the National Committee to look for the necessary procedures.

Follow up paying Egypt reimbursement share in the convention budget through Ministry of Foreign Affairs discounted to Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation balance and also drafting up proposals to benefit from the relevant regional and international cooperation programs. Prof. Dr. Samy Hassan El-Fellaly , Administrator The Undersecretary of State for Soils, Water and Environment presides this unit.

Article 5. The National Committee, as priority undertakes research and completion of the required amendments to national legislation and informing the Permanent Secretariat of the convention in Geneva in a date not exceed the end of September, 1999 for coordination in concerning the current measures in this respect.

Article 6. All concerned bodies put this decree into effect.

sued in: 30/6/1999

Dr. YOUSSEF WALLY

ANNEX III

Arab Republic of Egypt
Ministry of Agriculture
Minister's Office

Ministerial Decree

No. (1095) for the year 1999

Deputy Premier

Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation

- Board on agriculture law No. 53 for the year 1966 and its amendments ,
- Fishing and Aquatic Life law No. 124 for the year 1983 ,
- Environment law No. 4 for the year 1994 and its bylaws ,
- The Presidential Decree No. 438 for the year 1977 concerning the approval of joining ARE to Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora "CITES" ,
- Ministerial Decree no. 631 for the year 1999 , concerning organization of work in wild life management and location ,
- Ministerial Decree no. 843 for the year 1999 , for establishing a National Committee for "CITES" ,
- On the agreement of the National Committee , Management Committee and the Egyptian Standing Committee for "CITES" and
- The memorandum of the Director General of the Agricultural Research Center.

It is decided

Article 1. Scientific committees and a Management committee to be formed as indicated in the Third Article of the Ministerial Decree no. 843 for the year 1999 as follows :

First: The Scientific Committees:

□ The Scientific Committee of Plant is chaired by: Prof. Dr. Saad Nassar-Director General of the Agriculture Research Center (ARC) and the membership of :

- Dr. Fawzy Naim Mahrous Deputy of Agriculture Research Center.
- Dr. A. El-Wahhab Allam Director of Sugar Crops Research Institute .
- Dr. Seif El-Dein Abu Bakr Director of Horty Culture Crops Research Institute .
- Dr.A. El-Azim El-Tantawy Director of Field Crops Research Institute .
- Dr. Hussein Y. Awad Director of Cotton Research Institute .
- Dr.Youssuf EIDawoody Under-secretary of State for Agricultural Quarantine .
- Dr.A. El-Munim A. Zaid Director of the National Unit for Plant Genetics Resources .
- Dr. Esmael A. El-Galil Prof. from Desert Research Center .
- Dr. Saied F. Khalifa Prof. from Faculty of Science-Ain Shams University .

□ The Scientific Committee of Animals is chaired by: Prof. Dr. Mohammed Saed Soliman and the membership of :

- Dr. Kamal El-Badry Prof. from Faculty of Science, Cairo University .
- Dr. Mervat Morcos G. General Director in Veterinary Authority .
- Dr. Atef Moh. Kamel From Faculty of Veterinary,-Suez Canal University .
- Dr. Mostafa Ah. Moh. From Faculty of Veterinary,-Suez Canal University .
- Dr. Rashad H. Othman Veterinarian from General Veterinarian Authority .
- Dr. Shrief B. El-Dein From EEAA .

□ The Scientific Committee of Marine Life is chaired by: Prof. Dr. Mostafa Fouda (EEAA) and the membership of :

- Dr. Mahmoud Hanafy From Faculty of Science,-Suez Canal University .
- Dr. Awad Abdu Moh. From Faculty of Science,- El-Azhar University .
- Dr. Moh. Khattab From Faculty of Science,-Suez Canal University .

Second: The Management Committee:

□ The Management Committee is chaired by: Prof. Dr. Samy El-Fellaly and the membership of :

- Mr. Khalil Fahmy Representative of Ministry of Interior .
- Mr. Ahmed El-Badawy Representative of Ministry of Defense .
- Mr. Moh. Ibrahim Representative of Ministry of State for Environment .
- Mr. Moh. El-Hussiény Representative of Ministry of Customs Authority .
- Dr. Wageeh Kadry M. From Central Administration for Soil, Water&Environment, Ministry of Agriculture .
- Dr. Ragy Fakhry Toma Director of Egyptian Wild Life . Ministry of Agriculture , the Minister's Office.

Article 2. The Scientific Committees are concerned with assisting the National Committee as follows :

- Suggesting the research and studies of related to captive breeding.
- Suggesting the methods to face the regards affecting the wild life and their habitats.
- Presenting their scientific views related to wild flora and fauna (plant, animal, marine) and those endangered species according to CITES. Providing scientific advice in all subjects and proposals that reached the Standing Committee related to CITES.
- Designing plans and programs needed for human resource development in the areas of wild life.

Article 3. The Management committee performs the following :

- Issuing the technical approvals needed according to CITES .
- Determining the permitted quotas for circulation and issue the needed permits.
- Following up of administrative concerned with CITES implementation .
- Designing future plans regarding the circulation of wild life with assurance to protect them and the implementation of CITES .
- Following up the implementation of all conventions , which Egypt ratifies related to wild life .
- Preparation of the national reports dealing with wild life and presenting them to the National Committee .

Article 4. The Egyptian Standing Committee for CITES is to be formed for the implementation of CITES , chaired by: Prof. Dr. Samy El-Fellaly and the membership of :

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| -Dr. Sameer Hosny | From Central Administration for Soil, Water&Environment, Ministry of Agriculture . |
| -Agron. Samir El-Moftyy | General Director from Desert Research Center . |
| -Dr. Hamdy Sol. El-Oshi | Researcher from Agriculture Research Center . |
| -Dr. George Michael | Specialist from Wild Life Management . |
| -Mr. Ashraf Abd El-Razik | From Ministry of Agriculture , the Minister's Office. |
| -Agron. Inas Moh. ABBAS | From Central Administration for Soil, Water&Environment, Ministry of Agriculture . |

Article 5. All concerned bodies put this decree into effect.

Issued in: 16/ 8/1999

Dr. YOUSSEF WALLY

ANNEX IV



Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation

Minister's Office

Egyptian Standing Committee for CITES (E.S.C.C.)

الجمهورية العربية السورية

ANNEX IV

وزارة الزراعة واستصلاح الأراضي

مكتب الوزير

القاهرة - جمهورية مصر العربية

18/9/1999

To : Willem Wijnstekers
Secretary General
Fax : 4122-797-3417
From : Samy El - Fellaly
Head of The Egyptian Standing Committee for CITES (E.S.C.C.)
Fax : 202-3372879
Subject : Publishing the Ministerial Decree No. 1150 / 1999 in the Egyptian Official Journal

Dear Mr. Wijnstekers,

Thank you for your letter dated 14/9/1999 . Your visit was very useful and I hope it will be a good start for an ever lasting relationship between us .

I would like to inform you that the Ministerial Decree No. 1150 / 1999 of H.E. Prof. Youssuf Wally , Deputy Premier & Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation related to the organization and function of CITES implementation in Egypt has been published in the Egyptian Official Journal " Wakae Al Mysrya " in the issue no. 210 dated 18th Sept. 1999 (this issue is enclosed) . I think that your pre-occupations about CITES implementation are settled .

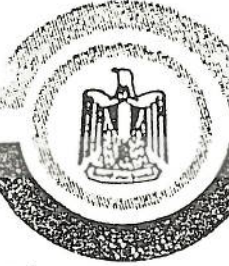
The activities of CITES since your visit are going on . The inspection of the markets results in many illegal cases which we will report latter .

With my best regards .

Sincerely,
Samy El - Fellaly
Samy El - Fellaly

مع أطيب التحيات
د. سامي إلفي
رئيس اللجنة المصرية
للجنة الاتفاقيات الدولية
لحماية الأنواع المهددة
بالانقراض
18/9/1999

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



جمهورية
رئاسة الجمهورية

الوقائع المصرية

ساحو للجريرة الرسمية

الثمن ١٥٠ قرشا

السنة
١٧٢ هـ

الصادر في يوم السبت ٨ جمادى الآخرة سنة ١٤٢٠
الموافق (١٨ سبتمبر سنة ١٩٩٩)

العدد
٢١٠



٢٠١٢

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Arab Republic of Egypt
Ministry of Agriculture
Minister's office

Ministerial Decree
No. (150) for the year of 1999

Deputy Premier
Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation Acknowledgement
of the Agricultural Law No.53 for 1966 and its amendments
Law for the Environment No.4 for 1994 and its Executive Regulations issued by the Prime
Minister's Decree No.338 for 1995.
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
which Egypt has joined by the Presidential Decree 438 for the year of 1977 , and which was ratified
by the People Assembly of Egypt.
The Ministerial Decree No.843 for 1999 issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Land
Reclamation.
The Ministerial Decree No.1095 for 1999 issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Land
Reclamation.
The approval of the National Committee for CITES implementation in Egypt .

DECIDES

Article 1 :

The provisions and procedures contained in this Decree shall be followed for the implementation of
CITES. For the purpose of this Decree the following terms will be defined as follows :

The Convention (CITES): The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of
Wild Fauna and Flora concluded in Washington D.C. on 3 March 1973;

Country of Origin: The country in which in a specimen has been taken from the wild or born
and bred in captivity or artificially propagated or introduced from the sea;

Species: any species, subspecies, or geographically separate population thereof;

Specimen:

Any animal or plant ,whether alive or dead ;

Any part or derivative which appears from an accompanying document, the packaging or a
mark or label or from any other circumstances to be a part or derivative of an animal or plant
of species included in the Appendices I, II or III, unless such part or derivative is specifically
exempted from the provisions of the CITES.

Trade: export, re-export, import and introduction from the sea:

Re-export: export of any specimen that has previously been imported;

Introduction from the sea: transportation into a state of specimens of any species which were
taken in the marine environment not under the jurisdiction of any State;

The National Committee for the implementation of CITES : Encompasses the specialized
scientific committees which shall be the scientific authority as referred to in Article IX of
CITES.

The Management Committee: is the management authority as referred to in Article IX of
CITES. This body functions in cooperation with the scientific committee and the national
standing committee.

Violation: It is a violation under this Decree to possess, to offer or display for sale, to import, export, re-export or introduce from the sea, or attempt to import, export, re-export or introduce from the sea any specimen of a species listed in the Appendices I, II and III of CITES without complying with the requirements of this Decree. All the specimens that are the subject of a violation shall be confiscated and disposed of in accordance with recommendations of the Resolutions of the Conference of the Parties to CITES.

Article 2 :

1. Trade is prohibited in any specimen of the species listed in Appendix I of CITES, unless an export or import permit or re-export certificate is issued for scientific research or other approved purposes carried out by government officials or private bodies authorized to do so and only when such trade is for non primarily commercial purposes. A permit shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met :
 -) The submission of a request for the import , export re-export or introduction from the sea to the National Standing Committee of CITES .
 -) The request is examined by the specialized scientific authority to verify that issuing the permit shall not have a detrimental effect on the conservation of the species concerned.
 -) The Management Committee verifies that live specimens to be exported or re-exported have been prepared for shipment in a manner minimizing the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment .
2. For the re-export of specimens the applicant shall provide evidence that the previous import was in compliance with this decree.
3. In the case of import of a specimen of a species listed in Appendix I to the Convention, all necessary procedures concerning the Agricultural and Veterinarian Quarantine shall be followed according to the Law of Agriculture No 53 for 1966. The shipment also has to be accompanied by a valid CITES document issued by the country of export or re-export.

Article 3 :

1. The export of specimens of species listed in Appendix II of the Convention is not allowed except if it is within a defined annual quota. The national quota is determined by the National Committee upon a proposal of the specialized scientific committee.

The issue of an export permit for trade in these species shall only take place when the following conditions have been met:

 - The submission of a request to issue an export permit to the National Standing Committee of CITES.
 - The referral of the request to the specialized scientific committee to evaluate it and verify that the export is within the determined annual quota .
 - The Management Committee shall verify whether legal conditions for the protection of CITES species have been met.
 - The Management Committee shall also ensure that live specimens have been prepared for shipment in a manner minimizing the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.
2. In the case of an import of specimens of species listed in Appendix II to the Convention, the shipment must in addition to the CITES document be accompanied by a health certificate issued by the country of origin in accordance with the regulations of Agricultural or Veterinarian Quarantine .
3. The re-export of specimens of species listed in Appendix II to the Convention, the applicant shall provide evidence that the previous import was in compliance with this Decree.
4. The transit or transshipment of specimens of species included in appendices I and II requires the presentation of a valid export-permit or re-export certificate. The final destination shall correspond to the destination indicated on the permit or certificate, and must be in conformity with the Resolutions of the Conference of the Parties to CITES.

Article 4 :

1. Regarding the specimens of species listed in Appendix III of the Convention , in addition to the species listed in other Ministerial Decrees concerning the protection of Fauna and Flora, export shall only be conducted in accordance with such decrees. Export permits for the above mentioned species shall be issued by the management committee , which will provide the standing committee with copies of the permits issued within one month from the date of issue .
2. The re-export of specimens of species listed in Appendix III to the Convention shall require the issue by the Management Committee of a re-export certificate.
3. The provisions of this Article shall not apply to specimens of species listed in Appendix III of the Convention that are personal or household effects.

Article 5 :

All shipments presented for inspection have to be suitably prepared for export or re-export : The opening of containers for inspection shall and at the expense of the exporter or importer. It is prohibited to the exporter to open the containers permitted for exportation or to make any changes to their contents, unless the wildlife inspector is present and under his supervision .

Article 6 :

Where export or re-export is to, or import is from, a State not a party to the Convention, comparable documentation issued by the competent authorities in that state which substantially conforms with the requirements of the Convention for permits and certificates may be accepted in lieu thereof.

Article 7 :

To be valid, all CITES documents for export , re-export , import and introduction from the sea of specimens of species listed in appendices I, II, and III to the Convention must be in conformity with the provisions of CITES and resolutions of the conference of the parties to CITES .

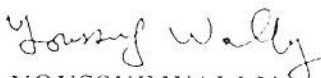
Article 8 :

Rules of Article 84 of the law No. 4 for year 1994 shall apply in the case of any violation of provisions of this decree. For the disposal of confiscated specimens the guidelines contained in Resolutions of the Conference of the Parties to CITES shall be applied .

Article 9 :

This Decree shall be published in the Official Journal " Wake Al Mysrya " and shall come into force on the date following its publication

Issued in 2/9/1999.


Dr. YOUSSEF WALLY

ANNEX V

ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION
CENTRAL DIRECTORATE
OF TARIFFS AND ECONOMIC RESEARCHES

BUREAU OF
UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE
ALEXANDRIA

FAX : (203)4829941
TLX : 54199 UN

DATE / / 199

٢ / ١٩ / ١٧

وزارة المالية

مصلحة الجمارك

الإدارة المركزية للبحوث الاقتصادية
والتعريفات الجمركية

مكتب رئيس الإدارة

فاكس ٤٨٢٩٩٤١ (٢٠٣)

تلخس ٥٤١٩٩

الإسكندرية في / / ١٩٩

منشور إجراءات رقم ١٧ لسنة ١٩٩٩

إشارة إلى قرار رئيس الجمهورية رقم ٤٣٨ لسنة ١٩٧٧ بإنضمام جمهورية مصر العربية إلى إنفاقية التجارة الدولية للأنواع المعرضة للخطر " ساتيس " (CTES) والموقعة في واشنطن بتاريخ ٣/٣/١٩٧٣ والمعول بها اعتباراً من ٤/٤/١٩٧٨ .
وقرارات وزير الزراعة أرقام ٨٤٣ ، ١٠٩٥ ، ١١٥٠ لسنة ١٩٩٩ .
وعلى موافقة اللجنة القومية لإتفاقية ساتيس .

يراعى ما يلي :-

يراعى عند إستيراد الأنواع المعرضة لخطر الإنقراض من الفونا (الحيوانات) البرية أو الفلورا (النباتات) البرية سواء كان حياً أو ميتاً ، وكذلك أى جزء أو مشتق من عينة يتبين من خلال الوثائق المصاحبة لها أو نظام التغليف الخاص بها أو أية وسيلة أخرى أنها من بين أنواع الحيوانات أو الحيوانات أو النباتات البرية موضوع الإتفاقية ما لم تكن مستثناة من أحكام الإتفاقية ما يلي :-

- ١ - عند الإستيراد يجب أن تصاحب الشحنة شهادة " ساتيس " بالإضافة إلى شهادة صحية صادرة من دولة المنشأ .
- ٢ - تطبيق أحكام الحجر البيطرى والحجر الزراعى بحسب الأحوال .

FAX : (203)4829941
TLX : 54199 UN

ATE / / 199

فاكس ٤٨٢٩٩٤١ (٢٠٣)
تلکس ٥٤١٩٩

الاسكلدرية في / / ١٩٩

- ٣ لا يجوز الإتجار في العينات الخاضعة للإتفاقية إلا في حدود حصة سنوية يصدر بتحديدھا قرار من اللجنة القومية للإتفاقية بناء على إقتراح اللجنة العلمية المختصة .
- ٤ في حالة إعادة تصدير العينات ، يلتزم الطالب بتقديم ما يثبت أن إذن الإستيراد السابق منحه قد صدر طبقاً لأحكام القرار الوزاري رقم ١١٥٠ لسنة ١٩٩٩ كما يتعين الحصول على شهادات إعادة تصدير " ساتيس " من اللجنة الإدارية المصرية للإتفاقية .
- ٥ يشترط للسماح بالمرور العابر أو إعادة الشحن لأنواع المدرجة بالإتفاقية عبر الأراضي المصرية أن تكون العينة مصحوبة بتصريح تصدير ساري المفعول أو شهادة إعادة تصدير سارية المفعول صادرة من بلد التصدير ما يرد عليها من تعديلات طبقاً لما يتفق عليه مؤتمر الأطراف الموقعة على الإتفاقية على أن يكون موضحاً بها جهة الوصول النهائي للشحنة .
- ٦ يجب أن تكون جميع الشحنات المقدمة للفحص معدة إعداداً نهائياً للتصدير أو إعادة التصدير وأن يكون فتح الحاويات للفحص على نفقة المصدر أو المستورد ويحظر على المصدر فتح الحاويات المرخص لها بالتصدير أو إجراء أى تغييرات في محتوياتها إلا في وجود مفضل من مكتب الحياة البرية بمنفذ العبور وتحت إشرافه .

ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION

CENTRAL DIRECTORATE
TARIFFS AND ECONOMIC RESEARCHES

BUREAU OF
UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE
ALEXANDRIA

FAX : (203)4829941
TLX : 54199 UN

TE / / 199

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

مصلحة الجمارك

الإدارة العامة للبحوث الاقتصادية
والتعريفات الجمركية

مكتب رئيس الإدارة

فاكس (٢٠٣) ٤٨٢٩٩٤١

تلخ ٥٤١٩٩

الإسكندرية في / / ١٩٩٩

٧ - في حالة التصدير أو إعادة التصدير أو الإستيراد من دولة ليست عضو في الإتفاقية يجوز قبول وثائق مماثلة صادرة من الجهات المختصة في تلك الدولة والتي تتفق مع متطلبات الإتفاقية فيما يختص بالتصاريح والشهادات .

٨ - يجب أن تكون كل شهادات ساتيس لعينات من الأنواع المدرجة بالإتفاقية صالحة للتصدير وإعادة التصدير والإستيراد والإيراد من البحر (النقل إلى داخل الدولة لأية عينة من أى الأنواع المأخوذة من البيئة البحرية ولا تخضع لولاية أو سلطة أية دولة محددة) متفقة مع لوائح إتفاقية ساتيس وقرارات مؤتمر الأطراف الموقعة على الإتفاقية .

للعلم به ومراعاة تنفيذه بكل دقة .

رئيس الإدارة المركزية للبحوث

الإقتصادية والتعريفات

محمد الحسيني

" محمود محمد الحسيني "

(١٦)
١٦/٥

ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

Central Administration for
Economic Researches & Tariffs

Office of the Undersecretary of State
ALEXANDRIA

Fax : 203-4829941
Tlx : 54199 UN

Date 26 / 9 / 1999.

PROCEDURES CIRCULAR
No. 17 for 1999

In reference to the President of the Republic's Decree No. 438 for 1977, stipulating the involvement of the Arab Republic of Egypt into the International Trade Agreement for Species Subject to Extinction (Extermination), CITES, signed in Washington on 3/3/1973, and entered into force as from 4/4/78, and the Decrees of the Minister of Agriculture Nos. 843, 1095, & 1150 for 1999, and on the concurrence of the National Committee for CITES AGREEMENT,

THE FOLLOWING IS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT AND CONSIDERATION :

Upon importing species subject to extinction (extermination) from wild Fauna or Flora, whether alive or dead, and/or parts derived from samples, which accompanying documents, packaging or any other means indicate that it is amongst the species of animals or plants subject of the agreement, unless having exception from the rules of the Agreement, the following is to be taken into consideration :

- 1- Upon importing, the consignment (shipment) should be accompanied with CITES CERTIFICATE, plus a HEALTH CERTIFICATE issued from the country of origin.
- 2- Both veterinary and agricultural quarantine rules should be enforced according to condition.
- 3- Trading in samples subject to the AGREEMENT is forbidden except within the limits of the annual quota determined by a decree issued by the National Committee for the Agreement as per the suggestion of the concerned Scientific Committee

4- In case of re-exporting the samples, the applicator (the requesting side) should be committed to present what proves that the importation licence, previously granted was issued in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Ministerial Decree No. 1150 for 1999. Also, it is essential to obtain CITES CERTIFICATES for Re-exporting from the Egyptian Administrative Committee for the Agreement.

5- To allow for the passing-through or re-shipping (re-loading) of the species listed and included in the agreement across Egyptian lands, the sample should be accompanied by an exportation-permit (effective to the date of passing) or by an effective re-exportation certificate issued from the exporting country, supplemented with all added amendments according to what agreed upon by the conference of the signed parties, provided that it indicates the terminal destination of the consignment (shipment).

6- All shipments presented for examination (testing) should be prepared and ready in the final form (shape) for exportation or re-exportation, and that the opening of the containers for examination is borne on the account of the exporter or the importer. Also, it is forbidden that the exporter opens the containers ready for exportation (after having the permission for exportation) or its licence, and/or making any alteration or changes in its contents except in the presence of the Inspector from the Bureau (office) of Wild Life at the crossing-outlet, and under his supervision.

7- In case of exportation or re-exportation and/or importation from a country not member in the Agreement (non-member country), similar documents issued by the concerned authorities in the said country may be accepted, so long that it conforms with the pre-requisites of the Agreement as concerns certificates and licences or permits.

8- All CITES Certificates for species listed under the Agreement, should be valid for exportation, re-exportation and importation or bringing from the sea should be conforming with the rules of CITES AGREEMENT and the Conference of the Parties Signing the Agreement.

This is for information and careful implementation.

Undersecretary of State for Economic Researches
and Tariffs

MAHMOUND MOHAMED EL HOUSSEINY

ANNEX VI

**CITES ANNUAL REPORT
FOR 1998**

CITES ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1998

No	Permit No.	No. of Stamp	Date of issue	Import	Export	Re-export	Appen.	Description	Quantity	Country of Export	Country of Origin	Remarks
1	1036	9118553	9-2-1998		◇		VI, II	<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	25	Switzerland	Egypt	Live (used)
								<i>Tridacna squamosa</i>	20			
								<i>Tridacna derasa</i>	5			
2	1037	9118551	9-2-1998		◇		VI, II	<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	20	Germany	Egypt	Live (used)
								<i>Tridacna squamosa</i>	15			
								<i>Tridacna derasa</i>	5			
3	1038	9118552	9-2-1998		◇		VI, II	<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	50	Netherlands	Egypt	Not Used
								<i>Tridacna squamosa</i>	40			
								<i>Tridacna derasa</i>	10			
4	1039	9118554	12-2-1998		◇		VI, II	<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	50	Germany	Egypt	Live (used)
								<i>Tridacna squamosa</i>	40			
								<i>Tridacna derasa</i>	10			
5	1040	9118556	1-3-1998		◇		VI, II	<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	100	USA	Egypt	Live (used)
								<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	20			
								<i>Tridacna squamosa</i>	20			
6	1041	9118555	23-2-1998		◇		VI, II	<i>Tridacna squamosa</i>	20	Suisse	Egypt	Live (used)
								<i>Tridacna squamosa</i>	20			
								<i>Tridacna derasa</i>	50			
7	1042	9118560	12-3-1998		◇		VI, II	<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	50	France	Egypt	Live (used)
								<i>Tridacna squamosa</i>	40			
								<i>Tridacna derasa</i>	10			
8	1043	9118558	12-3-1998		◇		VI, II	<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	20	Germany	Egypt	Live (used)
								<i>Tridacna squamosa</i>	15			
								<i>Tridacna derasa</i>	5			
9	1044	9118559	14-3-1998		◇		VI, II	<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	100	USA	Egypt	Live (used)
								<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	20			
								<i>Tridacna squamosa</i>	20			
10	1045	9118561	18-3-1998		◇		VI, II	<i>Tridacna squamosa</i>	20	Germany	Egypt	Live (used)
								<i>Tridacna squamosa</i>	20			
								<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	80			
11	1046	9118563	22-3-1998		◇		VI, II	<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	80	USA	Egypt	Live (used)

Permit No.	No. of Stamp	Date of Issue	Import	Export	Re-export	Appen.	Description	Quantity	Country of Export	Country of Origin	Remarks
22	1063	9118580	17-6-1998		◇	W. II	<i>Psittacus e. erithacus</i> (Red-Tailed Grey Parrot)	1	USA	Cameron (4-All-5038189)	Live (used)
23	1064	9118572	17-6-1998		◇	W. II	<i>Amazona amazonica</i> (Orange Winged Amazon)	1	Saudi Arabia	Suriname (4-All-10144194)	Live (used)
30	1065	9118579	17-6-1998		◇	W. II	<i>Amazona amazonica</i> (Orange Winged Amazon)	1	USA	Suriname (4-All-10071194)	Live (used)
31	1066	9118582	30-6-1998		◇	II	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i> (Flamingoes)	20	Portugal	Egypt	Not Used
32	1067	9118584	30-6-1998		◇	W. II	<i>Felis margarita</i> (Sand Cat)	5	South Africa	Egypt	For scientific purpose
33	1068	9118583	15-7-1998		◇	W. II	<i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i> (Vervet Monkey)	10	Mexico	Tanzania (07387)	Not Used Yet
34	1069	9118584	21-7-1998		◇	W. II	<i>Phoenicopterus pterus roseus ruber</i> (Flamingoes)	40	Italy	Egypt	Not Used Yet
35	1070	9118586	20-8-1998		◇	C. II	<i>Fennecus zerda</i> (Finnec Fox)	15	Japan	Egypt	Not Used Yet
35	1071	9118585	23-8-1998		◇	II	<i>Varanus niloticus</i> (belts)	300	USA	Sudan (755)16-3-1998	Manufacture Skin for Trade
							<i>Varanus niloticus</i> (wallets)	300			
							<i>Varanus niloticus</i> (ladies hand bags)	100			
							<i>Varanus niloticus</i> (key holders)	50			
37	1072	9118587	22-8-1998		◇	C. II	<i>Fennecus zerda</i> (Finnec Fox)	14	Japan	Egypt	Not Used Yet
38	1073	9118588	26-8-1998		◇	C. II	<i>Phoenicopterus pterus roseus ruber</i> (Flamingoes)	40	Italy	Egypt	For scientific purpose
39	1074	9118589	27-8-1998		◇	C. II	<i>Panthera leo</i> (Lion)	10	South Africa	Egypt	For scientific purpose
40	1075	9118590	12-9-1998		◇	W. II	<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	30	Germany	Egypt	Live (used)
							<i>Tridacna squamosa</i>	30			

No	Permit No.	No. of Stamp	Date of Issue	Import	Export	Re-export	Appen.	Description	Quantity	Country of Export	Country of Origin	Remarks
41	1076	9118591	13-9-1998		◇		F. II	<i>Fennecus zerda</i> (Finnec Fox)	15	Japan	Egypt	Live (used)
42	1077	9118592	26-9-1998		◇		W. I	<i>Testudo kleinmanni</i> (blood sample) live	50	England	Egypt	Not Used Yet
								<i>Testudo kleinmanni</i> (Tortoise carapaces)	30			
43	1078	9118593	26-9-1998		◇		C. II	<i>Panthera leo</i> (Lion)	2	South Africa	Egypt	For scientific purpose
44	1079	9118594	30-9-1998		◇		II	<i>Tridacna squamosa</i>	100	Germany	Egypt	Live (used)
45	1080	9118595	30-9-1998		◇		II	<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	100	Germany	Egypt	Live (used)
45	1081	9118596	30-9-1998		◇		II	<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	100	Germany	Egypt	Live (used)
47	1082	9118597	1-10-1998		◇		II	<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	60	Germany	Egypt	Live (used)
								<i>Tridacna squamosa</i>	60			
48	1083	9118604	3-10-1998		◇		W. II	<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	40	Germany	Egypt	Not Used Yet
								<i>Tridacna squamosa</i>	30			
49	1084	9118599	3-10-1998		◇		II	<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	40	France	Egypt	Live (used)
								<i>Tridacna squamosa</i>	50			
								<i>Tridacna squamosa</i>	50			
50	1085	9118600	8-10-1998		◇		II	<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	35	Switzerland	Egypt	Live (used)
								<i>Tridacna squamosa</i>	35			
51	1086	9118601	8-10-1998		◇		II	<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	50	Netherlands	Egypt	Live (used)
								<i>Tridacna squamosa</i>	50			
52	1087	9118598	17-10-1998		◇		II	<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	80	Germany	Egypt	Live (used)
								<i>Tridacna squamosa</i>	70			
53	1088	9118602	18-10-1998		◇		C. II	<i>Pelecanus onocrotulius</i> (Pelicans)	14	Poland	Egypt	Not Used Yet
54	1089	9118603	21-10-1998		◇		II	<i>Tridacna squamosa</i>	60	Switzerland	Egypt	Live (used)
55	1090	9118605	7-11-1998		◇		W. II	<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	100	Germany	Egypt	Live (used)
56	1091	9118606	14-11-1998		◇		W. II	<i>Tridacna squamosa</i>	100	Denmark	Egypt	Live (used)
57	1092	9118608	19-11-1998		◇		W. II	<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	75	Germany	Egypt	Live (used)
								<i>Tridacna squamosa</i>	75			
58	1093	9118607	19-11-1998		◇		W. II	<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	60	Switzerland	Egypt	Live (used)
59	1094	9118609	25-11-1998			◇	F. II	<i>Ara ararauna</i> (Blue & Yellow Macaw)	1	USA	USA (843212)	Live (used)

No.	Permit No.	No. of Stamp	Date of Issue	Import	Export	Re-export	Appen.	Description	Quantity	Country of Export	Country of Origin	Remarks
CC	1095	9118610	9-12-1998			◇	F. II	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i> (African Grey Parrot)	1	USA	USA (831011)	Live (used)
CC	1096	9118611	29-11-1998		◇		W. II	<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	200	Germany	Egypt	Live (used)
CC	1097	9118612	16-12-1998		◇		W. II	<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	250	Denmark	Egypt	Live (used)
CC	1098	9118613	22-12-1998		◇		W. II	<i>Tridacna squamosa</i>	100	Germany	Egypt	Instead of Permit no. 1079
CC	1099	9118614	24-12-1998			◇	II	<i>Varanus niloticus</i> (ladies hand bags, wallets)	160	Japan	Sudan (0005&S) 14-7-1998	Manufacture Skin for Trade
CC	1100	9118615	29-12-1998		◇		W. II	<i>Fennecus zerda</i> (Finnec Fox)	5	Mexico	Egypt	Instead of Permit no. 1061

ANNEX VII

**EGYPTIAN WILD ANIMALS
THAT ARE FORBIDDEN BY
MINISTERIAL DECREES &
ADAPT WITH CITES CONVENTION**

**TABLE OF: EGYPTIAN WILD ANIMALS THAT ARE FORBIDDEN
BY MINISTERIAL DECREES AND ADAPT WITH CITES CONVENTION**

BIRDS:

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	EGYPTIAN NAME	CITES	MINISTERIAL DECREES
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	White Pelican	الطيطاء البيضاء	----	1012/1992
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmation Pelican	الطيطاء البنية	I	1012/1992
<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	Greater Flamingo	البناروس	II	1012/1992
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	البناروس ابيض	----	28/1967
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	البناروس رمادي	----	28/1967
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel	عويسق (سكاك)	II	66/1983
<i>Falco maumanni</i>	Lesser Kestrel	عويسق لطفي	II	66/1983
<i>Falco biarmicus</i>	Lanner	صقر	II	66/1983
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine	صقر شاهين	I	66/1983
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Buzzard	صقر حوام	II	66/1983
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	عقاب نضارية	II	66/1983
<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	Steppe Eagle	عقاب السهول	II	66/1983
<i>Corvus corone</i>	Hooded Crow	غربان لطفي	----	1227/1988
<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Black-Shouldered Kite	كويهي	II	66/1983
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	حداة حمراء	II	66/1983

<i>Athene notica</i>	Little Owl	أم ثورين	II	1227/1988
<i>Otus scops</i>	Scops Owl	ثورمة ليلي	II	1012/1992
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	ثورمة مصاصة	II	1012/1992
<i>Bubo bubo</i>	Eagle Owl	ثورمة مفترسة	II	1012/1992
<i>Asio otus</i>	Long-eared Owl	ثورمة بعينه	II	1012/1992
<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Purple Gallinule	دجاج البطاني	----	1012/1992
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Pigeon	مخمام حقيقي	----	28/1967
<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Ring-Necked Parakeet	درة مطوقة	III	1012/1992
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Turtle Dove	بطام قصري	----	1227/1967
<i>Upupa epops</i>	Hoopoe	طوط	----	28/1967
<i>Alectoris chukar</i>	Chukar	نظام رضان	----	1012/1992
<i>Alectoris barbara</i>	Barbary Partridge	حمل	----	1012/1992
<i>Burhinus senegalensis</i>	Senegal Thick-Knee	كروان	----	1012/1992
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	Black stork	عمر	II	1012/1992
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Spoonbill	أبو مطقة	----	1012/1992
<i>Struthio camelus</i>	Ostrich	انعامة	I	1012/1992
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Pallid Harrier	مردة	II	66/1983
<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Egyptian Vulture	رطقة مصرية	II	66/1983
<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>	Egyptian Goose	أوز مصري	III	----

**TABLE OF: EGYPTIAN WILD ANIMALS THAT ARE FORBIDDEN
BY MINISTERIAL DECREES AND ADAPT WITH CITES CONVENTION**

MAHAMMALS:

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	EGYPTIAN NAME	CITES	MINISTERIAL DECREES
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox	ثعلب أحمر مصري	III	1012/1992
<i>Vulpes cana</i>	Blanford's Fox	ثعلب بلانفورد	II	----
<i>Vulpes rueppelli</i>	Ruppel's Sand Fox	ثعلب الرمل	----	1012/1992
<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	Fennec Fox	ثعلب الفنك	II	1012/1992
<i>Felis lybica</i>	Wild Cat	قط بري	II	----
<i>Felis mergreta</i>	Caracal	قط بري أم الريشات	II	----
<i>Felis chaus</i>	Jungle Cat	قط بري	II	----
<i>Canis aurins lupaster</i>	Wolf	ذئب	III	1012/1992
<i>Panthera pardus jarvisi</i>	Sinai Leopard	نمر سينائي	I	29/1967
<i>Herpestes ichneumon</i>	Egyptian Mongoose	فهد مصري	III	1012/1992
<i>Gazella Gazella</i>	Arabian Gazelle	غزال عربي	----	----
<i>Gazella dorcas</i>	Dorcas Gazelle	غزال مصري	III	29/1967
<i>Gazella leptoceros</i>	Slender-Horned Gazelle	غزال أبيض	III	29/1967
<i>Capra ibex nubiana</i>	Nubian Ibex	ماعز قطبي	----	29/1967
<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	Barbary Sheep	كباش أروي	II	29/1967
<i>Proteles cristatus</i>	Aard wolf	عسكار	III	1012/1992

<i>Hystrix africana</i>	Cape Porcupine	الحيض الإفريقي	III	1012/1992
<i>Allactaga tetradactyla</i>	Four-Toed Jerboa	جرابو	----	1012/1992
<i>Spalax leucodon</i>	Mole Rat	ثدي أبو عذبة	----	1012/1992
<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Common Dolphin	دلفين	II	----
<i>Monachus monachus</i>	Mediterranean Monk Seal	ثدي المتوسط الفاتح	I	----
<i>Dugong dugon</i>	Dugong	ثدي من البحر	II	1012/1992
<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	Cheetah	ثدي	I	29/1967
<i>Equus africanus</i>	African Wild Ass	ثدي عربي الإفريقي	I	1012/1992

AMPHIBIANS & REPTILES:

**TABLE OF: EGYPTIAN WILD ANIMALS THAT ARE FORBIDDEN
BY MINISTERIAL DECREES AND ADAPT WITH CITES CONVENTION**

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	EGYPTIAN NAME	CITES	MINISTERIAL DECREES
<i>Uromastyx aegyptius</i>	Egyptian Spiny-tailed Lizard	التمسك الحامري	II	1403/1990
<i>Uromastyx ocellatus</i>	Spotted Spiny-tailed Lizard	التمسك المنقط	II	1403/1990
<i>Uromastyx acanthinurus</i>	Black Spiny-tailed Lizard	التمسك الأسود	II	1403/1990
<i>Uromastyx ornatus</i>	Ornated Spiny-tailed Lizard	التمسك الحوروق	II	1403/1990
<i>Chamaeleo chamaeleon</i>	Common Mediterranean Chameleon	الخزفان	II	1403/1990
<i>Chamaeleo africanus</i>	African Chameleon	الخزفان الأفريقي	II	1403/1990
<i>Eryx colubrinus</i>	Kenya Sand Boa	التمسك	II	1403/1990
<i>Eryx jaculus</i>	Egyptian Sand Boa	التمسك الحامري	II	1403/1990
<i>Varanus niloticus</i>	Nile Monitor	الزور النيليني	II	1058/1984
<i>Varanus griseus</i>	Desert Monitor	الزور الصحراوي	I	1058/1984
<i>Waterinnesia aegyptica</i>	Black Cobra	الظبيان الحورجيل	----	524/1989 1012/1992
<i>Naja haje</i>	Egyptian Cobra	الظبيان كوبرا	III	524/1989
<i>Naja nigricollis</i>	Spitting Cobra	الظبيان بجاج	----	524/1989
<i>Cerastes cerastes</i>	Horned Viber	جنيبة حقرية	----	524/1989

<i>Cerastes vipera</i>	Lesser Viper	ثعبان قزوين	-----	524/1989
<i>Echis corinata</i>	Saw-scaled Viper	ثعبان قزوين	-----	524/1989
<i>Echis colarata</i>	Burton's Carpet Viper	ثعبان قزوين	-----	524/1989
<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	Nile Crocodile	تمساح نيل	I	1058/1984
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Hawksbill Turtle	الغزال	I	1403/1990
<i>Trionyx triunguis</i>	Nile Soft Shell Turtle	الغزال	III	1403/1990
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green Turtle	الغزال	I	1403/1990
<i>Testudo graeca</i>	Greek Tortoise	الغزال	II	1403/1990
<i>Testudo kleinmanni</i>	Egyptian Tortoise (NE)	الغزال	II	1403/1990
<i>Dermodochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback Turtle	الغزال	I	-----
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead Turtle	الغزال	I	-----

ANNEX VIII

Checklist of Egyptian Reptiles and Amphibians

1998

Arabic Name	English Name	Scientific Name	Requested Number	T. Allowed Number	No. R. c.	Status
الزواحف	•REPTILES					
	I. LIZARDS					
عائلة: الأبراص	Family: GEKKONIDAE					
برص رفيع الأضلاع	Rough-skinned Gecko	<u>Crotapodion c. scaber</u>	36750	2000	22	Not Evaluated
برص البحر الأحمر	Cocteau Gecko	<u>Hemidactylus flaviviridis</u>	27750	2000	20	Not Evaluated
برص منزلي	Turkish Gecko	<u>Hemidactylus turcicus turcicus</u>	31250	5000	20	Lower Risk
برص قنار	Rock Gecko	<u>Pristurus flavipunctatus *</u>	15350	—	16	Lower Risk
برص أبو كف	Fan-footed Gecko	<u>Ptyodactylus h. hasselquistii</u>	31250	3000	20	Lower Risk
برص أبو كف	Fan-footed Gecko	<u>Ptyodactylus guttatus</u>	6000		19	Lower Risk
برص بقري	Petrie's Gecko	<u>Stenodactylus petrii</u>	33250	2000	22	Lower Risk
برص واسع العين	Elegant Gecko	<u>Stenodactylus s. stenodactylus</u>	36750	5000	20	Lower Risk
برص رباعي النقط	Egyptian Gecko	<u>Tarentola a. annularis</u>	36750	3000	22	Lower Risk
برص مراکش (خشن الجلد)	Moorish Gecko	<u>Tarentola m. mauritanica</u>	34250	2000	22	Lower Risk
برص الشجر	Tree Gecko	<u>Tarentola mindiae *</u>	2000	—	1	
برص تحت الحجر مخطط	Natterer's Gecko	<u>Tropiocolotes nattereri</u>	21250	200	15	Data Deficient
برص تحت الحجر (برص سكتنر)	Stendner's Gecko	<u>Tropiocolotes stendneri</u>	29100	3000	21	Lower Risk
برص تحت الحجر طرابلسي	Tripoli Gecko	<u>Tropiocolotes t. tripolitannus</u>	30350	500	21	Lower Risk
عائلة: الحرادين	Family: AGAMIDAE					

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No. R. C. = Number of Requested Companies

Arabic Name	English Name	Scientific Name	Requested Number	T. Allowed Number	No. R. c.	Status
حردون البحر الأحمر	Gray's Agama	<u>Agama agama spinosa</u>	33450	800	20	Lower Risk
قاضي الجبل	Changeable Agama	<u>Trapelus mutabilis</u>	27000	4000	19	
حردون الساحل الشمالي	Savigny's Agama	<u>Trapelus savignyi</u> *	21750	—	16	Lower Risk
قاضي الجبل باهت	Pale Agama	<u>Trapelus pallida pallida</u>	13800	4000	8	Lower Risk
قاضي سيناء	Sinai Agama	<u>Pseudotrapelus sinaius</u>	29250	1000	21	
حردون	Starred Agama	<u>Laudakia stellio stellio</u>	32250	500	22	Vulnerable
حردون سيناء - حنفش	Starred Agama henfish	<u>Laudakia stellio brachydactyla</u>	3500	500	4	Vulnerable
ضب أسود	Bell's Dabb Lizard	<u>Uromastix acanthinurus</u> *	17750	—	20	Data Deficient
ضب مصري	Egyptian Dabb Lizard	<u>Uromastix aegyptius</u>	25600	500	22	Vulnerable
ضب البحر الأحمر مزرق	Eyed Dabb Lizard	<u>Uromastix ocellatus ocellatus</u> *	25300	—	22	Vulnerable
ضب سيناء مزرق	Ornate Dabb Lizard	<u>Uromastix ocellatus ornatus</u> *	27100	—	22	Endangered
عائلة: السحالي	FAMILY: LACERTIDAE					
سقاقر خشن (سحرجور)	Bosc's Lizard	<u>Acanthodactylus boskianus</u>	31150	7000	22	Lower Risk
سقاقر جلد النمر	Egyptian Leopard Lizard	<u>Acanthodactylus p. pardalis</u> *	31100	—	21	Vulnerable
سقاقر الرمل الكبير	Nidua Lizard	<u>Acanthodactylus s. scutellatus</u>	35000	10000	21	Lower Risk
سحليه طويلة الأرجل	Long Footed Lizard	<u>Acanthodactylus s. longipes</u>	—	1000	—	Lower Risk
السحليه العربية	Arabian Lizard	<u>Mesalina brevirostris</u> *	23300	—	15	Not Evaluated
سقاقر منقط صغير	Small-spotted Lizard	<u>Mesalina g. guttulata</u>	30500	7000	21	Lower Risk
سقاقر سينائي منقط	Olivier's Lizard	<u>Mesalina olivieri</u>	2050	2000	4	Lower Risk
سقاقر منقط كبير	Red-spotted Lizard	<u>Mesalina rubropunctata</u>	17650	5000	17	Lower Risk
سقاقر صحراوي	Sahara Lizard	<u>Mesalina pasteurii</u> *	—	—	—	Rare

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Arabic Name	English Name	Scientific Name	Requested Number	T. Allowed Number	No. R. c.	Status
سقفور	Anseba Lizard	<u>Pseudemias mucronata</u> *	21700	—	17	Data Deficient
سحليه طويلة الذيل	Long-tailed Lizard	<u>Lastasia l. longicaudata</u> *	20000	—	12	Data Deficient
سحليه عليه شعبانيه العين	Mount Elba Snake-eyed Lizard	<u>Ophisops elbaensis</u> *	11100	—	9	Data Deficient
سحليه شعبانيه العين	Menetries's Lizard	<u>Ophisops elegans elegans</u>	2000	200	2	Data Deficient
سحليه وادي النظرون	Wadi El-Natran Lizard	<u>Philochoortus intermedius</u> *	10600	—	11	Endangered
عائلة: النورل	Family: VARANIDAE					
ورل صحراوي	Desert Monitor	<u>Varanus g. griseus</u> *	9600	—	21	Lower Risk
ورل نيلي	Nile Monitor	<u>Varanus n. niloticus</u> *	6600	—	22	Vulnerable
عائلة: الدفاتك	Family : SCINCIDAE					
سحليه مجريه (دقان مجري)	Hungarian Skink	<u>Ablepharus kitabellii</u> *	10950	—	11	Data Deficient
سحليه دقانه	Eyed Skink	<u>Chalcides o. ocellatus</u>	37700	15000	22	Lower Risk
سحليه نعامه	Audouin's Sand-Skink	<u>Sphenops sepsoides</u>	32400	1000	18	Lower Risk
أم الحيات	Gold Skink	<u>Eumeces schneiderii</u>	40000	2000	22	Vulnerable
سحليه جرابيه	Bean Skink	<u>Mabuya g. quinquetraeniata</u>	38000	5000	19	Lower Risk
سحليه جرابيه مخظطه	Bridled Skink	<u>Mabuya vittata</u>	28500	200	17	Lower Risk
سقفور	Sandfish	<u>Scincus s. scincus</u>	42700	2000	22	Lower Risk
عائلة: الحرياء	Family: CHAMAELIONTIDAE					
حرياء أوروبيه	European Chamaeleon	<u>Chamaeleo c. chamaeleon</u>	23600	1000	20	Low Risk
حرياء أفريقيه (خضراء)	African Chamaeleon	<u>Chamaeleo africanus</u>	21400	500	21	Low Risk
حرياء سيناء	Muses (Sinai) Chamaeleon	<u>Chamaeleo c. musae</u> *	1000	—	1	Low Risk

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Arabic Name	English Name	Scientific Name	Requested Number	T. Allowed Number	No. R. c.	Status
II. SNAKES						
عائلة: الثعابين التورديه	Family: TYPHLOPIDAE					
ياح دودي كبير	Flower pot- snake	<u>Ramphotyphlops braminus</u>	—	100	—	Data Deficient
ياح الرمل (ياح دودي)	Greek Blind Snake	<u>Typhlops vermicularis</u>	18500	100	11	Data Deficient
عائلة: الثعابين التورديه	Family: LEPTOTYPHILOPIDAE					
ياح دودي مصري	Cairo Earth-Snake	<u>Leptotyphlops cairi</u>	20500	7000	17	Low Risk
ياح دودي	Baked Thread Snake	<u>Leptotyphlops macrorhynchus</u>	85800	100	19	Data Deficient
عائلة: الأصمات	Family: BOIDAE					
دسلس صعيدي	Theban Sand-boa	<u>Eryx e. colubrinus</u> *	14150	—	20	Vulnerable
دسلس مصري (بلدي)	Javelin Sand-boa	<u>Eryx l. jaculus</u> *	8650	—	13	Endangered
عائلة: الثعابين عديبة الأنياب	Family: COLUBRIDAE					
أزرد	Flowered Snake	<u>Coluber florulentus</u>	19402	10000	22	Low Risk
عربيد	Syrian Black Snake	<u>Coluber jugularis</u>				Data Deficient
أرقم بيتي	Coin Marked -Snake	<u>Coluber nummifer</u> *	8752	—	18	Vulnerable
سف أخضر (أزرد جبلي رفيع)	Jan's Desert Racer	<u>Coluber r. rhodorthachis</u>	10352	500	17	Lower Risk
سف رمادي (أزرد جبلي مختلط)	Roger's Snake	<u>Coluber rogersi</u>	10950	500	17	Low Risk
أرقم سيناء - أبو مريرد	Sinai-Banded Snake	<u>Coluber sinai</u> *	9500	—	14	Data Deficient
فارغه	Egg-eating Snake	<u>Dasypeltis scabra scabra</u> *	3220	—	10	Endangered
ثعبان السلام متوج	Crowned Peace-Snake	<u>Eirenis coronella</u> *	3120	—	8	Data Deficient
ثعبان ذئبي	Cape Wolf Snake	<u>Lycophidion c. capenses</u> *	3220	—	8	Data Deficient

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Arabic Name	English Name	Scientific Name	Requested Number	? Allowed Number	No. R. c.	Status
بساطس جبلي	Diademed Sand-Snake	<u>Lytorhynchus diadema</u>	15050	2000	20	Low Risk
بساطس أسود الرأس	Mediterranean Hooded Snake	<u>Macroprotodon cucullatus</u>	11950	100	20	Vulnerable
أبو العيون	Molia Snake	<u>Malpolon moliensis</u>	14450	1000	21	Low Risk
خضاري	Montpelier Snake	<u>Malpolon monspessulana insignita</u>	15700	8000	18	Low Risk
حفش النماء (ثعبان النماء)	Diced Water Snake	<u>Natrix tessellata tessellata</u>	24500	5000	22	Low Risk
أبو السبور جبلي (خرسین)	Schokari Sand- Snake	<u>Psammodphis s. schokari</u>	20650	10000	21	Low Risk
خرسین (خرسین مصري)	Saharan Sand Snake(Egyptian)	<u>Psammodphis schokari aegyptius</u>	11850	2000	17	Low Risk
أبو السبور خطفي	African Beauty Snake	<u>Psammodphis s. sibilans</u>	18650	5000	20	Low Risk
ثعبان فلسطيني أسود الرأس	Palestinian Black- headed Snake	<u>Rhynchocallanus melanocephalus *</u>	—	—	—	Data Deficient
أرقم أحمر	Clifford's Snake	<u>Spalerosophis diadema cliffordii</u>	23300	500	22	Low Risk
ثعبان جاري	Egyptian Cat-Snake	<u>Telescopus dhara obtusus</u>	18600	5000	22	Low Risk
ثعبان هوجستراال	Hoogstraal's Cat-Snake	<u>Telescopus fallax hoogstraali *</u>	4600	—	7	Data Deficient
عائلة: ثعابين أمامية الأنياب	Family: ELAPIDAE					
الناشر المصري (كوبرا مصرية)	Egyptian Cobra	<u>Naja haje haje</u>	6900	2000	20	Low Risk
بخاخ	Spitting Cobra	<u>Naja n. nigricollis</u>	5550	500	20	Low Risk
برجيل	Inne's Cobra	<u>Walterinnesia aegyptia</u>	4480	100	21	Low Risk
	Family: ATRACTASPIDIDAE					
ايتز سيناء (حفار سيناء)	Palestinian Mole Viper	<u>Atractaspis engaddensis *</u>	1780	—	9	Data Deficient
عائلة: الأفاعي	Family: VIPERIDAE					
حبه مقرنه	Horned Viper	<u>Cerastes cerastes</u>	21000	10000	20	Low Risk
حبه قرعاء	Lesser Cerastes Viper	<u>Cerastes vipera</u>	19800	8000	20	Low Risk

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Arabic Name	English Name	Scientific Name	Requested Number	T. Allowed Number	No. R. c.	Status
جيه غريبه سمراء	Saw-scaled Viper	<u>Echis carinatus</u>	10600	1000	20	Low Risk
جيه منشارية (دور) - غريبه حمره	Burton's Carpet-Viper	<u>Echis coloratus</u>	10750	500	19	Low Risk
جيه مغزبه كاذبه (سيفه)	Field's Horned-Viper	<u>Pseudocerastes persicus fieldi</u> *	5800	___	17	Vulnerable
III. CROCODILES						
عائلة: القماميح	Family: CROCODYLIDAE					
نمساخ نيلي	Nile Crocodile	<u>Crocodylus niloticus</u> *	7200	___	17	Vulnerable
IV. TURTLES						
Order : TESTUDINATA						
Family : EMYDIDAE						
سلطانه حمره الاذن	Red-eared Turtle	<u>Trachemys scripta elegans</u> *	___	___	___	Data Dificient
عائلة: السلطانه	Family: TESTUDINIDAE					
السلطانه المصريه	Egyptian Tortoise	<u>Testudo kleinmanni</u> *	9600	___	11	Endangered
عائلة: القرس						
Family: CHELONIIDAE						
ترسه كبيره الرأس	Loggerhead Turtle	<u>Caretta caretta</u> *	3950	___	6	Endangered
ترسه بحريه خضراء	Green Turtle	<u>Chelonia mydas</u> *	1350	___	4	Endangered
ترسه صقريه المنقار	Hawksbill Turtle	<u>Eretmochelys imbricata</u> *	1350	___	4	Endangered
ترسه	Olive Ridley Turtle	<u>Lepidochelys olivacea</u> *		___	___	Endangered
عائلة: الترسه لبنة الظهر						
Family: DERMOCHELYIDAE						
ترسه بحريه جديبه الظهر (عامة)	Leatherback Turtle	<u>Dermochelys coriacea</u> *	1250	___	4	Endangered
عائلة: الترس لبنة الظهر						
Family: TRIONYCHIDAE						

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Arabic Name	English Name	Scientific Name	Requested Number	T. Allowed Number	No. R. c.	Status
ترسة نيلية البرمائيات	Nile Soft-shelled Turtle • AMPHIBIANS	<u>Trionyx triunguis</u> *	1450	—	6	Endangered
عائلة : الملاحيم	Family: BUFONIDAE					
ضفدع جبل عليه	Dodson's Toad	<u>Bufo dodsoni</u> *	12000	—	7	Vulnerable
ضفدع مصري (ضفدع نيلير)	Egyptian Square-Marked Toad	<u>Bufo regularis regularis</u>	84000	20000	20	Lower Risk
ضفدع أخضر	Green Toad	<u>Bufo v. viridis</u>	68500	10000	18	Lower Risk
ضفدع فصاح	Kassas's Toad	<u>Bufo kassasii</u>	3000	500	1	Data Dificient
عائلة : الضفداع	Family: RANIDAE					
جزارع أبو حنين	Mascarene Frog	<u>Prehadena m. mascareniensis</u>	82000	20000	18	Lower Risk
جزارع أخضر	Lake Frog	<u>Rana ridibunda</u>	81000	50000	15	Lower Risk
عائلة : ضفدع الشجر	Family : HYLIDAE					
ضفدع الشجر	Tree Frog	<u>Hyla savignyi</u> *	18500	—	7	Vulnerable

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ANNEX IX

Checklist of Egyptian Mammals

1998

Arabic Name	English Name	Scientific Name	Requested Number	Allowed Number	No. R. C.	Comments
رتبة : أكلات الحشرات	Order : INSECTIVORA					
عائلة : الفئران	Family: ERINACIDAE					
فئان طويل الأذن	Long - Eared Hedgehog	<u>Hemiechinus auritus aegyptius</u>	17300	2000	22	Out of danger
فئان ليبي	Qunfuth	<u>Hemiechinus auritus libycus</u>	7900	1000	13	Out of danger
فئان صحراوي	Desert Hedgehog	<u>Paraechinus deserti deserti</u> *	11100	___	19	Rare
فئان أثيوبي (حبشي)	Ethiopian Hedgehog	<u>Paraechinus aethiopicus aethiopicus</u> *	8600	___	15	Uncommon
فئان جنوب سيناء	South Sinai Hedgehog	<u>Paraechinus dorsalis dorsalis</u> *	7000	___	15	Rare
عائلة : الزباب	Family : SORICIDAE					
زباب علق	Giant Shrew	<u>Crocidura flavescens deltae</u>	2150	5000	9	Out of danger
زباب فلور	Flower's Shrew	<u>Crocidura floweri</u> *	1350	___	8	Rare
زباب قزم	Dwarf Shrew	<u>Crocidura nana</u> *	1190	___	8	Out of danger
زباب ذات الأظفار البيضاء	Lesser White Toothed Shrew	<u>Crocidura suaveolens portali</u> *	1130	___	6	Rare
زباب مطروح	Matruh Shrew	<u>Crocidura suaveolens matruhensis</u> *	1150	___	6	Rare
زباب المنزل	House Shrew	<u>Suncus morinus sacer</u> *	1590	___	7	Insufficiently known
زباب سفلى القزم	Sav's Dwarf Shrew	<u>Suncus etruscus</u> *	1470	___	7	Insufficiently known
الأرنبات	Order : LAGOMORPHA					

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No. R. C. = Number of Requested Companies

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Arabic Name	English Name	Scientific Name	Requested Number	Allowed Number	No. R. C.	Comments
عائلة : الأرنيب	Family: LEPORIDAE					
أرنيب الكلب سينائي	Cape Hare	<u>Lepus capensis sinaticus</u>	720		7	Common
أرنيب جنبي مصري	Egyptian Hare	<u>Lepus capensis aegyptius</u>	3420	1000	17	Common
أرنيب جنبي أزيلينس	Isabellins Hare	<u>Lepus capensis isabellinus</u>	2320		11	Common
أرنيب صحراوي	Desert Hare	<u>Lepus capensis rothschildi</u>	2970		13	Common
رتبة : القوارض	Order : RODENTIA					
عائلة : الفصّل	Family : CRICETIDAE					
الدمسي	Greater Gerbil	<u>Gerbillus pyramidum pyramidum</u>	18300		18	Common
دمسي فلأوري	Flower Gerbil	<u>Gerbillus pyramidum floweri</u>	8200	1000	11	Common
دمسي الوادي الجديد	EIWadi El-Gedeed Gerbil	<u>Gerbillus pyramidum gedeedus</u>	11100		16	Common
دمسي عليّة	Elba Gerbil	<u>Gerbillus pyramidum elbaensis</u>	6300		10	Common
بريبيل باحت	Pallid Gerbil	<u>Gerbillus perpallidus *</u>	16800	—	20	Common
بريبيل أندرسوني	Anderson's Gerbil	<u>Gerbillus andersoni andersoni</u>	12350		17	Common
بريبيل أفلاحي	Anderson's Gerbil	<u>Gerbillus andersoni inflatus</u>	4900	10000	8	Common
بريبيل بنهوتكي	Banhot's Gerbil	<u>Gerbillus andersoni bonhoti</u>	5500		10	Common
بريبيل أسبوطي - البيوض	Bayoudi	<u>Gerbillus gerbillus asyutensis</u>	22600		17	Common
بريبيل سوداني	Bayoudi	<u>Gerbillus gerbillus sudanensis</u>	6100	10000	8	Common
بريبيل بيوض	Lesser Gerbil	<u>Gerbillus gerbillus gerbillus</u>	13500		17	Common
ديبولس شمال أفريقيا الكبير (واصف)	Large North African Dipodil	<u>Dipodillus campestris wassifi</u>	10900		16	Common
ديبولس (هيماني)	Large North African Dipodil	<u>Dipodillus campestris haymani</u>	8600	8000	14	Common
ديبولس (تيزيري)	Large North African Dipodil	<u>Dipodillus campestris patrisi</u>	6300		12	Common

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No. R. C. = Number of Requested Companies

Arabic Name	English Name	Scientific Name	Requested Number	Allowed Number	No. R. C.	Comments
ديودلس (ثورمسن)	Large North African Dipodil	<u>Dipodillus campestris venustus</u>	3500		8	Common
ديودلس وادي حوف	Rough Tailed Dipodil	<u>Dipodillus dasyrus dasyrus</u>	13150	5000	17	Insufficiently known
ديودلس مكنجي	Mackilligin's Dipodil	<u>Dipodillus mackilligini</u> *	5700	—	12	Rare
ديودلس سيموني	Simon's Dipodil	<u>Dipodillus simoni kaiseri</u>	6100	5000	12	Insufficiently known
ديودلس أمينس (شاورمسنج)	Charming Dipodil	<u>Dipodillus amoenus amoenus</u>	5900	5000	12	Common
ديودلس هينلي	Henley's Gerbil	<u>Dipodillus henleyi henleyi</u>	7350	8000	14	Insufficiently known
ديودلس ماريا	Mariae's Dipodil	<u>Dipodillus henleyi mariae</u>	4500		7	Insufficiently known
ريشي الثيل	Bushy - tailed Dipodil	<u>Sekeetamys calurus calurus</u>	13650		20	Insufficiently known
ريشي الثيل مكرمي	Bushy - tailed jird	<u>Sekeetamys calurus makrami</u>	2000	200	5	Insufficiently known
مريونز كراسوس	Silky Jird	<u>Meriones crassus crassus</u>	12400		15	Common
مريونز بروتاجيس	Sundevall's Jird	<u>Meriones crassus perpallidus</u>	4100	8000	9	Common
مريونز بالديس	Pallid's Jird	<u>Meriones crassus pallidus</u>	3800		8	Common
مريونز سكر امينتي	Sacrament's Jird	<u>Meriones sacramenti</u> *	5800	—	10	Rare
مريونز لبيس	Libyan Jird	<u>Meriones libycus libycus</u>	16400	8000	17	Common
مريونز شاولي	Shaw's Jird	<u>Meriones shawi isis</u>	14450	1000	22	Common
مريونز ترسترامي	Tristram's Jird	<u>Meriones tristrami</u> *	6800	—	10	Rare
فيل أبو آيه	Fat Tailed Gerbil	<u>Pachyuromys duprasi natronensis</u> *	19450	—	21	Rare
جود الرمل السمين	Fat Sand Rat	<u>Psammomys obesus obesus</u>	27000		22	Common
جود الرمل السمين نيقولاي	Nicoll's Rat	<u>Psammomys obesus nicolli</u>	6900	2000	9	Common
جود الرمل السمين ترسانكتا	Terrasant's Rat	<u>Psammomys obesus terrasantactae</u>	6400		8	Common
عائلة : الخلد	Family : SPALACIDAE					
الخلد (أبو عصاه)	Mole Rat	<u>Spalax ehrenbergi aegyptiacus</u> *	15400	—	21	Threatened

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Arabic Name	English Name	Scientific Name	Requested Number	Allowed Number	No. R. C.	Comments
عائلة : الجرذان	Family : MURIDAE					
فيل النبط	Field Rat	<i>Arvicanthus niloticus niloticus</i>	21450	10000	17	Common
جرذ المنزل - الجرذ الأسود	Black Rat	<i>Rattus rattus rattus</i>	13200		8	Common
		<i>Rattus rattus alexandrinus</i>	2550	50000	4	
		<i>Rattus rattus frugivorus</i>	5500		2	
		<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	14250	50000	11	Common
الجرذ البرونزي - الجرذ البني	Norway Rat, Brown Rat	<i>Mus musculus prastextus</i>	19250	50000	13	Common
فيل المنزل	House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus russatus</i>	13700		19	Common
الفار أبو شوك النجفي	Golden Spiny Mouse	<i>Acomys russatus aegyptiacus</i>	9650	500	16	Common
الفار أبو شوك النجفي	Golden Spiny Mouse Cairo	<i>Acomys cahirinus cahirinus</i>	17550		16	Common
الفار أبو شوك القاهري	Spiny Mouse	<i>Acomys cahirinus viator</i>	3650		10	Common
الفار أبو شوك القاهري (فيكتور)	Spiny Mouse	<i>Acomys cahirinus hunteri</i>	3550	10000	10	Common
الفار أبو شوك (جنري)	Hunter's Mouse	<i>Acomys cahirinus dimidiatus</i>	3600		9	Common
الفار أبو شوك (الدميطي)	Dimidiat's Mouse	<i>Acomys cahirinus megalodus</i>	5600		12	Common
الفار أبو شوك (ميجالودس)	Megalod's Mouse	<i>Acomys cahirinus helmvi ssp. nov.</i>	5400		12	Common
الفار أبو شوك (حلمي)	Helmy Mouse	<i>Nesokia indica suilla</i>	5150	1000	14	Common
فيل أبو صفن	Short-tailed Bandicoot Rat					
عائلة : فار الثعور	Family : MUSCARDINIDAE					
فيل الثعور - أبو كطه	Abu khol-Golden Dor mouse	<i>Eliomys quercinus melanurus</i>	7700		16	Rare
فيل الحديقة	Garden Mouse	<i>Eliomys quercinus cyrenaicus</i>	5600	500	14	Rare
عائلة : البوابيع	Family : DIPODIDAE					
الفيل	Four-toed Jerboa	<i>Allactaga tetradactyla *</i>	11200		16	Endangered
القرقي (أربع كبير)	Greater Egyptian Jerboa	<i>Jaculus orientalis orientalis *</i>	23900		22	Endangered

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Arabic Name	English Name	Scientific Name	Requested Number	Allowed Number	No. R. C.	Comments
بربوع حر شذوكر (أبو نواره)	Lesser Egyptian Jerboa	<u>Jaculus jaculus schloteri</u>	13100		13	Common
بربوع حر فلافلى (أبو نواره)	Lesser Egyptian Jerboa	<u>Jaculus jaculus flavillus</u>	12000	1000	15	Common
بربوع حر بيتر (أبو نواره)	Lesser Jerboa	<u>Jaculus jaculus butleri</u>	13600		15	Common
بربوع حر جاكوليس (أبو نواره)	Lesser Jerboa	<u>Jaculus jaculus jaculus</u>	19000		20	Common
عائلة : شياهم	Family :HYSTRICIDAE					
أبو شوك فوريل - شيهه - نيل - نيمى	Crested Porcupine	<u>Hystrix cristata *</u>	1700		9	Rare
رتبة : أكلات اللحوم	Order : CARNIVORA					
عائلة : الكلاب	Family : CANIDAE					
أبن أوى	Wolf-like Jackal	<u>Canis aureus lupaster</u>	2450	500	12	Common
الثعلب الأحمر	Red Fox	<u>Vulpes vulpes aegyptiaca</u>	5070	2000	19	Common
ثعلب زوبيل	Ruppell's Fox	<u>Vulpes ruppelli ruppelli</u>	3960	500	17	Common
ثعلب بلاغورد	Blanford's Fax	<u>Vulpes cana *</u>	400		2	Endangered
الفلك	Fennec Fox	<u>Vulpes fennecus zerda *</u>	8200		22	Endangered
عائلة : العرس	Family :MUSTELIDAE					
أبو متين	Libyan Striped Weasel	<u>Poecilictis libyca libyca *</u>	4300		18	Common
أبو عفن	Zoril	<u>Ictonyx striatus erythrae *</u>	2650			Insufficiently known
عرسه يفتى (أبن عرس)	Weasel	<u>Mustela nivalis subpalnata</u>	8750	10000	18	Common
عائلة : الرتم	Family:VIVERRIDAE					
رتم- زريقاء	Common Genet	<u>Genetta genetta senegalensis *</u>	2160		13	Rare
النمس المصرى	Egyptian Mongoose	<u>Herpestes ichneumon ichneumon</u>	3880	150	16	Common
عائلة: الضباع	Family:HYAENIDAE					

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الضبع المنقط	Striped Hyaena	<u>Hyaena hyaena dubbah</u> *	120	___	5	Common
دين - عسبل	Aard Wolf-Deeb "Osbar"	<u>Proteles cristatus pallidior</u> *	1740	___	9	Extinct
عائلة : القطط	Family : FELIDAE					
قط بري تيلي	Jungle Cat	<u>Felis chaus nihotica</u> *	2040	___	12	Common
قط بري ليبي	Wild Cat	<u>Felis sylvestrus libyca</u> *	550	___	5	Rare
قط بري جبلي	Wild Cat	<u>Felis sylvestrus tristrami</u> *	960	___	10	Rare
قط الرمل البري - قط الرمائل	Sand Cat	<u>Felis margarita margarita</u> *	1810	___	12	Rare
قط أم البريشات	Caracal- Umm Rishat	<u>Caracal caracal schmitzi</u> *	1620	___	8	Rare
نمر سيناء	Leopard	<u>Panthera pardus jarvisi</u> *	___	___	___	Rare
نمر	Nimir	<u>Panthera pardus pardus</u> *	___	___	___	Rare
فهد (الفهد الصياد)	Cheetah	<u>Acinonyx jubatus</u> *	___	___	___	Rare
رتبة :الوبريات	Order :HYRACOIDEA					
عائلة : الوبريات	Family:PROCAVIIDAE					
وبر سيناء	Hyrax (Coney)	<u>Procavia capensis syriaca</u> *	3120	___	16	Endangered
وبر الصحراء الشرقية	(Hyrax) Coney	<u>Procavia capensis ruficeps</u> *	3175	___	16	Endangered
رتبة : فردية الحافر	Order:PERISSODACTYLA					
عائلة : الخيل	Family:EQUIDAE					
الحمار البري النوبي	Nubian Wild Ass	<u>Equus asinus africanus</u> *	10	___	1	Insufficiently known
رتبة : زوجية الحافر	Order:ARTIODACTYLA					
عائلة:الغنازير	Family:SUIDAE					
غنزير بري	Wild Boar	<u>Sus scrofa</u> *	___	___	___	Extinct

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Arabic Name	English Name	Scientific Name	Requested Number	Allowed Number	No. R. C.	Comments
عائلة : فرس النهر سيد قنطرة (فرس النهر)	Family : HIPPOPOTAMIDAE Nubia & Rosetta Hippopotamus Barink	<u>Hippopotamus amphibius</u> *	—	—	—	Extinct
عائلة : البقر	Family : BOVIDAE					
المها - أبو حراب	White Oryx-Maha-Abu Herab	<u>Oryx dammah</u> *	—	—	—	Extinct
بقر الوحش - أفاكن	Addax	<u>Addax nasomaculatus</u> *	—	—	—	Extinct
بقر الوحش	Bubal Hartbeest	<u>Alcelaphus buselaphus</u> *	—	—	—	Extinct
غزال أبيض - ريم	Slender- Horned Gazelle	<u>Gazella leptoceros leptoceros</u> *	50	—	3	Rare
غزال - عفرى	Dorcas Gazelle	<u>Gazella dorcas littoralis</u> *	10	—	1	Common
غزال مصري	Nubian Gazelle	<u>Gazella dorcas dorcas</u> *	50	—	3	Common
غزال عربي سعودي	Saudi's Gazelle	<u>Gazella dorcas saudiya</u> *	10	—	1	Common
غزال جبلي	Mountain Gazelle	<u>Gazella gazella arabica</u> *	30	—	3	Endangered
يبتل نوبس	Nubian Ibex	<u>Capra ibex nubiana</u> *	10	—	1	Close to extinction
أرؤى (كبش جبلي)	Barbary Sheep	<u>Ammotragus lervia ornatus</u> *	10	—	1	Insufficiently known
رتبة : الخفاشيات	Order : CHIROPTERA					
تحت رتبة : الخفاشيات كيمسترية	SubOrder: MEGACHIROPTERA					
الحجم						
عائلة : أكلات الفاكهة	Family : PTEROPODIDAE					
خفاش الفاكهة المصري	Egyptian Fruit-Bat	<u>Rousettus aegyptiacus aegyptiacus</u>	21600	15000	18	Out of danger
تحت رتبة : الخفاشيات صغيرية	SubOrder: MICROCHIROPTERA					

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Arabic Name	English Name	Scientific Name	Requested Number	Allowed Number	No. R. C.	Comments
عائلة : طرية الأذن	Family : RHINOPOMATIDAE					
أبو ديل الكبير	Greater Rat-tailed Bat	<u>Rhinopoma microphyllum microphyllum</u>	13600	1000	13	Common
أبو ديل الصغير (مستورس)	Lesser Rat - tailed Bat	<u>Rhinopoma hardwicki cystops</u>	10000	500	12	Common
أبو ديل الصغير (عربي)	Lesser Rat - tailed Bat	<u>Rhinopoma hardwicki arabium</u> *	5900	___	9	Common
عائلة : عذبية الأذن	Family: EMBALLONURIDAE					
أبو بوز الصغير - خفاش المعابر	Tomb-bat	<u>Taphozous perforatus perforatus</u>	10400	1000	13	Common
أبو بوز الكبير - عاري البطن	Naked-bellied Tomb Bat	<u>Taphozous nudiventris nudiventris</u>	2950	1000	8	Common
عائلة : غائرة الأذن	Family : NYCTERIDAE					
خفاش طيبة	Egyptian Slit-faced Bat	<u>Nycteris thebaica thebaica</u>	3150	1000	7	Common
عائلة : ذوات الحنوة	Family : RHINOLOPHIDAE					
خفاش حدوة الفرس يالخت	Bale Horse-shoe Bat	<u>Rhinolophus clivosus clivosus</u> *	3200	___	7	Common
خفاش أبو حدوة فرس دالكن	Dark Horse-shoe Bat	<u>Rhinolophus clivosus brachygnathus</u> *	2300	___	6	Common
الخفاش حدوة الفرس	Horse-shoe Bat	<u>Rhinolophus hipposideros minimus</u> *	2200	___	6	Rare
الخفاش حدوة الفرس (مهلي)	Horse-shoe Bat Mehelyi	<u>Rhinolophus mehelyi mehelyi</u> *	3200	___	6	Insufficiently known
عائلة : الخفاش أزليا	Family : HIPPOSIDERIDAE					
خفاش أزليا ورقى الأذن	Leaf-nosed Trident Bat	<u>Asellia tridens tridens</u>	3200	10000	6	Common
عائلة : عارية الأذن	Family : VESPERTILIONIDAE					
بيستريل كولي	Kuhl's Pipistrelle	<u>Pipistrellus kuhli marginatus</u>	2600		6	Common
بيستريل مصري	Egyptian Pipistrelle	<u>Pipistrellus aegyptius</u>	2600		6	
بيستريل العلاقى	Dwarf Bat Allaqi pipistret	<u>Pipistrellus ariel</u> *	2300	500	5	Rare

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بيستريول بودنهايمير	Bodenheimer pipistrel	<u>Pipistrellus bodenheimeri</u>	2500		5	Insufficiently known
خفاش روبيل	Ruppell's Bat	<u>Pipistrellus ruppellii ruppellii</u> *	2700		6	Rare
خفاش أبيض	Innis Bat	<u>Eptesicus bottae innesi</u> *	2300		6	Rare
خفاش همبرش	Hemprich's Long-eared Bat	<u>Otonycteris hemprichii hemprichii</u>	2200	200	6	Vulnerable
خفاش طرفي الأنف	Nycticeius Bat	<u>Nycticeius schlieffeni schlieffeni</u> *	2100		6	Rare
خفاش رضيع	Barbastella Bat	<u>Barbastella barbastellus leucomelas</u> *	2100		6	Rare
الخلاش طويل الأذن بشمال أفريقيا	North African Long-eared Bat	<u>Plecotus austriacus christici</u> *	2502		8	Vulnerable
عائلة : مستكبرة الأذن	Family : MOLOSSIDAE					
أبو برنيطه الكبير (أوروبي)	European Free-tailed Bat	<u>Tadarida teniotis ruppellii</u> *	2500		7	Insufficiently known
أبو برنيطه الصغير (مصري)	Egyptian Free-tailed Bat	<u>Tadarida aegyptiaca aegyptiaca</u> *	2300		6	Insufficiently known

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ANNEX X

SUMMARY TABLE FOR CORAL REEF INDEX ANALYSIS (1996 and 1998)
Comparison of 1996 and 1998 Monitoring of "Coral Reef Cover" in Quadrants in 21 Hurghada and Safaga Diving Sites
 Each value is the average "Percent Cover" of hard coral, soft cover or other substrates for ~ 8 replicate quadrants per dive site, or the average "Coral Reef Index (CRI)" of the hard coral, soft coral or other substrates for the replicates at the dive site.

SITE	1996												1998					
	Average % Cover				Average CRI				Average % Cover				Average CRI					
	Hard Coral	Soft Coral	Other	Other	Hard Coral	Soft Coral	Other	Other	Hard Coral	Soft Coral	Other	Other	Hard Coral	Soft Coral	Other			
Abu Ramada West	33.6	7.2	51.4	2.9	2.6	1.1	2.9	43.3	9.4	45.9	3.1	1.5	3.0	3.0				
Carless	43.0	6.0	51.0	2.5	2.8	1.2	2.5	21.9	38.1	40.0	1.9	2.6	3.0	3.0				
El Fanous 1 (E)	11.9	4.4	83.8	4.6	1.6	1.1	4.6	8.3	2.8	89.0	1.3	1.0	4.9	4.9				
El Fanous 2 (W)	14.8	3.4	81.7	4.5	1.5	1.1	4.5	27.9	9.8	62.4	2.1	1.3	3.8	3.8				
Erg Sabina	49.0	1.6	49.4	3.3	3.2	1.1	3.3	48.8	0.0	51.3	3.3	1.0	3.4	3.4				
Gotta Torfa East	22.8	2.0	75.2	4.4	2.0	1.0	4.4	49.4	6.5	44.1	3.4	1.3	3.0	3.0				
Shaab Eshha	34.8	14.2	52.2	3.6	2.6	1.6	3.6	40.0	9.3	50.8	2.9	1.4	3.5	3.5				
Shaab Sabina	29.3	3.9	67.3	4.2	2.1	1.1	4.2	53.4	8.1	38.5	2.5	1.4	2.6	2.6				
Shaab Torfa	20.0	3.6	76.5	4.3	1.8	1.1	4.3	34.4	0.8	64.8	3.4	1.0	4.0	4.0				
Shabrour Umm Gammar	32.6	19.3	48.1	2.8	2.3	1.7	2.8	40.0	14.4	45.6	2.8	1.6	3.1	3.1				
Umm Gammar West	41.9	20.8	38.5	2.8	2.9	2.0	2.8	28.6	22.3	49.1	2.4	1.9	3.4	3.4				
Mean Hurghada Values	30.3	7.9	61.4	3.6	2.3	1.3	3.6	36.0	11.0	53.0	2.6	1.5	3.4	3.4				
SAFAGA																		
SITE	1996												1998					
	Average % Cover				Average CRI				Average % Cover				Average CRI					
	Hard Coral	Soft Coral	Other	Other	Hard Coral	Soft Coral	Other	Other	Hard Coral	Soft Coral	Other	Other	Hard Coral	Soft Coral	Other			
Abu Kefan East	40.7	8.9	50.4	3.3	2.7	0.9	3.3	40.0	11.9	48.1	2.9	1.5	3.1	3.1				
Abu Kefan West	49.5	4.5	46.0	3.1	3.2	0.8	3.1	33.1	11.9	55.0	2.4	1.4	3.6	3.6				
Gamul Kebir	32.0	2.9	65.0	3.6	2.4	1.0	3.6	40.6	3.8	55.6	3.0	1.1	3.6	3.6				
Gamul Sagir	20.3	1.6	78.4	4.6	2.0	1.0	4.6	28.1	11.9	60.0	2.3	1.6	3.8	3.8				
Panorama East	71.7	2.8	25.4	2.3	4.4	1.0	2.3	58.1	16.3	25.6	3.8	1.6	2.1	2.1				
Panorama West	60.2	3.9	35.9	2.8	3.8	1.1	2.8	35.6	25.6	38.8	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.8				
Tobia Arba	27.4	33.7	38.9	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.8	31.9	31.3	36.9	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.8				
Tobia Hamra	27.4	33.8	38.8	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.8	53.5	9.9	36.6	3.6	1.5	2.9	2.9				
Tobia Kebir	47.8	7.1	45.1	3.4	3.1	1.3	3.4	57.5	5.0	37.5	3.6	1.3	2.9	2.9				
Tobia Sagir	52.0	5.2	42.8	3.0	3.4	1.1	3.0	54.4	8.8	36.9	3.6	1.3	2.9	2.9				
Mean Safaga Values	42.9	10.44	46.67	3.17	2.98	1.33	3.17	43.28	13.64	43.1	3.01	1.58	3.05	3.05				

Table prepared by S. Tighe, 8 February 1999