

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION 439.19**OWNING AND KEEPING OF DANGEROUS
ANIMALS REGULATIONS**

5th February, 2016;

5th May, 2016*

*LEGAL NOTICE 46 of 2016, as amended by Legal Notices 115 of 2023,
199 of 2024, 43 and 134 of 2025.*

1. (1) The title of these regulations is the Owing and Keeping of Dangerous Animals Regulations. Citation and scope.

(2) These regulations lay down the procedures for the registration of dangerous animals and their s, transfer, registration as keeper and the proper keeping of such animals in Malta.

(3) These regulations shall not apply to:

(a) the housing or keeping of animals, in pet shops (excluding dangerous animals);

(b) the housing and keeping of food-producing animals registered or licensed with the Veterinary Services Directorate in terms of the Prevention of Diseases Ordinance and the Veterinary Services Act; and

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(c) licensed zoos.

2. (1) For the purposes of these regulations and unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions shall apply:

Interpretation.

*Amended by:**L.N. 199 of 2024;**L.N. 134 of 2025.*

"Act" means the Animal Welfare Act;

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"Animal Welfare Directorate" includes, to the extent of the authority given, any person or authority authorised by the Director to act on behalf of the Directorate for the purposes of these regulations;

"dangerous animal" means any species of animal deemed dangerous by the Director whether because it may cause injury or damage to humans or otherwise;

"Director" means the Director for Animal Welfare;

"enclosure" means any confined space within which a dangerous animal is to be kept in terms of these regulations;

"keeper" means a person or entity authorised by the Director to keep a dangerous animal in terms of regulation 4;

"Malta" means the island of Malta and all of its constitutive islands;

"register" means the National Dangerous Animals Register which shall be kept by the Director;

"site" means an area or place where a dangerous animal is housed or kept according to these regulations;

*see regulation 1(4) of these Regulations as originally promulgated, and Legal Notice 176 of 2016.

"zoo" means all permanent establishments where dangerous, exotic and, or wild animals are kept for exhibition to the public whether or not an admission fee is charged, with the exception of pet shops.

(2) Unless the context otherwise requires, words and phrases used in these regulations which are not defined herein shall have the same meaning assigned to them in article 2 of the Act.

Dangerous animals.

3. (1) The Director may deem any animal to be a dangerous animal.

(2) A dangerous animal shall only be kept in a licensed zoo.

(3) A dangerous animal shall be identified as such in the list reproduced in Schedule B.

(4) Any animal which is deemed dangerous in accordance with sub-regulation (3), and is not found in a zoo after the date of the coming into force of these regulations, may be kept on a site as long as the provisions laid down in these regulations are observed:

Provided that, if an animal is deemed to be a dangerous animal by the Director and such animal has not been included in the list reproduced in Schedule B, the Director may issue an emergency order and take such steps for the dangerous animal to be kept in a licensed zoo.

(5) An emergency order shall be published in the Gazette and shall have effect immediately on its publication.

(6) An emergency order shall, for a period of six months from its publication in the Gazette, have the same effect as if the dangerous animal were included in the list reproduced in Schedule B. It shall cease to have any effect on the expiration of the period aforesaid.

Application for registration as a keeper.
Amended by:
L.N. 43 of 2025.

4. (1) A dangerous animal shall not be brought into a site before the required written approval is given by the Director in terms of this regulation.

(2) Any person who intends to be a keeper of a dangerous animal shall apply to the Director for registration as a keeper through submission of the form established in Schedule A:

Provided that dangerous animals shall be neutered within six months with effect from 17th February 2025 unless an exemption is obtained from the Director in accordance with the guidelines published in the Government Gazette and on the website of the Department.

(3) Any person who, at the coming into force of these regulations, is already in possession of a dangerous animal shall apply to the Director through submission of the form established in Schedule A within ninety days from the coming into force of these regulations:

Provided that a further ninety days with effect from 17th February 2025 shall be granted to any person who has not yet complied with the requirements stipulated in these regulations.

(4) Applicants shall submit to the Director all the details

required in Schedule A including:

- (a) non-reversible means of identification of the dangerous animal proposed for keeping;
- (b) proof of the appropriateness of the site and enclosure proposed for the keeping of the dangerous animal;
- (c) the measures to be taken by the applicant to secure the safety and well-being of the dangerous animal and the general public;
- (d) any other proof or document as the Director may from time to time require.

(5) The non-reversible means of identification shall be in the form of a tattoo, intra-capsular device that complies with iso-standard 11784 or Annex A iso-standard 11785 or a DNA profile depending on which method is best suited to the dangerous animal or any other means that the Director may deem appropriate.

(6) Upon submission of the application form prescribed in Schedule A, the applicant shall pay a fee of ten euro (€10) for each dangerous animal to be registered.

(7) The Director shall, within eight weeks from the application, decide whether the applicant fulfils the requirements set out in these regulations.

(8) The Director may refuse any application for any reason he deems valid in the interest of the dangerous animal's own safety and well-being as well as the safety of the general public.

(9) No person shall deliberately release or attempt to release a dangerous animal falling within the ambit of these regulations into the environment or otherwise dispose of any such dangerous animal in his possession.

(10) The Director may only uphold an application for the keeping of a dangerous animal where he is satisfied that the applicant is sufficiently knowledgeable as to the basic care, handling, welfare and safety requirements relative to the particular dangerous animal and is able to fulfil the requirements of these regulations and any other applicable laws or regulations as well as any conditions which may be imposed upon him.

(11) Upon upholding an application for registration as a keeper of a dangerous animal the Director may impose any conditions he deem fit on the authorized keeper with regards to the same animal and any other relevant matters.

(12) Any offspring of any dangerous animal kept by a keeper in terms of these regulations shall be notified to the Director within one week from birth through written communication sent by registered mail or email with receipt of delivery.

(13) The offspring have to be registered according to these regulations within four weeks of birth.

(14) For every offspring registered according to sub-regulation (13), a registration fee has to be paid in accordance with the list prescribed by the Minister referred to in regulation 3(3).

Appropriateness of enclosure.

5. (1) A dangerous animal kept in terms of these regulations shall be kept in an adequate and safe enclosure that respects the same animal's requirements including in terms of health, cleanliness and micro-climate necessary for such animal's well being.

(2) The proposed enclosure shall be inspected and approved by the Director who shall, in particular, ascertain its appropriateness with regard to size, comfort and safety with reference to the species of the dangerous animal intended to be kept within it.

(3) The enclosure intended to house the dangerous animal shall be built of sturdy and durable material in a manner that limits the possibility of harm to the same animal or by the dangerous animal as well as the possibility of escape.

(4) Enclosures may, depending on the dangerous animal intended to be housed within them, be required by the Director:

(a) to have an ante-room with a separate door made of material which is strong and durable. Each door must be easily lockable for the dangerous animal's custodian to lock and unlock it with ease, as required, without permitting the same animal to unlock the same;

(b) to comprise a restraining system for the restraining of the dangerous animal for the necessary period of time to access the enclosure for feeding, cleaning, the administration of medication or otherwise.

(5) The Director may require enclosures to be monitored by closed circuit television systems (CCTV) for twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week with recordings for the previous three months remaining available for production upon request by the Director in a manner consistent with the requirement to ascertain the health conditions and behaviour of the dangerous animal.

(6) The Director may require that enclosures shall have sufficient artificial lighting to locate the animal without difficulty, including at night, without affecting the dangerous animal's circadian rhythm, hibernation or general well-being.

(7) A dangerous animal kept in terms of these regulations shall not leave the enclosure housing it except in such cases deemed necessary and with the prior written approval of the Director.

Responsibility for the animal.

6. A keeper of a dangerous animal in terms of these regulations shall be solely and fully responsible for the same animal and for any matter relating to the health and safety of the dangerous animal and the general public.

Keeping of substances and instruments.

7. (1) A keeper authorised to keep a dangerous animal in terms of these regulations may be required to keep particular substances, instruments or both substances and instruments deemed necessary to ensure the safety of the same animal and of the general public.

(2) A keeper of any dangerous animal in terms of these regulations may, when necessary, be required to keep a tranquillizer

gun and, or any other appropriate instrument or device on the site where the same animal is kept. Such device or instrument shall only be used in case of extreme necessity when the dangerous animal is out of control or is subjecting a human to danger.

(3) Any substance available to a keeper in terms of this regulation shall:

- (a) be procured with the Director's permission through submission by the keeper of the form prescribed in Schedule A and;
- (b) be replenished with the Director's permission as necessary following a renewed notification by the keeper:

Provided that the Director may refuse authorisation for the keeping of any substances by any keeper and shall keep a record in the register established by regulation 8 of the type and quantity of the substance kept and used by keepers and of any reason for refusing to authorize the keeping of any substance by any particular keeper.

(4) Keepers shall immediately inform the Director of:

- (a) any use made of any substance held by them;
- (b) the quantity in which the same substance is used, and;
- (c) the time, place and reason why the substance was used:

Provided that the Director shall have the right to access records kept by the keeper in terms of regulation 9:

Provided further that the Director shall not authorize the replenishment of any used amounts of any substance, unless satisfied of the necessity that required the use thereof and the necessity to replenish the same.

(5) Keepers required to keep a tranquilizer gun and, or any other appropriate instrument or device in terms of these regulations shall comply to all relevant laws and regulations relating to such instruments.

8. (1) Any person authorised to keep a dangerous animal in terms of these regulations shall be registered as a keeper in the register.

National Animal Register.

(2) The register shall indicate:

- (a) the name, surname, identity card number and residential address of the keeper;
- (b) the species of dangerous animal authorised to be kept by the keeper;
- (c) the non-reversible means of identification of the dangerous animal as required by regulation 4(4)(a) and (5) and by Schedule A;
- (d) the full address of the site where at the dangerous animal is kept;

- (e) the batch number and quantity of any substance notified to the Director for keeping by the keeper in terms of regulation 7 or the reasons related to the proviso to regulation 7(3);
- (f) details on the use of substances kept by the keeper in terms of regulation 7 and the quantities in which such substances are used;
- (g) any other information as the Director may from time to time require:

Provided that all personal details of the keeper shall be deleted from the register when there are no animals in his possession any longer.

(3) The Director reserves the right to communicate, by adopting the necessary safeguards, data contained in the register to any other local or international authority or entity as may be legally required.

(4) Any intended transfer of any dangerous animal from the registered keeper onto a third person or entity shall be previously communicated to the Director who shall approve the transfer or otherwise in terms of these regulations.

(5) A transfer fee for every dangerous animal shall be paid according to the list prescribed by the Minister referred to in regulation 3(3).

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(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Data Protection Act, no prior warning shall be given to the persons whose name and other details appear in the register regarding the use or processes to which the data contained in the register shall be subjected.

Record keeping.

9. (1) A registered keeper of a dangerous animal subject to these regulations shall keep records relating to that particular animal on the site wherein the animal is located. Such records shall include:

- (a) the origin of the dangerous animal including the name, address and contact details of the person or entity from which the same animal was acquired;
- (b) the dangerous animal's medical history including a list of medication currently administered to it and the veterinarian's prescription relative to the same;
- (c) any document related to the dangerous animal's importation or transfer.

(2) The Director may issue guidelines on the keeping of the records referred to in sub-regulation (1).

Return of an animal lacking necessary authorisation.

10. (1) A dangerous animal which is kept or is present on a site without the Director's authorisation in terms of these regulations, may be placed under the authority of the Director, and, or may be relocated to a suitable destination, even if it had to be outside the country, by the person responsible for its introduction onto the site and, or the person keeping the animal in collaboration with the Director who shall ensure the smooth relocation of the

dangerous animal.

(2) The Director may seize the dangerous animal and may dispose of including through sale or public auction.

(3) The proceeds from the sale or public auction referred to in sub-regulation (2) shall go towards the Animal Welfare Fund, to be established by the Minister for such purpose.

(4) All expenses relating to the process referred to in this regulation shall be solely borne by the person responsible for the dangerous animal's introduction onto the site and, or the person keeping the dangerous animal.

10A. Animals listed in Schedule B may be used for cinematic performances as props or extras in the territory of Malta as long as:

- (a) the animals enter the country in accordance with article 23 of the Act;
- (b) all dangerous animals which are performing during filming shall be identified by a permanent means of identification, or as deemed most appropriate by the Director;
- (c) these animals may enter the country only for a temporary period of time, as necessary for the shooting of the film which in any case may not be longer than three (3) months.
- (d) each dangerous animal entering the country must be accompanied by a natural person who shall be the contact point and the responsible person for those animals. He shall also be considered the keeper of these animals;
- (e) the animals entering the country shall be in good health and fit to travel:
Provided that they shall also be in conformity with Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ("Animal Health Law");
- (f) any animal who dies during its stay in Malta, shall be disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation);
- (g) if any animal gives birth to offspring during its stay in Malta, the offspring shall return to the country of origin of the animal which gave birth to them and shall not remain in the territory of Malta;
- (h) the site where the animal shall be housed shall be approved prior to its entry into Malta and this housing

Exceptions where dangerous animals may enter the country.
Added by:
L.N. 115 of 2023.A
Amended by:
L.N. 134 of 2025.

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shall be in line with the minimum standards for that species;

- (i) any animal which is being utilised for filming may exit the approved housing of that animal and be kept in a more confined mobile enclosure for transport of the said animal to the filming set. Only the appointed handler or keeper of that animal may accompany it;
- (j) an application shall be submitted to the Veterinary Services before the intended entry into the country of the animal. Approval may be granted only subject to the provisions specified in the Act and the Veterinary Services Act;
- (k) the Animal Welfare Directorate may establish other conditions which shall be deemed necessary before these animals are brought into Malta;
- (l) all persons who shall be in contact with the dangerous animals during the filming shall be made aware of the dangers that these animals may pose to them. This refers to the physical danger which may be posed by these animals, as well as the possibility of transmission of certain infectious diseases;
- (m) it is necessary that on the film set there is a weapon or a tool that may stop that animal if it were to turn ferocious, become uncontrollable or a threat to any human in the vicinity. Therefore there shall be a handler capable of managing the weapon or tool. The killing of the animal may be warranted under those circumstances.

Director's
authority to
inspect.

11. (1) The Director shall have the authority to enter any site within which a dangerous animal is kept in order to inspect the same.

(2) The Director's authority to inspect extends to any enclosure, equipment, substances and registers with a view of ascertaining the proper keeping, health and welfare of any dangerous animal as well as the proper administration of substances and equipment and compliance with these and any other applicable regulations or conditions imposed on the keeper.

(3) Where the Director has reason to believe that he may be hindered in his right of entry for the purpose of inspection, he shall request and obtain the assistance of the police.

Enforcement
notice.

12. (1) The Director shall serve an enforcement notice on any keeper when satisfied of the occurrence of any matter established in sub-regulation (2).

(2) An enforcement notice shall be served on any keeper who:

- (a) is keeping a dangerous animal in an inappropriate manner which is inconsistent with these regulations, its safety or welfare or the safety or welfare of the general public;
- (b) is keeping a dangerous animal in an enclosure which

fails to fulfil the requirements imposed on the keeper by these regulations;

- (c) has otherwise breached these regulations, any other applicable laws or regulations or any condition imposed upon him.

(3) An enforcement notice shall require the keeper to:

- (a) conform to these or any other laws or regulations within sixteen days or a period which the Director may decide;
- (b) conform with any condition imposed upon him by the Director within sixteen days or a period which the Director may decide;
- (c) carry out such works or take such steps as the Director may deem necessary and appropriate to remedy or prevent the continuation or repetition of any breach to which the enforcement relates within sixteen days or a period which the Director may decide; or
- (d) relinquish his authorisation as a keeper in terms of these regulations.

(4) An enforcement notice shall:

- (a) state the period of time within which the keeper is to comply with the order contained therein; and
- (b) inform the keeper of the right of appeal under these regulations:

Provided that the period of time within which the keeper is to comply with an order contained in an enforcement notice shall be reasonable depending on the circumstances.

(5) The Director may at any time:

- (a) withdraw the enforcement notice;
- (b) extend the period for compliance with any requirement contained in the enforcement notice;
- (c) modify the enforcement notice.

13. (1) Keepers authorised to keep dangerous animals by virtue of these regulations shall inform the Director through written communication sent by registered mail or email with receipt of delivery immediately upon the occurrence of any of the following circumstances:

Notification of
escape or death.

- (a) the escape of the dangerous animal;
- (b) the demise of the dangerous animal.

(2) Disposal of the dangerous animal's carcass shall be carried out in line with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption.

(3) In the interest of public safety and national security, any escape shall be immediately reported by the keeper to the

competent authorities.

Right of appeal. **14.** (1) Decisions of the Director in terms of these regulations shall be subject to a right of appeal to the Administrative Review Tribunal established by article 5(1) of the Administrative Justice Act.

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(2) An appeal in terms of this regulation shall be filed within twenty days from the notification of the Director's decision:

Provided that the Director's decision shall become immediately applicable and enforceable and shall remain applicable throughout the term of appeal until final judgment by the Administrative Review Tribunal and shall remain applicable unless it is overturned by the Tribunal or withdrawn by the Director.

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(3) The provisions of the Code of Organization and Civil Procedure regarding the right to appeal shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be applicable to these regulations.

Insurance.

15. Registered keepers shall obtain insurance coverage as a safeguard for any potential loss or damage that the dangerous animal may cause in particular to third parties.

Applicability of other laws.

16. (1) The provisions of these regulations shall in no way be interpreted as to limit, substitute or exclude the applicability of any other laws or regulations including those relating to trade, movement or importation of animals and the holding of substances or arms.

Cap. 9.

(2) The provisions of article 23 and 30(1) of the Criminal Code shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to proceedings in respect of offences against these regulations.

Cap. 9.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of article 370 of the Criminal Code, proceedings for an offence against these regulations shall be taken before the Court of Magistrates (Malta) or the Courts of Magistrates (Gozo), as the case may be, and shall be held in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code regulating procedure before the said courts as courts of criminal judicature.

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(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of the Criminal Code, the Attorney General shall always have a right of appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal from any judgment given by the Court of Magistrates.

Additional provisions or requirements.

17. Additional provisions or requirements with regards to the keeping of a dangerous animal including the holding of examinations aimed at ascertaining an applicant's knowledge of a particular dangerous animal's welfare and safety requirements prior to authorising an applicant to keep any dangerous animal may be prescribed by the Minister.

Offences and penalties.

18. Any person who contravenes or acts in violation of these regulations shall, on conviction, be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to the penalties established in the Act.

SCHEDULE A

(Regulation 4)

Application for Registration as Keeper

1. Date of application:
2. Applicant's name and surname:
3. Applicant's identity card number:
4. Applicant's residential address:
5. Address proposed for keeping of the dangerous animal:
6. Species of dangerous animal (Latin):
7. Non-reversible means of identification of the dangerous animal and micro chip serial number or tattoo or DNA certificate or other means of unique identification:
8. Plans and details relative to the enclosure within which the dangerous animal is to be kept (*please attach separate sheets - please include evidence of installation of CCTV equipment covering the enclosure as well as lighting available within and around the enclosure - if applicable*).
9. Measures to be taken to secure the safety and well-being of the dangerous animal and the general public (*please attach separate statement*).
10. Proof of knowledge of the requirements for the keeping and rearing of the animal (*please attach proof of any training or certification available*).
11. Details of substances and, or instruments according to regulation 7.

Substituted by:
L.N. 199 of 2024.

Schedule B

(Regulation 3)

List of Dangerous Animals

Scientific name	Common name or names
<u>MAMMALS</u>	
Marsupials	
Family Dasyuridae: The species <i>Sarcophilus laniarius</i> .	The Tasmanian devil.
Family Macropodidae: The species <i>Macropus fuliginosus</i> , <i>Macropus giganteus</i> , <i>Macropus robustus</i> and <i>Macropus rufus</i> .	The western and eastern grey kangaroos, the wallaroo and the red kangaroo.
Primates	
Scientific name	Common name or names

Family Cebidae: All species except those of the genera <i>Aotus</i> , <i>Callicebus</i> and <i>Saimiri</i> .	New-world monkeys (including capuchin, howler, saki, uacari, spider and woolly monkeys). Night monkeys (also known as owl monkeys), titi monkeys and squirrel monkeys are exempt.
Family Cercopithecidae: All species.	Old-world monkeys (including baboons, the drill, colobus monkeys, the gelada, guenons, langurs, leaf monkeys, macaques, the mandrill, mangabeys, the patas and proboscis monkeys and the talapoin).
Family Hominidae: All species except those of the genus <i>Homo</i> .	Anthropoid apes; chimpanzees, bonobos, orangutans and gorillas.
Family Hylobatidae: All species.	Gibbons and Siamangs.
Family Indridae: All species of the genera <i>Propithecus</i> and <i>Indri</i> (<i>Avahi lanigeris</i> excepted).	Leaping lemurs (including the indri and sifakas). The woolly lemur is exempt.
Family Lemuridae: All species except those of the genus <i>Hapalemur</i> .	Large lemurs. Bamboo or gentle lemurs are exempt.
Edentates	
Family Dasypodidae: The species <i>Priodontes maximus</i> .	The giant armadillo.
Family Myrmecophagidae: The species <i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i> .	The giant anteater.
Carnivores	
Scientific Name	Common name or names

Family Canidae: All species except those of the genera <i>Alopex</i>, <i>Cerdocyon</i>, <i>Dusicyon</i>, <i>Otocyon</i>, <i>Pseudolopex</i>, <i>Urocyon</i>, <i>Vulpes</i> and <i>Nyctereutes</i>. The species <i>Canis familiaris</i> and <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>, except for the subspecies <i>canis familiaris dingo</i>, are also exempt.	All species including wild dogs, wolves, jackals, the maned wolf, the bush dog, dhole, foxes, raccoon dogs, dingo. The domestic dog is exempt.
Scientific name	Common name or names

Family Felidae: All except: (a) the species <i>Felis silvestris</i>, <i>Otocolobus manul</i>, <i>Leopardus tigrinus</i>, <i>Oncifelis geoffroyi</i>, <i>Oncifelis guigna</i>, <i>Catopuma badia</i>, <i>Felis margarita</i>, <i>Felis nigripes</i>, <i>Prionailurus rubiginosus</i> and <i>Felis silvestris catus</i>; (b) a hybrid which is descended exclusively from any one or more species within paragraph (a); (c) a hybrid of which: (i) one parent is <i>Felis silvestris catus</i>, and (ii) the other parent is a first generation hybrid of <i>Felis silvestris catus</i> and any cat not found in paragraph (a); (d) any cat which is descended exclusively from any one or more hybrids found in paragraph (c) (ignoring, for the purpose of determining exclusivity of descent, the parents and remoter ancestors of any hybrid within paragraph (c)); (e) any cat which is descended exclusively from <i>Felis silvestris catus</i> and any one or more hybrids found in paragraph (c) (ignoring, for the purpose of determining exclusivity of descent, the parents and remoter ancestors of any hybrid within paragraph (c)).	All cats including the bobcat, caracal, cheetah, jaguar, leopard, lion, lynx, ocelot, puma, savannah, serval and tiger. The following are exempt: (i) the wild cat, the pallas cat, the little spotted cat, the Geoffroy's cat, the kodkod, the bay cat, the sand cat, the black-footed cat, the rusty-spotted cat and the domestic cat; (ii) a hybrid cat which is descended exclusively from any one or more species within paragraph (a); (iii) a hybrid cat having as one parent a domestic cat and as the other parent a first generation hybrid of a domestic cat and any cat not found in paragraph (a); (iv) any cat which is descended exclusively from any one or more hybrids found in paragraph (c); (v) any cat which is descended exclusively from a domestic cat and any one or more hybrids found in paragraph (c).
Family Hyaenidae: All except the species <i>Proteles cristatus</i>.	Hyænas. The aardwolf is exempt.

Scientific name	Common name or names
Family Mustelidae: All species of the genera <i>Amblonyx</i>, <i>Arctonyx</i>, <i>Aonyx</i>, <i>Enhydra</i>, <i>Lontra</i>, <i>Melogale</i>, <i>Mydaus</i>, <i>Pteronura</i> and <i>Taxidea</i>. The genus <i>Lutra</i> except the species <i>Lutra lutra</i>. The species <i>Eira barbara</i>, <i>Gulo gulo</i>, <i>Martes pennanti</i> and <i>Mellivora capensis</i>.	Badgers (except the Eurasian badger), otters (except the European otter) and the tayra, wolverine, fisher and ratel (otherwise known as the honey badger).
Family Ursidae: All species including the species <i>Ailuropoda melanoleuca</i> and <i>Ailurus fulgens</i>.	All bears including the giant panda and the red panda.
Family Viverridae: All of the genus <i>Civettictis</i>. All of the genus <i>Viverra</i>. The species <i>Cryptoprocta ferox</i>.	The African, large-spotted, Malay and Indian civets and the fossa.
Pinnipedes	
Family Odobenidae: All species.	The walrus.
Family Otariidae: All species.	Eared seals.
Family Phocidae: All species except <i>Phoca vitulina</i> and <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>.	True or earless seals. The common seal (or harbour seal) and grey seal are exempt.
Elephants	
Family Elephantidae: All species.	Elephants.
Aardvark	
Family Orycteropodidae: The species <i>Orycteropus afer</i>.	Aardvark.
Odd-toed ungulates	

Family Rhinocerotidae: All species.	Rhinoceroses.
Scientific name	Common name or names
Family Tapiridae: All species.	Tapirs.
Even-toed ungulates	
Family Antilocapridae: The species <i>Antilocapra americana</i> .	The pronghorn.
Family Bovidae: All species except any domestic form of the genera <i>Bos</i> , <i>Bubalus</i> , <i>Capra</i> and <i>Ovis</i> .	Antelopes, bison, buffalo, gazelles, goats and sheep. Domestic cattle, buffalo, goats and sheep are exempt.
Family Cervidae: All species of the genera <i>Alces</i> and <i>Rangifer</i> , except any domestic form of these species.	The moose or elk and the caribou or reindeer. The domestic moose or elk and the caribou or reindeer are exempt.
Family Giraffidae: All species.	The giraffe and the okapi.
Family Hippopotamidae: All species.	The hippopotamus and the pygmy hippopotamus.
Family Suidae: All species except any domestic form of the species <i>Sus scrofa</i> .	Old-world pigs (including the wild boar and the wart hog). The domestic pig is exempt.
Family Tayassuidae: All species.	New-world pigs (otherwise known as peccaries).
Hybrids Any hybrid of a kind of animal specified (other than by way of exception) in the foregoing provisions of this column where at least one parent is of a kind so specified, and any animal of which at least one parent is such a hybrid. This does not include an excepted hybrid of the Family <i>Felidae</i> .	
Any mammalian hybrids with at least one parent of a specified kind, and any animal of which at least one parent is such a hybrid. This does not apply to exempt cat hybrids.	
<u>REPTILES</u>	

Crocodylians	
Family Alligatoridae: All species.	Alligators and caimans.
Family Crocodylidae: All species.	Crocodiles and the false gharial.
Scientific name	Common name or names
Family Gavialidae: All species.	The gharial (otherwise known as the gavial).
Lizards and snakes	
Family Atractaspidae: All species of the genus <i>Atractaspis</i> .	Burrowing asps, also known as mole or burrowing vipers and stiletto snakes.
Family Colubridae: All species of the genera <i>Malpolon</i> and <i>Thelotornis</i> . The species <i>Dispholidus typus</i> , <i>Rhabdophis subminiatus</i> , <i>Rhabdophis tigrinus</i> , <i>Elapomorphus lemniscatus</i> , <i>Philodryas olfersii</i> , <i>Tachymenis peruviana</i> and <i>Xenodon severus</i> .	Certain rear-fanged venomous snakes, Montpellier snakes and African vine snakes (otherwise known as African twig or bird snakes). The boomslang, the red-necked keelback, the yamakagashi (otherwise known as the Japanese tiger-snake), the Argentine black-headed snake, the South American green racer, the Peruvian racer and the Amazon false viper.
Family Elapidae: All species.	Certain front-fanged venomous snakes including cobras, coral snakes, kraits, mambas, whipsnakes and all Australian poisonous snakes (including the death adders).
Family Hydrophiidae: All species.	Sea snakes.
Family Helodermatidae: All species.	The gila monster and the (Mexican) beaded lizard.
Family Viperidae: All species.	Certain front-fanged venomous snakes (including adders, the barba amarilla, the bushmaster, the fer-de-lance, moccasins, rattlesnakes and vipers).
<u>INVERTEBRATES</u>	
Spiders	

Family Ctenidae: The genus <i>Phoneutria</i> .	Wandering spiders, and other species that might cause physical harm to humans and, or the eco-system.
Family Hexathelidae: The genus <i>Atrax</i> .	The Sydney funnel-web spider and its close relatives, and other species that might cause physical harm to humans and, or the eco-system.
Family Sicariidae: The genus <i>Loxosceles</i> .	Brown recluse spiders (otherwise known as violin spiders), and other species that might cause physical harm to humans and or the eco-system.
Scientific name	Common name or names
Family Theridiidae: The genus <i>Latrodectus</i> .	The widow spiders and close relatives, and other species that might cause physical harm to humans and, or the eco-system.
Scorpions	
Family Buthidae: All species.	Buthid scorpions and other species that might cause physical harm to humans and, or the eco-system.
Family Hemioscorpiidae: The species <i>Hemiscorpius lepturus</i> .	Middle-Eastern thin-tailed scorpion and or other species that might cause physical harm to humans and the eco-system