

PN 11/10/965

REPORT ON THE APRIL, 1995
CITES IMPLEMENTATION WORKSHOP IN BANGLADESH

Prepared By

John Brooks, Special Agent-Law Enforcement
Sheila Einsweiler, Senior Wildlife Inspector-Law Enforcement
Mark Phillips, Biologist-Office of Management Authority

Supported By

The Bangladesh Office of the Chief Conservator of Forest
USAID's United States-Asia Environmental Partnership
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

August 9, 1995

A PROGRAM OF THE OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United States-Asia Environmental Partnership (USAEP) of the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Office of International Affairs of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have joined in partnerships with the wildlife management agencies of Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Indonesia and The Philippines to present workshops on the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES). The purpose of this program is to provide basic, practical training in the provisions of CITES, the reasons why they were developed, and their implementation. An emphasis is placed on CITES administration, wildlife inspection, law enforcement investigation techniques and species identification. The Bangladesh workshop was the second to be presented in the series of five.

In Bangladesh the partnership was formed with the Ministry of Environment and Forest. The workshop was held at the Bana Bhaban, Mohakhali, Dhaka from April 22 to 26, 1995. The Fish and Wildlife Service instructor team was in Bangladesh from April 17 to 29.

The workshop was presented to twenty-four participants drawn from the Office of the Chief Conservator of Forest, Police, Customs, and one member of a non-governmental organization. It was chaired by Dr. Shamsur Rahman, Chief Conservator of Forest In-charge with Mr. Syed Amir-ul-Mulk, Additional Secretary In-charge.

The workshop initially focused on CITES background information including history, structure and objectives of CITES; the history of CITES in Bangladesh; an overview of the CITES's process in Bangladesh and a review of the national laws relative to wildlife law enforcement. It then went on to discussions relevant to CITES administration including definitions, the species included on the CITES appendices, and the principles and procedures for use of the different appendices.

The discussions of the second day covered procedures for specimens bred in captivity; global and regional trade concerns; quotas; re-exports; the annual report and how to use it; how to read a CITES document; presentation of the CITES document of Bangladesh and methods of document analysis. By the third day attention turned to types of document fraud and inspection techniques. This included training on types of inspections (in particular passenger baggage, air/ocean cargo and land/border inspections); smuggling techniques; safety practices for

inspectors; humane shipping requirements; and disposition and use of confiscated specimens.

The fourth day of the workshop emphasized wildlife law enforcement including wildlife legislation, training needs, how to conduct a criminal investigation, investigation techniques, and case profiles. The fifth and final day of the program included presentations on the Service's National Wildlife Forensic Laboratory and how it can assist Bangladesh; establishing an international wildlife law enforcement program and species identification. Mr. Syed Amir-ul-Mulk led the closing ceremonies.

The major accomplishment of this workshop was the presentation of the CITES implementation training to Bangladesh's Management Authority and enforcement agencies involved in control of illegal trade in wildlife. The participants now have an increased awareness of the different roles that they and their agencies play in the implementation and enforcement of CITES. Of equal significance to the training presented was the opportunity created by the workshop for various agencies responsible for enforcing wildlife trade laws to meet and discuss issues.

The authors of this report suggest consideration be given to the following.

- Legislation surrounding the wildlife trade be analyzed for needed changes. Currently, Bangladesh cannot fulfill its obligations under CITES with respect to the plant trade.
- Officials of the government's wildlife conservation agency consider meeting frequently with customs officials for coordination and training purposes.
- Domestic enforcement of the wildlife laws be emphasized.
- A joint regional meeting or event be held to facilitate interaction with the countries of the Indian subcontinent (India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bhutan).

This workshop was a very good beginning point for CITES training in Bangladesh. It is clear that Bangladesh has a strong legislative structure with which to address wildlife trade issues. However it must be stressed that stronger interagency coordination is needed and additional opportunities to reinforce the training of personnel and implementation of the CITES procedures should be encouraged both within Bangladesh and between Bangladesh and neighboring countries.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors wish to thank Dr. Shamsur Rahman, Chief Conservator of Forest In-charge and Mr. Syed Amir-ul-Mulk, Additional Secretary In-charge for chairing the workshop.

The Ministry is thanked for hosting and sharing the costs of the workshop. Mr. Sayed Salamat Ali, Mr. M.A. Sattar and Mr. A.H.M. Monzural Karim are thanked for their organization of the workshop. The personnel of the Ministry and the other attending agencies are recognized for their contributions to workshop discussions and for their excellent presentations.

We thank USAID's United States-Asia Environmental Partnership for their funding support. The USAID Mission in Bangladesh is thanked for the logistical assistance they provided. Environment Canada is thanked for provision of their CITES Identification Guide to Birds to each workshop participant.

Finally, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Office of International Affairs is thanked for their management of the CITES Implementation Training Program for Asia and the international coordination of this workshop.

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INTRODUCTION:

The United States-Asia Environmental Partnership (USAEP) of the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Office of International Affairs of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have joined in partnerships with the wildlife management agencies of Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Indonesia and The Philippines to present workshops on the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES). The purpose of this program is to provide basic, practical training in the provisions of CITES, the reasons why they were developed, and their implementation. An emphasis is placed on CITES administration, wildlife inspection, law enforcement investigation techniques and species identification.

The program of workshops was preceded by a November 8, 1994, meeting at the Ninth Conference of Parties (COP) to the CITES treaty and by a U.S. study tour on CITES implementation (January 28 to February 4, 1995). The meeting at the COP allowed the representatives of the USAEP, the Service and the five Asian countries to assess interest in the training program and initiate formation of the partnerships necessary for presentation of the training. The study tour further developed interest in the training among the host countries by providing training to senior officials of those countries in U.S. CITES implementation techniques. The personal relationships developed with these officials on the tour have proven useful in facilitation of workshop coordination.

In Bangladesh the partnership for presentation of the workshop was formed with the Ministry of Environment and Forest. The Bangladesh workshop was the second in the series of five.

CITES IN BANGLADESH

Organization: Bangladesh became a signatory to CITES in 1973 when the treaty was first initiated, but it was not until 1982 that legislation was ratified and CITES became effective for Bangladesh. The Chief Conservator of Forest is the CITES Management Authority. The Conservator of Forest, Wildlife Circle is the assistant Management Authority for issuance of CITES export permits (Appendix I, II, and III). The Bangladesh Wildlife Advisory Board which was formed in 1977 under provisions of the Bangladesh Wildlife (Preservation) (Amendment) Act of 1974 acts as the Scientific Authority of CITES in Bangladesh.

Legal Authority: International trade in wild fauna is regulated

through provisions of the Bangladesh Wildlife (Preservation) (Amendment) Act (Appendix IV). While the Act provides no provisions specifically for the implementation of CITES, it does contain legal provisions for the conservation of wildlife and their habitats (Appendix V). The Act has three schedules of which part 1 of the First Schedule contains 36 species which are allowed to be shot, trapped and collected under ordinary game hunting permits from the Forest Department. Shooting was prohibited by an Executive Order issued in 1989 which also limited trapping and collecting of crabs (*Scylla serrata*) and had allowed for commercial trade in one species of tortoise (*Testudo elongata*). Part 2 of the First schedule contains provisions for the management of problem animals which threaten the balance of nature or have become a threat to human life (for example man-eating tigers). The Second Schedule lists those species of wild animals, trophies, or meat for which a certificate of lawful possession is required in order to possess or export. The Third Schedule contains those wildlife species of the country which are fully protected against shooting, trapping and collection. Understanding of these provisions is important to the U.S. as the Lacey Act permits enforcement of the wildlife laws of foreign countries when violated in the U.S.

The Export Policy regulated by the Ministry of Commerce bans certain items for export. This ban includes all species covered by the Wildlife (Preservation) (Amendment) Act, except for items listed on Schedule One (excluding frogs and frog legs). Bangladesh Customs has the primary responsibility for monitoring imports and exports of commodities including wildlife.

Bangladesh's legal authority to conserve wildlife extends only to wild fauna. **There are no legal provisions for the protection of wild flora.**

International Wildlife Trade: The country currently has no trade in Appendix II species. However, the country exported frozen bullfrog (*Rana tigrina*) legs up to 1989. This species was exported in large numbers to the US, Canada and The Netherlands from 1985 until 1989. After a country-wide survey conducted by the Forest Department, it was found that the species could not be exported without disturbing the ecosystem. The second item that was traded was *Testudo elongata*. Its trade is now suspended by an Executive Order of the Bangladesh Government and a field survey is underway for a future trade plan. No wildlife species will be allowed to be harvested in the future for commercial purposes without having thorough status and ecological studies done on it by the Office of the Chief Conservator of Forest.

In-Country Wildlife Trade: Serious concern was raised by the U.S. representatives regarding the domestic trade of illegal wildlife within Bangladesh. The wildlife trade was obviously geared toward tourists, as the majority of items available were sold in the local high-priced hotel shops. Items available for sale included tiger skins, tiger claws, ivory, crocodile skins and products, snake skins and products, and possibly some monkey products. Many of these items are prohibited in international trade. The Ministry knew that the trade was occurring, but believed that the people must be willing to recognize that the trade was detrimental. To this end, a major education campaign was launched in April, 1995, by the Ministry which includes posters, stickers and ultimately billboards all advocating wildlife conservation (Appendices VI and VII).

WORKSHOP IMPLEMENTATION

Conduct of the Workshop: The Fish and Wildlife Service instructor team was in Bangladesh from April 17 to 29 (Appendix VIII). The days preceding the workshop were spent in meetings with officials of the Government of Bangladesh in which CITES issues were discussed and in preparation for the workshop. The days following the workshop were spent meeting with government and non-government officials and visiting sites relevant to conservation of CITES listed species (a crocodile farming facility and a private garden which conserves certain CITES listed plants).

The workshop was held at the Bana Bhaban, Mohakhali, Dhaka from April 22 to 26, 1995. It was conducted in English by the U.S. representatives, but much of the host country presentations were in the native language. Twenty-four participants drawn from the Office of the Chief Conservator of Forest, Police, Customs, and one member of a non-governmental organization attended (Appendix IX). Dr. Shamsur Rahman, Chief Conservator of Forest In-charge chaired the workshop with Mr. Syed Amir-ul-Mulk, Additional Secretary In-charge.

The workshop initially focused on CITES background information including history, structure and objectives of CITES; the history of CITES in Bangladesh; an overview of the CITES's process in Bangladesh and a review of the national laws relative to wildlife law enforcement. It then went on to discussions relevant to CITES administration including definitions, the species included on the CITES appendices, and the principles and procedures for use of the different appendices.

The discussions of the second day covered procedures for

specimens bred in captivity; global and regional trade concerns; quotas; re-exports; the annual report and how to use it; how to read a CITES document; presentation of the CITES document of Bangladesh and methods of document analysis. By the third day attention turned to types of document fraud and inspection techniques. This included training on types of inspections (in particular passenger baggage, air/ocean cargo and land/border inspections); smuggling techniques; safety practices for inspectors; humane shipping requirements; and disposition and use of confiscated specimens.

The fourth day of the workshop emphasized wildlife law enforcement including wildlife legislation, training needs, how to conduct a criminal investigation, investigation techniques, and case profiles. The fifth and final day of the program included presentations on the Service's National Wildlife Forensic Laboratory and how it can assist Bangladesh; establishing an international wildlife law enforcement program and species identification. Mr. Syed Amir-ul-Mulk led the closing ceremonies (Appendix X).

Each student was presented with a copy of the CITES treaty; the current listing of CITES protected species; a student participation manual relating to the basic topics of CITES principles; a manual with detailed identification, inspection and investigative materials for further study; a CITES bird identification guide prepared by Environment Canada/Canadian Fish and Wildlife Service; and a Certificate of Participation. The CITES Secretariat provided a copy of the CITES Identification manuals which were presented to the Bangladesh Management Authority.

Financial Support: This workshop was made possible by cost-sharing expenses among the partners (Appendix XI). The Ministry funded rental of the workshop site, travel and per diem of participants, and other costs incurred in Bangladesh related to presentation of the workshop. USAEP funded the international travel cost and per diem for two of the three Service instructors. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service funded the travel and per diem costs of one of the Service instructors, the salary of the Service instructors and development of the law enforcement handouts and audio-visual materials.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The major accomplishment of this workshop was the presentation of the CITES implementation training to Bangladesh's Management Authority and enforcement agencies' personnel involved in control of illegal trade in wildlife. The participants now have an increased awareness of the different roles that they and their agencies play in the implementation and enforcement of CITES.

Various agencies responsible for enforcing wildlife trade laws were able to meet for the first time through the presentation of this workshop. It was clear that little interagency interaction had occurred prior to the workshop.

The workshop provided the opportunity for media coverage regarding wildlife conservation in Bangladesh that will increase the awareness of the general public (Appendix XII). This coverage reinforced the current education program on wildlife conservation being carried out by the Ministry of Environment and Forest.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

Legislation surrounding the wildlife trade should be analyzed for possible changes. Currently, Bangladesh cannot fulfill its obligations under CITES with respect to the plant trade. There is no legislation that addresses plants whether CITES or not. In addition, the schedules under the Wildlife Protection Act should be updated to reflect any species prohibited from trade by CITES.

It is especially important for officials of the government's wildlife conservation agency to meet frequently with customs officials who are ultimately responsible for overseeing any wildlife imports or exports. These meetings are needed for coordination and training purposes. Much more coordination between the two agencies must be established in order to crack down on any illegal activity. A great deal of additional training in identification and legal authority must be given to customs officials, as well as to other police agencies responsible for the wildlife trade.

Although the Ministry's current wildlife conservation education program will be helpful in increasing support for conservation among the general public, domestic enforcement of the wildlife laws should not be overlooked. Because so much of the illegal domestic trade is geared toward tourists, it is strongly recommended that incoming and outgoing tourist and customs

information state the wildlife prohibitions quite clearly.

Due to Bangladesh's concerns with cross border smuggling it is recommended that some kind of a joint regional meeting or event be held to facilitate interaction with the countries of the Indian subcontinent (India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bhutan). The purpose of such a meeting could be to discuss common border wildlife trade problems and find solutions to prevent large scale smuggling operations.

Finally, it should be noted that any future workshops or sessions carried out in Bangladesh on this subject consider having an English translator present. It was felt that much of the content of the workshop was lost for some individuals because of language barriers. In addition, the English speaking instructors were not able to participate in any discussions or ceremonies carried out in the local language.

This workshop was a very good beginning point for CITES training in Bangladesh. It is clear that Bangladesh has a strong legislative structure with which to address wildlife trade issues. However it must be stressed that stronger interagency coordination is needed and additional opportunities to reinforce the training of personnel and implementation of the CITES procedures should be encouraged both within Bangladesh and between Bangladesh and neighboring countries.

Government of Bangladesh
Office of the Chief Conservator of Forests,
Banabhaban, Gulshan Road,
Mohakhali, Dhaka-1212.

Sample
২২৭
১

Memo.No.CCF(WL)/M-67/94/737

Dated 12.05.94

To
Mr. Jonathan Barzdo,
Management Authorities Co-ordinator,
CITES Secretariat,
15, Chemin des Anemones,
Case Postal 456,
CH-1219, CHATELAINB-Geneva,
Switzerland.

Subject : Annual report for the period 1991 to 1993.

Reference to your above quoted memo revised annual report is enclosed herewith. This has been done as far as possible basing on the information available in our office.

Thanking you.

Yours sincerely,

h
(Syed Salamet Ali)
Conservator of Forests
Wildlife Circle
&
Assistant Management Authority
for CITES in Bangladesh.

EXPORT : 1993

Appendix	Species	Description	Quantity	Destination Country	Country of origin	Purpose	Permit Number	Remarks
II	<u>Testudo elongata</u>	Live	25000 kg	China	Bangladesh	Trade	WL-496/93	No CITLS
			25000 "	Hongkong	"	"	WL-497/93	Permit
			50000 "	China	"	"	WL-501/93	in use
			10000 "	"	"	"	WL-521/93	per it
			3000 "	Hongkong	"	"	WL-522/93	sh wed
			10000 "	"	"	"	WL-541/93	official
			10000 "	China	"	"	WL-543/93	number.
			5000 "	"	"	"	WL-556/93	
			10000 "	"	"	"	WL-562/93	
			5000 "	Hongkong	"	"	WL-570/93	
			1000 "	"	"	"	WL-574/93	
			10000 "	China	"	"	WL-589/93	
			20000 "	"	"	"	WL-600/93	
			2000 "	Hongkong	"	"	WL-600/93	
			15000 "	China	"	"	WL-610/93	
			50000 "	"	"	"	WL-620/93	
			25000 "	"	"	"	WL-621/93	
			1000 "	Hongkong	"	"	WL-622/93	
			25000 "	China	"	"	WL-625/93	
			20000 "	"	"	"	WL-626/93	
			10 "	Hongkong	"	"	WL-626/93	
			20000 "	China	"	"	WL-675/93	
			20000 "	"	"	"	WL-674/93	
			50000 "	"	"	"	WL-679/93	

Cont.

6

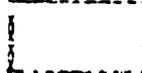
Appendix II

CONVENTION ON
INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN
ENDANGERED SPECIES OF
WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



PERMIT

PERMIT Original
No. 0936



RE-EXPORT

2. Valid until
26-08-92

3. Consignee (Name and Address, country)

Permitted

4. Permitted (Name & address, country)

Mr. Albert Mohr
The Charge d'affaires of Switzerland c/o
Embassy of Switzerland
Dhaka.

5. Special conditions

The frogs have been allowed
to export for the purpose of
research.

6. Name of the official seal/stamp
and competent authority.

CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
BUNGALOW, CHITRANANDA ROAD,
HOHUALI, DHAKA-1212, BANGLADESH.



7. Common and scientific name of animal or plant.

8. Description of part or derivative and age/sex if live

9. APPL. NO. and Sources

10. Quantity Number/net weight.

A. Bull Frog
Rana tigrina

frozen frog

11 Nature

10 (ten) frogs

Country of origin
Bangladesh

Permit No.

B. Six-fingered Frog
Rana hexadactyla

frozen frog

11 Nature

10 (ten) frogs

Country of origin
Bangladesh

Permit No.

11. This permit issued by :

Dinaka
PL/CE

12-8-92
Date

Signature

Conservator of Forests
Gen. Adm. & Wildlife
705-4718143
Asst. Management Authority
for Office Bangladesh
Official Stamp and Title.

12. Export Endorsement :

Species
A
B

Quantity

Port of Exportation

Date

Signature

Official stamp and title.

N.B. : Block 12 to be filled up and signed by the Customs authority at the port of exportation.

55.812.02.1111

CONVENTION ON
INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN
ENDANGERED SPECIES OF
WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

FORM 17/PERMIT/FAIR No 01/95

EXPORT

RE-EXPORT

IMPORT

OTHER :

Original

2. Valid until
30-04-95

3. Importer (name and address):
Chief Conservator of Forests.
Ban bhaban Mohakhali,
Gulshan Road, Dhaka 1212.
Bangladesh.

4. Exporter (name and address, country):
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,
4401 North Fairfax Drive Arlington,
VA 22203-1622, 703-358-1760/1949
Fax : 703-358-2849/2271

3a. Country of import : Bangladesh

Signature of the applicant

5. Special conditions

6. Name, address, national seal/
stamp and country of Management
Authority.

Dr. SHAMSUR RAHMAN

5a. Purpose:
Education

5b. Security stamp No.
BD 9118148

7./8. Scientific name common name	9. Description of Specimens.	10. Appendix No	11. Quantity	12. Country of origin
1. <u>Panthera onca</u> jaguar	skin	I	one	
2. <u>Panthera Pardus</u> leopard	skin	I	one	
3. <u>Acinonyx jubatus</u> cheetah	skin rug	I	one	
4. <u>Felis Pardalis</u> ocelot	skin	I	one	
5. <u>Chelonia mydas</u> green sea turtle	carapace	I	one	
6. <u>Chelonia mydas</u> green sea turtle	boots	I	one pair	
7. <u>Felis Wiedii</u> ocelot	skin	I	one	

All these items will be in a sample kit

13. This permit is issued by :

Dhaka
Place

06-4-95
Date



Security stamp, signature and official seal

14. Export endorsement :

15. Bill of lading/air way bill number :

Block	Quantity
A	
B	
C	
D	

Port of Export Date Signature Official stamp and title.



GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

FOREST DIRECTORATE

**BANGLADESH WILDLIFE (PRESERVATION)
(AMENDMENT) ACT, 1974**

Deputy Controller
Bangladesh Government Press, Tejgaon, Dhaka
1984

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

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**GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF LAW AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

(Law Division)

NOTIFICATION

No. 195-Pub.—28th March, 1973—The following Act made by the President, on the advice of the Prime Minister, of the People's Republic of Bangladesh on the 27th March, 1973, is hereby published for general information :—

**GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF LAW AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

(Law Division)

President's Order No. 23 of 1973

BANGLADESH WILD LIFE (PRESERVATION) (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1974

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the preservation, conservation and management of wild life in Bangladesh;

Now, THEREFORE, in pursuance of paragraph 3 of the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, and in exercise of the powers enabling him in that behalf, the President is pleased to make the following Order :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) (Amendment) Act, 1974.

(2) It extends to the whole of Bangladesh.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

dated the 17th July 1973]

BANGLADESH PARLIAMENT

The following Acts of Parliament received the assent of the President on 17th July, 1973, and are hereby published for general information :—

Act No. XVII of 1973

An Act to amend the Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) Order, 1973

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) Order, 1973 (P. O. No. 23 of 1973), for the purpose hereinafter appearing ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. **Short title and commencement**—(1) This Act may be called the Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) (Amendment) Act, 1973.

(2) It shall come into force at once and shall be deemed to have been in effect on the 27th day of March, 1973.

Published in the Bangladesh Gazette, Extraordinary, part V, dated the 12 February 1974]

Act No. XVII of 1974

An Act further to amend the Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) Order, 1973

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) Order, 1973 (P.O. No. 23 of 1973), for the purposes hereinafter appearing ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. **Short title**—This Act may be called the Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) (Amendment) Act, 1974.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

- (a) "capture" means the taking alive of any wild animal ;
- (b) "dealer", in relation to wild animals, trophies or meat means any person who, in course of trade or business carried on by him whether on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person,—
 - (i) sells, purchases or barter any wild animal, trophy or meat ; or
 - (ii) cuts, carves, polishes, preserves, cleans, mounts or otherwise prepares any animal's trophy or meat ; or
 - (iii) manufactures any article from trophies or meat ;
- (c) "game reserve" means an area declared by the Government as such for the protection of wild life and increase in the population of important species wherein capturing of wild animals shall be unlawful ;
- (d) "Government" means the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh ;

- (i) killing, capturing, poisoning, snaring and trapping of any wild animal and any attempt to do so ; or
 - (ii) driving any wild animal for any of the purposes specified in sub-clause (i) ; or
 - (iii) injuring or destroying or taking any part of the body of such wild animal or taking of nests or eggs of wild birds and reptiles ;
- (1) "licence", "special licence", "permit" and "special permit" mean respectively, a licence, a special licence, a permit or a special permit granted or issued under this Act or the rules made thereunder ;
- "meat" means fat, blood, flesh or any edible part of a wild animal, whether fresh or preserved ;
- "national park" means comparatively large areas of outstanding scenic and natural beauty with the primary object of protection and preservation of scenery, flora and fauna in the natural state to which access for public recreation and education and research may be allowed ;
- "offence" means an offence punishable under this Act or under any rule made thereunder ;
- "officer" means any person appointed in this behalf to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Act or to do anything required by this Act or any rule made thereunder to be done by an officer, and includes a Forest Officer as defined in clause (2) of section 2 of the Forest Act, 1927 (Act No. XVI of 1927), and such other persons as may be authorised by the Government, carry out such purpose or to do such thing as the Government may specify ;
- "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act ;
- (1) "private game reserve" means an area or private land set aside by the owner thereof for the same purpose as a game reserve and declared as such under Article 24 ;
- (a) "schedule" means a Schedule appended to this Act ;
- (a) "trophy" means any dead wild animal or any horn, antler, tooth, tusk, bone, claw, hoof, skin, hair, feather, egg, shell or other durable part of a wild animal whether or not included in a manufactured or processed article ;
- (a) "wild animal" means any vertebrate creature, other than human beings and animals of usually domesticated species or fish, and includes the eggs of birds and reptiles ; and
- (p) "wild life sanctuary" means an area closed to hunting, shooting or trapping of wild animals and declared as such under Article 23 by the Government as undisturbed breeding ground primarily for the protection of wild life inclusive of all natural resources, such as vegetation, soil and water.
3. (1) The Government may, for the purposes of this Act, appoint such officers and honorary officers to assist the officers as it considers necessary.
- (2) Except as otherwise prescribed, an honorary officer shall exercise all powers of an officer and shall hold office for a period of three years unless appointment is earlier revoked.

be called as the Bangladesh Wild Life Advisory Board, consisting of such members as the Government may deem necessary to appoint.

(2) The Bangladesh Wild Life Advisory Board shall perform such functions the Government may assign to it.

5. (1) The wild animals specified in the First Schedule shall be known as "game animals" and shall not be hunted, killed or captured, save in accordance with the terms of a permit.

(2) The wild animals specified in the Third Schedule to this Act shall be known as "Protected Animals" and shall not be hunted, killed or captured save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act.

6. (1) No person shall—

(a) (i) hunt any wild animal by means of a set-gun, drop spear, deadfall, gun trap, an explosive projectile bomb, grenade, electrical contrivances, a baited hook or any other trap whatsoever;

(ii) hunt any game animal by means of an automatic weapon of a calibre used by the Bangladesh Army, Bangladesh Rifle or Police Force, a shot gun, rifle of 22 calibre or less, or a projectile containing any drug or chemical substance having the property of anaesthetising, paralysing, stupefying or rendering a wild animal crippled whether partly or totally;

(b) (i) use any motor vehicle, motor driven vessel, watercraft of any type or aircraft or any other manually or mechanically propelled vehicle of any type to pursue any game animal, or to drive or stampede game animals for any purpose whatsoever;

(ii) use or have in his possession any poison or like injurious substance for the purpose of hunting a game animal;

(iii) shoot any game animal from any aircraft, motor vehicle, rail trolley cart, boats or any kind of watercraft or any other conveyance;

(iv) hunt with the help of live decoys, call birds or any other artificial contrivances;

(c) construct or use or have in his possession any pitfall, game pit, trench or similar excavation or any fence or enclosure, or set fire to any vegetation or any other contrivance for the purpose of hunting any game animal.

(2) It shall not be an offence to use a motor vehicle or aircraft to drive a wild animal away from an aerodrome or airstrip when such action is necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft using that aerodrome.

(3) An officer may grant capture licence and allow employment of a method of hunting specified in clause (1).

7. No person shall possess or use Hawks for hawking, or possess or use any other birds for coursing, the game animals specified in the First Schedule except in accordance with a special licence.

8. (1) If, in any place, any wild animal whether protected or game animal or meat or trophy of such wild animal which is found dead or dying or which has been killed or caught or bred in captivity or kept in possession of any body by any means otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall be the property of the Government.

(2) No person shall, by any means, acquire or keep in his possession or custody or control or transfer to any person by way of gift or sale, or destroy, or otherwise damage, such Government property without previous written permission from the authorised officer.

9. (1) Any person having the control, custody or possession of any wild animal or meat or trophy of any wild animal shall, within such period as the Government may by notification in the official Gazette, specify declare to an officer the number and description of such wild animal, meat or trophy and the place where it is kept.

(2) On receipt of such declaration, the officer shall enter upon the premises of such person in the prescribed manner and such person shall produce the declared wild animal, meat or trophy for inspection and verification before such officer; and if the declaration is found correct, the officer shall fix upon or put such mark of registration on such wild animal, meat or trophy as may be prescribed as lawful possession.

(3) No person shall counterfeit exchange or in any way interfere with any mark of registration fixed or put on by the officer on any wild animal, meat or trophy.

(4) The officer shall, on being satisfied that the requirements of clauses (1) and (2) have been fulfilled, issue, in the prescribed manner, a Certificate of Lawful Possession of such wild animal, meat or trophy.

(5) The authorised officer may, pending legal action, seize any wild animal, meat or trophy which has not been legally acquired or imported under this Act.

10. Any person who—

(a) fails to make a declaration under clause (1) of Article 9, or

(b) conceals in such declaration any material fact, or

(c) counterfeits, exchanges or in any way interferes with any mark of registration fixed or put on any wild animal, meat or trophy, for which Certificate of Lawful Possession has been issued, or alters or in any way changes a certificate or ownership,

shall be guilty of an offence.

11. (1) No person shall transfer by gift, sale or otherwise to any other person any wild animal, meat or trophy of any kind unless he is in possession of a certificate of Lawful Possession of respect thereof.

(2) No person shall receive by gift, purchase or otherwise any wild animal, meat or trophy unless he receives at the same time a valid Certificate of Lawful Possession in respect thereof.

12. (1) No person shall import or attempt to import into Bangladesh any live wild animal or any trophy or meat of an endemic or exotic species, or any trophy or meat of a kind specified in the Second Schedule,—

- (i) except through a customs port of entry;
- (ii) unless he produces to the Customs Officer satisfactory proof that such wild animal, trophy or meat has been lawfully exported from the country of export;
- (iii) unless he produces an Import Permit issued by the Government under this Act.

(2) It shall be the duty of a Customs Officer to detain any live wild animal or any trophy or meat of any kind specified in the Second Schedule until the documents required by clause (1) have been produced to him; and if those documents are not produced within a reasonable time, the wild animal, trophy or meat, shall be forfeited and disposed of in such manner as may be prescribed.

13. (1) No person shall export or attempt to export any wild animal, trophy or meat except those mentioned in the First Schedule,—

- (i) except through a customs port of exit;
- (ii) unless he produces to the Customs Officer an Export Permit issued by the Government under this Act.

(2) An officer may issue, or refuse to issue without assigning any reason, an Export Permit to the owner having the certificate of Lawful Possession of any wild animal, trophy or meat of any kind specified in the First Schedule, and in case of receipt of such Export Permit the owner of the wild animal, trophy or meat shall immediately surrender to the said officer the Certificate of Lawful Possession relating thereto.

14. (1) Nothing in this Act shall apply to any wild animal, trophy or meat in transit through Bangladesh:

Provided that the wild animal, trophy or meat—

- (i) shall be accompanied by the necessary transit customs documents
- (ii) shall be entered through a custom port of entry;
- (iii) shall not be unloaded from the ship or motor vehicle or any carrier on which it is being carried, or in the case of air transport, it shall not leave the precincts of the airport at which it is landed or transhipped without being checked nor shall, except in the case of customs warehouse, remain in such precincts for more than 48 hours.

15. (1) No person shall, with a view to carrying on a profession, trade or business, buy, sell or otherwise deal in wild animals, trophies or meat or process or manufacture goods or articles from such trophies or meat unless he is in possession of a valid permit, hereinafter called a Dealer's Permit, issued for the purpose by an officer authorised in this behalf.

(2) An officer may grant, or refuse to grant without assigning any reason a Dealer's Permit to any person to deal in any wild animal, trophy or meat, or any class of wild animals, trophies or meat specified in such permit.

(3) A Dealer's Permit shall be issued on payment of the price and shall remain valid for a period of one year from the date of issue unless earlier cancelled.

(4) (i) The holder of a Dealer's Permit shall maintain such record of his dealings as may be prescribed and shall produce the same at any reasonable time when called upon to do so.

(ii) The officer may suspend or cancel Dealer's Permit at any time if he suspends or cancels it, he shall record in writing the reasons therefor.

(5) Nothing in this Article shall be construed to exempt the holder of a Dealer's Permit from complying with the provisions of Articles 12 and 13.

16. An officer may stop any vehicle or vessel and may search any person, vessel, vehicle, animal, package, receptacle or any suspected place to satisfy himself as to whether or not an offence against this Act has been committed.

17. An officer may seize any wild animal together with any net, trap, snare, bow arrow or any vehicle or vessel or anything ever used or suspected to have been used in the commission of an offence against this Act.

18. Every person in possession of an wild animal or trophy specified in the Second Schedule shall produce his Certificate of Lawful Possession on demand made by an officer.

19. Every purchaser of forest produce, persons serving under the Forest Works Department, Chaukidars, Dafadars, Village Watchmen, Village Panchayat Chairman and members of Union Panchayet, Kanungo and Eddy be bound, in the absence of a reasonable excuse, to give to an officer in respect of any snaring trapping, netting unauthorised killing or offence against this Act committed within the limits of his jurisdiction as soon as the commission of such offence comes to his knowledge.

20. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act any property specified in Article 17 which is subject to speedy and natural decay the holder of such property may sell it and deal with the proceeds thereof in the same manner as he would have dealt with such property if it would not have been so.

21. (1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, it shall be an offence—

- (a) for any person to kill any wild animal by any means in the course of his own life or that of any other person;
- (b) for the owner of any standing crops or his employee to kill any wild animal by any means within the bounds of such crops, any wild animal causing damage to such crops;
- (c) for the owner of livestock or his employee to kill any wild animal causing damage to the livestock in any way within a reasonable distance where that livestock is grazing or where it is enclosed for

Provided that paragraphs (b) and (c) shall not apply to any unlawful hunting, or cultivation in, a national park, wild life sanctuary, or any other protected forest or to any livestock illegally grazing or herding.

(2) The killing under clause (1) of any wild animal specified in the First or Third Schedule shall be reported to the nearest officer immediately.

(3) The meat or trophy, or any protected or game animal killed under this Article shall be the property of the Government and shall be disposed of in such manner as may be prescribed.

22. When in any proceedings taken under this Act or in consequence of anything done under this Act a question arises as to whether any wild animal, trophy or meat is the property of the Government, such wild animal, trophy or meat shall be presumed to be the property of the Government unless the contrary is proved provided that the burden of proving that the accused is in lawful possession, custody or control of such wild animal, meat or trophy shall lie on such person.

23. (1) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare any area to be wild life sanctuary.

(2) No person shall—

- (i) enter or reside in any wild life sanctuary ; or
- (ii) cultivate any land in any wild life sanctuary ; or
- (iii) damage or destroy any vegetation in any wild life sanctuary ; or
- (iv) hunt, kill or capture any wild animal in any wild life sanctuary or within one mile from the boundaries of a wild life sanctuary ; or
- (v) introduce any exotic species of animal into a wild life sanctuary ; or
- (vi) introduce any domestic animal or allow any domestic animal to stray into a wild life sanctuary ; or
- (vii) cause any fire in a wild life sanctuary ; or
- (viii) pollute water flowing in or through a wild life sanctuary :

Provided that Government may, for scientific purposes or for aesthetic enjoyment or betterment of scenery, relax all or any of the prohibitions specified above.

(3) The Government may declare any area to be a national park where the following acts shall not be allowed, namely:—

- (i) hunting, killing or capturing any wild animal in a national park and within the radius of one mile outside its boundary;
- (ii) firing any gun or doing any other act which may disturb any wild animal or doing any act which may interfere with the breeding places of any wild animal;
- (iii) feeling, tapping, burning or in any way damaging or destroying, taking, collecting or removing any plant or tree therefrom ;
- (iv) clearing or breaking up any land for cultivation, mining or for any other purpose;
- (v) polluting water flowing in and through the national park :

Provided that the Government may, for scientific purposes or for betterment, of the national park or for aesthetic enjoyment of scenery or for any other exceptional reasons, relax all or any of the prohibitions specified above.

(4) Construction of access roads rest houses and hotels and provision of amenities for the public shall be so planned as may not impair the primary object of the establishment of a national park.

(5) The Government may declare any area to be a game reserve and allow hunting and shooting of wild animals under a special permit where the maximum number of the wild animals to be killed and the area and the duration for which such permit shall remain valid shall be specified.

(6) Such alterations in the boundaries of wild life sanctuaries, national parks and game reserves may be affected as the Government may approve.

24. (1) Where the Government is satisfied that an area of private land has been dedicated by its owner to the same purposes as a game reserve, the Government, on an application of the owner, declare by notification in the official Gazette, such area to be a private game reserve.

(2) The owner of such private game reserve shall within its boundary exercise all the powers of an officer under this Act.

(3) If the Government is satisfied that a private game reserve does not meet the requirements for being treated as such, the Government at any time declare, by notification in the official Gazette, that it has ceased to be a private game reserve from such date as may be specified in the notification.

25. Interference by any one in the discharge of the duties of an officer shall be an offence.

26. (1) If a person—

(a) contravenes or attempts to contravene the provisions of Articles 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 23, he shall be punished with imprisonment which may, subject to the minimum of six months, extend to one year and also with a fine which may, subject to the minimum of Taka five hundred, extend to Taka one thousand, and the hunting licence, gun licence under Arms Act, 1878, shooting permit or special permit issued to such person shall be cancelled and the firearms, vehicles, vessels, watercraft, appliances or anything used in the commission of the offence including the wild animals meat or trophy found in his possession shall be confiscated.

(b) contravenes or attempts to contravene the provisions of Articles 6 and 25, he shall be punished with imprisonment which may, subject to the minimum of one year, extend to two years and also with a fine which may, subject to the minimum of Taka one thousand, extend to Taka two thousand and the hunting licence, gun licence under Arms Act, 1878, shooting permit or special permit issued to such person shall be cancelled and the firearms, vehicles, vessels, watercrafts, appliances or anything used in the commission of the offence including the wild animal, meat or trophy found in his possession shall be confiscated.

(c) contravenes or attempts to contravene the provisions of Articles 18 and 21, he shall be punished with a fine which may subject to the minimum of Taka two hundred and fifty, extend to Taka five hundred.

() Any person who contravenes any provision of this Act or any rule made thereunder for the contravention of which no specific penalty has been provided, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to Taka five hundred, or with both.

27. No court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act except on the complaint of an officer.

28. Nothing contained in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act of commission or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act, or from being liable under any other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided in this Act.

29. When an offender is not known or cannot be found, any officer who, if he finds that an offence has been committed, confiscates property used in the commission of the offence.

30. The Government may, as and when considers it necessary, set up a Mobile Court for trying offences under this Act.

31. (1) Any officer not below the rank of Forester or Senior Wild Life Scout may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any offence under this Act.

() Every officer making an arrest under this Article shall, without unnecessary delay and subject to the provisions of this Act as to release on bond, take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case or the officer-in-charge of the nearest police-station.

32. Any officer not below the rank of Forest Ranger or Wild-Life Supervisor who or whose subordinate has arrested any person under Article 31 may release such person on his executing a bond to appear, if and when so required, before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case or before the officer-in-charge of the nearest police-station.

33. Every officer shall be competent to take all lawful means to prevent the commission of any offence under this Act.

34. The offences under this Act shall be tried by a Magistrate of the First Class.

35. The District Magistrate or any Magistrate of the First Class specially empowered by the Government in this behalf may try an offence punishable under this Act summarily, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, subject to the provision of Chapter XXI of that Code.

36. (1) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, empower an officer—

- (a) to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed any offence under this Order's provisions money by way of compensation for the offence which such person is suspected to have committed; and

- (b) to release any property which has been seized as liable to confiscation on payment of such value thereof as may be estimated by such officer;

- (c) to discharge in such cases as may be prescribed the suspected person, if he is in custody or to release the seized property on payment of such sum of money, or such value as compensation to such officer, as may be determined and to withdraw the proceedings against such person or property.

(2) The sum of money accepted as compensation under sub-clause (a) of clause (1) shall not be less than Taka one thousand and shall not exceed Taka five thousand.

(3) No officer shall have power to compound a second and subsequent offence committed by the same person or persons under this Order.

37. Any person in possession of arms under a licence issued under the Arms Act, 1875, and residing within 5 miles from the boundary of a wild life sanctuary, national park or game reserve shall, within such dates as the Government may by notification in the official Gazette direct, apply to the nearest office in the prescribed form for the registration of his name.

38. The Government may vest in any officer all or any of the following powers, namely:—

- (a) the power of a civil court to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents and material objects;
- (b) the power to issue a search-warrant under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898;
- (c) the power to hold an inquiry into an offence under this Act and to direct the courts of such inquiry to receive and record evidence, and
- (d) the power to prosecute a case before a Magistrate.

39. All officers under this Act shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the section 21 of the Penal Code.

40. Under this Act, carrying of firearms up to the rank of Junior Wild Life Scout shall be treated as part of the uniform.

41. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against an officer for anything done in good faith or intended to be done in pursuance of any provisions of this Act, or the rules made thereunder.

42. All police officers shall, upon request made by any person employed under this Act, assist him in the due discharge of his duties under this Act.

43. An officer may, in the course of his official duties, resort to the use of firearms in exercise of his right of private defence of person and property when the situation and circumstances are beyond the physical control of the officer.

44. The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, delegate all or any of the powers conferred upon it under the provisions of this Act to any officer subordinate to it.

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15. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Government in the interest of scientific or any public purpose, allow, by notifications in the official Gazette, killing or capturing of any wild animal in such place by such means as may be specified in the notification.

16. The Government, by notification in the official Gazette, in respect of any specified area—

- (i) add to or exclude from a Schedule any wild bird or animal subject to such conditions as may be prescribed;
- (ii) alter the period during which any wild bird or animal specified in the First Schedule may be killed.

17. (1) The Government may by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, such rules may prescribe—

- a) the powers and duties of the officers and other person authorized in this behalf;
- b) the form in which, and the terms and conditions on which, a licence or a permit or a special licence or a special permit may be granted;
- c) the fees to be charged for any licence or permit or a special licence or special permit;
- d) in the case of any species of wild animals, the number and the sex that may be killed under a licence;
- e) rewards to be given of the persons who render help in the detection of offences under this Act;
- f) the authorities by whom licences may be issued; and
- g) the management of wild life sanctuaries, national parks and game reserves.

18. The enactments mentioned in the table below are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

TABLE
ENACTMENTS REPEALED

Year No.	Short Title.	Extent of repeal.
1932 VIII	The Bengal Rhinoceros Preservation Act, 1932	The whole
1912 VIII	The Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912	Do.
1879 VI	The Elephant Preservation Act, 1879	Do.

FIRST SCHEDULE

PART I

List of Crustaceans, Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds and Mammals of India which are open to shooting and may be hunted on an ordinary hunting permit.

English name.	Scientific name.	Bengali name.
CRUSTACEANS		
Crab	Brachyura	ককড়া
AMPHIBIANS		
RANIDAE		
Indian Bull Frog	Rana tigrina	বোনা বাতি, ডাটা কোলা বাতি
Green Frog	Rana hexadactyla	সবুজ বাতি
Cricket Frog	Rana Limnocharis	ছি ছি বাতি
REPTILES		
CHÉLONIA		
Flap Shelled Spotted Turtle	Limosa punctata punctata	ককড়া, মুঠি ককড়া
Roofed Turtle	Kachuga tecta tecta	কচি কচি
Clawtailed Turtle	Testudo elongata	মুখু পাখা কচি
BIRDS		
ANATIDAE		
Pintail	Anas acuta	সোনা হাঁস
Shoveller	Anas clypeata	শাখা হাঁস
Wigeon	Anas penelope	কচি হাঁস
Gadwall	Anas strepera	গিরা হাঁস
Grey Leg Goose	Anser anser	বুড় হাঁস হাঁস
Bar headed Goose	Anser indicus	ককড়া হাঁস
Beard's Pochard	Aythya baeri	বড় ডুই হাঁস
Common Pochard	Aythya farsus	কচি হাঁস
Lesser Whistling Teal	Dendrocygna jabanica	ছোট নবালী
Redcrested Pochard	Netta rufes	ককড়া হাঁস
Brahminy Duck	Tudorna ferruginea	..

English name.	Scientific name.	Bengali name.
ARDEIDAE		
Pond Heron or Paddy Bird.	Ardeola grayii	কানি বক
Cattle Egret	Bubulcus ibis	গো-বক
Little Egret	Egretta garzetta	ছোট বক
CHARADRIIDAE		
Pintail Snipe	Callinago stenura	কান্দা খোঁচা, চাপা
Little ringed Plover	Charetrius dubius	ছোট জিরিরা
Curlew	Numenius arquata	বড় কলিঙ্গা
Eastern Golden Plover	Pulvialis dominica	বাটান
Grey Plover	Pulvialis squatarola	...
Common Sandpiper	Tringa hypoleucos	চাপকী
Green Sandpiper	Tringa neularia	নবুজ পা পিউ
Green Sandpiper	Tringa ochropus	..
Marsh Sandpiper	Tringa stagnatilis	জলায় চাপকী
Greyheaded Lapwing	Venellus omerous	বুস টি-টি
PODICIPEDIDAE		
Little Grebe	Podiceps ruficollis	ডুবুরী
THRESKIORNITHIDAE		
Spoon Bill	Platalea leucordia	কোথালী বক
MAMMALS		
CARNIVORA		
Fox	Vulpes bengalensis	বেক শিরাল
LAGOMORPHA		
Rufous tailed Hare	Lepus nigricollis	শক
ARTIODACTYLA		
Wild Boar	Sus scrofa	বন্য ভেড়া

FIRST SCHEDULE

PART II

List of Mammals, Reptiles and Birds of Bangladesh for the hunting of which special permit is required

Name of animals	Season when hunting is permitted.	Localities where it is permitted.
Mammals, Reptiles, and Birds population, increase of which threatens the balance of nature of a particular locality or becomes a threat to public life (as in cases of man-eating tiger, rogue elephants, etc.).	As declared by the Chief Wild Life Warden from time to time.	In places as directed by the Chief Wild Life Warden.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Wild animals, trophies or meat for the possession, transfer or importation of which a certificate of lawful possession is required.

- (1) Any live protected animal or game animal.
- (2) Any trophy or meat derived from a protected animal.
- (3) Horns and tusks, etc., of deer, sambar, bison, gaur and elephant.
- (4) Skins of bear, otter, tiger, leopard, jungle cat, lizard, deer, pangolin, crocodile and python.

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THIRD SCHEDULE

Protected animals, i. e., animals which shall not be hunted, killed or captured.

1. All reptiles, birds and mammals when immature or not fully grown (except poisonous snakes, rats, mouse, fruit bats, pipistrelles, etc., which endanger public life).

2. All female game animals when—

(a) pregnant.

(b) in a condition that indicates they are suckling or feeding young.

(c) accompanied by their immature offspring.

3. All females of animals as per part II of the First Schedule (except when declared as in case of a man-eating tigress, rogue elephant, etc.).

4. All individuals of the following species or sub-species of reptiles : -

English name.	Scientific name.	Bangali name.
CHELONIA		
Hamilton's Terrapin ..	<i>Dominia hamiltoni</i>	..
Bengal eyed Terrapin ..	<i>Morenia ecallata</i>	..
Three keeled land Tortoise	<i>Malanochelys tricarinata</i>	..
Black Mud Turtle/		
Bosta ii Turtle.	<i>Trionyx nigricans</i>	.. বোস্তারী কাছিন
Ganges Soft-shell Turtle	<i>Trionyx gangeticus</i>	.. বাঙ্গুরা কাছিন
Peacock Soft-shell Turtle	<i>Trionyx hurum</i>	.. পূব কাছিন
SQUAMATA		
Hocknosed Sea Snake ..	<i>Enhydrina schistosa</i>	.. সামুদ্রিক সাপ
Rock Python ..	<i>Python molurus</i>	.. অকপরি
Reticulated Python ..	<i>Python reticulatus</i>	.. গোল বাঘাব, অকপরি
Diad's Worm snake ..	<i>Typalina diardi</i>	.. পুখুরা সাপ
Merton's Tokay/Wall lizard	<i>Gecko gecko azheri</i>	.. গান্ডা
Bangal, Grey lizard ..	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	.. গুই সাপ
Yellow, Common lizard	<i>Varanus flaviscens</i>	.. সোনা গুই
Ring, Monitor lizard ..	<i>Varanus salvator</i>	.. কাটোকাই বাসগদি
Black lizard	<i>Varanus nebulosus</i>	..
CROCODYLIA		
Gharial ..	<i>Gavialis gangeticus</i>	.. গহিরাল
Estuarine Crocodile ..	<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	.. সোনা পানির কুম্বী
Mugger/Marsh Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus palustris</i>	.. কুম্বী

5. All individuals of the following species of BIRDS :

English name.	Scientific name.	Bengali name.
ACCIPITRIDAE		
Skikra ..	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	.. ডুকী বাঁচ
Crested Goshawk ..	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	.. বাঁচ
Imperial Eagle ..	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	.. বৃহৎ ইগল
Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	..
Tawny Eagle ..	<i>Aquila rapax</i>	.. ধবলী ইগল
Blyth's Baza ..	<i>Aviceda jerdoni</i>	.. বড় বাঁচ
White-eyed Buzzard Eagle	<i>Butastur teesa</i>	..
Short Toed Eagle ..	<i>Circus gallicus</i>	..
Marsh Harrier ..	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	.. জলাভ চি
Pale Harrier ..	<i>Circus microurus</i>	..
Pied Harrier ..	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	.. বাঘাল বুনা
Montagu's Harrier ..	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	..
Eastern Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus spilonotus</i>	..
Black Winged Kite ..	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	.. গাধা চি
Larger Falcon ..	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>	..
Shahree Falcon ..	<i>Falco peregrinator</i>	..
Eastern Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	..
Oriental Hobby ..	<i>Falco severus</i>	..
Kestrel ..	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	..
White Backed Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	.. পক্ষু
White Bellied Sea-eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	.. গাধা ইগল
Pallas's Fishing Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i>	.. কুম্বী
Bhahminy Kite ..	<i>Haliaeetus indus</i>	.. নান চি
Booted Hawk Eagle ..	<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	.. কাঁড়িয়া চি
Grey Haded Fishing ..	<i>Ichthyophaga icathyaetus</i>	.. বাছ বোড়
Eagle.		..
Black Eagle ..	<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	.. বড় কানোইগ
Rufous Bellied Hawk	<i>Hieraetus kionerii</i>	..
Eagle.		..
White Legged Falconet	<i>Macrohierax melanoleucos</i>	..
Pariah Kite ..	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	.. ডুবন চি
Osprey ..	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	.. মেছো ইগল
Indian Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	..
Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	..
Changeable Hawk Eagle/	<i>Spizaetus cirrhatu</i>	..
Crested Hawk Eagle.		..
Black or king Vulture	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	.. রাজ পক্ষ

ALAUDIDAE

English name.	Scientific name.	Bengali name.
Eastern Skylark ..	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	ডুডু পক্ষী
Humes Short-toed Lark ..	<i>Calandrella acutirostris</i>	..
Ashy Crowned Finch Lark ..	<i>Eremopterix grisea</i>	..
Red Winged Bush Lark ..	<i>Mirafra erythroptera</i>	..
Singing Winged Bush Lark ..	<i>Mirafra assamica</i>	ডুডু পক্ষী

ALCEDINIDAE

English name.	Scientific name.	Bengali name.
Common Kingfisher ..	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	ছোট বান্দরগা
Blyth's Kingfisher ..	<i>Alcedo hercules</i>	..
Blue-eared Kingfisher ..	<i>Alcedo meninting</i>	..
Three Toed Kingfisher ..	<i>Ceyxerithacus</i>	বুনো বান্দরগা
Greater Pied Kingfisher ..	<i>Ceryle lugubris</i>	পাকিরা বান্দরগা
Lesser Pied Kingfisher ..	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	পাকিরা বান্দরগা
Ruddy Kingfisher ..	<i>Halcyon coromandra</i>	দাল বান্দরগা
White Collared Kingfisher ..	<i>Halcyon chloris</i>	..
Black Capped Kingfisher ..	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	..
White Breasted Kingfisher ..	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	বান্দরগা
Brown Winged Kingfisher ..	<i>Pelargopsis amauroptera</i>	..
Storkbilled Kingfisher ..	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	বেগ-হাও

ANATIDAE

English name.	Scientific name.	Bengali name.
Common Teal ..	<i>Anas crecca</i>	পাতারী হাঁস
Spotbill or Grey Duck ..	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	পাতি হাঁস
Mallard ..	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	বীল দিহ
Blue Winged Teal/Garganey ..	<i>Anas querguedula</i>	জিহিরা হাঁস
Forest Bean Goose ..	<i>Anser fabalis</i>	..
Tufted Duck ..	<i>Aythya fuligola</i>	বান্দিরা হাঁস
White Winged Wood Duck ..	<i>Cairina scutalata</i>	বাকী হাঁস
Large Whistling Teal ..	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	বড় লম্বা হাঁস
Cotton Teal ..	<i>Nattapus coromendelianus</i>	বালি হাঁস
Pink Headed Duck ..	<i>Rhodonessa caryophyllacea</i>	বেগনি মাথা হাঁস
Mukta or Comb Duck ..	<i>Sarkidiornis molanotos</i>	বুচা হাঁস
Shel Duck ..	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	শকা

APODIDAE

English name.	Scientific name.	Bengali name.
House Swift ..	<i>Apus affinis</i>	ঘাসফিল
Alpine Swift ..	<i>Apus melba</i>	পাহাড়ী ঘাসফিল
White Throated Spine ..	..	..
Tailed Swift ..	<i>Chaetura candakuta</i>	..

English name.

Scientific name.

Bengali

Edible Nest Swift ..	<i>Collocalia inornata</i>	..
Palm Swift ..	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>	..
Crested Swift ..	<i>Hemiprocne longipennis</i>	..

ARDEIDAE

Grey Heron ..	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	..
Giant White Billed Heron ..	<i>Ardea imperialis</i>	..
Purple Heron ..	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	..
Chinese Pond Heron ..	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	..
Little Green Heron ..	<i>Ardeola striata</i>	..
Black Bittern ..	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	..
Large Egret ..	<i>Egretta alba</i>	..
Indian Reef Heron ..	<i>Egretta gularis</i>	..
Smaller Egret ..	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>	..
Tiger Bittern ..	<i>Corsachius melanocephalus</i>	..
Chest Nut Bittern ..	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	..
Yellow Bittern ..	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	..
Night Heron ..	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	..

ARTAMIDAE

Ashy Swallow Shrike ..	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>	শাফে
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BUCEROTIDAE

Rufous Nickered Hornbill ..	<i>Aceros nipalensis</i>	..
Pied Hornbill ..	<i>Anthracoseros malabaricus</i>	..
Great Hornbill ..	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	..
Wreathed Hornbill ..	<i>Rhyliceros undulatus</i>	..

BURHINIDAE

Stone Curlew ..	<i>Burhimus oedicnemus</i>	..
Great Stone Curlew ..	<i>Esacus magnirostris</i>	..
Small Indian Pratincole ..	<i>Glaucola lactea</i>	..

CAMPEPHAGIDAE

Smaller Cuckoo Shrike ..	<i>Coracina melaschistos</i>	..
Large Cuckoo Shrike ..	<i>C. novae-hollandiae</i>	..
Pied flycatcher Shrike ..	<i>Hemipus picatus</i>	..
Small Minivet ..	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	..
Scarlet Minivet ..	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	..
Yellow Throated Minivet ..	<i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	..
Common Wood Shrike ..	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	..
Large Wood Shrike ..	<i>Tephrodornis virgatus</i>	..

English name.	Scientific name.	Bengali name.
CAPITONIDAE		
Blue Throated Barbet	Megalaima asiatica	বগুড়া বাউরী
Blue Eared Barbet	Megalaima australis	..
Red Breasted Barbet	Megalaima haemacephala	ছোট বগুড়া বাউরী
White Breasted Barbet	Megalaima lineata	খাউরবোধ, বেঙ্গল
CAPRIMULGIDAE		
Franklin's Night Jar	Caprimulgus affinis	..
Orange Night Jar	Caprimulgus indicus	দিনকানা
Long Tailed Night Jar	Caprimulgus macrurus	রক্তমাখা
CHARADRIIDAE		
Green Sandpiper	Arenaria interpres	পাখির বুড়ানী বাটান
Green Sandpiper	Calidris alba	..
Green Sandpiper	Calidris alpina	..
Green Sandpiper	Calidris minuta	..
Green Sandpiper	Calidris subminuta	..
Green Sandpiper	Calidris temminckii	..
Green Sandpiper	Calidris tenuirostris	..
Green Sandpiper	Calidris testacea	..
Green Sandpiper	Capella media	..
Green Sandpiper	Gallinago minima	ছোট চাগা
Green Sandpiper	Gallinago solitaria	বন চাগা
Green Sandpiper	Charadrius alexandrinus	জিরিয়া
Green Sandpiper	Charadrius leschenaultii	..
Green Sandpiper	Charadrius mongolus	..
Green Sandpiper	Charadrius placidus	..
Green Sandpiper	Eurynorhynchus pygmeus	..
Green Sandpiper	Limicola falcinellus	..
Green Sandpiper	Limosa limosa	বুড়ানী
Green Sandpiper	Limnodromus semipalmatus	..
Green Sandpiper	Phalommachus pygnae	..
Green Sandpiper	Recurvirostra avosetta	..
Green Sandpiper	Rostratula bengalensis	জেগা
Green Sandpiper	Scolopax rusticola	..
Green Sandpiper	Tringa glareola	..
Green Sandpiper	Tringa guttifer	..
Green Sandpiper	Tringa terek	..

English name.	Scientific name.
Spotted Red Shank	Tringa totanus
Red Watted Lapwing	Vanellus indicus
White Tailed Lapwing	Vanellus leucurus
Spur Winged Lapwing	Vanellus spinosus
Lapwing	Vanellus vanellus
CICONIIDAE	
Open Billed Stork	Anas-tomus oscitans
Eastern White Stork	Ciconia ciconia
White Nacked Stork	Ciconia episcopus
Black Stork	Ciconia nigra
Painted Stork	Ibis leucocephalus
Greater Adjutant	Leptoptilos dubius
Lesser Adjutant	Leptoptilos javanicus
Black Nacked Stork	Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus
COLUMBIDAE	
Emerald Dove	Chalcophaps indica
Blue Rock Pigeon	Columba livia
Purple Wood Pigeon	Columba punicea
Green Imperial Pigeon	Ducula aenea
Bar-tailed Cuckoo Dove	Macropygia unchall
Mountain Imperial Pigeon	Ducula badia
Spotted Dove	Streptopelia chinensis
Rufous Turtle Dove	Streptopelia orientalis
Red Turtle Dove	Streptopelia tranquebarica
Orange-breasted Pigeon	Treron biceincta
Orange-breasted Pigeon	Treron curvirostra
Yellow Footed Pigeon	Treron phoenicoptera
Grey Fronted Pigeon	Treron pompadora
CORACIIDAE	
Indian Roller	Coracias benghalensis
Broad Billed Roller or Blue Jay.	Eurystomus orientalis
CORVIDAE	
Jungle Crow	Corvus macrorhynchus
Grey Tree-pie	Dendrocitta formosae
Rufous Tree-pie	Dendrocitta vagabunda
Green Magpie	Cissa chinensis
Red Billed Green Magpie	Cissa erythrorhyncha

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English name.	Scientific name.	Bengali name.	English name.	Scientific name.	Bengali name.
CUCULIDAE					
Plaintive Cuckoo	.. Cacomantis merulinus ..	চাঁড়ক	Red Munia	.. Estrilda emandava ..	
Banded Bay-Cuckoo	.. Cacomantis sonneratii ..	..	White Throated Munia	.. Lonchura malabarica ..	
Crow-Pheasant	.. Centropus sinensis ..	কানা কোকা	Chast Nut Munia	.. Lonchura punctulata ..	
Pied Crested Cuckoo	.. Clamator jacobinus ..	পাদিকা	Whitebacked Munia	.. Lonchura striata ..	
Cuckoo	.. Cuculus canorus ..	..	Spotted Munia	.. Lonchura punctulata ..	কি
Hodgson's Hawk-Cuckoo	.. Cuculus fugax ..	..	EURLAIMIDAE		
Indian Cuckoo	.. Cuculus micropterus ..	বউ কবা কণ্ড	Gould's Broad Billed	.. Sceloporus lunatus ..	
Small Cuckoo	.. Cuculus Poliocephalus ..	..	FRINGILIDAE		
Common Hawk-Cuckoo	.. Cuculus varius ..	চৌল পেদো	Common Rosefinch	.. Capodacus erythrinus ..	
Koel	.. Eudynamis scolopacea ..	কোকিল, কালোকোকিল	GRUIDAE		
Large Green Billed Malkoha.	.. Rhopodytes tristis ..	সবুজ কোকিল	Demoiselle Crane	.. Anthropoides virgo ..	
Drongo-Cuckoo	.. Surniculus lugubris ..	..	HELIORNITHIDAE		
Sirkeer Cuckoo	.. Taccocua leschenaultii ..	..	Masked Finfoot	.. Heliopais personata ..	
DICAEIDAE					
Yellow-vented Flower Pecker.	.. Dicaeum chrysorrheum ..	..	HIRUNDINIDAE		
Pickell's vented Flower Pecker.	.. Dicaeum erythrorhynchos ..	..	House Martin	.. Delichon nipalensis ..	
Plaincoloured Flower Pecker.	.. Dicaeum concolor ..	..	Striated Swallow	.. Hirundo daurica ..	
Scarletbacked Flower Pecker.	.. Dicaeum cruentatum ..	..	Sand Martin	.. Hirundo rustica ..	
Orange Bellied Flower Pecker	.. Dicaeum trigonostigma ..	..	Wire-tailed Swallow	.. Hirundo smithii ..	
DICRURIDAE			Large straited Swallow	.. Hirundo striolata ..	
Black Drongo	.. Dicrurus adsimilis ..	কিংশে	Plain Sand Martin	.. Riparia paludicola ..	
Bronzed Drongo	.. Dicrurus aeneus ..	হোটি কিংশে	Collard Sand Martin	.. Riparia riparia ..	
Lesser Racket Tailed Drongo.	.. Dicrurus remifer ..	..	IRENIDAE		
Crow Billed Drongo	.. Dicrurus annectans ..	..	Common Lora	.. Aegithina tiphia ..	
White Billed Drongo	.. Dicrurus coenlescens ..	..	Gold Fronted Chloropsis	.. Chloropsis aurifrons ..	
Hair-crested Drongo	.. Dicrurus hottentotus ..	কেশবাছ	Blue Winged Chloropsis	.. Chloropsis cochinchinensis ..	পাণ্ড
Ashy Drongo	.. Dicrurus leucophaeus ..	..	Orange Bellied Chloropsis	.. Chloropsis hardwickii ..	সবুজ
Grater Racket Tailed Drongo.	.. Dicrurus paradiseus ..	তিসবাছ	Fairy Blue Bird	.. Irena puella ..	কি
EMBERIZIDAE			JACANIDAE		
Deccan Crested Bunting	.. Melophus lathami ..	..	Pheasant Tailed Jacana	.. Hydrophasianus chirurgus ..	ক
Black-faced Bunting	.. Emberiza spodocephala ..	বাধাবী	Bronzed Winged Jacana	.. Metopidius indicus ..	
Yellow Breasted Bunting	.. Emberiza aureola ..	..	LANIIDAE		
			Brown Shrike	.. Lanius cristatus ..	বাধাবী কোপাট
			Black Headed Shrike	.. Lanius schach ..	বাধা
			Tibetan Shrike	.. Lanius tephronotus ..	
			Large Cuckoo Shrike	.. ..

English name	Scientific name.	Bengali name.	English name.	Scientific name.	Bengali
LARIDAE					
Whiskered Tern ..	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	গাং চিল	Great Necked Laughing Thrush.	<i>Carrulax moniligerus</i>	..
White Winged Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	..	Blackgorgeted Laughing-thrush.	<i>Garrulax pectoralis</i>	..
Gull Billed Tern ..	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	গাং চিল	Bristled Grass Warbler	<i>Chaetornis striatus</i>	..
Caspian Tern ..	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	..	Yellow eyed Babbler	<i>Chrysomma sinense</i>	..
Brown Headed Gull	<i>Larus brunnicephalus</i>	গাংগাটিকতর	White Tailed Blue Robin	<i>Cinclidium lecurum</i>	..
Lesser Black Backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	..	Fantail Warbler	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	..
Great Black Headed Gull	<i>Larus ichthyactus</i>	বৃহৎ কাল কবুতর	Streaked Fantail Warbler	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	..
Black Headed Gull ..	<i>Larus rudiondus</i>	গাংগা কবুতর	Magpie Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	..
Indian Skimmer	<i>Rhynchops albicollis</i>	পানি কাটা	Grey Headed Fly Catcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	..
Black Billed Tern	<i>Sterna acuticauda</i>	গাং চিল	Black Backed Forktail	<i>Enicurus leucaculatus</i>	..
Large Crested Tern ..	<i>Sterna bergii</i>	..	Leschenault's Forktail	<i>Enicurus leschenaulti</i>	..
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	গাং চিল	Spotted Forktail	<i>Enicurus maculatus</i>	..
Little Tern ..	<i>Sterna aldibifrons</i>	বৃহৎ গাংচিল	Slaty Backed Forktail	<i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>	..
Indian River Tern	<i>Sterna aurantia</i>	বাঁহ কাঁহিককা	Blue Chat	<i>Erithacus brunneus</i>	..
MEROPIDAE			Ruby Throat	<i>Erithacus calliopoë</i>	..
Chestnut Headed Bee-eater	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	..	Siberian Blue Chat	<i>Erithacus cyane</i>	..
Green Bee-eater ..	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	সূঁইচোঁকা, বাঁশপাতি	Himalayan Ruby Throat	<i>Erithacus pectoralis</i>	..
Blue Tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	..	Blue Throat	<i>Erithacus svecius</i>	..
Blue Bearded Bee-eater	<i>Nyctornis athertoni</i>	পায়াড়ী সূঁইচোঁকা	Delesserts Laughing Thrush.	<i>Garrulax delesserti</i>	..
MOTACILLIDAE			Yellow Throated Laughing Thrush.	<i>Garrulax galbauns</i>	..
Chinese Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	..	Crimson Winged Laughing Thrush.	<i>Garrulax phoeniceus</i>	..
Paddy Field Pipit	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	..	Rufous Necked Laughing Thrush.	<i>Garrulax ruficollis</i>	..
Dark Pipit	<i>Anthus pelopus</i>	..	Streaked Laughing Thrush.	<i>Garrulax virgatus</i>	..
Pied or White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	সাদা বৃহনী	Large Grass Warbler	<i>Graminicola bengalensis</i>	..
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	বৃহন	Booted Warbler	<i>Hippalais caligata</i>	..
Yellow Headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	..	Slender Billed Scimitar Babler.	<i>Xiphirhynchus superciljaris</i>	..
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	হলধে বৃহন	Silver Eard Mesta	<i>Lelothrix argentauris</i>	..
MUSCICAPIDAE			Pallas's Grass Hopper Warbler	<i>Locustella certhiola</i>	..
Paddy Field Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus agricola</i>	..	Temminok's Grass Hopper Warbler	<i>Locustella lanceolata</i>	..
Blunt Winged Paddy Field Warbler.	<i>Acrocephalus concinens</i>	..	Yellow Breasted Babbler	<i>Macronous gularis</i>	..
Blyth's Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus dumatorum</i>	..	Straited Marsh Warbler	<i>Megaurus palustris</i>	..
Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus stentorius</i>	..	Lesser Scaly Breasted Wren Babbler.	<i>Pnoepiga pusilla</i>	..
Nepal Babbler ..	<i>Alcippe nepalensis</i>	..			
Red Throated Tit Babbler	<i>Alcippe rufogularis</i>	..			
Spotted Bush Warbler	<i>Bradypterus thoracicus</i>	..			

Black Naped Flycatcher	Hypothymis azurea	..	..
Blue Rock Thrush	Monticola solitarius	..	..
Red Breasted Flycatcher	Muscicapa parva	..	बालकृष्ण चक्रे
Large Billed Blue Fly Catcher.	Muscicapa banyumas	..	..
Brook's Fly Catcher ..	Muscicapa pollogonyx	..	..
Blue Throated Fly Catcher,	Muscicapa rubeculoides	..	..
White Browed Blue Flycatcher.	Muscicapa superciliaris	..	..
Verditer Flycatcher	Muscicapa thalassina	..	बालकृष्ण चक्रे
Thicket's Blue Flycatcher	Muscicapa tickelliae	..	..
Golden Headed Tailor Bird	Orthotomus cuculatus	..	..
Tailor Bird	Orthotomus aitorius	..	इन इन, डी
Managrove Whistler	Pachycephala griseola	..	..
Red Headed Parrot Bill	Paradoxornis ruficeps	..	..
Black Redstart	Phoenicurus ochruros	..	कम किमि
Daurian Redstart	Phoenicurus aurorus	..	..
Thick Billed Warbler	Acrocephalus adon	..	..
Thicket's Leaf Warbler	Phylloscopus zillii	..	..
Black Browed Leaf Warbler	Phylloscopus cantalor	..	..
Smoky Willow Warbler	Phylloscopus fulgiventor	..	..
Dusky Leaf Warbler	Phylloscopus fuscatus	..	..
Yellow Browed Leaf Warbler.	Phylloscopus inornatus	..	..
Large Billed Leaf Warbler	Phylloscopus magnirostris	..	..
Blyth's Leaf Warbler	Phylloscopus reguloides	..	..
Dull Green Leaf Warbler	Phylloscopus trochiloides	..	..
Rustychecked Scimitar Babbler.	Pomatorhinus erythrogenys	..	..
Large Scimitar Babbler	Pomatorhinus hypoleucos	..	..
Rufous Necked Scimitar Babbler.	Pomatobinus ruficollis	..	..
Long Tailed Grass Warbler.	Prinia burnesii	..	..
Yellow Bellied Long Tailed Warbler.	Prinia flaviventris	..	..
Streaked Longtailed Warbler.	Prinia gracilis	..	..
Franklin's Longtailed Warbler.	Prinia hodgsonii	..	..
Beavens Longtailed Warbler.	Prinia rubecos	..	..

Ashy Longtailed Warbler	Prinia socialis	..	..
Tawny Flanked Longtailed	Prinia subflava	..	..
Jungle Longtailed Warbler	Prinia sylvatica	..	..
Chestnut Throated Shrike Babbler.	Pterodicticus melanotis	..	..
White Browed Fantail Flycatcher	Rhipidura aureola	..	कम
Yellow Bellied Fantail Flycatcher	Rhipidura hypoxantha	..	..
Flumbeas Redstart	Rhyacornis fuliginosus	..	..
Long Billed Wren Babbler	Rimulor malacoptilus	..	..
Pied Bush Chat	Saxicola caprata	..	..
Darkgrey Bush Chat	Saxicola ferrea	..	..
Jerdon's Bush Chat	Saxicola jerdoni	..	..
Stone Chat	Saxicola torquata	..	..
Yellow-eyed Flycatcher.. Warbler.	Scioerua burkii	..	..
Gold Headed Babbler	Stachyris chryseus	..	..
Red-fronted Babbler	Stachyris rufifrons	..	..
Paradise Flycatcher	Troglodytes paradisi	..	बाल
Abbott's Babbler	Trichastoma abbotti	..	..
Red-capped Babbler	Thalita pileata	..	..
Striated Babbler	Turdoides earlei	..	..
Jungle Babbler	Turdoides striatus	..	ग
Black Throated Thrush	Turdus ruficollis	..	..
Chestnut Headed Yuhina	Yuhina castaneiceps	..	..
Yellow Napped Yuhina	Yuhina flavicollis	..	..
Black Chinned Yuhina	Yuhina nigricollis	..	..
White Bellied Yuhina	Yuhina xantholeuca	..	..
Golden Mountain Thrush	Zoothora dasma	..	..
Orange Headed Ground Thrush.	Zoothora citrina	..	..

NECTARINIDAE

Mrs. Gould's Sunbird	Aethopyga gouldiae	..	..
Yellow Backed Sunbird	Aethopyga siparaja	..	..
Purple Rumped Sunbird	Nectarinia zeylonica	..	ग
Little Spiderhunter	Arachnothera longirostris	..	..
Streaked Spiderhunter	Arachnothera magna	..	..
Green Hatched Sunbird	Nectarinia aserata	..	..
Purple Sunbird	Nectarinia asiatica	..	ग

English name	Scientific name	Bengali name	English name	Scientific name	Bengali name
OHIDIDAE					
Bengal Florican ..	<i>Eupodotis bengalensis</i> ..	বাহর	Fulvous Breasted Pied Wood-pecker.	<i>Picoides macci</i> ..	পিকিডা কাঠ
PARIDAE					
Grey Tit ..	<i>Parus major</i> ..	টিট পক্ষী	Pigmy Wood-pecker	<i>Picoides nanus</i> ..	ব... কাঠ
PELICANIDAE					
Spotted Billed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i> ..	গগনবেহর	Lesser Golden Backed Wood-pecker.	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i> ..	কাঠ
PHALACROCORACIDAE					
Darter or Snakebird Shag	<i>Anhinga rufa</i> ..	পরায়, সাপাপক্ষী	Golden Backed Three Toed Wood-pecker.	<i>Dinopium javanense</i> ..	..
	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i> ..	ঝাঝরি পানকোঁরি	Yellow Fronted Rised Wood-pecker.	<i>Dinopium marnathensis</i> ..	..
PHASIANIDAE					
White Cheeked Hill Partridge.	<i>Arborophila atrogularis</i> ..	..	Pale Headed Wood-pecker	<i>Gecinulu grantia</i> ..	..
Rufus Throated Hill Partridge.	<i>Arborophila rufogularis</i> ..	পাছাড়া ডিডির	Heart Spotted Wood-pecker	<i>Hemicircus canente</i> ..	..
Bamboo Partridge	<i>Bambusicola fytchii</i> ..	বাঁশ ডিডির	Rufous Bellied Wood-Pecker.	<i>Hypopicus hyperythrus</i> ..	..
Blue Breasted Quail	<i>Coturnix chinensis</i> ..	..	Wryneck Wood-pecker	<i>Junx torquilla</i> ..	বেঠো কাঠ
Rain Quail ..	<i>Coturnix coromandelica</i> ..	উষিলা বড়কা	Rutous Wood-pecker	<i>Micropternus brachyurus</i> ..	পালটে কাঠ
Assam Black Partridge	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i> ..	কালো ডিডির	Great Slaty Headed Wood-pecker,	<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i> ..	..
Swamp Partridge ..	<i>Franculinus gularis</i> ..	জলাধি ডিডির	Speckled Piculet	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i> ..	বুয়ে কাঠ
Red Jungle Fowl ..	<i>Gallus gallus</i> ..	বনবোরঙ্গ, মুরগী	Black Naped Green Wood-pecker.	<i>Picus canus</i> ..	..
Black Breasted Kalij ..	<i>Lophura laucomelana</i> ..	বহুয়া, কালোসবুহ	Small Yellow-naped Wood-pecker.	<i>Picus chorolophus</i> ..	..
Common Pea Fowl ..	<i>Pavo cristatus</i> ..	বহুহ	Large Yellow-naped Wood-pecker.	<i>Picus flavinucha</i> ..	..
Burmese Fowl ..	<i>Pavo muticus</i> ..	বহুহ	Little Scaly Bellied Green Wood-pecker.	<i>Picus myrmecophoneus</i> ..	সবুহ কাঠ
Peacock Pheasant ..	<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratun</i> ..	বহুহ কাঠ	Rufous Piouet	<i>Sasia ochracea</i> ..	পাল বুয়ে কাঠ
PICIDAE					
Red Headed Bay Wood-pecker.	<i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i> ..	..	Indian Pitta	<i>Pitta brachyura</i> ..	নীল
Large Golden Beaked Wood-pecker.	<i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i> ..	..	Blue Pitta	<i>Pitta cyanea</i> ..	..
Stripe Breasted Pied Wood-pecker.	<i>Picoides atratus</i> ..	..	Blue Winged Pitta	<i>Pitta moluccensis</i> ..	..
Grey-crowned Pigmy Wood-pecker.	<i>Picoides canicapillus</i> ..	..	Blue napped Pitta	<i>Pitta nipalensis</i> ..	নীল
Yellow Fronted Pied Wood-pecker.	<i>Picoides mahrattensis</i> ..	পাকরা কাঠিকোঁরা	Green Breasted Pitta	<i>Pitta sordida</i> ..	নীল
PITTIIDAE					
PLOCEIDAE					
			Black-throated Baya	<i>Ploceus benghalensis</i> ..	..
			Streaked Baya	<i>Ploceus manyar</i> ..	..
			Baya	<i>Ploceus Philippinus</i> ..	..
PODARGIDAE					
			Hodgson's Frogmouth ..	<i>Batrachostomus hodgsoni</i> ..	..

English name. Scientific name. Bengali name.

PSITTACIDAE

Parakeet	<i>Loriculus vernalis</i>	..	বেগ কাটা টিয়া
Red-breasted Parakeet	<i>Psittacula alexandari</i>	..	ডোফা
Blossom Headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	..	..
Large Indian Parakeet	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	..	বড় টিয়া
Slaty Headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula finschii</i>	..	ফালো বাফা টিয়া
Chattering Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	..	টিয়া
Eastern Blossom Headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula roseata</i>	..	লাল বাফা টিয়া

PTEROCLIDAE

Painted Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles indicus</i>
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PYCNONOTIDAE

White Throated Bulbul	<i>Criniger flavus</i>
Brown Eared Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes nivalis</i>
Black Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes madagascariensis</i>	..	কালো বুলবুলি
Rufous Bellied Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes meclellandi</i>	..	..
Green Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes viridescens</i>	..	হলধাই বুলবুলি
Black Headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus atriceps</i>	..	কালো বুলবুলি
Redvented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	..	বুলবুলি
Olyth's Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus flavescens</i>	..	..
Redwhiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	..	মিলাচী বুলবুলি
Black Headed Yellow Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus melanicterus</i>	..	..
Black-billed Bulbul	<i>Spizixos canifrons</i>	..	..

RALLIDAE

Brown Crake	<i>Amaurornis akool</i>	..	..
Ruddy Crake	<i>Amaurornis fusca</i>	..	..
White Breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	..	ভাঙ্গক
Blue's Crake	<i>Amaurornis bicolor</i>	..	..
Coot	<i>Falica atra</i>	..	..
Water Cock, Kora	<i>Gallix creta</i>	..	কুয়া
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	..	কলমুকনী
Purple Moorhen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	..	কালেন
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	..	..

SITTIDAE

Chestnut Bellied Nuthatch	<i>Sitta castanea</i>	..	..
Beautiful Nuthatch	<i>Sitta formosa</i>	..	..
Velvet Fronted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>	..	..

English name. Scientific name. Bengali name.

STRIGIDAE

Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>	..	বৃষ্টিমুখী
Short Eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	..	..
Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	..	বড় মৌ
Tawny Fish Owl	<i>Bubo f. f. f.</i>	..	..
Forest Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo nipalensis</i>	..	..
Brown Fish Owl	<i>Bubo zeylonensis</i>	..	বৃষ্টিমুখী
Pigmy Owllet	<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	..	..
Barred Owllet	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	..	..
Brown Hawk Owl	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	..	বৃষ্টিমুখী
Collared Scops Owl	<i>Otus bakkasiensis</i>	..	মিলাক
Scops Owl	<i>Otus scops</i>	..	মিলাক
Spotted Scops Owl	<i>Otus spilocephalus</i>	..	..
Bay Owl	<i>Phodilus badius</i>	..	..
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	..	কালী মৌ
Grass Owl	<i>Tyto capensis</i>	..	..

STURNIDAE

Jungle Myna	<i>Acridothera fuscus</i>	..	বৃষ্টিমুখী
Bank Myna	<i>Acridothera gingalensis</i>	..	বড় মিলক
Short Crested Myna	<i>Acridothera javanica</i>	..	..
Common Myna	<i>Acridothera tristis</i>	..	ভাঙ্গ মিলক
Glossy Starling	<i>Aplonis panyasale</i>	..	কালো মিলক
Ciracle or Hill Myna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	..	কালো মিলক
Spotted Winged Starling	<i>Sargolosa spilopana</i>	..	কালো মিলক
Pied Myna	<i>Sturnus contra</i>	..	কালো মিলক
Grey Headed Myna	<i>Sturnus malabaricus</i>	..	কালো মিলক
Brahminy Myna	<i>Sturnus pagodiana</i>	..	কালো মিলক

THRESKOPIDAE

Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	..	বৃষ্টিমুখী
Black Ibis	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>	..	কালো বৃষ্টিমুখী
Walt's Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>

TROGONIDAE

Red Headed Trogon	<i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>
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TURNICIDAE

Common Bustard Quail	<i>Turnix sorsator</i>
Little Bustard Quail	<i>Turnix sylvatica</i>

UPUPIDAE

Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	..	বৃষ্টিমুখী
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ZOSTEROPIDAE

White Eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosa</i>
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v. All individuals of the following species or sub-species of mammals ;

English name.	Scientific name.	Bengali name.
CARNIVORA		
Binturong	.. <i>Arctictis binturong</i>	..
Wild Dog	.. <i>Cuon alpinus</i>	..
Hyaena	.. <i>Hyaena hyaena</i>	..
Clouded Leopard	.. <i>Felis nebulosa</i>	..
Fishing Cat	.. <i>Felis viverrina</i>	..
Golden Cat	.. <i>Felis temmincki</i>	..
Jungle Cat	.. <i>elis chaus</i>	..
Marbled Cat	.. <i>Felis marmorata</i>	..
Leopard Cat	.. <i>Felis bengalensis</i>	..
Bengale Tiger	.. <i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>	..
Leopard	.. <i>Panthera pardus</i>	..
Small-toothed Palm Civet	.. <i>Arctogalidia trivargata</i>	..
Himalayan Palm Civet	.. <i>Paguma Laryata</i>	..
Palm Civet	.. <i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>	..
Small Indian Civet	.. <i>Viverricoula indica</i>	..
Common Mongoose	.. <i>Herpestes edwardsi</i>	..
Asiatic Black Bear	.. <i>Seiarnarctos thibetanus</i>	..
Sloth Bear	.. <i>Melursus ursinus</i>	..
Sun Bear	.. <i>Helarctos malayanus</i>	..
Hog Badger	.. <i>Arctonyx collaris</i>	..
Claw less Otter	.. <i>Aonyx cinerea</i>	..
Common Otter	.. <i>Lutra lutra</i>	..
Smooth Indian Otter	.. <i>Lutra perspicillata</i>	..
Honey Badger	.. <i>Mellivora capensis</i>	..
PHOLIDOTA		
Indian Pangolia	.. <i>Manis crassicaudata</i>	..
Malayan Pangolin	.. <i>Manis javanica</i>	..
RODENTIA		
Brush-tailed Porcupine	.. <i>Atherurus macrourus</i>	..
Indian Porcupine	.. <i>Hystrix indica</i>	..
Flying Squirrel	.. <i>Petaurista petaurista</i>	..
Pallas's Squirrel	.. <i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i>	..
Hairy Bellied Himalayan Squirrel	.. <i>Callosciurus pygery-thrus</i>	..

English name	Scientific name	Bengali name
Orange Bellied Himalayan Squirrel	<i>Dremomys lakriah</i>	..
Five-Striped Palm Squirrel	<i>Funambalus pennati</i>	..
Three striped Palm Squirrel	<i>Funumbalus palmaram</i>	..
Malayan Giant Squirrel	<i>Ritufa bicolor</i>	..
Giant Flying Squirrel	<i>Petaurista elegans</i>	..
INSECTIVORA		
Pigmy Shrew	<i>Suncus etruscus</i>	..
Grey Musk Shrew	<i>Suncus murinus</i>	..
Kaeston Mole	<i>Talpa micrura</i>	..
LAGOMORPHA		
Hispid Hare	<i>Caprolagus hispidus</i>	..
PRIMATE		
Hoolock	<i>Hylobates hoolock</i>	..
Assamese Macaque	<i>Macaca assamensis</i>	..
Crab-eating Macaque	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	..
Rhesus Macaque	<i>Macaca mulatta mulatta</i>	..
Pigtailed Macaque	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>	..
Langur	<i>Presbytis entellus</i>	..
Capped Langur	<i>Presbytis pileatus</i>	..
Phayre's Leaf Monkey	<i>Presbytis phayrei</i>	..
Slow Loris	<i>Nycticebus coucang</i>	..
PROBOSCIDEA		
Asiatic Elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>	..
PERISSODACTYLA		
Lesser One Horned Rhinoceros	<i>Rhinoceros sondaicus</i>	..
ARTIODACTYLA		
Antelope	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>	..
Nilgai	<i>Bos banteng</i>	..
Banteng	<i>Bos gaurus</i>	..
Gaur/Indian Bison	<i>Bos frontalis</i>	..
Gayal/Bison	<i>Babalis bubalis</i>	..
Wild Buffalo		..

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English name	Scientific name	Bongali name
Serow	.. Capricornis sumatraensis	হনা হাণ্ড
Swamp Deer	.. Cervus duvauc li	হাও ফিলা
Sambar	.. Cervus unicolor	নাহাও
Spotted Deer	.. Axis axis	ফিলা হাণ্ড
Hog Deer	.. Axis porcinus	মেহুনা হাণ্ড
Barking Deer	.. Muntiacus muntjak	হাও হাণ্ড

CETACEA

Common Dolphin	.. Delphinus delphis	
Little Porpoise	.. Neophocaena phocaenoides	
Gangetic Dolphin	.. Platanista gangetica	ততক
Blus Whale	.. Balaenop era musculus	নীল ফিলা
Fin Whale	.. Balaenoptera physalus	ফিলা

ABU SAYEED CHOWDHURY
President of
the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

JUSTICE M. H. RAHMAN
Secretary.

DACCA;
The 27th March, 1973.

(Published in the Bangladesh Gazette, Part I, dated the 15th November 1973)
GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF FORESTS, FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK.

NOTIFICATION

No. I/For-175/73 695—5th November 1973—In exercise of powers conferred by clause (1) of Article 9 of the Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) Act, 1973 (P.O. No. 23 of 1973), the Government is pleased to specify the 31st March 1974, to be the date within which a person having the control, custody or possession of any wild animals or meat or trophy of any wild animal, shall declare the number and description of such animal, meat or trophy and the place where it is kept to the Divisional Forest Officer of any Forest Division who is hereby authorised to receive such declaration.

By order of the President
NURUDDIN AHMAD
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF FORESTS, FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK

Section I

NOTIFICATIONS

No. I/For. 99/73/740—27th December 1973—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (j) of Article 2 of the Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) Order, 1973 (P.O. No. 23 of 1973), the Government is pleased to authorise the Chief Conservator of Forests for the purpose of discharging functions under clause (3) of Article 6 and sub-clause (ii) of clause (1) and clause (2) of Article 13 of the said Order.

No. I/For. 99/73/741—27th December 1973—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (j) of Article 2 of the Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) Order, 1973 (P.O. No. 23 of 1973), the Government is pleased to authorise Forest Officers not below the rank of Deputy Conservator of Forests or Divisional Forest Officers for the purpose of discharging functions under clause of Article 8, clause (4) of Article 9, clauses (1), (2) and (4) of Article 20, clause (3) of Article 21 and Article 29 of the said Order, within their respective jurisdiction.

No. I/For. 99/73/742—27th December 1973—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (j) of Article 2 of the Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) Order, 1973 (P.O. No. 23 of 1973), the Government is pleased to authorise Forest Officers not below the rank of Forester for the purpose of discharging functions under clause (2) of Article 9 and Article 37 of the said Order, within their respective jurisdiction.

No. I/For. 99/73/743—27th December 1973—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (j) of Article 2 of the Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) Order, 1973 (P.O. No. 23 of 1973), the Government is pleased to authorise the following officers for the purpose of discharging functions under clause of Article 9, Articles 16, 17, 18 and clause (1) of Article 31 of the said Order, within their respective jurisdiction, namely:

- (1) All Forest Officers not below the rank of Foresters; and
- (2) All Police Officers not below the rank of Sub-Inspector.

No. I/For. 99/73/744—27th December 1973—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (j) of Article 2 of the Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) Order, 1973 (P.O. No. 23 of 1973), the Government is pleased to authorise the following officers for the purpose of discharging functions under clause of Article 12 of the said Order, namely:

- (1) Chief Conservator of Forest; and
- (2) All Conservators of Forests within their respective jurisdiction.

December 1973—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (j) of Article 2 of the Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) Order, 1973 (P.O. No. 23 of 1973), the Government is pleased to authorise the following officers for the purpose of discharging functions under Article 27 of the said Order, namely:

- (1) All Forest Officers not below the rank of Deputy Conservator of Forests or Divisional Forest Officers; and
- (2) All Police Officers in-charge of the Police-stations within their respective jurisdiction.

No. I/For. 99/73/746—27th December 1973—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (j) of Article 2 of the Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) Order, 1973 (P.O. No. 23 of 1973), the Government is pleased to authorise the following officers for the purpose of discharging functions under Article 38 of the said Order, namely:

- (1) All Magistrates;
- (2) All Police Officers; and
- (3) All Forest Officers within their respective jurisdiction.

No. I/For. 99/77/747—27th December 1973—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (j) of Article 2 of the Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) Order, 1973 (P.O. No. 23 of 1973), the Government is pleased to authorise all Forest Officers not below the rank of Deputy Conservator of Forests or Subdivisional Forest Officers for the purpose of discharging functions under Article 38 of the said Order, within their respective jurisdiction.

By order of the President
NURUDDIN AHMAD
Secretary.

[Published in the Bangladesh Gazette, Part I, dated the 12th September 1974.]

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF FORESTS, FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK

Section I

Dacca, the 28th August, 1974.

No. I/For. 196/73/229—In exercise of the power conferred by Article 36(1) of the Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) Order, 1973 (P.O. No. 23 of 1973), the Government is pleased to empower the Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) to discharge the functions under sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) of clause (1) of Article 36 of the said Order.

By order of the President
NURUDDIN AHMAD
Secretary.

কম, মন্য ও পশুপালন দপ্তর

স্মারক-১

বিজ্ঞপ্তি

ঢাকা, ২১শে সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯৭৫

সং এম, আর, ও, ২১৭-এম/৭৫-১৯৭০ নাকের বাংলাদেশ বন্যপ্রাণী (সংরক্ষণ) আইন
(রাষ্ট্রপতির ১৯৭৩ নাকের ২৩নং আদেশ) এর ৩ (১) ক্রমিকের অধীন কনজারভেটর
বাংলাদেশের প্রধান বন কর্মকর্তাকে উক্ত আদেশের প্রথম ক্রমিকের বিধি অনুযায়ী
নবত কার্ভাশি নসনু কার্ভাশি অথবা প্রধান বন্যপ্রাণী অবগারক, () বিদ্যুত
করবেন।

রাষ্ট্রপতির আদেশক্রমে

এম, এম, এম, আহমেদ

উপ-সচিব।

[Published in the Bangladesh Gazette Extraordinary, dated the 13th September 1975.]

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF FORESTS, FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK

Section I

Dacca, the 13th September 1975.

No. S. R. O. 324-L/75.—In exercise of powers conferred by clause (1) of
Article 9 of the Bangladesh Wildlife (Preservation) Order, 1973 (P. O. No. 23 of
1973), the Government is pleased to specify the 20th September 1975 to
be the date within which a person having the control, custody or possession
of skins () skins of any variety shall declare the number
and description of such skins and the place where it is kept to the Chief
Conservator of Forests or the Divisional Forest Officer.

By order of the President

S. M. M. AHMAD

Deputy Secretary.

Appendix V

List of Wildlife Sanctuary (WS), National Park (NP) and Game Reserve (GR) of Bangladesh.

Name	Area (Ha)	Location Latitude-Longitude	Year Established/Gazetted	Legal Status
1	2	3	4	5
1. Sundarbans East WS	5,439	21°55' N Lat. & 89°43' E Long.	1960/1977	No normal forestry operation. Maintained as WS.
2. Sundarbans South WS	17,878	21°59' N Lat. & 89°23' E Long.	- /1977	"
3. Sundarbans West WS	9,069	21°20' N Lat. & 89°13' E Long.	- /1977	"
4. Rana-Kalanti WS	1,095	24°05' N Lat. & 91°37' E Long.	- /1981	No normal forestry operation. Declared as WS.
5. Char Kukra-... WS	40	21°55' N Lat. & 90°30' E Long.	- /1981	It is a coastal island. Notified as WS.
6. Pablaichali WS	42,087	25°08' N Lat. & 92°16' E Long.	1962/1983	No normal forestry operation. Declared as WS.
7. Minchari NP	1,729	21°22' N Lat. & 92°02' E Long.	- /1980	No normal forestry operation. Declared as NP.
8. Bhawal NP	5,022	24°01' N Lat. & 90°10' E Long.	1974/1982	Notified as National Park.
9. Modinapur NP	8,436	24°45' N Lat. & 90°05' E Long.	1962/1982	-do-
10. Ramsagar NP	52	25°40' N Lat. & 88°23' E Long.	1960/1974	-do-
11. Telnaf GR (ELEPHANT)	11,615	21°00' N Lat. & 92°20' E Long.	- /1983	Declared as Game Reserve.

Contd....

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Name	Area (Ha)	Location	Year	Legal Status
1	2	Latitude-Longitude	Established/Gazetted	5
12. Chunati WS	7,761	21°40' N Lat. & 92°07' E Long.	- /1936	Notified as WS.
X 13. Hail Har WS (TWS)	1,427	24°18' N Lat. & 91°42' E Long.	1960/1983	Proposed as WS.
14. Rampal n-Sitapohar WS	5,326	23°30' N Lat. & 92°20' E Long.	-	Relinquished as WS by P.D.
15. Hajarimal WS	2,003	21°40' N Lat. & 91°40' E Long.	-	-do-

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Appendix VI

List of extinct wildlife of Bangladesh

<u>English Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
1. Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>
2. One-horned Rhinoceros	<i>Rhinoceros unicornis</i>
3. Javan Rhinoceros	<i>Rhinoceros sondaicus</i>
4. Sumatran Rhinoceros	<i>Diderumoceros sumatrensis</i>
5. Gaur	<i>Bos gaurus</i>
6. Benteng	<i>Bos banteng</i>
7. Black Buck	<i>Antelope cervicapra</i>
8. Blue Bull/Nilgai	<i>Bosephalus tragocamelous</i>
9. Wild Buffalo	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>
10. Swamp Deer	<i>Cervus duvaceii</i>
11. Hog Deer	<i>Axis porcinus</i>
12. Hispid Hare	<i>Caprolagus hispidus</i>

B I R D

13. Pinkheaded Duck	<i>Rodonessa caryophyllacea</i>
14. Common Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>
15. Burmese Florican	<i>Pavo muticus</i>
16. Bangal Florican	<i>Eupodotis bengalensis</i>

R E P T I L E

17. Mugger	<i>Crocodylus palustris</i>
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List of Endangered Wildlife of BangladeshM A M M A L

		<u>CITES STATUS</u>
1. Common Tree-shrew	<i>Tupaia glis</i>	II
2. Slow Loris	<i>Nycticebus coucang</i>	II
3. Stump-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca arctoides</i>	II
4. Stump Macaque	<i>Macaca assamensis</i>	II
5. Crab-eating Macaque	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	II
6. Rhesus Macaque	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	II
7. Pigtail Macaque	<i>Macaca nemstrina</i>	II
8. Hanuman Langur	<i>Presbytis entellus</i>	I
9. Phayre's Leaf Monkey	<i>Presbytis phayrei</i>	II
10. Capped langur	<i>Presbytis pileata</i>	I
11. Hoolock Gibbon	<i>Hylobates hoolok</i>	I
12. Indian Pangolin	<i>Manis crassicaudata</i> <small>not in trade - only by tribal</small>	II
13. Malayan Pangolin	<i>Manis javanica</i>	II
14. Chinese Pangolin	<i>Manis pontadactyla</i>	II
15. Black great Squirrel	<i>Ratufa bicolor</i>	II
16. Ganges River Dolphin	<i>Platanista gangetica</i>	I
17. Common Dolphin	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	II
18. Minke Whale	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	I
19. Tropical Whale	<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i>	I
20. Blue Whale	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	I
21. Fin Whale	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	I
22. Humpback Whale	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	I
23. Asiatic Wild Dog	<i>Cuon alpinus</i>	II
24. Sun Bear	<i>Holarctos malayanus</i>	I
25. Sloth Bear	<i>Melursus thibetanus</i>	I
26. Asiatic Black Bear	<i>Selenarctos thibetanus</i>	I
27. Oriental Small-clawed Otter	<i>Aonyx yinerea</i>	II
28. Eurasian Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	I
29. Smooth-coated Otter	<i>Lutra perspicillata</i>	II
30. Bengal Leopard Cat	<i>Felis bengalensis</i>	I
31. Jungle cat	<i>Felis chaus</i>	II
32. Marbled Cat	<i>Felis marmorata</i>	I

33. Asiatic Golden Cat	<i>Felis temmincki</i>	I
34. Fishing Cat	<i>Felis viverrina</i>	II
35. Clouded Leopard	<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>	I
36. Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	I
37. Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	I
38. Asain Elephant	<i>Elephus maximus</i>	I
39. Dugang	<i>Dugong dugong</i>	I
40. Serow	<i>Capricornis sumatraensis</i>	I

B I R D

1. Oriented White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	I
2. Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucordia</i>	I
3. White-winged Wood Duck	<i>Cairina scutulata</i>	I
4. Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	II
5. Jerdons Baza	<i>Aviceda jordoni</i>	II
6. Black Baza	<i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>	II
7. Eurasina Honey Bazzard	<i>Pernis apivorous</i>	II
8. Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	II
9. Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	II
10. Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	II
11. White Bellied Sea Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	II
12. Pallas's Fish Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i>	II
13. Grey-Headed Fishing Eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i>	II
14. Oriental White-backed Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	II
15. Long-billed Vulture	<i>Gyps indicus</i>	II
16. Short-toed Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	II
17. Crested Sarpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	II
18. Eurasian Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aerugenonus</i>	II
19. Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	II

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20. Pale Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	II
21. Montagus Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	II
22. Pied Harrier	<i>Circus melanoleucus</i>	II
23. Japanese Sparrow Hawk	<i>Accipiter gularis</i>	II
24. Besra	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	II
25. Crested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	II
26. Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	II
27. Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	II
28. Long-logged Buzzard	<i>Buteo refinus</i>	II
29. Lesser Spottead Eagle	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	II
30. Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila clan.</i>	II
31. Tawny Eagle	<i>Aquila rapax</i>	II
32. Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	II
33. Bonelli's Hawk Eagle	<i>Hieraetus fasciatus</i>	II
34. Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	II
35. Rufous-bellied Eagle	<i>Hieraetus kienevii</i>	II
36. Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	II
37. Pied Falconet	<i>Microbierax melanoleueos</i>	II
38. Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinuncalus</i>	II
39. Red-footed Falcon	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	II
40. Red-necked Falcon	<i>Falco chiequera</i>	II
41. Northern Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	II
42. Oriental Hobby	<i>Falco severus</i>	II
43. Laggar Falcon	<i>Falco jugger</i>	II
44. Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	II
45. Grey Peacock Pheasant	<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	II
46. Surus Grane	<i>Grus antigone</i>	II
47. Demoiselle Crane	<i>Anthropoides virgo</i>	II
48. Mordmann's Greenshank	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	II
49. Brown-headed Gull	<i>Larus brunnicephalus</i>	II
50. Vernal Hanging Parrot	<i>Loriculus vernalis</i>	II
51. Alexandrine parakeet	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	II
52. Slaty-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula bimalawayana</i>	II
53. Plum-headed parakeet	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	II
54. Blossom-headed parakeet	<i>Psittacula roseata</i>	II

(5)

55. Red-breasted parakeet	<i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	II
56. Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	II
57. Eastern Grass Owl	<i>Tyto longimembris</i>	II
58. Bay Owl	<i>Phodilus badius</i>	II
59. Mountain Scop Owl	<i>Otus spilocephalus</i>	II
60. Eurasian Scop Owl	<i>Otus scops</i>	II
61. Collared scop Owl	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	II
62. Dusky Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo coromandus</i>	II
63. Spot-bellied Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo nipalensis</i>	II
64. Brown Fish Owl	<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	II
65. Tawny Fish Owl	<i>Ketupa flavinea</i>	II
66. Collared Owlet	<i>Glaucidium brodici</i>	II
67. Cuckoo Owlet	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	II
68. Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>	II
69. Northern Great Hornbill	<i>Buceros bicornis homrai</i>	I

REPTILE

1. Common Batagur	<i>Batagur baska</i>	I
2. Indian Tent Turtle	<i>Kachuga tecta tecta</i> Koti Katha	I
3. Black Pond Trutle	<i>Geoclemys hamiltoni</i> Kalo Katha or bhut Katha	I
4. Threekeeled Land Tortoise	<i>Melanochelys tricarinata</i>	I
5. Burmese Brown Tortoise	<i>Geochelone emys</i>	II
6. Elongated Tortoise	<i>Geochelone elongata</i> Pahari haldey Kochhap	I
7. Spotted Flap Shell	<i>Lissemys punctata</i>	II
8. Ganges Soft Shell	<i>Trionyx gangeticus</i>	I
9. Peacock Soft Shell	<i>Trionyx burum</i>	I
10. Bostami Turtle	<i>Trionyx nigricans</i> (1 single pond in whole country - religiously protected)	I
11. Green Trutle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	I
12. Logger-head Turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	I
13. Olive Ridley Turtle	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	I
14. Hawks Bill Turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	I
15. Leather-back Turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	I
16. Estuarine Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	I

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(6)

17. Gharial	<i>Gavialis Gangeticus</i>	I
18. Bengal Monitor Lizard	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	I
19. Yellow Monitor Lizard	<i>Varanus flaviscens</i>	I
20. Ring Monitor Lizard	<i>Varanus salvator</i>	II
21. Rock Python	<i>Python molurus</i>	I
22. Reticulated Python	<i>Python reticulatus</i>	I
23. Common Sand Boa	<i>Eryx conicus</i>	II
24. Indian Eggeator	<i>Elachistodon wetermanni</i>	II

A M P H I B I A

1. Indian Bull Frog	<i>Rana tigerina</i>	I
2. Six-fingered Frog	<i>Rana hexadactyla</i>	II

Appendix VIII

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE INSTRUCTOR SCHEDULE

April 17, 1995

Special Agent (SA) Brooks, Wildlife Inspector (WI) Einsweiler, and Mr. Mark Phillips arrive in Bangladesh.

April 18, 1995

Telephonic discussion of arrangements with USAID representative Craig Anderson regarding classroom materials

April 19, 1995

Meeting with Ministry Officials

-A.H.M. Monzurul Karim discussed plan of attack for workshop.

-M.A. Sattar discussed global biodiversity; future wildlife projects for captive-breeding, etc.; educational program initiated; and future of Bangladesh wildlife.

-Chief Conservator Dr. Shamsur Rahman discussed future wildlife programs; forestry projects to help develop industry; crab industry and information required.

Pick-up of materials from AID mission.

April 20, 1995

Meeting with Ministry Officials

Viewed teaching facilities

Tested a.v. equipment

April 21, 1995

Final preparation of teaching materials

April 22, 1995

Opening ceremonies chaired by Dr. Shamsur Rahman, Chief Conservator of Forest with Syed Amir-ul-Mulk, Additional Secretary In-charge, Ministry of Environment and Forest as the chief guest. SA Brooks spoke on behalf of the Service. Mr. Craig Anderson of USAID attended the opening ceremonies.

Day One of the Workshop

April 23, 1995

Day 2 of workshop

April 24, 1995

Day 3 of the workshop. SA Brooks and Mr. Phillips meet with Syed Amir-ul-Mulk, additional Secretary In-Charge. Afternoon trip to the Mirpur Zoo attended by the workshop participants.

April 25, 1995

Day 4 of the workshop

Afternoon visit by workshop attendees to Bangladesh Customs export facilities. Observation of the process by which outbound cargo is delivered, inspected and manifested. Meeting with customs officials to discuss the importance of a wildlife trade and inspection program.

April 26, 1995

Day 5 of the workshop

Evening closing ceremonies and dinner for workshop attendees and Ministry officials.

April 27, 1995

Meetings with Ministry officials, NGO groups, etc.

April 28, 1995

Visit to Rajendrapur National park. Toured the site of a future crocodile farming facility now under construction.

April 29, 1995

Private tour of Baldah Garden, a privately raised miniature botanical garden with a large collection of indigenous and exotic plants. Opportunity to observe many species of CITES protected plants.

Depart Bangladesh

WORKSHOP ON JIES
IMPLEMENTATION IN BANGLADESH.

The list of participants attending the JIES workshop.

1. Police Department.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Designation</u>
a) Mr. Mostafizur Roaf Reza.	Assistant Polish Commissioner.
b) Mr. Md. Sirajul Islam Khan.	Polish Inspector.
c) Mr. Md. Abul Kashem.	-do-
d) Mr. Md. Abdul Motalib Pradhan	-do-
e) Mr. Muddus Farajee.	-do-
f) Mr. Md. Mashum Ali	-do-

2. National Board of Revenue.

a) Mr. Abdul Mannan Sikdar	Assistant Collector.
b) Mr. Mahmood Akhtar	-do-
c) Mr. Golam Kibria	-do-
d) Mr. Khayeruzzaman Majumdar	-do-
e) Mr. S.A. Kalam	Superintendent
f) Mr. Azizul Haque	-do-

3. Bureau of N.G.O.

a) Mr. Md. Abdul Hye	Assignment Officer.
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4. Forest Department.

a) Mr. Salahuddin Ahmed	Deputy Conservator of Forests.
b) " Abdul Wahab Akanda	Senior Research Officer.

Name

Designation

Forest Department.

c) Mr. Akbar Hussain	Divisional Forest Officer.
d) " Tapan Kumar Dey	Assistant Conservator of Forests.
e) Mrs. Raihana Siddiqui	Asstt. Conservator of Forests.
f) Mr. Abani Bhusan Thakur	-do-
g) " Mukhlehsur Rahaman	Senior Research Officer.
h) " Kamrul Hasan	Asstt. Conservator of Forests.
i) Mrs. Rafika Sultana	Research Officer.
j) " Rokeya Begum	-do-
k) Mr. Prantosh Roy	-do-

Appendix X

AGENDA

BANGLADESH CITES IMPLEMENTATION WORKSHOP
(WILDLIFE INSPECTION)

APRIL 22, 1995

I. Introduction

- A. Opening; presented by Bangladesh personnel and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) instructors (30 minutes).
- B. Presentation of the seminar, objectives, methodology; presented by FWS (20 minutes).

TEA BREAK - 15 MINUTES

- C. CITES, history and objectives Video tape - "CITES, TRADE AND SURVIVAL" plus FWS structure of OSA and OMA (45 minutes).
- D. CITES in Bangladesh: history, overview of CITES's process in Bangladesh and a complete review of the national laws relative to wildlife law enforcement; presented by Bangladesh personnel (1 hour).
- E. FWS overview of Inspection program and Special Agent program (30 minutes).

LUNCH (?)

II. CITES Administration

- A. Definition of a species and a specimen in CITES (10 minutes).
- B. Presentation of the species included in the appendices (including slides, 20 minutes).
- C. How to read the CITES appendices (20 minutes).

Exercise 1: The appendices (1 hour).

- D. Main principles of the different appendices (20 minutes).
- E. Procedure for Appendices I, II and III in general (40 minutes).
- F. Procedure for Appendices I, II and III in Bangladesh; presented by Bangladesh personnel (15 minutes).

Exercise 2: (40 minutes).

APRIL 23, 1995

- G. Pre-Convention specimens (15 minutes).

Exercise 3: (30 minutes).

- H. Specimens bred in captivity, definition, procedures (30 minutes).
- I. Control of breeding operations (20 minutes).
- J. Global and Regional trade concerns by Traffic (1 hour).

TEA BREAK - 15 MINUTES

- K. Quotas (20 minutes).
- L. Re-exports (20 minutes).
- M. Personal effects (10 minutes).

Exercise 4: (30 minutes).

LUNCH (?)

- N. The Annual Report and how to use it (20 minutes).
- O. How to read a CITES document (30 minutes).

- P. Presentation of the CITES document of Bangladesh; presented by Bangladesh personnel (15 minutes).

Exercise 5: (30 minutes).

TEA BREAK - (15 MINUTES)

III Methods Of Document Analysis - overheads (1 hour)

- A. Verification and identification of contents, quantities, and values using supporting documents [Invoices, packing lists, permits (CITES), shipping documents].
- B. Review of air and ocean cargo manifests for potential undeclared wildlife and for targeting suspect commodities and random inspections.

Exercise 6: (45 minutes)

April 24, 1995

IV. Types Of Document Fraud - overheads, slides (1 hour)

- A. Alteration of Documents - erasures, additions, corrections, stamps, signatures
1. Permits
 2. Invoices
 3. Shipping documents
- B. Creation of False Documents
1. Permits-copies
 2. Stolen permits and stamps

Document fraud video (30 minutes)

Exercise 7: (30 minutes)

TEA BREAK - 15 MINUTES

Correction of Exercise 7 (15 minutes)

V. Types Of Inspections - slides (45 minutes)

- A. Passenger Baggage - Techniques of baggage inspection and passenger interview.
- B. Air/Ocean Cargo - Techniques of declared and undeclared cargo including postal and in-transit shipments.
- C. Land/Border Inspection - Vehicle inspection.

LUNCH (?)

VI. Smuggling - slides (1 1/2 hours)

- A. Passenger Baggage - Slides depicting the methods of baggage and on-person smuggling of wildlife.
- B. Air/Ocean Cargo - Slides depicting false compartments in crates, altered appearances of wildlife, mixing illegal wildlife with look-a-like legal wildlife, false declaration, intentional false labeling or intentional mixing with dangerous wildlife.
- C. Vehicle Inspection (auto, boat, and plane) - Slides depicting examples of concealed wildlife.
- D. Smuggling video (30 minutes)

VII. Safety - Slides of equipment and techniques (30 minutes)
Concentration on air cargo safety topics which include:

- A. Reptile handling including disease vectors.
- B. Primate disease safety.
- C. Trophy shipments- pesticide and fumigant safety.
- D. Miscellaneous- bird diseases, venomous invertebrates and fish, rodent diseases, product precautions (cobra fangs, anthrax, and residual biological material, mammals (rabies, etc)).

VIII. Inhumane Shipments - Requirements under CITES (30 minutes).

IX. Disposition And Use Of Confiscated Specimen - (30 minutes)

A. Products:

1. Donation to museums and research.
2. Donations to schools for education.
3. Storage (lab and in-house uses such as training and public outreach).
4. Destruction.
5. Sale - CITES Appendix II and III only.

B. Live Wildlife:

1. Return to origin - control by CITES authorities
2. Transfer to a rescue center
 - a. Zoo - for breeding and education.
 - b. NGO - education (i.e. schools, nature centers, etc.).
3. Sale - limited to Appendix II and III.
4. Euthanasia/destruction - last resort.

Exercise 7: (30 minutes)

APRIL 25, 1995

X. Overview Of An Investigative Program

A. Image Video - (16 Minutes)

B. Wildlife legislation - (20 minutes).

C. Training - (10 minutes)

1. The importance of training.
2. Types of training needed.
3. How FWS/LE can help with your training needs.

XII. Conducting A Criminal Investigation

A. Phases of an investigation (30 minutes)

1. Receive information.
2. Decision is made to conduct an investigation.
3. Plan the investigation (Establish your goals).
4. Implement your plan.
5. Evaluate your results.
6. Stay flexible.
7. Close the case.

B. Investigative tools - (30 minutes)

1. Authority to conduct investigations.
2. Agency/organization support.
3. Personnel.
4. Procedural guidelines.
5. Reporting system.
6. Equipment.
7. Forensic capabilities.

TEA BREAK - 15 MINUTES

C. Investigative techniques - (2 hours)

1. Intelligence.
2. Surveillance.
3. Use of informants, witnesses.
4. Undercover operations.
5. Interviewing.

Exercise 8: (1 hour)

LUNCH (?)

D. Conducting an investigation - (2 hours)

1. Determine and record the facts about the suspected offense.
2. Determine if an overt or undercover investigation will be used.
3. Identify the criminal(s), the accomplice(s), and witness(es).
4. Locate, collect, preserve and analyze evidence.
5. Prepare a report about the results of the investigation.
6. Evaluate the results of the investigation.
7. Present the reports and evidence to the prosecutor.
8. Conclusion.

Exercise 9: (30 minutes)

XIII. Case Profiles - Videos (45 minutes)

April 26, 1995

XIV. Overview Of The USFWS/LE Forensics Laboratory

A. Slide presentation (45 minutes)

XV. Establishing An International Wildlife Law Enforcement Program

A. INTERPOL Wildlife Crimes Video (30 minutes)

XVI. Species Identification

A. Use of the CITES Identification Guide-Birds produced by Environment Canada (1 hours).

Exercise 10:

TEA BREAK - 15 MINUTES

B. Use of the CITES identification manuals and plant ID(2 hours).

LUNCH

C. Identification of key species in Bangladesh; to be presented by Bangladesh personnel (2 hours).

Final Exercise

Closing Ceromnies

Appendix XI

EXPENDITURES FOR PRESENTATION OF
CITES IMPLEMENTATION WORKSHOP IN BANGLADESH
(U.S. DOLLARS)

Item	United States- Asia Environmental Partnership	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Bangladesh's Ministry of Environment and Forests
Salaries		18,800.00	XXXXX
Airline tickets and per diem	9,165.00	4,379.00	
Air freight	3,000.00		
Training supplies		2,475.00	
Training site rental and domestic travel of participants			XXXXX
Copying/ Communications		1,500.00	
TOTALS	12,165.00	27,154.00	XXXXX

XXXXX indicates that the identified agency assumed responsibility for these expenses. Information on the exact cost was not exchanged.

52



— Fish Dev Mukharjee called on — PID photo

Stranded Pakistanis on token hunger strike

By Staff Correspondent

Leaders of the stranded Pakistanis have decided to hold a token hunger strike at the National Press Club for eight hours on two consecutive days beginning today.

In a press release the general secretary of the Stranded Pakistanis General Repatriation Committee (SPGRC) said that the token hunger strike has been arranged to draw the attention of the Prime Minister and her entourage so that issue of repatriation is raised during her ensuring visit to Pakistan.

The leaders also stressed that steps should be taken to implement the joint declaration made in 1992.

A positive date should be announced to execute the repatriation of first phase of 3,000 families as envisaged in the said declaration.

BDR to intensify crack down on crimes

By Staff Correspondent

The Director General of Bangladesh Rifles Major General Ejaz Ahmed Chowdhury yesterday called for eliminating smuggling and other cross-border crimes.

At a meeting of Sector Commanders at Pilkhana headquarters, the BDR chief said smuggling was crippling the economy of the country and it has to be curbed.

He also called for intensifying the BDR's on-going campaign against dacoity, push-in, child and women trafficking.

BDR's Deputy Director General Brig Syed Abdur Rab, directors and staff officers of the headquarters were present at the meeting.

17 wildlife species extinct from Bangladesh

Seventeen species of wildlife had already been extinct from Bangladesh and 136 others are in the endangered list, reports BSS.

This was informed at a five-day training workshop on "CITES implementation in Bangladesh" began at the auditorium of Bana Bhaban at Mahakhali in the city yesterday.

CITES is an international convention whose aim is to prevent international trade from threatening the survival of wild fauna and flora. Bangladesh is a member of CITES.

Jointly sponsored by the Department of Forest and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service the objective of this workshop is to apprise the participants of the rules, procedures and technical aspects of CITES for its proper implementation in Bangladesh.

Twenty-six field officers from customs, police, Bangladesh Rules (BDR) and NGOs are taking part in the workshop.

Inaugurated by additional secretary in-charge of the Ministry of Environment and For-

est Syed Amir-ul-Mulk the inaugural session was also addressed by deputy conservator of forest Sved Salamat Ali, conservators of forest M A Sattar and A H M Monzurul Karim and representative of US Fish and Wildlife Service John Brooks. Chief Conservator of Forest (CCF) Dr Shamsur Rahman presided.

Syed Amir-ul-Mulk said the workshop will be useful in preserving bio-diversity in the country.

He said renewed efforts are being made all over the world for conservation of wildlife and its economic use and Bangladesh, being a member of CITES, could not lag behind.

CCF Rahman said the workshop would be useful in identifying the endangered wildlife species of Bangladesh and conserving them by restricting unlawful trade on wildlife.

Pointing to the need for proper identification of wildlife to prevent their reckless catching and export Rahman said necessary technical knowledge and equipment are necessary.

India for SAPTA's early implementation

C M Shaif Sami presented his credentials as the Bangladesh high commissioner to Indian President Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma at the Rashtrapati Bhaban on Friday, reports BSS.

While accepting the credentials, Dr Sharma said India accords priority to the improvement and consolidation of relations with its neighbour specially with Bangladesh.

President Sharma said in the context of the SAARC, Indo-Bangladesh interaction has been exemplary and called for early implementation of

concrete programmes of cooperation such as the SAPTA.

He said Bangladesh and India were linked by very special bonds of shared sacrifices in the struggle for the liberation of Bangladesh. He added that the shared problems of development and scarcity of resources demanded a cohesive and cooperative approach in our bilateral interactions.

He also underlined that the growing trade with Bangladesh and India was an encouraging base on which the ties between the two countries could be built further.

women's role to progress'

By Staff Correspondent

Women's role in the eighties. This brought them the anti-dowry act, the cruelty to women ordinance and even set up family courts.

She alleged that these laws proved to be inadequate, and incomplete in the context of complex forms of oppressions to which women were subjected.

FEJB's annual general meet held

The annual general meeting of the Forum of Environmentalists of Bangladesh (FEJB) was held at the Jatiya Press Club yesterday, reports NB.

FEJB Chairman Chinmoy Mousumi presided over the meeting while General Secretary Ghanurul Islam Chowdhury and Treasurer Monzur Rahman placed their annual reports.



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Star Entertainment Guide

Sunday 23rd April

(All programmes in local time)

4:00 Opening announcement of Al-Quran Programme Summary 4:10 Recreation from the Bible 4:15 Folk songs Marani 4:45 Mutant Ninja

4:10 Travel Travel Rhine Valley 5:00 The Sullivans 5:30 Richmond Hill

PRIME SPORTS 6:00am New Zealand v Canada From Auckland, NZ 7:00 European Soccer

8:30 Live Japanese Motorbike and Prix 12:30noon New

Roundvita Quiz Contest 1:00 Namaste India 1:30 Chakravayha 2:00 Urban Khoo 2:30 Tol Mol Ke Bol 3:00 Khana Khazana 3:30 Phillips Top 10 4:30 Dream Merchants 5:00 Hum Zameen 5:30 Commander 6:00 Hindi Feature Film 6:30 Akbar Birbal 9:00 Love Stories 9:30 Kurukshetra 10:00

Saving Wildlife

That Bangladesh has become poorer by 17 species of wildlife strikes as no revelation. It merely confirms a long-held fear. And it is small relief that a programme for reintroduction of some of them and their close kinds from other countries has been adopted. While we attach due importance to this effort, we hold it more important to save another 136 species said to be on the verge of extinction. A workshop on 'CITES Implementation in Bangladesh' being held in the city has understandably taken up the issue to find out how best this problem of bio-diversity can be addressed.

The Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) is an effective means to limit — if not totally stop — the illegal hunting and poaching of endangered animals and birds. As a member of the CITES, Bangladesh naturally can benefit immensely from the various provisions of the convention. But not until they are implemented with seriousness and a sense of urgency. Indiscriminate destruction of forests and killing of wild animals still continue here with hardly any authority to prevent the acts. Not only a naturally increasing demand on more land for both agriculture and housing has reduced the habitats of different species but a reckless competition for commercial logging and senseless use of chemical fertilizer and pesticide has made the environment hostile to most of the fauna.

So here is case for bio-diversity that has to be looked at in its totality. A natural balance is what is really maintained by the plant life vis-a-vis the animal life. In nature almost nothing is superfluous. The frogs whose legs end up as tasty dishes on the dining tables in European countries are known to eat insects every day three times their body weight. Anybody can see how they serve the farmers. Similar principles follow almost everywhere in the order of nature. At the top of all this is man. So if the other species are drastically reduced, man's existence on the planet is also proportionately threatened. Let us therefore grow in the knowledge that our existence depends on the survival of other species.

A Heart's Claim

Dispute over pet animals and birds can lead to bloody feuds. But where the owners, or better say masters, are not unduly temperamental and rely more on their legal system than the dictates of their hearts — which can at times be blind — the cases are settled at the court. In Australia two families claimed their custodial right to a cockatoo but the bird actually had the final say in resolving the dispute. A cockatoo can pick up a few words and so did this one. When the case went to court, the judge pronounced the verdict on the basis of the vocabulary the bird had learnt to speak at its former owners' house.

The bird had gone missing from its original home two years back and found a new owner. The latter also taught it a few words but the names of the former owner's grandson actually decided the case. After two years the bird did not show any special allegiance to either of the two claimants. But sometimes animals like dog themselves remember their former masters and without the ability to speak can prove who their master is.

However, it is not just animals alone that are claimed by two or more parties, sometimes babies and children are...

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