

Inventory

Implementation of Articles III.4 and III.5 of the Convention

Guinea		
Party since 1 August 1993 ¹		
National Reports submitted: COP12 (2017), COP10 (2014), COP9 (2011)		
Relevant Legislation		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Code of protection of wild fauna and regulation of hunting.• Code of Forestry.• Code of protection of the environment.• Code of Fishing.• Procedural Guide for environmental impact assessments.	
Article III.5		
	Laws that Implement the Take Prohibition	
	Aquatic Mammals	Taking of all Appendix I aquatic mammals is prohibited. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Code of maritime fishing, article 34 prohibits hunting and capture of any aquatic mammal at all times.
	Terrestrial Mammals	Taking of all Appendix I terrestrial mammals is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
	Birds	Taking of all Appendix I birds is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
	Reptiles	Taking of all Appendix I sea turtles is prohibited. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Code of maritime fishing.• Code of protection of wild fauna and regulation on hunting. Taking of all Appendix I reptiles is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
	Fish	Taking of all Appendix I fish is prohibited. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Code of maritime fishing.
	Exceptions to the Take Prohibition	
	Aquatic Mammals	Exceptions have been allowed, but no law is identified to determine the

¹ Guinea reports that it became a party in 1979. Article XVIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention states that, after the Convention has entered into force, a State acceding to CMS thereafter becomes a party “on the first day of the third month following the deposit . . . of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession”. Guinea submitted its instrument of ratification on 21 May 1993. Thus, the Convention entered into force for it on 1 August 1993 as recorded by the CMS website and Germany, the depositary government, in a Note Verbale.

			permissible scope of exceptions.
		Terrestrial Mammals	Exceptions have been allowed, but no law is identified to determine the permissible scope of exceptions.
		Birds	Exceptions have been allowed under the Code of protection of wild fauna and regulation of hunting.
		Reptiles	Exceptions have been allowed, but no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.
		Fish	Unknown
Article III.4			
	Laws to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore habitats of CMS Appendix I species		
		• Creation of marine protected areas where fishing is prohibited. However, insufficient information provided to determine whether any Appendix I species inhabit these areas.	
	Laws that prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species		
		Windmills (birds and bats)	Unknown
		Cell towers (birds and bats)	Unknown
		Dams (fish)	Unknown
		Road construction (mammals)	Unknown
		Train tracks (mammals)	Unknown
		Fishing gear/bycatch (marine mammals, sea turtles, fish)	Unknown
		Shipping (marine mammals)	Unknown
	Laws that prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger the species, including strictly controlling the introduction of or controlling or eliminating, already introduced species.		
		• Strengthening coastal surveillance and monitoring of the law on aquatic mammals. • Creation of large network of protected marine areas to cover spawning grounds for sea turtles. Three more areas will be created in the next five years. • Migratory species are taken into account in a national action plan. However, insufficient information provided to determine whether any Appendix I species inhabit these areas, and insufficient information provided as to whether the plans and policies include mandatory obligations.	

Reservations, territorial inclusions, and territorial exclusions		
	Reservations	None
	Territorial Scope	“République de Guinée”. Thus, the Convention is presumed to apply to all territory, including any overseas territories and semi-autonomous zones.