

Inventory

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

Mauritania			
Party since 1 July 1998 ¹			
National Reports submitted: COP12 (2017), COP10 (2014)			
Relevant Legislation			
	See below		
Article III.5			
	Laws that Implement the Take Prohibition		
		Aquatic Mammals	Taking of all Appendix I aquatic mammals is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
		Terrestrial Mammals	Taking of all Appendix I terrestrial mammals is prohibited. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Code of hunting.
		Birds	Taking of all Appendix I birds is prohibited.
		Reptiles	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 hunting.
	Exceptions to the Take Prohibition		
		Aquatic Mammals	None granted, but no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.
		Terrestrial Mammals	Exceptions have been granted, but no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.
		Birds	Exceptions have been granted. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Law on Environment 2000-045 of 26 July 2000 allows exceptions for scientific purposes.
		Reptiles	Exceptions have been granted, but no law is identified to determine the scope

¹ Mauritania reports that it became a party on 12 July 1997. 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”. Mauritania submitted its instrument of ratification 7 April 1998. Thus, the Convention entered into force for it on 1 July 1998 as recorded by the CMS website and Germany, the depositary government, in a Note Verbale.

			of permissible exceptions.
		Fish	Exceptions have been granted, but no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.
Article III.4			
	Laws to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore habitats of CMS Appendix I species		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reforestation on a national scale to restore degraded lands, but no law is identified.• Creation of a marine protected area specifically for the protection of <i>Monachus monachus</i>. However, insufficient information provided to determine the content of any obligations in this marine protected area.	
	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.		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Destruction of fishing gear that do not meet regulations. Several laws are listed but insufficient information is provided to know how these laws implement this provision.	
Reservations, territorial inclusions, and territorial exclusions			
	Reservations	None	
	Territorial Scope	“République Islamique de Mauritanie”. Thus, the Convention is presumed to apply to all territory, including all overseas territories and semi-autonomous zones.	