

2018

Annual Report



Contents

ACRONYMS	1
1.0 Institutional Background.....	2
2.0. Legal and Institutional Framework	2
2.1. Guyana Wildlife Conservation and Management Commission	2
2.2. Wildlife Scientific Committee	3
2.3. Delegation of Powers.....	3
2.4. Regulations.....	3
2.5. Strategic Plan	4
2.6. Institutional Framework.....	4
3.0. Licensing and Permitting.....	5
3.1. Licences.....	5
3.2. Permits	5
3.3. Quota Management.....	5
3.4. Registration of Local Wildlife Users	6
4.0. Monitoring and Compliance	6
4.1. Inspections	6
4.2. Monitoring of Exports	6
4.3. Responses to Wildlife-related Reports	7
4.4. Collaboration with Other Agencies.....	7
5.0. Public Awareness, Communications and Outreaches	7
5.1. World Wildlife Day.....	7
5.2. Stakeholder Engagement.....	8
5.3. Workshops on Human-Jaguar Conflict	8
6.0. Research.....	8
6.1. Psittacine survey	8
6.2. Captive Breeding Operations	8
6.3. Recommendations of the Wildlife Scientific Committee.....	9
7.0. Agreement and Protocols	10
7.1. CITES.....	10
7.2. SPAW Protocol	10
8.0. Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme.....	10
9.0. Administration	11

9.1.	Maintenance	11
9.2.	Procurement	11
9.3.	Human Resources	11
9.4.	Health Insurance	11
9.5.	Staff Training	12
9.6.	Accommodation for Staff.....	12
9.7.	Finance	12
9.8.	Unaudited Statement of Financial Position in the Year Ended December 31, 2018	13
9.9.	Unaudited Statement of Income for the Year Ended December 31, 2018.....	15
9.10.	Unaudited Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended December 31, 2018	16
9.11.	Unaudited Statement of Cash Flows.....	17
ANNEX I – ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE.....		19
Annex IIA – 2018 Export Summary – Wildlife with Export Quotas		21
ANNEX IIB - 2018 Export Summary - Ornamental Fish		28
ANNEX IIC - 2018 Export Summary - Samples.....		29
ANNEX IID - 2018 Export Summary - Flora.....		31
ANNEX III – STAFF LIST AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2018		31

ACRONYMS

CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GWCMC	Guyana Wildlife Conservation and Management Commission
M&CD	Monitoring and Compliance Division
SPAW	Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife
SWM	Sustainable Wildlife Management
WCMA	Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2016
WSC	Wildlife Scientific Committee

1.0 Institutional Background

The Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2016 (WCMA) provides for the protection, conservation, management, sustainable use, internal and external trade of Guyana's wildlife. The Act repeals the Species Protection Regulations and Section 4 of the WCMA establishes the Guyana Wildlife Conservation and Management Commission (GWCMC) which is also the CITES Management Authority of Guyana. The WCMA was brought into effect on June 1, 2017 by order of the Minister of State. Once the Act was brought into force, the Wildlife Division (which was responsible for implementing the Species Protection Regulations 1999) began the process of transitioning to the Commission.

2.0. Legal and Institutional Framework

2.1. Guyana Wildlife Conservation and Management Commission

The Seventh Schedule of the WCMA outlines the constitution and proceedings of the GWCMC. The Commission comprises the Chairperson, the Commissioner, nominees of the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, Leader of the Parliamentary Opposition and the Private Sector as well as not more than four other persons appointed by the Minister, one of whom shall be the Secretary. There is also provision for a Deputy Chairperson elected by and from the members of the Commission. The members of the Commission for the period June 1, 2017 – March 31, 2018 were:

1. Dr. Karen Pilgrim – Chairperson;
2. Mr. Phillip DaSilva – Deputy Chairperson;
3. Ms. Kaslyn Holder-Collins – Secretary;
4. Mr. Rawle Lewis – Representative, Guyana Forestry Commission;
5. Ms. Odacy Davis – Representative, Protected Areas Commission;
6. Maj. Gen.(ret'd) Norman McLean – Representative, Private Sector Commission;
7. Dr. Colbert Bowen – Representative, Ministry of Agriculture;
8. Mr. Owen Bovell – Representative, University of Guyana;
9. Ms. Cassandra Rodrigues – Representative, Ministry of Finance; and
10. Ms. Alona Sankar – Commissioner (ag), GWCMC.

The members of the Commission for the period April 1, 2018 – March 31, 2019 were:

1. Dr. Karen Pilgrim – Chairperson;
2. Mr. Phillip DaSilva – Deputy Chairperson;
3. Ms. Kaslyn Holder-Collins – Secretary;
4. Mr. Rawle Lewis – Representative, Guyana Forestry Commission;
5. Ms. Odacy Davis – Representative, Protected Areas Commission;
6. Ms. Liz Wyatt – Representative, Private Sector Commission;
7. Mr. Seon Hamer – Representative, University of Guyana;
8. Ms. Cassandra Rodrigues – Representative, Ministry of Finance; and
9. Ms. Alona Sankar – Commissioner, GWCMC.

2.2. Wildlife Scientific Committee

Section 8 of the WCMA establishes the Wildlife Scientific Committee (WSC) by order of the Minister. The Committee may comprise not less than five nor more than seven qualified persons. The Wildlife Scientific Committee is the CITES Scientific Authority of Guyana. The members of the WSC for the period June 1, 2017 – March 31, 2018 and April 1, 2018 – March 31, 2019 were:

1. Mr. Calvin Bernard (Chairman)
2. Mr. Lemuel Cromwell
3. Dr. Lennox Applewhaite
4. Ms. Annalise Bayney
5. Mr. Elford Liverpool
6. Ms. Shuba Soamandaugh
7. Ms. Kaslyn Holder-Collins

2.3. Delegation of Powers

The Act requires the approval of the Minister on several matters. Section 11 of the WCMA provides for the delegation of power other than the power to make subsidiary legislation under the Act. The Minister signed an Instrument of Delegation which delegated responsibility for the following matters to the Director of the Department of Environment, Ministry of the Presidency:

- a. Approval of the advice of the Wildlife Scientific Committee on whether a proposed export of a specimen of wildlife will be detrimental to the survival of the particular species (Section 6(1)(j));
- b. Approval of the terms and conditions of licences, permits and certificates as determined by the GWCMC (Section 6(1)(k));
- c. Approval of ports of exit and entry through which species listed in the First, Second and Third Schedules or any other wildlife shall be imported, exported or re-exported as determined by the GWCMC (Section 6(1)(u));
- d. Approval of fees for services as well as for licences, permits, certificates and other permissions as determined by the GWCMC (Section 6(1)(w)); and
- e. Approval of the amendment of fees for permits and certificates as determined by the GWCMC (Section 30).

2.4. Regulations

Section 83 of the WCMA provides for the making of regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Act. In addition to the general provision, there is specific mention of regulations that may be made under the Act. In 2017, the Commission began the process of developing regulations in accordance with Section 83(1)(a) on the hunting, trapping, trade, protection, conservation, management and sustainable use of wildlife and Section 83(1)(b) on the design, management and operation of wildlife holding premises.

Three draft regulations were submitted to Cabinet in September, 2018 and were approved for publication in the *Official Gazette*. The regulations to be published are:

- The Wildlife Conservation, Management and Sustainable Use Regulations;

- The Wildlife Holding Premises Regulations; and
- The Zoo Management and Administration Regulations.

In 2018, the Commission contracted Legal Consultant, Mr. Teni Housty to begin drafting regulations on the transportation of wildlife in accordance with Section 83(1)(d) of the WCMA. The final draft is expected to be completed in 2019.

2.5. Strategic Plan

The GWCMC with support from the Protected Areas Commission developed its 10-year Strategic Plan.

The vision of the Commission is ***to secure the future of our wildlife*** while the mission is to ***manage and conserve Guyana's wild flora and fauna in collaboration with stakeholders, using sound scientific principles, responsible regulation and education, for the benefit of all Guyanese now and in the future***. The core values of the Commission are: transparency, accountability, adaptability, reliability and integrity.

The plan focuses on four strategic areas:

1. Operations and finance
 - a. Effective human resources structure;
 - b. Infrastructure built and equipment procured;
 - c. Efficient financial systems and sustainable financing; and
 - d. Improved internal procedures.
2. Legislation and compliance
 - a. Develop and revise relevant legislation;
 - b. Monitoring; and
 - c. Enforce wildlife laws.
3. Awareness and education
 - a. Increase appreciation and understanding of wildlife nationally; and
 - b. Disseminate information on wildlife regulations and procedures to relevant stakeholders.
4. Research and interventions
 - a. Carry out and report results on priority research; and
 - b. Respond to and intervene in emergencies in a timely and appropriate way.

2.6. Institutional Framework

During the Commission's strategic planning activities, the organizational structure was developed and approved by the GWCMC. The approved structure is contained in Annex I. The structure broadly divides the Commission into two arms i.e. technical and administrative. The technical arm comprises four divisions: Communications and Outreach, Licensing and Permitting, Monitoring and Compliance and Research. The Administrative arm comprises three divisions: Administrative and Planning, Finance and Information Management. The Administrative and Planning Division will contain three units i.e. Monitoring and Evaluation, Human Resources and Administration.

In 2018, the Commission formalized the Licensing and Permitting, Monitoring and Compliance and Research Divisions.

3.0. Licensing and Permitting

The Licensing and Permitting Division was formalized in June, 2018. It has responsibility for the issuance of licences, permits and certificates in respect of activities related to species of wildlife. The Wildlife Conservation and Management Act requires the issuance of a permit or certificate for the import, export, re-export or introduction from the sea of any specimen of wildlife. Licences are required by persons who engage in the commercial exportation or commercial importation of wildlife. Further, any person engaging in the commercial exportation or commercial importation of wildlife must keep wildlife in premises licensed by the Commission.

3.1. Licences

The GWCMC received 25 applications for commercial exportation and holding premises licences. The Commission approved and issued 23 commercial exportation and 23 holding premises licences for the January 1 – December 31, 2018 trading year.

Preparation for the 2019 trading year began in the last quarter of 2018. The Commission received 28 applications for commercial exportation licences and 27 applications for holding premises licences. Licence applications were reviewed, holding premises inspected and interviews conducted with prospective applicants.

3.2. Permits

The GWCMC is responsible for issuing permits to facilitate the import, export and re-export of wildlife. The Licensing and Permitting Division issued a total of 1,014 permits for the period January 1 – December 31, 2018.

The permits are generated through the wildlife trade management software which was donated to the Wildlife Division by WWF-Guianas. The software was serviced and upgraded in August, 2017. As a result of the upgrades, some glitches were discovered which created serious errors with regard to the permits issued in 2018. This created delays in the issuance of permits and the need to cancel permits as a result of the software not cutting off when the quota reached. The software developer visited Guyana in October to rectify the glitches.

3.3. Quota Management

The annual export quota recommended by the WSC and adopted by the GWCMC is managed in the following manner:

- a. For some species, a portion of the quota is allocated to wildlife exporters as individual export quotas;
- b. A portion of the quota is allocated to the wildlife exporters as performance allocation i.e. it is based on the quota utilization of the individual exporter over the last 3-5 years;

- c. A portion of the quota for species which have been awarded in a. and b. above, is retained for allocation as extra quota; and
- d. For other species, no individual export quota is allocated. Exporters apply as needed and allocation is on a first come, first served basis.

The individual export quotas, performance allocation and extra quotas are awarded by a subcommittee of the GWCMC. The subcommittee comprised the Chairperson, Dr. Karen Pilgrim, GWCMC member Mr. Rawle Lewis and Director (ag), Licensing and Permitting Division, Ms. Adjua Bernard.

Requests for species without individual quotas were reviewed on a monthly basis by the Director (ag) of the Licensing and Permitting Division.

3.4. Registration of Local Wildlife Users

The GWCMC's mandate requires it to regulate the domestic utilization of wildlife. However, the enabling regulations under Section 83(1)(a) are under development and a licensing framework for domestic activities involving wildlife cannot be implemented. Section 69(1) of the WCMA however requires authorization of the Commission for possession, control or sale of specimens to which the Act relates. In this regard, the Commission embarked on an exercise to issue permission documents to persons engaged in the local trade. This activity commenced in 2017 and will continue until the Regulations pursuant to Section 83(1)(a) of the WCMA are enacted. In 2018, a total of 114 permission letters had been issued to allow persons to engage in various activities involving wildlife including trapping and sale of wildlife.

4.0. Monitoring and Compliance

The Monitoring and Compliance Division (M&CD) was formalized in July, 2018 and Mr. Lemuel Cromwell, Scientific Officer, was appointed the Director (ag) of this Division. The Division is responsible for ensuring that wildlife resources are managed and conserved through effective monitoring for both scientific and enforcement purposes. The Division is therefore responsible for monitoring all forms of utilization of wildlife. It is also responsible for responding to wildlife related reports which include wildlife conflicts, protected species in captivity and injured wildlife. In responding to the reports, the M&CD leads and coordinates the response but the response team may include personnel from other Divisions such as the Research Division.

4.1. Inspections

Commercial exporters of live wild animals must house animals for export in licensed holding premises. Commercial exportation licences are not granted if the applicant does not have premises which meet the minimum licensing requirements. In accordance with Section 56 of the WCMA, holding premises must be inspected by a veterinarian duly authorized by the Commission and the report of the veterinarian must be submitted to the Commission for consideration.

Inspections for the purposes of licensing holding premises for the 2019 trading year were conducted in November, 2018. The report was considered by the GWCMC in December, 2018 and 22 holding premises were recommended for licensing.

4.2. Monitoring of Exports

The Monitoring Officers conducted inspections of wildlife shipments during the period January 1 – December 31, 2018. The shipments are inspected to ensure they comply with the permits issued.

The permits are then endorsed and the endorsed triplicate copies are used to prepare the record of exports. The export summary for 2018 is contained in Annex II.

4.3. Responses to Wildlife-related Reports

The Commission received and responded to 25 wildlife-related reports during 2018. The Monitoring and Compliance Division was given the responsibility of leading and coordinating the responses to reports. Six of the reports received involved big cats; two were instances of cubs being taken by individuals while one instance involved the trapping of a jaguar that was attacking dogs in a community at Mabura. The jaguar was injured and was taken into custody. It is in the care of the Guyana Zoo. The cubs are being cared for under foster agreements between the Commission and entities that have the capability to care for the animals.

4.4. Collaboration with Other Agencies

The Monitoring and Compliance Division established a working relationship with the Corps of Wardens, Ministry of Natural Resources. The Corps of Wardens supported the GWCMC in its response to some incident reports in 2018. In September, the GWCMC conducted a training session for the wardens. The training covered the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, how to handle violations, documentation, handling live animals and coordination between the GWCMC and the Corps of Wardens.

5.0. Public Awareness, Communications and Outreaches

5.1. World Wildlife Day

World Wildlife Day 2018 was celebrated under the theme “Big Cats: Predators Under Threat”. The GWCMC celebrated World Wildlife Day at Mainstay/Whyaka Village. This village was selected because it has been affected by big cat conflict. The celebration took the form of an exhibition which featured displays by the Environmental Protection Agency, Protected Areas Commission, Guyana Geology and Mines Commission, Guyana Forestry Commission, Guyana Geology and Mines Commission, Aurora Gold Mines and Guyana Wildlife Conservation and Management Commission. Presentations were made by Department of Environment on the Green State Development Strategy, Aurora Gold Mines on their efforts in relation to wildlife and the GWCMC regarding the role of the Commission. The exhibition was followed by a friendly football match between Mainstay/Whyaka and Wakapao Villages. Mainstay/Whyaka Village was the winner of the match. The success of the event would not have been possible without the Mainstay/Whyaka Toshao and Village Council. They were instrumental in coordinating the events of the day and in getting residents of the surrounding communities to attend.

Additionally, the GWCMC held a workshop with livestock farmers on March 9, 2018. The workshop was held at the New Amsterdam Town Hall. It was facilitated by Dr. Anthony Cummings, Professor at the University of Texas at Dallas. The workshop centered around developing sustainable solutions for co-existence with big cats.

5.2. Stakeholder Engagement

The Commission engaged in several activities designed to raise awareness and to engage its stakeholders effectively. Activities included:

- Two meetings with wildlife exporters (March and December, 2018);
- A campaign to change the manner in which iguanas are displayed for sale;
- Participation in the Savannah Drive on June 30–July 1 to conduct sensitization exercises; and
- Participation in the environmental awareness and sensitization exercise for participants of Mainstay/Whyaka, Lima Sands, Tapakuma and Capoey Villages.
- Radio interviews on Hits and Jams 94.1 FM and Voice of Guyana 102.5 FM.

5.3. Workshops on Human-Jaguar Conflict

The GWCMC provided support to Dr. Anthony Cummings of the University of Texas at Dallas to conduct a series of workshops aimed at understanding the nature of human-jaguar conflict across Guyana. The specific goals were to explore the types of human-wild cat conflict and measures taken to address same and to examine people's perceptions of wildcats, conditions that trigger trafficking and the potential for conflict in the communities visited. During the period May – July, 2018, a total of 24 localities were visited, with workshops conducted in 16 communities. Interviews were conducted with more than 500 persons. Dr. Cummings is working on developing a toolkit aimed at mitigating human-big cat conflict in Guyana and it is expected that the toolkit will be completed and tested in 2019.

6.0. Research

The Research Division is responsible for promoting scientific research and knowledge of wildlife, assessing species status, devising measures for protection of endangered/threatened species of wildlife and promoting conservation of biodiversity. This Division works closely with the Wildlife Scientific Committee and plays a supporting role to the WSC. The Wildlife Scientific Committee is responsible for advising the GWCMC on matters related to research, trade and conservation of wildlife. During 2018, the Research Division coordinated meetings of the Wildlife Scientific Committee and carried out several activities to support the work of the WSC.

6.1. Psittacine survey

The Research Division commenced its psittacine survey which had been in the planning phase since 2017. The survey aims to provide population estimates of the psittacine species in trade. This will allow for effective management of species in the trade to ensure that Guyana is able to maintain viable populations in the wild while allowing persons to continue to benefit from the resources on which their livelihoods depend.

Counts of the psittacines took place in October in the Demerara River from Linden to Great Falls; in Berbice along the Corentyne River and in the Canje River and Northern Berbice Area; in Southern Berbice up and down river from the Kwakwani Landing. Counts in the Rupununi Region and in the North West District will take place in 2019.

6.2. Captive Breeding Operations

The WCMA provides for three types of production systems, i.e., captive breeding, ranching and artificial propagation. The Research Division is responsible for developing and implementing, in

consultation with the WSC, systems for effectively managing such operations. The Division in 2018, set about developing a new application to capture information from the time of acquisition, fecundity, mortality and removal of species from the operation for domestic or international trade.

Prior to the establishment of the GWCMC, the then Wildlife Division had granted permission to two operations to engage in the breeding of giant anteaters and tortoises (both red-footed and yellow-footed tortoises). The Research Division worked with both operations in 2018 to determine what some of the factors affecting productivity were. Additionally, the Research Division received two expressions of interest to establish captive breeding operations and has begun working with those individuals on the applications. The applications, once completed, will be submitted to the WSC for its review and recommendations.

6.3. Recommendations of the Wildlife Scientific Committee

The Wildlife Scientific Committee considered 7 applications to export species which are not on the annual export quota. Recommendations were made with regard to 6 applications while one application is still under review. Two applications for holding animals locally were also considered. The applicants were invited to resubmit their applications as certain components of both applications were of concern to the WSC.

The Wildlife Scientific Committee also reviewed the methodology for the psittacine survey developed by the Research Division. Feedback on the methodology and recommendations to ensure a more robust method were provided which were incorporated. The WSC is also reviewing the methodology for a caiman assessment which is to take place in 2019.

The WSC provided recommendations for the level of the export quota to be established for 2019. The recommendations of the Animals Committee of CITES with regard to three psittacine species were taken on board. Additionally, the WSC recommended changes to the annual export quota to take effect in 2019. Based on the recommendations of the WSC, the following adjustments were agreed:

- *Saguinas midas* (marmoset) – quota reduced from 200 to 150;
- *Caiman crocodilus* (spectacled caiman) – reduce quota from 10,000 to 9,500 to facilitate craft quota of 500;
- *Ameiva ameiva* (ameiva lizard) – reduce quota from 20,000 to 15,000;
- *Anoles roquet* (anoles lizard) – reduce quota from 24,000 to 12,000;
- *Corallus hortulanus* (cook's tree boa) – reduce quota from 3,000 to 2,500;
- *Chelonoidis carbonaria* (red-footed tortoise)- reduce quota from 704 to 500;
- *Eunectes murinus* (anaconda) – reduce quota from 2,000 to 1,700 to facilitate a skin quota of 300;
- *Peltocephalus dumeriliana* (river turtle) – reduce quota from 500 to 100;
- *Theraphosa blondi* (bird-eating tarantula) – reduce quota from 5,000 to 3,000;
- *Morpho menelaus* (blue-morpho butterfly):
 - o *Morpho menelaus* – quota of 17,000 (previously 20,0000);
 - o *Morpho helenor* – quota of 7,000 (previously no quota set); and
 - o *Morpho peleides* – quota of 5,000 (previously no quota set).

7.0. Agreement and Protocols

The GWCMC is the focal point for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) as well as the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPA Protocol).

7.1. CITES

CITES is an international agreement among governments which aims to ensure that the international trade in species of wild fauna and flora does not threaten their survival. The text of the Convention was agreed on March 3, 1973 and the Convention entered into force on July 1, 1975. Guyana became a Party to the Convention in 1977.

Meeting of the Animals Committee of CITES

The 30th meeting of the Animals Committee of CITES met from July 16 – 21, 2018 in Geneva, Switzerland. Guyana participated in the meeting as an observer as was recommended by the GWCMC in 2017. Mr. Lemuel Cromwell, Director (ag), Monitoring and Compliance Division represented Guyana at this meeting.

Three species from Guyana were selected for review at this meeting i.e. mealy parrot (*Amazona farinosa*), blue and gold macaw (*Ara ararauna*) and red and green macaw (*Ara chloropterus*). The outcomes of the meeting are as follows:

- The quotas for each species will be reduced in 2019 as outlined below:
 - o Mealy parrot: 300
 - o Blue and gold macaw: 660
 - o Red and green macaw: 845
- The quotas are not to be adjusted until a new non-detriment finding based on survey data (to be provided within one year)
- Initiate appropriate harvest measures within 2 years to ensure sustainability
- Undertake science-based studies on status of the species within 2 years
- Undertake qualitative monitoring of the scale and trends of all harvest within 2 years.

7.2. SPAW Protocol

Guyana is a contracting Party to the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPA Protocol) having ratified the Protocol on July 14, 2010. The Protocol entered into force on August 13, 2010. The 8th meeting of the Science and Technical Advisory Committee (STAC) to the SPAW Protocol took place from December 5-7, 2018 in Panama. Guyana was represented by its focal point, Ms. Alona Sankar.

8.0. Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) with funding from the European Union is implementing a Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) Programme in several African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. Region 9 of Guyana was selected as one of the sites for the project. The SWM Programme aims to:

- Reduce hunting to sustainable levels;

- Protect endangered wildlife species;
- Conserve biodiversity;
- Maintain essential ecological roles of wildlife within forested and savannah ecosystems; and
- Secure stocks and flows of essential provisioning ecosystem services (i.e. food).

The project will be implemented in the various countries by FAO through its various partners. In the case of Guyana, the site coordinator is the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) while the GWCMC is the implementing agency. A project coordinator, site manager, finance officer and administrative assistant were employed to deal with project implementation. The project was launched in Region 9 on November 9, 2018.

9.0. Administration

The approved organizational structure provides for the Administrative arm of the Commission with three divisions which include Information Management, Finance and Administrative and Planning Divisions. The Administrative and Planning Division will contain three units i.e. Administration, Human Resources and Monitoring and Evaluation.

During the course of 2018, important support services were provided by the administrative arm of the GWCMC. These include procurement, maintenance, monitoring of contracts and sanitation.

9.1. Maintenance

Routine servicing of vehicles and of office equipment was done throughout 2018. Additionally, remedial carpentry, electrical and plumbing works were undertaken as necessary.

9.2. Procurement

The GWCMC received a subvention of four million, nine hundred thousand dollars (\$4,900,000) for its 2018 capital procurement. This budget included office and field equipment such as printers, PBX system, chainsaw, GPS, animal restraint equipment, camera, water dispensers, drone, binder and shredders. The GWCMC utilized its entire allocation. Additionally, approval was received from the Commission's board and the Ministerial Tender Board to procure two safes and three L-shaped partitions.

9.3. Human Resources

The GWCMC began 2018 with a staff complement of eighteen (18). There were two resignations in 2018 and one employee walked off of the job. With the further expansion of the Commission, thirteen new staff were employed. The posts filled included Monitoring Officer, Communications Officer, Research Officer, Research Assistant, Legal Officer, Driver and Permit Officer. Staff of the Commission are now offered 3-year employment contracts instead of one year as was previously done. The full staff list at December 31, 2018 can be found in Annex III.

9.4. Health Insurance

The GWCMC as of October 1, 2018 acquired a Personal Accident plan from the Guyana Trinidad Mutual Company (GTM) which provides compensation for injuries, death and permanent disability that may occur while staff are on duty. Additionally, on November 1, 2018, all eligible employees were insured under the Group Medical Scheme, provided by GTM as well.

9.5. Staff Training

Staff of the Commission benefited from training during the course of 2018. Training included the following:

- Professionalism Workshop – six employees benefitted from this workshop conducted by Class and Elegance;
- Requirements for the Operation of Various Types of Bodies Performing Inspections –two five-day training sessions were conducted by the Guyana National Bureau of Standards. One officer of the Monitoring and Compliance Division attended both sessions;
- Field Guide Workshop – One Research Assistant attended this course which was offered by the Centre for the Study of Biological Diversity in collaboration with the Field Museum, Chicago, USA;
- Statistical Methods Course – One Research Officer benefitted from this course which was offered by the Centre for the Study of Biological Diversity in collaboration with the University of Florida and WWF-Guianas;
- Free Prior and Informed Consent – a training session on Free Prior and Informed Consent was conducted by Dr. Marta Gruca of the Food and Agriculture Organisation. Fifteen employees of the Commission participated in this training;
- Capacity Development Workshop on Applying CITES Source Codes and Monitoring and Controlling Captive-Breeding and Ranching Facilities – this workshop took place in San Salvador, El Salvador and was attended by a Research Officer and a Monitoring Officer; and
- GIS Training – Nine officers from two Divisions (Research and the Monitoring and Compliance Divisions) benefitted from a GIS training conducted by Dr. Anthony Cummings from the University of Texas at Dallas.

9.6. Accommodation for Staff

The GWCMC has an extensive mandate and it requires a rapid expansion in order to be able to fulfill its mandate. However, the expansion is limited by space as the Commission has now fully utilized all of its available space. It was agreed that additional space will be provided once the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) occupies its new building. However, the timeline for the move by EPA is unclear. This will affect the GWCMC's performance in 2019 if it is unable to hire new staff.

9.7. Finance

The WCMA establishes the Wildlife General Fund and the resources of the fund are outlined in Section 13. These resources include revenue obtained under the Act including penalties paid under Parts XIII and XIV of the Act, sums that may be provided by Parliament, grants, subsidies, bequests, donations or gifts.

In 2018, the Commission earned revenue from licences and levies from exports. The WCMA stipulates the licence fees for holding premises and commercial export as \$100,000 each. The

GWCMC earned seventy-three million, eight hundred thousand and sixty-five dollars (\$73,800,065) from licences, levies and other fees. In addition to the revenue obtained from the wildlife trade, the Commission received a thirty-one million, five hundred thousand dollars (\$31,500,000) subvention for recurrent expenditure and four million, nine hundred thousand dollars (\$4,900,000) for capital expenditure.

As the Commission expands and undertakes activities to fulfill the responsibilities outlined in the WCMA, there is a need to widen its revenue base. With the enactment of regulations to licence domestic activities in 2019, there are opportunities for the Commission to increase its revenue in order to effectively secure the future of our wildlife.

9.8. Unaudited Statement of Financial Position in the Year Ended December 31, 2018

				2018	2017
		Note	G \$	G \$	G \$
Non Current Asset					
Tangible Fixed Assets		9		34,032,905	32,319,839
Current Assets					
Receivables		10	5,413,517		677,527
Cash at Bank		8	82,282,862		75,937,798
Cash in Hand			74,663		11,479
				87,771,042	76,626,804
Total Assets				121,803,947	108,946,643
Equity					
Government Contribution			4,899,954		14,813,935
Accumulated Surplus			107,546,442		99,318,256
Surplus 2018			6,398,608		(6,585,749)
				118,845,004	107,546,442
Non Current Liability					

Current Liability						
Payables		11			2,958,943	1,400,201
Total Equity and Liability					121,803,947	108,946,643

9.9. Unaudited Statement of Income for the Year Ended December 31, 2018

			2018		2017
	Note		G \$		G \$
Income:					
<u>Revenue from Operations</u>	1		111,410,859		65,783,877
Less Expenses:					
Employment Costs	2		64,992,851		42,983,270
Materials, Equipment & Supplies	3		4,504,114		1,923,728
Maintenance of Building	4		569,301		376,686
Transport, Travel & Postage	5		7,756,097		2,151,620
Other Goods & Services	6		3,054,999		2,713,430
Other Operating Expenses	7		14,504,381		14,669,055
Training & Scholarships			117,573		-
Security			1,086,436		1,663,725
Fuel & Lubricant			1,840,848		767,667
Utility charges			2,462,396		2,519,444
Depreciation	9		3,921,834		2,457,589
Bank Charges			149,961		73,998
Total Expenses			104,960,791	#	72,300,212
Net Surplus for the Year			6,450,068	#	(6,516,335)
Withholding tax			(51,460)		(69,414)
Net Surplus for the year after tax			6,398,608	#	(6,585,749)

9.10. Unaudited Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended
December 31, 2018

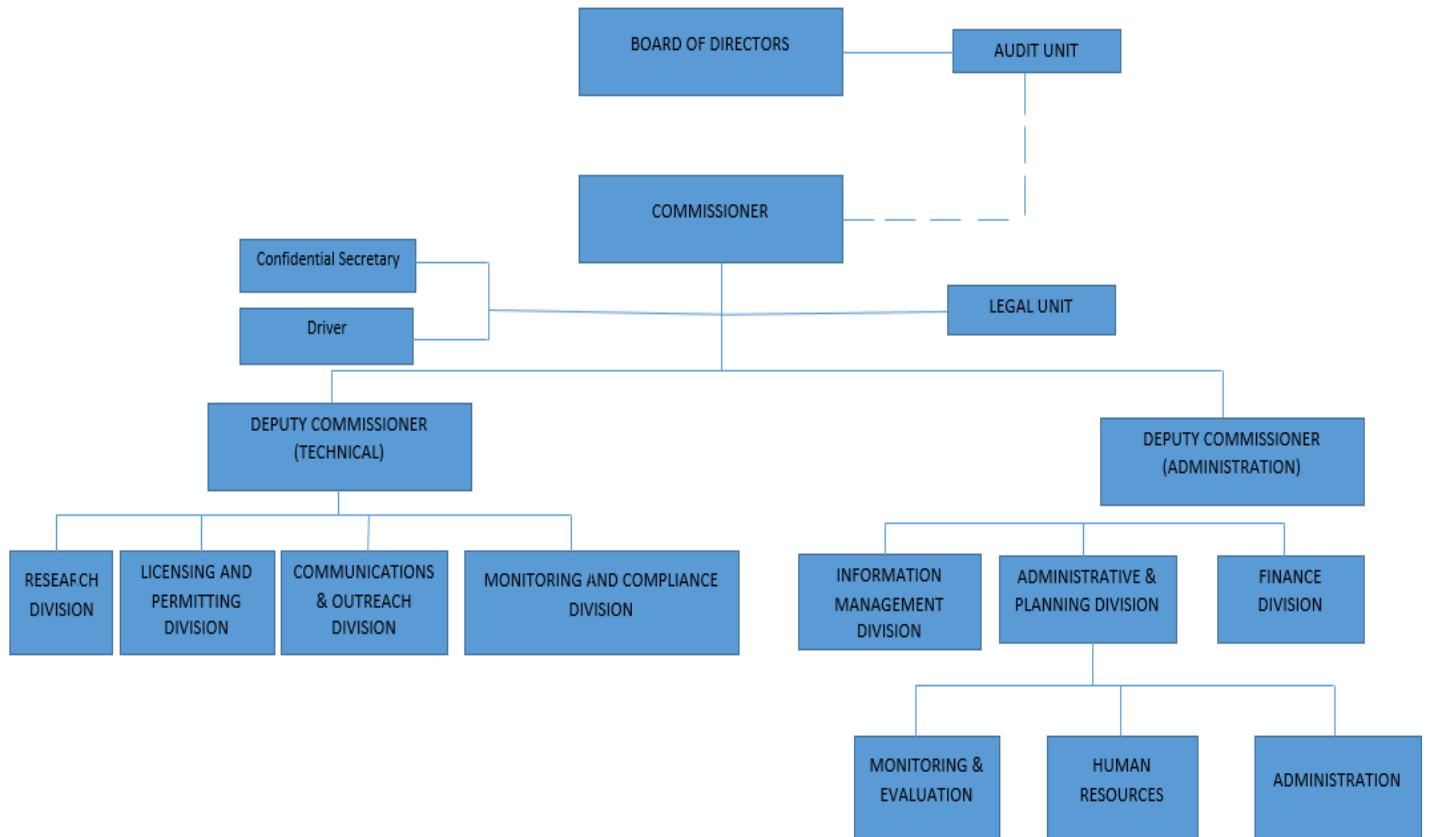
		Government	Accumulated	
		Contribution	Surplus	Total
		G\$	G\$	G\$
Balance at Dec 31, 2017		24,710,868	82,835,574	107,546,442
Prior Period Adjustment			-	-
Surplus for the year		4,899,954	6,398,608	11,298,562
Balance at December 31, 2018		29,610,822	89,234,182	118,845,004

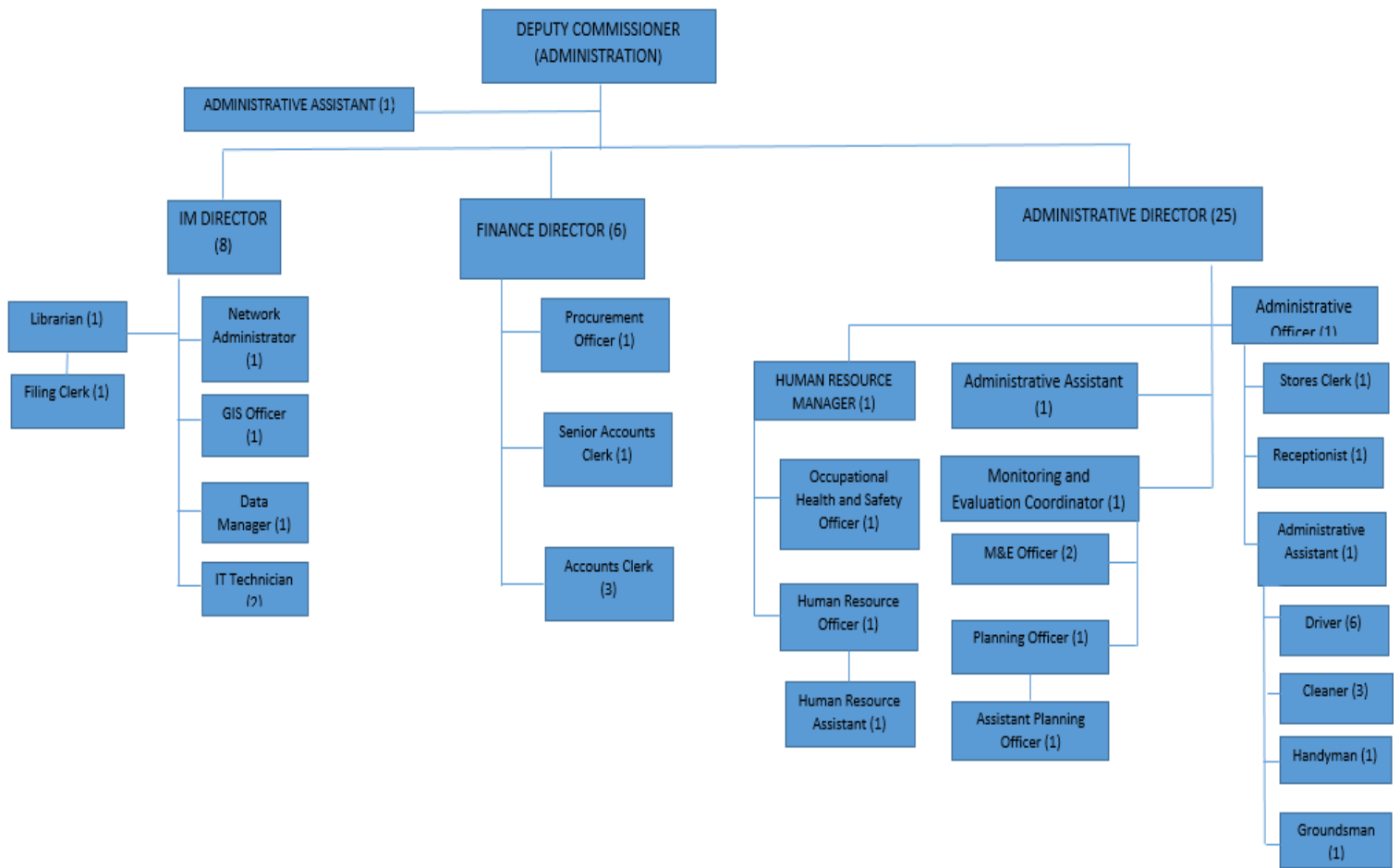
9.11. Unaudited Statement of Cash Flows

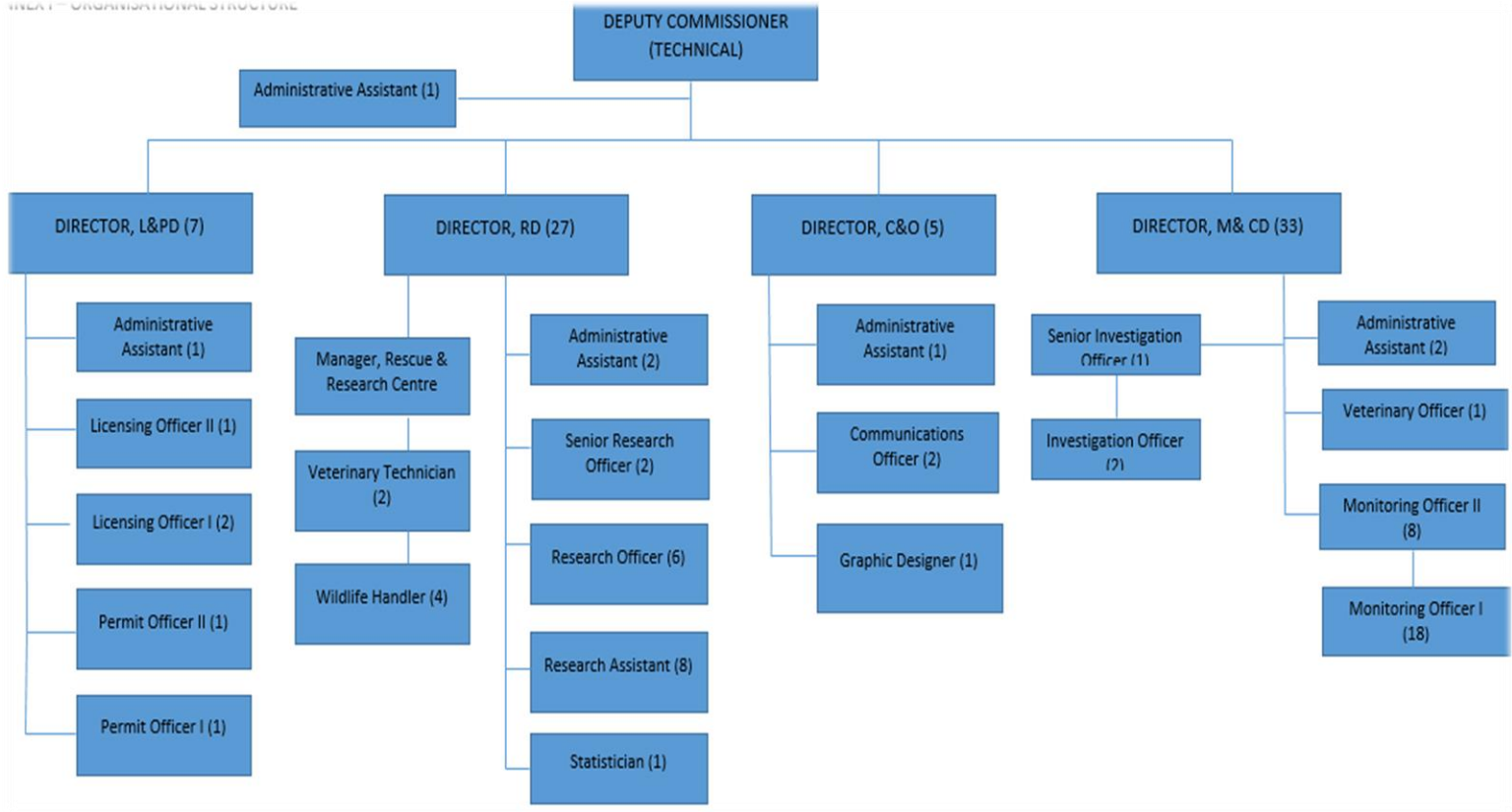
				2018		2017
				G \$		G \$
Operating Surplus before Tax				6,450,068		(6,516,335)
Adjustments for:						
Depreciation				3,921,834		2,457,589
Prior Year Adjustment						
Deferred Income						
Receivables				(4,735,990)		(530,685)
Payables				1,558,742		(4,428,368)
				7,194,654		(9,017,799)
Taxation						
Withholding Tax Paid				(51,460)		(69,414)
Cash Flow From Investing Activity						
Purchase of Tangible Fixed Asset				(5,634,900)		(14,813,935)
Cash Flow From Financing Activity						
Capital contribution for Government				<u>4,899,954</u>		14,813,935
Net Increase in Cash & Cash Equivalents						
Cash and Cash Equivalents - January 01				6,408,248		(9,087,213)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - December 31				75,949,277		85,036,490
				82,357,525		75,949,277
Analysis of Cash and Cash Equivalents - December 31						

Cash at Bank				82,282,862		75,937,798
Cash in Hand				74,663		11,479
				82,357,525		75,949,277

ANNEX I – ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE







Annex IIA – 2018 Export Summary – Wildlife with Export Quotas

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	APPENDIX NUMBER	NATIONAL QUOTA	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Parrots/Macaws																
<i>Amazona amazonica</i>	Orange-winged parrot	II	9900	475	40	477	200	300		80	40	751	97	100	105	2665
<i>Amazona dufresniana</i>	Blue-cheek parrot	II	520									29	14			43
<i>Amazona farinose</i>	Mealy parrot	II	1100	84		58	15	15		20		111	37		16	356
<i>Amazona festiva</i>	Festive parrot	II	130													0
<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>	Yellow-headed parrot	II	1000	85	49	386	20	26		62		86	227		70	1011
<i>Ara ararauna</i>	Blue and Gold macaw	II	792	54	18	332		28	12	25		57	159	30	119	834
<i>Ara chloropterus</i>	Red and Green macaw	II	990	40	26	392		25	6	62		57	184	58	113	963
<i>Orthopsittaca manilata</i>	Red-bellied macaw	II	1650	53	20	108						17	20			218
<i>Diopsittaca nobilis</i>	Red-shouldered macaw	II	1100	17	72	167				44	30	107	103		70	610
<i>Derophtus accipitrinus</i>	Hawk-headed parrot	II	780	21	13	69						44	49		11	207
<i>Pionus menstruus</i>	Blue-headed parrot	II	900	30		98		14				67	60		33	302
<i>Pionites melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed parrot	II	600	45		171		22		47		84	157		41	567
<i>Pionus fuscus</i>	Dusky parrot	II	780			6		20					15			41

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	APPENDIX NUMBER	NATIONAL QUOTA	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Parakeets/Toucans etc																
<i>Aratinga leucophthalma</i>	White-eyed parakeet	II	300			15										15
<i>Aratinga pertinax</i>	Brown-throated parakeet	II	500			100						51				151
<i>Brotogeris chrysoptera</i>	Golden-winged parakeet	II	180													0
<i>Crax alector</i>	Powis	N/c	52	4		4					2					10
<i>Forpus passerinus</i>	Green-rumped parrotlet	II	600													0
<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>	Marudi	II	18													
<i>Psophia crepitans</i>	Grey - winged trumpeter	N/c	90	5		5					2					12
<i>Pteroglossus aracari</i>	Black-necked aracari	II	300													0
<i>Pteroglossus viridis</i>	Green aracari	II	52			3										3
<i>Pyrrhura egregia</i>	Fiery-shouldered parakeet	II	120													0
<i>Pyrrhura picta</i>	Painted parakeet	II	300			25										25
<i>Ramphastos toco</i>	Toco toucan	II	200	7		37	4	13		13	6	7	25	7	5	124
<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>	Red-billed toucan	II	170	9		26		5		8		14	5		12	79

<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	Channel-billed toucan	II	120	6		25				5		7	3		10	56
<i>Selenidera culik</i>	Guianan toucanet	N/c	260			7										7
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	APPENDIX NUMBER	NATIONAL QUOTA	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Song birds																
<i>Oryzoborus angolensis</i>	<i>Towa towa</i>	<i>N/c</i>	<i>200</i>			<i>20</i>		<i>20</i>					<i>2</i>		<i>50</i>	<i>92</i>
<i>Oryzoborus crassirostris</i>	<i>Twa twa</i>	<i>N/c</i>	<i>200</i>			<i>10</i>		<i>20</i>							<i>20</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Sporophila plumbea</i>	<i>Mountain canary</i>	<i>N/c</i>	<i>200</i>					<i>25</i>								<i>25</i>
<i>Sporophila minuta</i>	<i>Fire-red</i>		<i>5</i>			<i>5</i>										

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	APPENDIX NUMBER	NATIONAL QUOTA	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Reptiles																
<i>Ameiva ameiva</i>	Ameiva, Luboo lizard	N/c	20000	112		579	106	228	183	519	56	66	140	160	350	2499
<i>Amphisbaena fuliginosa</i>	Legless lizard	N/c	500													0
<i>Anolis roquet</i>	Anoles lizard	N/c	24000	100		100		100		330					150	780
<i>Boa constrictor</i>	Land camudi	II	2000	48	6	85	13	126	23	79	8	15	47	38	174	662
<i>Chelus fimbriatus</i>	Mata mata turtle	N/c	132	5		15	1	16	2	1	10	6	1	6	7	70
<i>Chironius carinatus</i>	Black racer, Fire snake	N/c	105					1		10		11			16	38
<i>Cnemidophorus lemniscatus</i>	Rainbow-coloured lizard	N/c	2000			36	183	165		201					52	637
<i>Corallus caninus</i>	Emerald boa	II	880	52	15	102	42	90	29	75	61	77	61	53	138	795

<i>Corallus hortulanus</i>	Cook's tree boa	II	3000	417		480	60	307	76	15	95	174	202	91	456	2373
<i>Drymarchon corais</i>	Drymarchon, Yellow tail	N/c	100	9		16	1	17	3	12	1	4	11	13	5	92
<i>Epicrates cenchria</i>	Rainbow boa (cc)	II	500	14		35	27	72	27	34	5	22	24	23	99	382
<i>Epicrates maurus</i>	Rainbow boa (cm)	II	500	3		1			5	8						17
<i>Eunectes murinus</i>	Anaconda. Water camudi	II	2000					10		5			1		16	32
<i>Chelonoidis carbonaria</i>	Red-footed tortoise	II	704	98	22	162	26	92	25	38	25	41	50	56	141	776
<i>Chelonoidis denticulata</i>	Yellow footed tortoise	II	0													0
<i>Helicops angulatus</i>	Green water snake	N/c	100													
<i>Iguana iguana</i>	Iguana	II	1000				10			90						100
<i>Kinosternon scorpioides</i>	Scorpion mud turtle	N/c	250	26		4		5		16		3		3	25	82
<i>Mabuya nigropunctatus</i>	Skink lizard	N/c	700													
<i>Phrynops tuberosus</i>	Side-necked turtle	N/c	600									8				
<i>Phrynops gibbus</i>	Side-necked turtle	N/c	600	31		17		41	9	15			1	2	22	138
<i>Phrynops nasutus</i>	Toad headed turtle	N/c	600													
<i>Platemys platycephala</i>	Twist-necked turtle	N/c	500	6		14		6	1	23	41		3		31	125
<i>Plica plica</i>	Plica lizard (plica plica)	N/c	2800	46		21		56	25	28			26	13	28	243
<i>Plica umbra</i>	Plica lizard (plica umbra)	N/c	2800	48		17		25	32	35			15	14	30	216
<i>Podocnemis erythrocephala</i>	Side-necked turtle	II	50												4	4
<i>Polychrus marmoratus</i>	Polychrus lizard	N/c	2000			102		29		16			8	8	75	238
<i>Pseustes sulphureus</i>	Pseutes	N/c	100					2	6	1	2	3				14

<i>Rhinoclemmys punctularia</i>	Labarya turtle	N/c	1500	164		60		73	46	29		25	5		67	469
<i>Spilotes pullatus</i>	Salipenter snake	N/c	200	18		46	2	48	7	13	2	8	15	16	29	204
<i>Thecadactylus rapicauda</i>	Knot-tailed lizard	N/c	450													
<i>Tropidurus hispidus</i>	Collared lizard.	N/c	20000			130	100	226	65	263	37				180	1001
<i>Tupinambis teguixin</i>	Tegu lizard/Salipenter lizard	II	7200	38		40	23	468	130	293	70	18	445	81	320	1926
<i>Uranoscodon superciliosus</i>	Brown-tree climber	N/c	6500	93		226	30	85	27	44	10				69	584
<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>	Turtle	II	150													0
<i>Peltocephalus dumeriliana</i>	Turtle	II	500											10		10

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	APPENDIX NUMBER	NATIONAL QUOTA	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Poisonous Snakes																
<i>Bothrops atrox</i>	Brown labarya	N/c	200	1		4							2			7
<i>Bothriopsis bilineata</i>	Green labarya	N/c	200													0
<i>Crotalus durissus</i>	Rattlesnake	III	150										4			4
<i>Lachesis muta</i>	Bushmaster	N/c	100													0
<i>Micrurus surinamensis</i>	Coral snake	N/c	100													0
<i>Clelia clelia</i>	Mussurana	II	100					1								1
<i>Leptophis ahaetulla</i>	Vine snake	N/c	300													
<i>Oxybelis fulgidus</i>	Parrot snake	N/c	200													
<i>Bothrops brazili</i>	Morabana snake	N/c	200													

<i>Bothriopsis taeniata</i>	Morabana snake	N/c	200													
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	APPENDIX NUMBER	NATIONAL QUOTA	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Poison Arrow Frogs																
<i>Ameerega trivittata</i>	Poison arrow frog	II	500													
<i>Dendrobates leucomelas</i>	Yellow banded frog	II	500			75	25	48		62					129	339
<i>Dendrobates tinctorius</i>	Dyeing poison frog	II	500													
<i>Allobates femoralis</i>	Brilliant-thighed frog	II	500													
<i>Ameerega hahneli</i>	Spotted-legged frog	II	500													
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	APPENDIX NUMBER	NATIONAL QUOTA	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Other Amphibians																
<i>Rhaebo guttatus</i>	Land toad	N/c	1500			361		36	41	17						455
<i>Rhinella marina</i>	Land toad	N/c	150			22		15	44	122					30	233
<i>Bufo typhonius</i>	Land toad	N/c	750					44	50	60						154
<i>Hypsiboas crepitans</i>	Tree frog	N/c	1000													
<i>Hypsiboas boans</i>	Tree frog	N/c	1000												20	
<i>Leptodactylus pentadactylus</i>	Mountain chicken	N/c	500			59		20	34	95					24	232
<i>Phyllomedusa bicolor</i>	Green tree frog	N/c	500													0

<i>Pipa pipa</i>	Suriname toad	N/c	500					120	50	27					50	247
<i>Pseudis paradoxa</i>	Green and Black frog	N/c	5000													
<i>Phrynohyas venulosa</i>	Bicolour frog	N/c	3000													
<i>Phyllomedusa hypochondrialis</i>	Bicolour frog	N/c	3000													
<i>Sphaenorhynchus lacteus</i>	Lime Tree frog	N/c	500													
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	APPENDIX NUMBER	NATIONAL QUOTA	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Arthropods																
<i>Avicularia avicularia</i>	Tarantula spider	N/c	25000	2623	300	5079	357	3122	1456	1907	1386	368	2962	1338	1532	22430
<i>Morpho menelaus</i>	Blue morpho butterfly (dead)	N/c	20000				200	300	2							502
<i>Periplanata americanus</i>	Water Roach	N/c	2500													
<i>Blaberus sp</i>	Water Roach	N/c	2500													
<i>Schistocera sp</i>	Locusts	N/c	2500													
<i>Theraphosa blondi</i>	Bird eating tarantula	N/c	5000			1639	40	513	100	175		23	769	320	540	4119
<i>Ephebopus murinus</i>	Skeleton legged tarantula	N/c	2500			758	150	147	150	159	125	37	115		387	2028
<i>Amblypygi spp.</i>	Whip scorpion	N/c	2500												20	
<i>Scolopendra spp</i>	Centipedes	N/c	2500							35					50	85
<i>Diplopoda spp</i>	Millipedes	N/c	2500													
<i>Buthidae spp</i>	Scorpions	N/c	2500						100			200				300

<i>Gasteracantha spp</i>	Spiders	N/c	2500													
<i>Ocyopodidae spp</i>	Land crabs	N/c	2500													
<i>Scarabidae spp</i>	Beetles	N/c	2500													
<i>Mantidae spp</i>	Mantids	N/c	2500													
<i>Phasmidae spp</i>	Phasmids	N/c	2500													
<i>Bulimulus spp</i>	Land snails	N/c	2500													

ANNEX IIB - 2018 Export Summary - Ornamental Fish

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
<i>Acestrorhynchus falcatus</i>	Spotted barracuda									120			50	170
<i>Anableps anableps</i>	Four eyed fish		980	340	5000			200			960			7480
<i>Anostomus anostomus</i>	Cigar fish	1000	800			300		200				360	460	3120
<i>Carnegiella strigata</i>	Marble hatchet	6400	4000	6000	71200	1200				5000	7000	8000	5000	113800
<i>Cichla ocellaris</i>	Lukanani				40						100		40	180
<i>Copeina guttata</i>	Red-spotted copeina			1000							1000	1000	2000	5000
<i>Corydoras melanistius</i>	Black sailcory	800												800
<i>Eigenmannia virescens</i>	Transparent knife fish			300	400									700
<i>Gasteropelecus levis</i>	Silver hatchet		400	6000	10500					5600	12400	9500	5600	50000
<i>Geophagus jurupari</i>	Jurupari	60	90	250	170	200		20			805	50	48	1693
<i>Hemigrammus rodwayi</i>	Gold tetra	3000			13200			2400		3000	8000	2000		31600
<i>Hypostomus plecostomus</i>	Pleco hypostomus					700		100						800
<i>Metynnis hypsauchen</i>	Silver dollar													0

<i>Nanacara anomala</i>	Golden dwarf cichlid	700												1000	1000	2700
<i>Nannastomus espei</i>	Barred pencil fish											7400			1000	8400
<i>Nannastomus harrisoni</i>	Harrisoni pencil fish		800	1000	2000							1000	1000	2600	8400	
<i>Nannastomus merginatus</i>	Dwarf pencil fish		1500	2000	2000						1500	4800	1600	3200	16600	
<i>Osteoglossum bicirrhosum</i>	Arowana														16	16
<i>Pterophyllum scalare</i>	Angel fish					160										160
<i>Pygocentrus nattereri</i>	Red piranha						3									

ANNEX IIC - 2018 Export Summary - Samples

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	APPENDIX NUMBER	Description	Unit	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
BIRDS																	
<i>Amazona amazonica</i>	Orange-winged parrot	II	Cloacal swab									5					
<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>	Yellow-headed parrot	II	blood	ml						7							7
<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>	Yellow-headed parrot	II	Cloacal swab									5					
<i>Ara ararauna</i>	Blue and Gold macaw	II	blood	ml						10				13		5	28
<i>Ara ararauna</i>	Blue and Gold macaw	II	Cloacal swab									5					5
<i>Ara chloropterus</i>	Red and Green macaw	II	blood	ml						10				13		5	28

<i>Diopsittaca nobilis</i>	Red-shouldered macaw	II	blood	ml						3				4			7
<i>Diopsittaca nobilis</i>	Red-shouldered macaw	II	feather												200		200
<i>Pionites melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed parrot	II	Cloacal swab									5					5
<i>Pionites melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed parrot	II	feather												250		250
<i>Ramphastos toco</i>	Toco toucan	II	feather							10							10
<i>Ramphastos toco</i>	Toco toucan	II	Saliva (swab)								3						3
<i>Ramphastos toco</i>	Toco toucan	II	Cloacal swab											10			10
<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>	Red-billed toucan	II	Saliva (swab)								3						3
<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>	Red-billed toucan	II	Cloacal swab											10			10
<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	Channel-billed toucan	II	feather											10			10
<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	Channel-billed toucan	II	Saliva (swab)								3						3
<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	Channel-billed toucan	II	Cloacal swab											10			10
<i>Crax alector</i>	Powis	Not listed	feather							5							5
<i>Psophia crepitans</i>	Grey-winged trumpeter	Not listed	feather							5							5

ANNEX IID - 2018 Export Summary - Flora

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	APPENDIX NUMBER	Unit	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
FLORA																
<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Red cedar	III	cu m												20	20

ANNEX III – STAFF LIST AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2018

First Name	Last Name	Designation
Adjua	Bernard-Barry	Dir. Licensing & Permitting
Adonika	Spellen	Research Officer
Alona	Sankar	Commissioner
Alex	Stewart	Research Assistant
Charles	Stephens	Research Assistant
Deuel	Hughes	Communications Officer
Eric	Shepherd	Driver
Garcia	Weithers	Wildlife Monitoring Officer
Guy	Fontanelle	Driver
Hazel	Nurse	Confidential Secretary
Hollee	Ragnauth	Accounts Clerk
Ivelaw	Eastman	Driver
Jerusha	Dos Santos	Administrative Officer
Johann	Waldron	Research Officer
Kamal	Ramdayal	Driver

Keron	Adams	Licensing Officer
Kumardev	Samaroo	Administrative Assistant
Leisa	Mercurius	Human Resources Officer
Lemuel	Cromwell	Dir. Monitoring & Compliance
Marlon	Glasgow	Wildlife Monitoring Officer
Nelanie	La Cruz	Research Officer
Ramdhanie	Sukhai	Finance Officer
Rowena	Roberts	Permit Officer
Samuel	Glasgow	Legal Officer
Steven	Jones	Wildlife Monitoring Officer
Susan	Joseph	Permit Officer
Troy	Crawford	Wildlife Monitoring Officer
Zalima	Persaud	Cleaner