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Appendix Table 1 Notes.

Table 1 describes domestic legislation concerning sea turtle fishing and correlates this legislation to the relevant signed and ratified Multilateral Environmental Agreements and Soft Law instruments. The islands are: Antigua and Barbuda,¹ Barbados,² Dominica,³ Guadeloupe, St. Martin

¹Sea turtle fishing is prohibited in Antigua and Barbuda under the Government of Antigua and Barbuda's Environmental Protection and Management Act of 2019. *See* Environmental Protection and Management Act 2019, No. 10 (Ant. & Barb.), <http://laws.gov.ag/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/No.-10-of-2019-Environmental-Protection-and-Management-Bill-2019.pdf>. All species of sea turtles present in Antigua and Barbuda are considered endangered wildlife and are listed in Schedule IX of the Government of Antigua and Barbuda's Environmental Protection and Management Act of 2019. Their introduction from the sea is prohibited. *See* CITES arts. I(e), III(5), <https://cites.org/eng/disc/text.php>. A permit for their import from the sea may be required on an exceptional basis. *See* The Fisheries Regulations 2013, No. 2, Part VIII, ¶ 43 Protection of Marine Turtles (Ant. & Barb.), <https://www.ilo.org/dyn/nalex/docs/ELETRONIC/93554/109410/F1756349636/ATG93554.pdf>.

²Sea turtle fishing is prohibited in Barbados. *See* Fisheries Act 1993 LEX-FAOC005073 (Barb.), <http://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC018057>.

³Sea turtle fishing in Dominica is allowed by the Forestry and Wildlife Act, Chapter 60:02 (1991), pt. V, Sec. 21, Ninth Schedule (Dominica), www.dominica.gov.dm/laws/chapters/chap60-02.pdf.

and St. Barthelemy,⁴ Martinique,

⁴In the French Oversea Department of Guadeloupe, which is an archipelago and has been including Saint Martin and Saint Barthélemy until 2007, the taking of sea turtles has been prohibited since 1991. See Arrêté 1991-269 du 2 octobre fixant la liste des tortues marines protégées dans le département de la Guadeloupe [Order of October 2, 1991 establishing the list of protected marine turtles in the department of Guadeloupe], Journal Officiel de la République Française [J.O.] [Official Gazette of France], Nov. 19, 1991. The order was abrogated, Guadeloupe Saint Martin and Saint Barthélemy's sea turtles and their habitat continued to be entirely and infinitely protected via the Code Rural Art. L215-1 in 1995 and then via the Code de l'Environnement (Environmental Code) in 2000, with Article L415-3 defining in the version in force since 27th July 2019 penalties up to 3 years of prison and 150,000 euros of fines in case of damage to protected species conservation. See https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCodeArticle.do?jsessionid=4607FEB0126556CF768B228B4696847F.tplgfr32s_3?cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006074220&idArticle=LEGIARTI000038846323&dateTexte=20200515&categorieLien=id#LEGIARTI000038846323. The 1991 protection order was also superseded by the Arrêté Ministériel du 14 Octobre 2005 applying on the entire national territory, <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000424977>. The Collectivité de Saint Barthélemy has been completely protecting sea turtles and their habitat under the Code de l'Environnement de la Collectivité de Saint Barthélemy since 2009. See The Code de l'Environnement de Saint Barthélemy Titre 9: Protection de la Faune et de la Flore Chapitre 1 Mesures Générales de Protection Article 911-1 and Article 911-2, at http://www.comstbarth.fr/iso_album/code_1_environnement_1.pdf. All species of sea turtles and their habitat are completely protected and listed in Annex 1.

⁵ The United Kingdom Overseas Territories of Anguilla,

5 Sea turtles and their habitat have been protected in the French Oversea Department of Martinique likewise starting by the Arrêté Préfectoral of March 16, 1993, www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000528118. The order of Martinique was abrogated and the absolute and infinite protection of sea turtles and their habitat continued to be enforced via the Code Rural Art. L215-1 in 1995 and then by the Code de l'Environnement (Environmental Code) in 2000, with Article L415-3 defining in the version in force since 27th July 2019 penalties up to 3 years of prison and 150,000 euros of fines in case of damage to protected species conservation. See https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCodeArticle.do;jsessionid=4607FEB0126556CF768B228B4696847F.tplgfr32s_3?cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006074220&idArticle=LEGIARTI000038846323&dateTexte=20200515&categorieLien=id#LEGIARTI000038846323. The 1993 protection order was also superseded by the Arrêté Ministériel du 14 Octobre 2005 applying on the entire national territory, <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000424977>.

⁶ Montserrat,⁷ the British Virgin Islands,

⁶In Anguilla, sea turtles were protected by a renewable 5-year moratorium until December 15, 2020. *See* Fisheries Protection Regulations 2000, R.R.A. F40-1, Part 3, ¶ 17 (UK). *See* CITES's Updated Legislative Status Table, <https://cites.org/legislation>, for Anguilla's current CITES implementation status. *See also* Press Release, Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Rt Hon William Hague, Foreign Secretary Extends CITES to Anguilla (Feb. 14, 2014), www.gov.uk/government/news/foreign-secretary-extends-cites-to-anguilla. According to the Anguilla Department of Environment, a Biodiversity and Heritage Conservation Act is currently being drafted. *See* <http://www.gov.ai/doe/legislation.php> last visited dec. 20, 2020).

⁷Sea turtle fishing is allowed in Montserrat under the Turtle Ordinance of 1951, <http://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC017891> (Montserrat), and the Turtles Act of 2002, Ch. 12.06, <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/msr98285.pdf> (Montserrat). The Endangered Animals and Plants Ordinance regulates the trade of sea turtles. The Endangered Animals and Plants Ordinance (2016), No. 10, <http://agc.gov.ms/wp-content/uploads/2011/10/Act-No.-10-of-2016-Trade-in-Endangered-Species-Act-2016.pdf> (Montserrat). The Convention of Migratory Species of Wild Animals Act of Montserrat of 2013 includes all species of sea turtles in its Appendix I. *See* <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/msr145381.pdf>.

⁸ Sint Maarten, Saba, St. Eustatias (Statia), Aruba, Bonaire, and Curacao,

⁸Sea turtle fishing is allowed in the British Virgin islands under the Fisheries Regulations of 2003. *See* Virgin Islands Fisheries Regulations (2003), S.I. 2003, No. 20, ¶ 22 and 27 <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/bvi140127.pdf> (UK); Leatherback Turtle (Moratorium) Order (1990), Statutory Instrument 1990 NO., <http://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC024033>; *see also* CITES Updated Legislative Status Table, <https://cites.org/legislation> (showing the implementation of CITES on the territory of the British Virgin Islands); Endangered Animals and Plants Ordinance (1976), No. 4 of 1976, (British Virgin Islands), www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC050423. The Endangered Animals and Plants Act of 1987 is also discussed in the text by Godley et al., *supra* note 22, at 38.

⁹ Grenada,

⁹Since 2001, Sint Maarten, Saba, and St. Eustatius (Statia) have implemented the complete protection of sea turtles under the National Nature Conservation Ordinance of 2001, www.iacseaturtle.org/docs/marco/CaribbeanNetherlands/

Caribbean%20Netherlands%20-%20National%20Nature%20Conservation%20Ordinance
%20(P.B.%201998,%20No.%2049)%20and%20changed%20as%20per%20P.B.

%202001,%20No.%2041%20(ENGLISH).pdf. Sea turtles are protected in Aruba under the
Natuurbescherming Bescherming Verordening (Nature Conservation Ordinance), AB 1995, No.

2, [https://www.government.aw/document.php?m=25&fileid=14761&f=d0f3884ae-
f1488b7d3043ab9fb68171c&attachment=0&c=20845](https://www.government.aw/document.php?m=25&fileid=14761&f=d0f3884ae-f1488b7d3043ab9fb68171c&attachment=0&c=20845). Aruba has a moratorium since 1987 on

sea turtle fishing and the harvest of sea turtles' eggs has been prohibited since 1980 under the

Marine Environment Ordinance of Aruba. See Bräutigam & Eckert, *supra* note 33. Curacao has

protected sea turtles since 1996 (in water deep to 60 meters). See D. PORTER, ET AL., SUSTAIN-

ABLE FISHERIES & COASTAL ZONING IN CURAÇAO LEGAL & INSTITUTIONAL ASSESSMENT OF

AUTHORITIES & APPROACHES (Environmental Law Institute, 2016), [https://www.eli.org/sites/de-](https://www.eli.org/sites/default/files/eli-pubs/eli-2016-sustainable-fisheries-coastal-zoning-curacao.pdf)

[fault/files/eli-pubs/eli-2016-sustainable-fisheries-coastal-zoning-curacao.pdf](https://www.eli.org/sites/default/files/eli-pubs/eli-2016-sustainable-fisheries-coastal-zoning-curacao.pdf). Bonaire has pro-

tected sea turtles since 1991 under the Bonaire Marine Environment Ordinance, A.B. 1991, Nr.8,

<http://www.iacseaturtle.org/docs/marco/>

CaribbeanNetherlands/Caribbean%20Netherlands%20-%20Island%20Marine%20Environ-
ment%20Ordinance%

¹⁰ St. Kitts and Nevis,¹¹ Ste Lucia,¹² St Vincent and the Grenadines,¹³ Trinidad and Tobago,¹⁴ and

¹⁰Sea turtle fishing in Grenada is allowed by the Fisheries Regulations, SRO 9 (1987), (amended by SRO 24 (1996) and SRO 2 (2001)); *see also* Fisheries (Amendment) Regulations, SRO 2 (2001), Part VI, Article 17 (Grenada). Although the absolute protection of “turtles on land” is not recalled in the Fisheries Regulations of 2001 of Grenada, it is provided for by the Birds and Other Wildlife (Protection of) Act (1990), Cap. 34, ¶ 7 (Grenada), www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC007859.

¹¹St. Kitts and Nevis sea turtle fishing is allowed by the Fisheries Regulations (1995), S.R.O. No. 11 of 1995 (St. Kitts & Nevis), <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/stk3082.pdf>.

¹²Sea turtle fishing in St. Lucia is allowed under the Fisheries Regulations Act (1994), Cap. 7.15, (St. Lucia), <http://www.govt.lc/media.govt.lc/www/resources/legislation/FisheriesAct.pdf>.

Nesting sea turtles and their eggs are fully protected, Leatherback turtle fishing is prohibited. *See* the government of St. Lucia’s notice of 2015 concerning the sea turtle fishing conditions, <http://www.govt.lc/media.govt.lc/www/pressroom/news/attachments/sea-turtle-fishery-conditions.pdf>.

¹³A complete ban on sea turtle fishing has been implemented in St Vincent and the Grenadines since January 1, 2017. *See* <http://nationalparks.gov.vc/nationalparks/index.php/news-and-events/130-svg-bans-sea-turtle-harvesting>.

¹⁴Complete protection of sea turtles is provided in Trinidad and Tobago by the Fisheries Act, Cap. 67:51, Act 39 of 1916 (as amended), and Protection of Turtle and Turtle Eggs Regulations (Trin. & Tobago), http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/67.51.pdf.

the United States Virgin Islands.¹⁵

¹⁵The U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973 prohibits sea turtle fishing in the U.S. Virgin Islands. *See* 16 U.S.C. § 1531-1544 (2020). The Endangered Species Act status of all species of sea turtles may be found by searching by species name at <https://ecos.fws.gov/>.