**Appendix 1.** List of keywords used to search for legislation regarding invasive alien species in Brazil.

Água de lastro

Alóctone

Alóctones

Exótica

Exóticas

Exótico

Exóticos

Introdução

Introduzida

Introduzidas

Introduzido

Introduzidos

Introduzir

Invasor

Invasora

Invasoras

Invasores

Não autóctone

Não autóctones

**Appendix 2.** Historical analysis of Brazilian legislation related to invasive alien species (IAS).

The first decree referring to IAS dates from the 1930s. The decrees nº 24,114 and nº 24,548, both from 1934, imposes fines on whomever introduces imported plant species and prophylaxis measures to preserve the country from alien zoonosis invasions, respectively. In the 1950s, only one law (nº 1,184) related to IAS was published, regulating the rubber trade from native or alien plant species. In the 1960s, there was the publication of the Fauna Protection Law nº 5,197 in 1967 (Fig. 2). This law authorizes the eradication of wild animals considered harmful to agriculture or public health and also prohibits the introduction of any species without a license. The term ‘invasive alien species’, however, was still not used to refer to alien species. In 1979, decree nº 84,017 regulated the Brazilian national parks, stating that alien plant species should be removed from recovering areas. The National Policy of Environment was instituted in the 1980s through Law nº 6,938; however, only in 2000 were appendices mentioning IAS included in the text by Law nº 10,165.

In 1994, the first IBAMA Ordinance (nº 22) was published, prohibiting the introduction of specific alien fish species – the sharptooth catfish *Clarias gariepinus* and the channel catfish *Ictalurus punctatus* – in the Amazon and Paraguay river basins. In 1998, the law of Environmental Crimes nº 9,605 was published, widening the prohibition of species introductions without a license to any animal species and setting a sanction of 3 months–1 year of detention and mulct. Nevertheless, in this law, there are sanctions for disease or pest dissemination, as well as the authorization for killing animals that are considered harmful by the competent authority. In the same year, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) text was promulgated, which was signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. Also in 1998, IBAMA Ordinance nº 145 was published, establishing the rules for the introduction, reintroduction and transfer of aquatic species for aquaculture and prohibiting the introduction of macrophytes and freshwater fishes. This ordinance also is the first to distinguish alien species (species from other countries) from allochthonous species (species from other Brazilian river basins).

Since 2000, there has been an increase in the number of legal instruments referring to IAS. Law nº 9,985, published in 2000, institutes the National System of Protected Areas and prohibits the introduction of non-autochthonous species in protected areas of the country. Another important legislation is Decree nº 4,339/2002, which regulates the principles and guidelines for the implementation of the National Policy of Biodiversity. This decree establishes several actions related to IAS, such as mapping, research and control. In 2005, Normative Instruction nº 73 was published, prohibiting the cultivation and trade of the giant African snail *Achatina fulica* across the entire national territory. The same was enforced for the red swamp crayfish *Procambarus clarkii* through IBAMA ordinance nº 5 in 2008.

There are two legal instruments related specifically to aquaculture: CONAMA Regulation nº 413 and Law nº 11,959, both published in 2009. The law concerns the environmental licensing of aquaculture activity and allows the use of native species only. In the case of using alien species, there must exist another legislation authorizing its use. The CONAMA regulation states that the aquaculturist is responsible for the containment of IAS when they are used in farming and the prevention of their access to Brazilian hydrographic basins. Also in 2009, the first version of the National Strategy to Invasive Alien Species (NSIAS) was published in CONABIO Regulation nº 5; however, its text was fully revoked and updated in 2018.

From 2010, there has also been a great number of legislations dealing with IAS. The Forest Code (laws nº 12,651 and nº 12,727) from 2012 allows the use of alien plant species to recompose Legal Reserves or Permanent Preservation Areas, to a limit of 50% of the total area. In the same period, the legislation regarding the wild boar *Sus scrofa* and the golden mussel *Limnoperna fortunei* stands up, as these species have the greatest number of legal instruments specifically targeting them (four documents each). In fact, these species, along with sun corals (*Tubastraea coccinea* and *Tubastraea tagusensis*), were selected for meeting the target of eradicating three IAS by 2019 according to the Multiannual Plan established by Law nº 13,249 of 2016. In 2018, a normative instruction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock was published containing the first list of animal IAS present in the country in the terrestrial environment (nº 19). This list was later updated to include aquatic species (normative instruction nº 16/2019). There are also two normative instructions that list alien plant species introduced for farming (nº 03/2019) or ornamental purposes (nº 64/2020). Finally, the most important legal instruments regarding IAS are those related to the NSIAS, published in 2018. CONABIO Regulation nº 7 approves the new NSIAS, while the Ministry of Environment ordinances nº 3 and nº 4 institute the NSIAS Implementation Plan and its Technical Assistance Group, respectively.