



Eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES

The eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES was held in Kyoto, Japan, from 2 to 13 March 1992. Altogether, there were some 1590 participants including delegations from 103 Party States and observers from six non-Party States, 140 non-governmental organizations and 586 members of the press.

The following report of the meeting is a summary containing what the authors judge to be the most significant points. Some details of Resolutions and other matters have therefore been omitted. Official proceedings of the meeting will be published by the CITES Secretariat.

The meeting was opened by Mr K. Kakizawa, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan. He emphasized the economic and aesthetic value of wildlife to humans, recalled the efforts made in Japan for wildlife conservation and stressed the importance of this year, the 20th anniversary of the United Nations meeting which gave birth to CITES, and the year when the Earth Summit would take place. Further introductory speeches were made by Mr S. Nakamura, Minister of State, Director General of Japan's Environment Agency, and Mr N. Hatakeyama, Vice-Minister for International Affairs of Japan, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, who drew attention to the measures taken by Japan to improve its implementation of CITES and emphasized the need for co-operation between exporting and importing countries. Mr M.W. Matemba, Chairman of the Standing Committee of CITES, welcomed the new Parties and the new Secretary General, Ambassador I. Topkov and thanked the Secretariat for their work and dedication. The Secretary General in turn expressed thanks to the Japanese Government, the CITES Management Authority of Japan and the people of Kyoto for their hospitality and for providing the facilities for the meeting.

In addition to the official opening of the meeting, a special session of the Plenary was convened on the third day, during which the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Dr M. Tolba, His Royal Highness Prince Philip, and the Minister of

Foreign Affairs of Japan, Mr M. Watanabe, addressed the delegations, observers and journalists. Particular reference was made to the role of CITES in promoting sustainable development in the developing world and the necessity of CITES being pushed into the mainstream of government.

On behalf of the Africa region, Malawi proposed that, because of the large number of Parties represented in the Africa region, consideration be given to increase that region's representation on the Standing Committee. After some discussion, it was agreed that a document addressing the membership of the Committee be prepared for consideration at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

The following nominations for representative and alternate members of the Standing Committee were adopted by the Conference of the Parties: Senegal and Namibia (Africa region); Thailand and India (Asia region); Trinidad and Tobago, and Panama (Central and South America and Caribbean region); Sweden and Denmark (European region); Canada and Mexico (North American region); and New Zealand and Papua New Guinea (Oceania region). The Standing Committee elected the following officers: New Zealand (Chairman); Trinidad and Tobago (Vice-Chairman); and Sweden (alternate Vice-Chairman).

Recent staff changes at the CITES Secretariat had prompted the need to develop clear guidelines for the supervision and recruitment of executive staff. The document **Terms of reference for the administration of the Secretariat by UNEP**, authored by the Standing Committee, laid down certain provisions to be observed by the Executive Director of UNEP, the Standing Committee and the Secretary General of CITES with regard to personnel and financial matters. In future, the roles of UNEP and the Standing Committee will be guided by an Agreement reached by the two entities and adopted by the Conference of the Parties.

A summary of the work of the Animals Committee was presented to the Conference. During the four meetings since the last meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Animals Committee had managed to address all issues assigned to its attention. The report drew particular attention to: concerns about the status and role of scientific authorities; review of the Berne Criteria; implementation of field studies; continuation of the CITES Significant Trade Review; assessment of marking techniques; and the results of the Ten Year Review project. The Parties were asked to endorse resolutions proposed by the Committee relating to the Ten Year Review, marking, and Significant Trade, and to support the continuation of the Significant Trade Project. Members elected to the Animals Committee were: Robert Jenkins, Chairman, Oceania; Nobuo Ishi, Asia; Jonathan Hutton, Africa; Rainer Blanke, Europe; and Sixta Inchaustegui Miranda, Central and South America and the Caribbean. Tragically, the person designated by Mexico to represent the North American region was in a helicopter that crashed and, although the helicopter has not been found, is believed to be dead.

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The following individuals were appointed to the Plants Committee: Chairman - Jim Armstrong (Oceania); Vice-Chairman - Bruce MacBryde (North America); Vice-Chairman for Nomenclature - Noel McGough (Europe). Regional Representatives appointed were: Asia - Dr Sharma (India); Latin America - Maria Luisa Reyna de Aguilar (El Salvador); Africa - Christine Kabuye (Kenya).

The Secretariat introduced a comprehensive document comprising a review of alleged infractions and other problems of enforcement of the Convention. The review addressed the following subjects: infractions relating to submission of annual reports; designation and operation of scientific authorities and lack of national legislation; non-response by Parties to the Secretariat; irregular issuance of pre-Convention certificates and certificates of captive breeding and artificial propagation; non-application of Resolutions; invalid documents; large-scale or elaborate fraud; conditions of transport; significant prosecutions or seizures; and other implementation problems. During the debate, a large number of Parties presented apologies and explanations for their inadequate submission of annual reports. Generally there was a great deal of support for the efforts made by the Secretariat in documenting implementation problems, but some Parties expressed great concern that very little had been done by Parties in the past to implement recommendations arising from previous reviews of infractions. Although a call for the establishment of a permanent enforcement committee was again not adopted by the Parties, three Resolutions were. The first, (Resolution Conf. 8.7) relating to the submission of annual reports, rules that failure to submit annual reports by 31 October of the year following the year for which a report is due constitutes a major problem with implementation of the Convention. In such cases, the Secretariat should refer the matter to the Standing Committee for attention unless a justifiable written request for extension of the deadline has been received. The second Resolution (Conf. 8.16) addresses concerns regarding the movement of CITES specimens forming part of travelling live animal exhibitions and calls for standardised issuance of pre-Convention or bred-in-captivity certificates for individual animals held by such operations, and increased inspection and monitoring of their movements. The third Resolution (Conf. 8.4) directs the Secretariat to review national laws for implementation of the Convention. A number of problem areas are to be identified and dialogue initiated with Parties in order to establish measures necessary to properly enforce the provisions of the Convention. The Parties are asked to provide financial assistance to this process and urged to adopt appropriate national legislation in cases where such action has not yet been taken.

Claiming that poor implementation of CITES controls by certain EC Member States undermines the efforts of wildlife exporting countries to improve their implementation of the Convention and stem illegal trade, the delegations of Paraguay and Uruguay both presented draft resolutions on implementation of the Convention in the European Economic Community. The draft

resolutions pointed to the lack of adequate national legislation to enforce the Convention in some EC Member States and to the planned removal in 1993 of internal border controls in the EEC as probable causes of increased illegal trade. A number of delegations from EC Member states and the observer from the Commission of the European Communities made it clear that they accepted the constructive criticism offered and noted the Community's attempts to resolve the problems identified. Subsequent working group discussions led to the adoption of Resolution Conf. 8.2 recommending that, before accepting a re-export document issued by an EC Member State covering live animals, reptile skins and parts thereof, Parties check its validity with the stated country of origin of the specimens in question or with the Secretariat. The Secretariat was asked to evaluate EEC CITES implementation and report the findings to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in the context of its review of alleged infractions. EC Member States were urged to adopt appropriate legislation where it was lacking, increase the allocation of resources to CITES enforcement, and those Member States not already party to the Convention were urged to join. The final element of the Resolution, in complete contradiction to the original drafts, requested that Parties that have not yet done so accept the so-called 'Gabarone Amendment' to Article XXI of the Convention (which would allow the accession to CITES of any regional economic integration organisation constituted by sovereign states). This change was based on the argument that allowing the EEC as a whole to join the Convention would provide individual Member States with increased incentive to improve implementation.

In an attempt to curtail illegal exports of skins of Spectacled Caiman *Caiman crocodilus* from the central region of South America, Paraguay submitted a document entitled **Illegal trade of Singapore**, claiming Singapore to be one of the main destinations of illegally-exported skins from the region. Particular reference was made to the reservation entered by Singapore with regard to the Appendix II listing of *Caiman crocodilus crocodilus* and a draft resolution urged all Parties to reject export permits or re-export certificates issued by Singapore for trade in any crocodylian products. By the time the document was tabled for discussion, Singapore had withdrawn the reservation in question and undertaken to dispose of its stock of accumulated skins in full accordance with the provisions of the Convention; the delegation of Paraguay consequently withdrew the draft resolution and thanked the delegation of Singapore for its co-operation.

Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe (Zambia subsequently withdrew its support for this proposal at the meeting) proposed that a resolution be adopted that would recognize the benefits of trade in wildlife and stated that debate of such a resolution was essential to the future direction of the Convention and therefore requested that such a debate take place in Plenary before other issues were tabled for discussion. After a lengthy exchange of views which touched upon the philosophical aspects of

sustainable use of wildlife as a conservation strategy, and subsequent debate in a working group established by Committee I of the Conference, Plenary adopted a Resolution (Conf. 8.3) which firmly recognizes "that commercial trade may be beneficial to the conservation of species and ecosystems and/or to the development of local people when carried out at levels that are not detrimental to the survival of the species in question".

Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe (Zambia subsequently withdrew its support for this proposal at the Conference) proposed that the definition of the term "primarily commercial purposes", as outlined in Resolution Conf. 5.10, be reconsidered as, in their opinion, the paramount issue in wildlife utilisation is whether or not it is sustainable and not whether it is for primarily commercial purposes. It was argued that because of the restrictive interpretation of the Treaty's reference to primarily commercial purposes, CITES could act as an unfair constraint on countries whose domestic markets are limited and which therefore rely on export. The draft resolution on this topic was eventually withdrawn by the proponents after various speakers insisted that the text put forward was inconsistent with the provisions of the Convention.

Three draft resolutions were introduced on the subject of **significantly-traded birds**. The first, proposed by the USA, aimed to introduce specific bans on commercial trade in certain bird species; the second, submitted by Honduras, proposed strict implementation of Resolution Conf. 1.6 resulting in an indefinite cessation of all commercial trade in wild-caught CITES-listed birds; and the third, introduced by Uruguay, proposed a 'reverse-listing' mechanism for all commercial trade in CITES-listed live animals. Although there was general recognition of the concerns about sustainability of the wild bird trade which underpinned all three draft resolutions, a number of concerns were raised. In particular, a number of observers and Parties considered that the measures proposed were fundamentally punitive in nature and in danger of setting a precedent for *de facto* Appendix I listing, without conforming to the Berne Criteria or clearly establishing a process for resumption of trade. It was pointed out that the Animals Committee had discussed a similar proposal at length and that a draft resolution had been developed aimed at improving implementation of Article IV of the Convention for all Appendix II animal species. After attempts to consolidate the draft resolutions, and in light of the strong support for their intent expressed by a number of Parties, a draft resolution largely based on that developed by the USA was put to the vote and defeated.

A draft resolution relating to **trade in wild-caught animal specimens**, originally prepared by the Animals Committee, was submitted by the USA. The proponents explained that it was submitted in light of the mounting evidence accumulated by the CITES Significant Trade project indicating non-compliance by Parties with Article IV of the Convention and in recognition of the need for a

process to encourage compliance with this fundamental provision of CITES. Although developed from an earlier draft of the resolution submitted by the USA relating to trade in wild-caught birds, two fundamental changes were made. Firstly, the resolution was extended to cover all wild-caught animal specimens, under the assumption that there was no justification to restrict to bird species remedial action aimed at improvement of compliance with Article IV of the Convention. Secondly, the proposed mechanism in the draft resolution was changed from an immediate imposition of import prohibitions on all species of concern, to be lifted only after certain conditions were met, to a system whereby recommendations for specific remedial measures would be made by the Animals Committee through the Secretariat to individual Parties. After protracted working group discussions a mechanism was agreed which addressed the various concerns raised during committee debate. The Resolution which was finally adopted (Resolution Conf. 8.9) allows for two classes of recommendations for remedial action to be made to Parties by the Animals Committee: the more immediate recommendations should be complied with within 90 days, while others should be addressed within 12 months. In the case of a Party's failure to comply with such recommendations, the Standing Committee is empowered to propose strict measures to resolve the situation. A mechanism is further established to enable resumption of trade when appropriate. The Resolution further establishes an immediate commencement of the process outlined above and guarantees its continuity in future.

Draft resolutions were proposed by the USA and Israel relating to **trade in live bird species subject to high mortality** which prescribed specific measures to reduce or eliminate commercial trade in bird species for which average mortality rates during international transport and/or in quarantine following import exceed a given percentage. The mortality criteria contained in the draft resolution mirrored mortality rates arbitrarily selected by the CITES Working Group on the Transport of Live Specimens (TWG) as a starting point from which to perform an analysis of available mortality data. The proposal prompted intense debate about whether available mortality data were sufficient or, in the case of quarantine mortality data, appropriate, to justify trade prohibitions. There was also discussion about mechanisms for re-opening trade if conditions could be improved, and the poor implementation of previous Resolutions which aimed to improve live animal transport conditions. Eventually a Resolution (Conf. 8.12) was adopted which did not include specific reference to species or to particular mortality rates. The Resolution calls on Parties to collect bird trade mortality data and make them available to the TWG Chairman and to take appropriate measures, including temporary trade suspension for individual species, when available data indicate significant mortality rates. The TWG is requested to make recommendations to the Parties designed to minimise mortality.

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		1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>										
Botswana	W	-	2000	2000	2000	RII	RII	RII	RII	RII
Cameroon	W	20	100	100	100	0	0	0	I	I
Congo	W	1000	150	150	150	0	0	0	I	I
Ethiopia	W	-	-	-	-	20	20	20	RII	RII
	R	-	-	-	-	9300	8800	4500	-	-
Kenya	W	150	1000	1000	1000	0	0	0	RII	RII
	R	0	4000	4000	4000	5000	6000	8000	-	-
Madagascar	W	1000	1000	3784	1000	0	0	100	100	100
	R	0	0	0	0	0	2000	3000	4000	4300
Malawi	W	500	700	700	700	RII	RII	RII	RII	RII
	R	0	200	1000	1600	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	W	1000	1000	1000	1000	RII	RII	RII	RII	RII
	R	-	-	-	3000	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	W	-	-	-	-	500	500	500	0	0
South Africa	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	1000	1000
Sudan	W	5000	5000	5000	5000	5040	0	8000	I	I
Tanzania	W	1000	2000	2000	2000	1100	1100	*400	*200	*200
	R	0	0	0	0	0	4000	RII	RII	RII
Uganda	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	2500	2500	2500
Zambia	W	2000	2000	2000	2000	RII	RII	RII	RII	RII
	R	0	1350	3600	6200	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Crocodylus cataphractus</i>										
Congo	W	-	600	600	600	600	600	600	I	I
<i>Osteolaemus tetraspis</i>										
Congo	W	-	500	500	500	0	0	0	I	I
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>										
Indonesia	W	2000	2000	4000	4000	3000	3000	2700	1500	1500
	R	-	-	-	-	2000	3000	7000	7000	7000

W - wild specimens; R - ranches specimens; I - population included in Appendix I
 RII - population included in Appendix II under the terms of Resolution Conf. 3.15 on Ranching.
 * - export quota for wild specimens as defined in ranching proposal (excluding 100 hunting trophies a year)

Table 1. Export quotas for different populations of crocodylians transferred to Appendix II under the special criteria set out in Resolutions Conf. 5.21 and Conf. 7.14.

The USA had proposed an agenda item to discuss **detrimental trade in sea turtles** but had failed to submit any background document. They noted encouraging progress from Japan in dropping all but one of its reservations on sea turtles and in agreeing to cease trade in the remaining species, Hawksbill *Eretmochelys imbricata*, in December 1992. Japan resisted calls from other delegations to hasten this process.

Trade in crocodylian products. The populations of Nile Crocodile *Crocodylus niloticus* in Congo and Cameroon and of Slender-snouted Crocodile *Crocodylus cataphractus* and West African Dwarf Crocodile *Osteolaemus tetraspis* in Congo had been transferred to Appendix II in 1987 under the quota criteria (Resolution Conf. 5.21). There has been very little reported trade in the products of any of these populations from the countries concerned and as no proposals to extend the quotas or institute ranching programmes had been submitted, the depositary government (Switzerland) had prepared proposals to transfer them all back to Appendix I. These were accepted without opposition. No proposal had been submitted to extend the quota for the *Crocodylus niloticus* population of Somalia, but as this population had only been transferred to Appendix II in 1990, it remains in Appendix II but with a zero quota after 1992.

Sudan's request for a one-off quota of 8000 skins of *C. niloticus* for 1992 to enable it to export its stockpile

met with opposition because a similar request had been made in 1989. Eventually the quota was agreed with the population to be transferred back to Appendix I 120 days after the meeting, thus giving 30 days (11 June-11 July) for the export of the stockpile. All skins were to be tagged and recorded by an independent observer and a charge of US\$2 a skin was to be raised for crocodile surveys in Sudan.

A quota proposal for the transfer of the Ugandan population of *C. niloticus* to Appendix II, subject to an annual quota of 2500 ranches skins, was accepted as was another from South Africa for 1000 skins a year. The latter had originally been submitted as a proposal for transfer to Appendix II but after discussion was converted to a quota proposal with the agreement that it would be resubmitted as a ranching proposal at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Two further proposals were originally submitted as ranching proposals but were also converted into quota proposals because it was considered that this gave greater scope for scrutiny and control by the Conference. There was serious concern that the ranching programme in Madagascar was not sufficiently well controlled to prevent the entry into trade of skins illegally taken from the wild. Quotas were therefore accepted for 100 wild-caught nuisance animals each year and 3000, 4000 and 4300 ranches skins in the three years 1992 to 1994 respectively. Continuing problems with the Saltwater Crocodile *Crocodylus porosus* ranching programme in Indonesia

were extensively discussed; however, quotas were accepted for 7000 ranched/captive-bred skins and 1500 wild skins each year, with an additional 1200 stockpiled skins in 1992. The programme was to be reviewed by the IUCN/SSC Crocodile Specialist Group prior to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties so as to allow a decision at that time on whether to continue with ranching or transfer the population back to Appendix I. Resolution Conf. 7.14 specifies that quota systems should only be viewed as interim measures prior to the acceptance of a ranching programme and may not be used for more than two intervals between meetings of the Conference of the Parties. As both the Madagascar and Indonesian quotas had been in operation since 1985 it was initially considered that an amendment to Resolution Conf. 7.14 was needed to allow the continuation of export quotas. However it was eventually decided that the limit could apply from the date of adoption of the Resolution and the extension of quotas until the ninth meeting was therefore acceptable.

A different solution was found for the ranching proposal submitted by Tanzania which ran into opposition because of the request to allow exports of 1900 wild-caught skins a year. The ranching proposal was eventually accepted but Tanzania agreed to restrict exports of wild-harvested skins to 100 hunting trophies a year and a quota of nuisance animals declining from 400 in 1992 to 200 in 1993 and 1994, and 100 a year thereafter. Ranching proposals submitted by Kenya and Ethiopia were accepted, but Ethiopia's existing quota of 6000 skins for 1992 was restricted to a maximum of 4500 skins prior to the date of entry into force of the amendments (11 June 1992).

A further proposal relating to crocodylians referred to the request from the People's Republic of China to register the first captive-breeding operation for Chinese Alligator *Alligator sinensis*. The operation had been reviewed by the IUCN/SSC Crocodile Specialist Group which found it to be highly successful and to contribute substantially to the conservation of the species in the country. The proposal was therefore accepted. A proposal to register a captive-breeding operation for American Crocodile *Crocodylus acutus* in Honduras was withdrawn.

A Resolution on improving the regulation of trade in plant specimens was adopted (Resolution Conf. 8.17). This contains three main points: a) it clarifies the definitions of "artificially propagated" and "under controlled conditions"; b) it introduces a requirement for annotation of those plant species in Appendix I for which strict trade controls are required for artificially propagated hybrids; and c) it exempts flaked seedlings of orchid species listed in Appendix I from CITES controls. A further draft resolution on nursery registration for artificially propagated Appendix I species was discussed at length but, because of some unresolved problems, it was agreed that the Plants Committee should revise the draft resolution and registration criteria to submit to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

A Resolution (Conf. 8.18) on plant nomenclature was adopted, in which *A world list of cycads* (D.W. Stevenson, R. Osborne and J. Hendricks, 1990, *Memoirs of the New*

York Botanical Garden 57:200-206) was agreed as a guideline for referencing species names to Cycadaceae, Stangeriaceae and Zamiaceae. The Parties also agreed to use *The Plant-Book*, rev. ed. (D.J. Mabberley, 1989, Cambridge University Press) as the standard for the generic names of all CITES-listed plants, and to use *A Dictionary of Flowering Plants and Ferns*, 8th ed. (J.C. Willis, revised by H.K. Airy Shaw, 1973, Cambridge University Press) as a reference for generic synonyms not mentioned in *The Plant-Book*. It was agreed that the Nomenclature Committee should prepare a standard reference for selected Orchidaceae genera in trade, providing information on species, with synonymy and the countries of distribution of recognized taxa (Resolution Conf. 8.19).

The Chairman of the Animals Committee introduced a report (Doc. 8.30) regarding work on **significant trade in Appendix II animal species**, noting that since the last meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the status of some 150 Appendix II species had been reviewed, resulting in a number of proposals to amend the Appendices and the formulation of recommendations for remedial action by range states. There was strong support for proposals to continue and strengthen the review process and a programme of further work was agreed. In endorsing the report presented to them, the Parties stressed the need for funding for field studies and fully endorsed the efforts to make recommendations for follow-up action via the Secretariat to individual Parties.

A report on **significant trade in plants** (Doc. 8.31) had been prepared by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre. It consisted of general observations on the quantity and quality of plant trade data contained in CITES annual reports; an account of the six most important source countries: the Netherlands, Japan, Thailand, Brazil, Turkey and the Dominican Republic; and notes on the different groups of CITES-listed plants, including the ten most highly-traded genera of both Cactaceae and Orchidaceae, four other important genera of succulents, cycads and tree ferns. The report concluded with a series of recommendations. Some of these were general ones on the need for improved trade reporting and the value of analysing the trade information on a regular basis. Others were country-specific, relating to the most important source countries, but also highlighting potential problems in Taiwan, Madagascar, Mexico and South Africa. Finally there were some that were taxon-specific, e.g. recommending a field survey of *Notocactus* species, trade surveys of some orchid and cycad genera, and a review of the value of the current listings of tree ferns in Appendix II.

The report was commended and the need for better monitoring of the plant trade and the strengthening of relevant databases was emphasized.

The Netherlands introduced a draft resolution, which was adopted after some discussion and amendment, relating to **trade with states not party to the Convention** (Resolution Conf. 8.8). The Resolution aims to counteract illegal

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trade by tightening the conditions applying to trade with non-Parties. The Secretariat is directed to inform non-Parties of certain requirements regarding designation of competent authorities equivalent to CITES Management and Scientific authorities. Parties are advised not to accept documentation from States which have not complied with this requirement unless they have consulted the Secretariat. The Resolution continues by extending the provisions of Resolution Conf. 3.8 (on the Acceptance of Comparable Documentation Issued by States not Party to the Convention) to require non-detriment findings by a scientific body before export and to cover transit shipments destined for, or coming from, non-Parties. The other main provisions are that Parties should allow trade with non-Parties in Appendix I specimens of wild origin only in special cases where conservation to the species or welfare benefits to individual specimens can be demonstrated. Furthermore, imports of Appendix I captive-bred or artificially propagated specimens may only be allowed after consultation with and full consideration of recommendations made by the Secretariat. The Parties discussed the possible conflicts between this Resolution and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), but concluded that such problems would have to be resolved in the GATT forum.

A draft resolution was prepared by Argentina to introduce a number of measures aimed to aid control of trade in stocks of hair and cloth of *Vicuna Vicugna vicugna*. Certain populations of this species in Chile and Peru were transferred to Appendix II in 1987 for the exclusive purpose of trading in cloth made from wool sheared from live animals. However, trade control measures have been frustrated by the existence of and trade from stockpiles of cloth manufactured from Vicuna, as well as hair and wool, in a number of countries; those mentioned were the UK, Hong Kong and Japan. These apparently pre-Convention stocks do not appear to have been adequately inventoried and it was suggested by the proponents of the draft resolution that the stocks may be used to cover illegal trade. A Resolution was eventually passed (Resolution Conf. 8.11), after some dispute about the existence of stockpiles in Hong Kong and comment by Japan that enforcement of trade controls for Vicuna products would always be difficult owing to the low concentrations of Vicuna hair contained in textiles found in trade. It calls for improved trade control and reporting and for importing states, in consultation with the CITES Secretariat, only to allow import of cloth containing pre-Convention Vicuna fibres or bearing identification as originating from the approved shearing schemes.

Expressing great concern about possible detrimental effects of returning confiscated live animals to wild populations, the Netherlands introduced a draft resolution entitled **return to the wild of confiscated wild animals of species included in Appendices II and III**. Concerns, shared by many Parties, surrounded the lack of knowledge of the exact provenance of many specimens in trade, the resulting risk of genetic pollution and the ecological and disease risks of re-introduction. The draft resolution recommended that any Management Authorities contemplating the return of

confiscated live animals of species listed in Appendix II or III consult with and obtain binding advice from their own CITES Scientific Authorities and, if possible, those of the country of origin. It further directed that the Secretariat be informed of such intentions and that a postal review be carried out by other Parties and the pertinent IUCN/SSC Specialist Group. Final decisions would be based on the best possible advice and a "very restrictive" attitude was advised. After extensive discussion it was agreed that the issue was too complex to be resolved during the current meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The draft resolution was withdrawn and it was agreed that discussion would continue in the Animals Committee with the aim of preparing a new draft resolution for consideration at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

A draft resolution prepared by the USA relating to **export and re-export of confiscated specimens** was withdrawn without discussion. Its aim was to address the potential conflict between certain provisions of Articles III and IV of the Convention and the desire of Parties to allow the export or re-export of confiscated specimens. The draft incorporated corrected text from Resolution Conf. 4.17 (which it would have repealed), and would have further allowed exemptions to be made in the case of issuance of export permits for confiscated specimens; conditions under which export and re-export of confiscated specimens of Appendix I species could be allowed were proposed.

Recommendations from the Animals Committee and the IUCN/SSC Captive Breeding Specialist Group on the use of coded microchip implants for **marking live animals in trade** resulted in a draft resolution submitted by Australia. A great deal of debate focused on this issue, notable comments being made on the high cost of the necessary equipment, the need for funding to subsidize its use and the incompatibility of much of the available equipment. Eventually, acknowledging that the use of other marking techniques would be more suitable in some cases than others, the Parties agreed a Resolution (Conf. 8.13) recommending the use of implantable transponder microchips for the identification of live Appendix I animals subject to international trade and, when appropriate, to Appendix I and II animals used in travelling exhibitions or circuses. Among various other provisions, it was agreed to consider advice from the IUCN/SSC Captive Breeding Specialist Group regarding a standard system and implant location and it was proposed that microchip codes be recorded on permits and in CITES annual reports. Funding would be sought for the introduction of this technique and further developments would be monitored by the Animals Committee.

A document was submitted by the Secretariat regarding **standardization of CITES permits and certificates** in response to Resolution Conf. 7.3 which requested the preparation of a new standard permit model. A draft

resolution contained three sections. The first gave the list of basic information that must appear on the different types of permits and certificates covered by the Convention and the specific information for each type of document. The second recommended the use of a standard model permit/certificate form attached as an annex to the resolution and defined the information to be included with the basic aim of preventing any use of CITES documents for fraudulent purposes. The third section mandated the Secretariat to assist those Parties requiring help in preparing their CITES document forms. Failing to reach agreement, the Parties decided that it was premature to accept the new permit form prepared by the Secretariat, but an amended version of the remainder of the original resolution was adopted and Resolution Conf. 7.3 was repealed. The new Resolution (Conf. 8.5) provides a detailed guide to all information to be included on permits and certificates, including a number of important new provisions, particularly those regarding the control of export quotas and the live animal transport conditions.

A report from the UK, as Chairman of the working group on the **transport of live specimens** (TWG), summarized the results of the group's two meetings held since the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties. It was noted that a number of problems were still causing concern, particularly the lack of comprehensive scientific data on mortality and its causes, and the poor implementation of CITES Resolutions on the transport of live specimens. The report called for better training of personnel involved with transport of live specimens and closer collaboration with the IATA Live Animals Board was recommended. Particular disappointment was expressed about the lack of funding which had led to poor attendance by producer countries at TWG meetings. Parties were urged to improve implementation of previously agreed Resolutions aimed to improve transport conditions.

A document on the **role of the Scientific Authority**, prepared by the USA, addressed the problem that many export permits are being issued without supporting scientific findings or advice from a designated Scientific Authority. It was argued that only through proper implementation of the responsibilities of a Scientific Authority could Article IV of the Convention be implemented successfully. Following extensive debate, a Resolution (Conf. 8.6) was adopted which outlines a number of recommended functions to be implemented by the Scientific Authority. Particularly noteworthy is the recommendation that Parties consult with the Secretariat when there is reason for concern as to whether the proper Scientific Authority findings are being made prior to the issuance of export permits.

At the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, IUCN had undertaken to prepare **guidelines for evaluating marine turtle ranching proposals** and had convened a workshop to this end. The results of the workshop had been prepared for the seventh meeting of the Conference

of the Parties but were withdrawn because the workshop had failed to reach agreement. Subsequently, the IUCN General Assembly in Perth had passed a Resolution calling on IUCN not to support any marine turtle ranching operations and, as a result, IUCN had been unable to pursue the matter further. As several Parties expressed the need for such guidelines, the Animals Committee was given the task of developing them.

Despite withdrawal of a similar proposal at the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties owing to lack of support, Denmark again presented a document and draft resolution which would allow an **exemption for blood and tissue samples for DNA studies from CITES permit requirements**. Like before, the draft resolution proposed a general exemption from usual CITES licensing requirements for preserved blood samples or other tissues that can be contained in a 2ml aliquot. The purpose of such an exemption would be to enable prompt exchange of such samples for DNA studies to define the genetic character of wild populations and the origin of individuals, to analyse genetic variability in wild and captive populations, and to recognize individual animals. Although exemption from licensing requirements is already possible for trade between scientists or scientific institutions registered by their CITES Management Authorities under Article VII, paragraph 6 of the Convention, Denmark considered that this excludes the possibility of 'ordering', at short notice, comparative material from other institutions (zoos, breeding centres, pet keepers) or from individuals with access to wild populations. The maximum sample size was designed to prevent illegal trade in other derivatives under the draft resolution. Again there was little support for the draft resolution, many Parties fearing the precedent of what they saw as a contradiction of the text of the Convention; it was eventually rejected by vote.

Criteria for amendments to the appendices were recognized to be lacking already at the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 1976. Because of this, the so-called Berne Criteria (Resolution Conf. 1.1 and 1.2) were adopted at that time to help rationalize the Parties' decisions with regard to amendments to the Appendices.

At the current meeting, Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe (Zambia subsequently withdrew its support for this proposal at the meeting) proposed that the Berne Criteria be changed as, in their opinion, such criteria: did not allow for an objective assessment of the biological status of species; did not address the beneficial aspects of international trade to conservation; and, once a species had been listed in Appendix I, its removal was difficult, even when its conservation status had improved. The inadequate nature of the Berne Criteria was broadly recognized by the Parties and many NGOs, although many felt that in spite of the detailed background information and draft resolution provided by the proponents, more time was needed to analyse the complexities of changing the existing Criteria. A working group was established by Plenary and given a mandate to put forward a proposal for setting in motion procedures to replace the Berne Criteria.

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Following additional debate, a Resolution (Conf. 8.20) was adopted which directs the Standing Committee and Secretariat to undertake a revision of the criteria for amending the Appendices, for consideration at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The Standing Committee and Secretariat were also directed to seek the expertise of IUCN and other appropriate organizations, and arrange for the involvement of the Animals and Plants Committees through common meetings. A draft resolution shall be distributed to the Parties at least 300 days prior to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Following the Parties' opportunity to comment, a revised draft resolution shall be distributed to the Parties at least 150 days prior to the meeting.

Support of range states for amendments to Appendices I and II. Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe (Zambia subsequently withdrew its support for this proposal at the meeting) had put forward a draft resolution that, among other things, would introduce the right to veto a proposal to amend the Appendices if range states of the taxa in question disagreed with the proposed listing. Whilst it was generally agreed that range states were not adequately consulted in the listing process, a fact agreed upon at previous meetings of the Conference of the Parties, it was felt that the proposed draft resolution was unacceptable and would undermine the proposal and voting procedures provided for under the Convention. However, many Parties concurred with the desirability to introduce a more stringent system of consultation with range states so that many disputes that otherwise would be left with the Conference of the Parties to resolve could be dealt with on bi-lateral terms. A working group was established to address the matter and a Resolution (Conf. 8.21) was subsequently adopted which provides the Parties with two options, dealing with, on one hand, the case where a proposing Party intends to consult with range states, and, on the other hand, the case where the proposing Party does not wish to consult. In the latter situation, a proposing Party is requested to submit the proposal at least 330 days in advance of the next scheduled meeting of the Conference of the Parties, so as to allow range states and other interested parties the choice to comment on the proposal.

According to Article XIV, paragraph 1(a) of the Convention, Parties are granted the right to take stricter domestic measures than those provided by the Treaty. Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe (Zambia subsequently withdrew its support for this proposal at the meeting), in proposing a restriction on the Parties' ability to adopt stricter domestic measures, argued that the right was being misused by some consumer states to close off markets to range states even for species which are not endangered. The proponents felt that this effectively prevented any potential conservation benefit from international trade. They asked the Conference of the Parties to take note of their concerns and then withdrew the proposed resolution.

A total of 27 taxa were subject to proposals included in Doc. 8.44 **Ten Year Review proposals**. Two of these were withdrawn at an early stage and 21 of them were agreed unanimously by Committee I and adopted without discussion in Plenary. Three plant proposals were adopted after they had been amended so that they were transfers from Appendix I to Appendix II rather than deletions from the Appendices. Only one proposal was the subject of much discussion: the transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II of an orchid, *Didickea cunninghamii*. There had been no recorded trade in the species but the delegation of India, the only range state, wished to retain the species in Appendix I under the terms of Resolution Conf. 2.19 because of its extreme rarity. The proposal was withdrawn after India agreed to carry out a study on the species and submit the results before the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Other Proposals:

Cheetah Acinonyx jubatus

Namibia and Zimbabwe proposed that the Cheetah populations of Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe be transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II. It was argued that in southern Africa, only an estimated 18% to 24% of the population occurs in protected areas, and that the species generally do not do well in protected areas due to interspecific competition with other large predators. On private land, Cheetah is viewed by farmers as a major threat to livestock and large numbers are killed annually in pest control. The proponents argued further that the only solution to the problem of securing the conservation of viable free-roaming Cheetah populations on farmland is to give the landowner the opportunity of receiving direct financial gain and compensation for losses incurred, thus encouraging him to tolerate or even welcome the presence of Cheetah on his land. In this regard, trophy hunting is a viable option which is proving successful in Namibia. The proponent countries amended their proposal so that rather than transferring any population to Appendix II, an Appendix-I export quota system was established, with the following quotas adopted by consensus: Botswana 5; Namibia 150; and Zimbabwe 50. The Cheetah quota system deviates from that in place for Leopard in that it not only allows the export of skins or nearly whole skins, but also allows the export of live animals under the established quota.

Black and White Rhinos Diceros bicornis and Ceratotherium simum

The Black and Southern White Rhinos have been listed in Appendix I since 1977; all other rhinos since 1975. Acknowledging that international trade in rhino parts continues despite the Appendix-I listing and that in particular the Black Rhino has undergone a population crash, South Africa requested that their population of White Rhino be transferred to Appendix II, and Zimbabwe requested that their populations of Black and White

Rhinos be subject to a similar transfer, as the listing of these populations in Appendix I was prohibiting more innovative management approaches to their conservation. In particular it was argued that the majority of rhinos were now found in southern Africa, as they have disappeared from many other areas due to poaching for their horn, and that horn from dehorning operations could be sold legally without harming the animals so as to generate much needed money for the protection of the remaining populations. While it was generally acknowledged that years of Appendix-I listing had not provided the desired conservation success, the Parties nevertheless rejected the proposals despite protests from the proponent countries whose rhino populations remain at stake.

African Elephant *Loxodonta africana*

There were basically two proposals to transfer populations of the African Elephant from Appendix I to Appendix II. The first, amalgamated from five similar proposals, was originally submitted by Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe but, at the outset of the meeting, Zambia withdrew as a proponent. The delegation of Botswana, on introducing the proposal on behalf of the four proponents, emphasized that at issue was not ivory trade but the need to manage African Elephant populations. The delegation of Zimbabwe stressed the importance of sustainable use of wildlife for the benefit of rural communities as an alternative to subsistence agriculture and as a means of ensuring the continued conservation of the elephants. The Panel of Experts report, prepared pursuant to Resolution Conf. 7.9, had concluded that Botswana and Zimbabwe met the criteria for a transfer of their elephant populations to Appendix II.

The proponents stated that they were seeking a resumption of trade in non-ivory products within CITES and, in the spirit of compromise, had amended the original proposal which would subject a transfer of the African Elephant to Appendix II to the following conditions: 1. a moratorium on commercial exports of raw and worked ivory as detailed in Doc. 8.58; and 2. a temporary inclusion in Appendix II, until the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, of the elephant populations of Botswana, Malawi, Namibia and Zimbabwe, subject to the following conditions: i. exclusion of trade in raw ivory, other than legitimate hunting trophies; ii. exclusion of all other trade in ivory, except personal effects and tourist souvenir specimens acquired in the proponent countries, and held in those Party States on 14 March 1992; and iii. automatic inclusion of these populations in Appendix I at the date of the next scheduled meeting of the Conference of the Parties, provided that the Conference of the Parties does not adopt a proposal that is acceptable to the proponent countries to re-open trade in ivory.

A large number of delegations, many African, opposed the proposal and only the delegation of Switzerland offered its support. Many delegations recognized the efforts made towards elephant conservation in the proponent states, and few questioned the evidence that populations were locally large and well-managed. Whilst

there was support for the principle of sustainable use, some of the major points causing them to reject the proposal were: it was premature because the necessary trade controls were not yet in place; elephant populations in most of Africa had declined dramatically and had not yet recovered adequately; elephants migrate across international borders and so populations which cross the boundaries between countries should be treated together; any move to transfer the species to Appendix II in part of its range, even for the trade in products other than ivory, would stimulate illegal hunting elsewhere; there is continuing illegal trade in ivory through the proponent states and international co-operation in law enforcement and training of enforcement staff is inadequate; the majority of the states within the range of the species opposed the proposal; and the transfer of the species to Appendix I was thought to have been generally effective in reducing illegal hunting.

Following these views, the delegation of Botswana, on behalf of the four proponents, expressed disappointment that, despite complying with criteria adopted in 1989, which set out procedures for transferring back to Appendix II those elephant populations which clearly did not belong in Appendix I, their efforts were not being rewarded. He called into question the objectives of CITES and stated that the proponents would have to review their future participation in the Convention. He stressed that their evaluation would be conducted objectively and analytically in the interest of elephant conservation and the long-term benefits to the people of the region. The proposal was reluctantly withdrawn.

The second proposal, also amended, was submitted by South Africa who stated that, subject to the acceptance of the proposal, and in recognition of the continued concern over the possible negative effects of the ivory trade, South Africa will continue to forbid any import or export of ivory or ivory products, other than legitimate hunting trophies, until the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Although it was supported by the Panel of Experts, many delegations felt that acceptance of this proposal would be premature for many of the same reasons as discussed in relation to the previous proposal. This proposal was similarly withdrawn.

Leopard *Panthera pardus*

Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe proposed the transfer of all sub-Saharan populations of Leopard from Appendix I to Appendix II. It was argued that not only have many Leopard populations recovered and therefore no longer merit inclusion in Appendix I, but in many countries populations were now of such a size that the species was regarded as a pest. However, after much discussion and various amendments to this proposal, the proponents reluctantly accepted that the Appendix-I quota system established for this species would remain in place, subject to a number of changes in the size of quotas allocated to individual countries. Namibia, as a new Party to the Convention, was included in the quota system. The following quotas were adopted by consensus

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(Resolution Conf. 8.10): Botswana 100; Central African Republic 40; Ethiopia 500; Kenya 80; Malawi 50; Mozambique 60; Namibia 100; South Africa 75; Tanzania 250; Zambia 300; and Zimbabwe 500, thus potentially allowing the harvest for international trade of a total 2055 Leopards a year.

Bluefin tuna *Thunnus thynnus*

The delegation of Sweden emphasized that their main objective in proposing Western Atlantic stocks to Appendix I and Eastern Atlantic stocks to Appendix II had been to ensure that populations of Atlantic bluefin tuna were exploited at a sustainable level. A draft resolution sponsored by the delegations of Canada, Japan, Morocco and USA, who opposed Sweden's proposal to amend the Appendices, focused on the responsibility of the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) for the management of tuna, and strongly urged ICCAT to continue its initiatives with regard to restoring and maintaining populations and reducing quotas. Prior to debate, Sweden had suggested that it would consider supporting this compromise but it eventually withdrew the proposal and the draft resolution was not discussed. Sweden stated that it reserved the country's right to continue to monitor tuna stocks. The draft resolution was also withdrawn.

Black Bear *Ursus americanus*

Although Denmark's proposal to list Black Bear in CITES Appendix II was narrowly defeated following considerable debate in Committee I, with an agreement by the delegation of the USA to list the species in Appendix III, a second vote on the matter led to a re-opening of discussion in Plenary. The proposal had been submitted because of the species' similarity of appearance with other bear species, especially those from Asia which are severely threatened by trade in their products, in particular gall bladders, and derivatives. The delegation of Canada opposed the proposal on the grounds that most of their trade was in hunting trophies to the USA and that inclusion in Appendix II would impose an unnecessary administrative burden. However, although there was general agreement that there was little problem of enforcement in the countries of origin, the view that Appendix III listing was inappropriate for look-alike species was expressed by the delegations of Austria, Brazil, Kenya, Portugal on behalf of the countries of the EC, Thailand and the UK. The proposal was eventually adopted by 46:20 votes in favour.

Timber

For the first time, the meeting considered proposals for CITES to extend its coverage to significantly traded tropical timber species.

The proposal to list Brazilian Rosewood *Dalbergia nigra* in Appendix I was accepted without debate. Ghana felt that the proposal to list Afrormosia *Pericopsis elata* in Appendix II was unnecessary but supported an

Appendix III listing for their population; Cameroon raised the issue of implementation problems and the Appendix II listing was supported by Congo. The vote was passed with 53 for 4 against for Appendix II listing, with an annotation restricting regulation to logs, sawn timber and veneer.

Costa Rica withdrew their proposal to list mahoganies *Swietenia* spp. in Appendix II, then made a statement from the floor declaring that internal political problems necessitated this action, but this in no way lessened their support for an Appendix II listing. The USA introduced their proposal by amending it so that it was restricted to logs, sawn timber and veneer, from Central American populations only. During the debate, a number of the Central American countries expressed opposition and concern that the proposal was restricted to Central America. When asked for a scientific reason for the amendment to exclude South American populations of *Swietenia*, the US did not provide a substantial answer. Brazil, a major exporter of *S. macrophylla*, spoke in support of the proposal, stating that they felt the listing would help international efforts to manage the genus and expressed Brazil's willingness to co-operate with other range states to improve long-term management of mahogany. After considerable debate (most of it negative and focused on *S. macrophylla*), the USA withdrew *S. macrophylla* from the proposal. This left *S. mahagoni*, which was listed in Appendix II after a vote of 38 for and 4 against.

A proposal to list Quebracho *Schinopsis* spp. in Appendix II was withdrawn by Argentina at the beginning of the meeting. Argentina announced that its national and relevant provincial governments had signed a Memorandum of Intention to establish a plan to manage the resource sustainably. It was hoped that regional management plans would also be developed with the Governments of Bolivia and Paraguay.

Proposals to list Ramin *Gonystylus bancanus* and Merbau *Intsia* spp. in Appendix II were also withdrawn before being discussed, following strong opposition to the proposals from many range states.

The representative of the ITTO Secretariat read out a statement welcoming the call for increasing co-operation between ITTO and CITES and briefly explained ITTO's goal of promoting sustainable management of tropical forests and Target 2000 (which established the year 2000 as the date by which all tropical timber in trade should come from sustainably managed areas). Statements were made by the Netherlands, Denmark and Australia, supporting the concept of listing appropriate tropical timber species in CITES and encouraging increased co-operation between CITES and ITTO. Malaysia supported this closer co-operation, but expressed reservations about other aspects of CITES listing for tropical timber species.

The ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties will be held in the USA, in 1994.

CITES AMENDMENT PROPOSALS - RESULTS

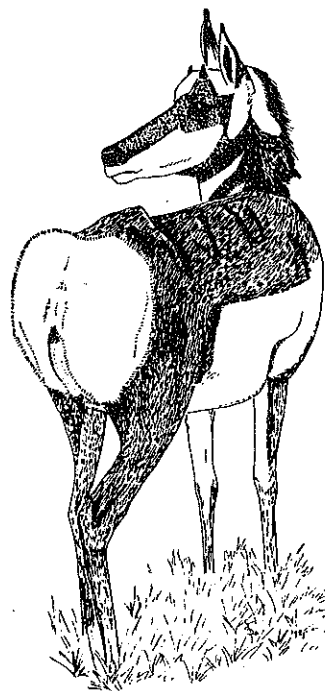
The following four pages summarize the proposals which were adopted, rejected and withdrawn at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES. The amendments become effective on 11 June 1992.

PROPOSALS ACCEPTED

FAUNA

MAMMALIA

<i>Tamandua tetradactyla chapadensis</i> Deletion from App. II ¹	Mato Grosso Collared Anteater
<i>Dusicyon thous</i> Inclusion in App. II	Crab-eating Fox
<i>Ursus americanus</i> Inclusion in App. II	Black Bear
<i>Ursus arctos</i> Inclusion in App. I of populations of BT, CN and MN (Replacement of <i>U.a. pruinosus</i>)	Brown Bear
<i>Ursus arctos</i> Inclusion in App. II of remaining populations	Brown Bear
<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i> (BW, MW, NA, ZM, ZW pops.) Annotation of App. I listing to indicate the following quotas: BW-5; NA-150; ZW-50	Cheetah
<i>Felis geoffroyi</i> Transfer from App. II-I	Geoffroy's Cat
<i>Felis rufa escuinapae</i> Transfer from App. I-II ¹	Mexican Bobcat
<i>Mirounga angustirostris</i> Deletion from App. II	Northern Elephant-seal
<i>Orycteropus afer</i> Deletion from App. II ²	Aardvark
<i>Antilocapra americana mexicana</i> <i>A. a. peninsularis</i> <i>A. a. sonoriensis</i> Replace with App. I listing of MX pop. of <i>A. americana</i> (=Del. US pop. of <i>A.a. mexicana</i> and <i>A.a. sonoriensis</i>) ¹	Pronghorn Antelope Lower Californian Pronghorn Antelope Sonoran Pronghorn Antelope
<i>Capra falconeri falconeri</i> (incl. <i>cashmirensis</i>) <i>Capra falconeri heptneri</i> (incl. <i>ognevi</i>) Transfer from App. II-I	Markhor
<i>Hippotragus equinus</i> Deletion from App. II	Roan Antelope



Pronghorn Antelope *Antilocapra americana*

AVES

<i>Rhea americana</i> Inclusion in App. II	Greater Rhea
<i>Anas formosa</i> Inclusion in App. II	Baikal Teal
<i>Cygnus columbianus jankowskii</i> Deletion from App. II ¹	Jankowski's Swan
<i>Cyrtonyx montezumae mearnsi</i> <i>C. m. montezumae</i> Deletion from App. II ¹	Mexican Mearns' Montezuma Quail Southern Montezuma Quail
<i>Cacatua goffini</i> Transfer from App. II-I	Goffin's Cockatoo
<i>C. haematuropygia</i> Transfer from App. II-I	Red-vented Cockatoo
<i>Aceros</i> spp. (incl. <i>A. =(Berenicornis) comatus</i>) Inclusion in App. II	Hornbills
<i>Aceros nipalensis</i> <i>A. subruficollis</i> Inclusion in App. I	Rufous-necked Hornbill Plain-pouched Hornbill
<i>Anorrhinus</i> spp. <i>Anthracoceros</i> spp. <i>Buceros</i> spp. Inclusion in App. II	Hornbills Hornbills Hornbills
<i>Buceros bicornis</i> Transfer from App. II-I	Great Indian Hornbill

CITES AMENDMENT PROPOSALS - RESULTS

PROPOSALS ACCEPTED ctd

<i>Penelopides</i> spp.	Hornbills
<i>Ptilolaemus</i> spp.	Hornbills
Inclusion in App. II	
<i>Pteroglossus aracari</i>	Toucans
<i>P. viridis</i>	
<i>Ramphastos sulphuratus</i>	Toucans
<i>R. toco</i>	
<i>R. tucanus</i>	
<i>R. vitellinus</i>	
Inclusion in App. II	
REPTILIA	
<i>Clemmys insculpta</i>	Wood Turtle
Inclusion in App. II	
<i>Clemmys muhlenbergi</i>	Bog Turtle
Transfer from App. II-I	
<i>Crocodylus cataphractus</i> (CG pop.)	Slender-snouted Crocodile
Transfer from App. II-I	
<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i> (CM & CG pop.)	Nile Crocodile
Transfer from App. II-I	
<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i> (ET & KE pop.)	Nile Crocodile
Inclusion in App. II (R)	
<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i> (MG pop.)	Nile Crocodile
Inclusion in App. II (R). Quotas: 3000-1992; 4000-1993; 4300-1994 + 100 nuisance animals/year	
<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i> (SD pop.)	Nile Crocodile
Inclusion in App. II ³ . 1992 Quota: 8000 skins. Transfer pop. to App. I effective 30 days after entry into effect of other amendments to the Appendices	
<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i> (TZ pop.)	Nile Crocodile
Inclusion in App. II (R). Quotas for cropped specimens (all nuisance animals): 400-1992; 200-1993; 200-1994; 100-1995 onwards; + 100 skins/year from trophy hunting	
<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i> (UG pop.)	Nile Crocodile
Transfer from App. I-II ³ . Quota: 2500 ranched skins	
<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i> (ZA pop.)	Nile Crocodile
Transfer from App. I-II ³ . Quota: 1000 skins/year	
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i> (ID pop.)	Estuarine Crocodile
App. II (R) ³ . Quotas: 9700-1992; 8500-1993; 8500-1994; includes 7000 ranching and captive breeding stock; 500 from the wild and, in 1992, 1200 skins already held	
<i>Osteolaemus tetraspis</i> (CG pop.)	West African Dwarf Crocodile
Transfer from App. II-I	
<i>Phrynosoma coronatum</i>	San Diego Horned Lizard
Inclusion in App. II ¹	
<i>Corucia zebrata</i>	Prehensile-tailed Skink
Inclusion in App. II	

Vipera wagneri
Inclusion in App. II

Wagner's Viper

PISCES

Cynolebias constanciae Pearlfish
C. marmoratus
C. minimus
C. opalescens
C. splendens
 Deletion from App. II¹

Polyodon spathula Paddlefish
 Inclusion in App. II

MOLLUSCA

Strombus gigas Queen Conch
 Inclusion in App. II

FLORA

Alocasia sandariana
 Transfer from App. I-II¹

Tillandsia harrisii Bromeliads
T. kammii
T. kautskyi
T. mauryana
T. sprengeliana
T. sucrei
T. xerographica
 Inclusion in App. II

Ariocarpus spp. Living-rock Cactus
 Transfer from App. II-I

Discocactus spp.
 Transfer from App. II-I

Melocactus conoideus
M. deinacanthus
M. glaucescens
M. paucispinus
 Transfer from App. II-I

Turbincarpus spp.
 Transfer from App. II-I

Uebelmannia spp.
 Transfer from App. II-I

Dionaea muscipula Venus Flytrap
 Inclusion in App. II

Quercus copeyensis Copey Oak
 Deletion from App. II¹

Vantanea barbourii
 Deletion from App. II¹

Oreomunnea (=Engelhardtia) pterocarpa
 Transfer from App. I-II¹

Cynometra hemitomophylla
 Deletion from App. II¹

Dalbergia nigra Brazilian Rosewood
 Inclusion in App. I

CITES AMENDMENT PROPOSALS - RESULTS

PROPOSALS ACCEPTED ctd

<i>Pericopsis elata</i>	Afromosia
Inclusion in App. II of logs, sawn timber and veneer	
<i>Platymiscium pleiostachyum</i>	
Deletion from App. II ¹	
<i>Tachigali versicolor</i>	
Deletion from App. II ¹	
<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	American Mahogany
(Central America pop.)	
Inclusion in App. II of logs, sawn timber and veneer	
<i>Batocarpus costaricensis</i>	
Deletion from App. II ¹	
<i>Areca ipot</i>	
Deletion from App. II ¹	
<i>Hedychium philippinense</i>	
Deletion from App. I ¹	
<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	
Inclusion in App. II	

PROPOSALS REJECTED

FAUNA MAMMALIA

<i>Hyaena brunnea</i>	Brown Hyaena
Deletion from App. I ²	
<i>Panthera pardus</i> (sub-Saharan pop.)	Leopard
Transfer from I-II ³ . App. I quotas revised; NA included as quota country: BW-100; CF-40; ET-500; KE-80; MW-50; MZ-60; NA-100; ZA-75; TZ-250; ZM-300; ZW-500	
<i>Diceros bicornis</i> (ZW pop.)	Black Rhinoceros
Transfer from App. I- II ⁴	
<i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i> (ZA pop.)	Southern White Rhinoceros
Transfer from App. I-II ²	

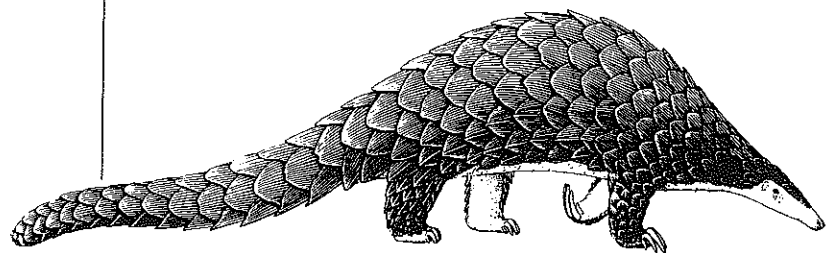
PROPOSALS WITHDRAWN

FAUNA MAMMALIA

<i>Tarsius syrichta</i>	Philippine Tarsier
Transfer from App. II-I	
<i>Manis temminckii</i>	Temminck's Ground Pangolin
Deletion from App. I ²	
<i>Conepatus</i> spp.	Hog-nosed Skunks
Inclusion in App. II	
<i>Loxodonta africana</i> (BW, MW, NA, ZA, ZM, ZW pops.)	African Elephant
Transfer from App. I-II	
<i>Ceratotherium simum</i> (ZW pop.)	White Rhinoceros
Transfer from App. I-II ⁴	

AVES

<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	Painted Stork
Inclusion in App. II	
<i>Goura</i> spp.	Crowned pigeons
Transfer from App. II-I	
<i>Amazona aestiva</i>	Blue-fronted Amazon
Transfer from App. II- I	
<i>Eos reticulata</i>	Blue-streaked Lory
Transfer from App. II-I. Proposal withdrawn on ID's agreement to establish a zero quota until the 9th meeting of the Conference of the Parties	
<i>Aceros (=Berenicornis) comatus</i>	White-crested Hornbill
Inclusion in App. I	
<i>Aceros corrugatus</i>	Wrinkled Hornbill
Inclusion in App. I	
<i>Anthracoceros malayanus</i>	Black Hornbill
Inclusion in App. I	
<i>Buceros bicornis homrai</i>	Great Indian Hornbill
Transfer from App. I-II	
<i>Buceros rhinoceros</i>	Rhinoceros Hornbill
Transfer from App. II-I	
Pittidae spp.	Pittas
Inclusion in App. II	
AMPHIBIA	
<i>Conraua goliath</i>	Goliath Frog
Inclusion in App. II	
	Asian bullfrogs
<i>Rana arfaki</i>	
<i>R. blythii</i>	
<i>R. cancrivora</i>	
<i>R. crassa</i>	
<i>R. cyanophlyctis</i>	
<i>R. grunniens</i>	
<i>R. ibanorum</i>	
<i>R. ingeri</i>	
<i>R. kuhlii</i>	
<i>R. limnocharis</i>	
<i>R. macrodon</i> (incl. <i>R. microtypanum</i>)	
<i>R. magna</i>	
<i>R. malesiana</i>	
<i>R. modesta</i>	
<i>R. paramacrodon</i> (incl. <i>R. kenepaiensis</i>)	
<i>R. rugulosa</i>	
Inclusion in App. II	



Manis temminckii Temminck's Ground Pangolin

CITES AMENDMENT PROPOSALS - RESULTS

PROPOSALS WITHDRAWN ctd

PISCES

<i>Clupea harengus</i> Inclusion in App. I	Herring
<i>Gymnocharacinus bergi</i> Inclusion in App. I	Naked Characin
<i>Thunnus thynnus</i> Inclusion in App. I	Bluefin Tuna (Western Atlantic pop.)
<i>Thunnus thynnus</i> Inclusion in App. II	Bluefin Tuna (Eastern Atlantic pop.)

FLORA

Schinopsis spp.
Inclusion in App. II

Quebracho

Caryocar costaricense
Deletion from App. II¹

Intsia spp.
Inclusion in App. II

Merbau

Swietenia spp.
Inclusion in App. II

Didickea cunninghamii
Deletion from App. I¹

Gonystylus bancanus
Inclusion in App. II

Ramin

NOTES

¹ Ten-year review proposal

² Pursuant to Resolution Conf. 2.23 which states "species included in Appendix I or II during or before the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties, may be proposed for deletion from Appendix I or II or for transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II, if a careful review of all available information on the status of the species does not lead to the conclusion that the species would be eligible for retention in its present Appendix under the adopted criteria".

³ Pursuant to Resolution Conf. 7.14, i.e. with an export quota

⁴ Or quota for commercial trade in rhino horn and sport hunting trophies in App. I

(R) = Pursuant to Resolution Conf. 3.15 on Ranching

COUNTRY CODES

BT - Bhutan	MW - Malawi
BW - Botswana	MX - Mexico
CF - Central African Republic	MZ - Mozambique
CG - Congo	NA - Namibia
CM - Cameroon	PH - Philippines
CN - China	SD - Sudan
DE - Germany	TZ - Tanzania
ET - Ethiopia	UG - Uganda
HN - Honduras	US - United States of America
ID - Indonesia	ZA - South Africa
KE - Kenya	ZM - Zambia
MG - Madagascar	ZW - Zimbabwe
MN - Mongolia	

Proposals for Registration of Captive-breeding Operations of Appendix I Species for Commercial Purposes Pursuant to Resolution Conf. 7.10.

Species		Proponent
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<i>Alligator sinensis</i> Accepted	Chinese Alligator	CN
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<i>Diceros bicornis</i> (ZW pop.) Rejected	Black Rhinoceros	ZW
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The following proposals were withdrawn:

<i>Panthera tigris altaica</i>	Siberian Tiger	CN
<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>	American Crocodile	HN

<i>Polyplectron emphanum</i>	Palawan Peacock-pheasant	PH
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<i>Caloenas nicobarica</i>	Nicobar Pigeon	PH
<i>Amazona leucocephala</i>	Cuban Amazon	DE/PH

<i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i>	Hyacinth Macaw	PH
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<i>Ara ambigua</i>	Buffon's Macaw	PH
<i>Ara macao</i>	Scarlet Macaw	PH

<i>Ara maracana</i>	Illiger's Macaw	PH
<i>Ara militaris</i>	Military Macaw	PH

<i>Ara rubrogenys</i>	Red-fronted Macaw	PH
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<i>Cacatua moluccensis</i>	Salmon-crested Cockatoo	PH
<i>Probosciger aterrimus</i>	Palm Cockatoo	PH

Illustrations from CITES Identification Manuals:

Antilocapra americana by Peter Dollinger
Manis temminckii by Eva Weber

Report compiled by Steven Broad, Kim Lochen and Jørgen Thomsen, with contributions from Tim Inskipp and Richard Luxmoore of the World Conservation Monitoring Centre.