

**WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION  
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DU COMMERCE  
ORGANIZACIÓN MUNDIAL DEL COMERCIO**

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**Committee on Trade and Environment**

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**COMMUNICATION FROM THE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN  
ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA (CITES)**

Communication from the CITES Secretariat

The attached background note<sup>1</sup> has been received from the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). It is being circulated to Members of the CTE in preparation for the Committee Meeting on Trade and Environment to be held on 29-30 June 1999.

**Comité du commerce et de l'environnement**

**COMMUNICATION DE LA CONVENTION SUR LE COMMERCE  
INTERNATIONAL DES ESPÈCES SAUVAGES DE FLORE  
ET DE FAUNE MENACÉES D'EXTINCTION (CITES)**

Communication du Secrétariat de la CITES

Le Secrétariat de la Convention sur le commerce international des espèces sauvages de flore et de faune menacées d'extinction (CITES) a fait parvenir au Secrétariat la note d'information<sup>1</sup> ci-après. Cette note est distribuée aux membres du Comité du commerce et de l'environnement en vue de la réunion du Comité qui aura lieu les 29 et 30 juin 1999.

**Comité de Comercio y Medio Ambiente**

**COMUNICACIÓN DE LA CONVENCION SOBRE EL COMERCIO  
INTERNACIONAL DE ESPECIES AMENAZADAS DE FAUNA  
Y FLORA SILVESTRES (CITES)**

Comunicación de la Secretaría de la CITES

Se ha recibido de la Secretaría de la Convención sobre el Comercio Internacional de Especies Amenazadas de Fauna y Flora Silvestres (CITES) la nota documental<sup>1</sup> adjunta, que se distribuye a los miembros del CCMA en previsión de la reunión del Comité de Comercio y Medio Ambiente prevista para los días 29 y 30 de junio de 1999.

<sup>1</sup> English only/En anglais seulement/En inglés solamente.

## BACKGROUND NOTE ON CITES AND WTO

### I. THE AIM OF CITES

1. The aim of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is to ensure that international trade in wild animals and plants does not threaten the survival of species. It therefore obliges Parties to ensure that the harvesting of species for international trade is not detrimental to their survival, i.e. to ensure that such trade is sustainable. For international trade to be sustainable it is important that there be no illegal trade. CITES Parties have agreed to co-operate to combat such illegal trade.

### II. THE TOOLS OF CITES

2. CITES achieves its aims by providing a framework for international co-operation in the control of trade in live animals and plants and products of the species listed in its three Appendices.

3. These appendices concern some 4,000 animal species and over 30,000 plants species.

4. The basic tools for allowing the Convention's trade conditions and criteria to be implemented and enforced are CITES import, export and re-export documents (permits and certificates). They can only be issued under strict scientific conditions (depending on the category of threat to a particular species) and species in the Convention's Appendix I can in principal not be traded for primarily commercial purposes.

5. No trade in any specimen of CITES-listed species should take place without CITES documents or under an agreed exception from that requirement.

### III. CITES MEMBERSHIP

6. CITES is a truly global convention with 145 Parties in 6 Regions (see annex 1).

7. 'Key-players' that are not yet a party to CITES include some of the former CIS Republics, the Lao PDR and a number of SIDS in Oceania. CITES' Article X requires non-Parties to issue documentation that is comparable to CITES permits and certificates. A Resolution adopted by the CITES Conference of the Parties further requires non-Parties to inform the CITES Secretariat of an authority that was designated for that purpose. A list of non-Parties that have done so is attached as annex 2.

8. The reasons for non-Parties not to have joined the Convention (yet) vary from purely practical (e.g. the absence of international wildlife trade) to technical (lack of means to implement the scientific requirements of the Convention) and political.

### IV. CITES TRADE MEASURES

9. The basic trade measure that CITES needs for it to function, i.e. the prescribed exchange of import, export and re-export documents between importing and exporting countries, was already mentioned as a CITES tool above. In addition, there are two types of economic instruments available to CITES, each of which is intended to contribute to the sustainable use of internationally traded wildlife:

- '*Trade Facilitating Measures*' that provide direct economic incentives to the Parties to support the sustainable use of their wildlife resources.

- ‘*Specific Trade Measures*’ that are imposed by the Conference of the Parties (COP) or by the Convention’s Standing Committee and designed to restrict trade in listed species to and from states that have been unwilling to implement the provisions of the Convention.

Specific examples of each of these economic instruments include:

A. TRADE FACILITATING MEASURES OR POSITIVE TRADE MEASURES:

- Article IV (which regulates trade in Appendix II species through the ‘non-detriment requirement’) is intended to ensure that use of wildlife resources is sustainable in the long term, thus also providing long-term economic benefits.
- Resolution Conf. 10.1 authorizes the CITES Secretariat to give funding priority to capacity building (especially for new Parties), legislation for CITES implementation and additional support for studies of species traded at significant levels.
- Decision 10.2 provides for a one-off purchase of government ivory stocks, declared by the African elephant range States, and directs that the proceeds received will be used to enhance conservation, monitoring, capacity building and local community-based programs.
- Ranching Decisions: In certain instances, the COP has approved the transfer of Appendix I populations to Appendix II for the purpose of ranching (the taking of eggs/young from the wild that are reared in captivity and then partly returned to the wild and partly commercialized). Under the ranching protocol, specimens that otherwise could not be traded are allowed to be utilized for commercial purposes, which benefits conservation at the same time.
- A number of populations that were previously in Appendix I were transferred to Appendix II with a quota established by the COP. This allowed the resumption of commercial international trade in a number of species whilst ensuring that the levels traded did not lead to overexploitation of these species.

B. SPECIFIC TRADE MEASURES OR NEGATIVE TRADE MEASURES:

10. COP Decisions related to non-compliance:

- In the context of a Resolution concerning Parties whose national legislation is considered inadequate to implement the Convention, the Standing Committee can advise all Parties to refuse any import of CITES specimens from and export and re-export to a number of countries.
- An ad hoc decision of this kind was Resolution Conf. 5.2 (1985). It recommended that Parties refuse to accept shipments of CITES specimens from Bolivia until that country had demonstrated to the COP or to the Standing Committee, that it had adopted all possible measures to adequately implement the Convention. This requirement was met in 1987, and the trade measure was subsequently lifted.

11. Standing Committee Decisions related to non-compliance:

- Recommendations have been made to suspend all international trade in CITES specimens with specific countries. To date CITES trade with Thailand (22.4.91 to

2.4.92), Italy (started 30.6.92, suspended 19.2.93, withdrawn 18.4.95) and more recently with Greece (1.9.98 to 12.3.99) has been suspended.

- Resolution Conf. 8.9 requires significant trade studies to be done for a range of Appendix II species and as a consequence the Standing Committee has moved to recommend suspension of trade in specific species from specific countries (e.g. *Ptyas mucosus* from Indonesia). Currently, the recommended suspensions of trade relate to a total of 68 species from 13 countries. It is hoped that with the provision of an increased level of scientific and technical assistance to the Parties concerned, trade can resume at sustainable levels in the near future.

## V. ACCESSION INCENTIVES

12. For countries with a keen interest in wildlife trade, the mere effects of actual or potential CITES involvement on such trade forms an incentive in its own right.

13. It is certainly also true to say that to be a CITES party facilitates trade in CITES-covered products. The provisions applicable to non-Parties (they have to issue comparable documentation) further reduce the difference in necessary efforts between parties and non-parties.

14. The Convention's fundamental principle that international co-operation is required (not only for trade controls, but also for scientific and technical information exchange and capacity building) to help preserve the natural heritage for future generations is of course a less selfish incentive to participate. For a producer country to combat illegal international trade without the help of consumer countries is an impossible task. For consumer countries to influence the pressure of their demand on foreign wildlife population is an equally impossible task without the help of producer countries. Therefore, for countries that attach a high level of importance to nature conservation, CITES membership is a must.

15. The funding of programs and projects related to CITES implementation is based on both obligatory and voluntary contributions. Specifically for the last type of contribution, the NGO community plays an important role.

## VI. THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE AND CITES

16. The implementation of the Convention is a constant attempt to find the proper balance between the precautionary principle and the sustainable use principle. Both principles are of equal importance and equally difficult to apply because of the lack of scientific and technical knowledge in many areas of wildlife conservation and management.

17. The Convention's history has seen different levels of priority and clear preferences for one or the other of the two principles and not always in a consistent way.

18. It is clear that in view of the lack of data on the effects of trade for a great many species, the strict implementation of the precautionary principle would make a large proportion of wildlife trade impossible. It should, however, be used wherever there is a risk of irreparable damage to wildlife populations.

19. One area where the precautionary principle can and should be used as much as possible is in the removal of species from the CITES Appendices.

## **VII. TRIPS**

20. CITES also regulates trade in captive-bred animals and artificially propagated plants. Many animals species (particularly birds and reptiles) are bred in captivity in large numbers outside their countries of natural distribution. Certain plant species (cacti, orchids) are grown by the millions outside their countries of origin.

21. CITES is, however, not directly involved in ownership or property rights.

## **VIII. DISPUTE SETTLEMENT**

22. In its 26 year history, CITES has not had to employ its dispute settlement mechanism to arbitrate issues of dispute between its signatory Parties.

## ANNEX I

## LIST OF PARTIES / LISTA DE LAS PARTES / LISTE DES PARTIES

(in alphabetical order/en orden alfabético/par ordre alphabétique)

(December/Diciembre/Décembre 1998)

- O** Order of entry into force/Orden por fecha de entrada en vigor/Ordre d'entrée en vigueur
- ISO** Two-letter ISO country code/Dos letras del código ISO del país/  
Code ISO à deux lettres du pays
- R** CITES Region/Región de la CITES/Région de la CITES
- 1 = Africa/Afrique
  - 2 = Asia/Asie
  - 3 = Central and South America and the Caribbean/América Central, del Sur y el Caribe/Amérique centrale et du Sud et Caraïbes
  - 4 = Europe/Europa
  - 5 = North America/América del Norte/Amérique du Nord
  - 6 = Oceania/Oceanía/Océanie
- Date/Fecha 1** – (R) Ratification/Ratificación
- (A) Accession/Adhesión/Adhésion
  - (Ap) Approval/Aprobación/Approbation
  - (Ac) Acceptance/Aceptación/Acceptation
  - (Ds) Declaration of succession/Declaración de sucesión/Déclaration de succession

**Date/Fecha 2** Date of entry into force/Fecha de entrada en vigor/Date d'entrée en vigueur

Table I

O	State/Estado/Etat	ISO	R	Date/Fecha 1	Date/Fecha 2
88	Afghanistan/Afganistán	AF	2	30/10/85 (A)	28/01/86
81	Algeria/Argelia/Algérie	DZ	1	23/11/83 (A)	21/02/84
141	Antigua and Barbuda/Antigua y Barbuda/ Antigua-et-Barbuda	AG	3	08/07/97 (A)	06/10/97
64	Argentina/Argentine	AR	3	08/01/81 (R)	08/04/81
28	Australia/Australie	AU	6	29/07/76 (R)	27/10/76
74	Austria/Autriche	AT	4	27/01/82 (A)	27/04/82
145	Azerbaijan/Azerbaiján/Azerbaïdjan	AZ	4	23/11/98 (A)	21/02/99
50	Bahamas	BS	3	20/06/79 (A)	18/09/79
73	Bangladesh	BD	2	20/11/81 (R)	18/02/82
119	Barbados/Barbade	BB	3	09/12/92 (A)	09/03/93
130	Belarus/Belarus/Bélarus	BY	4	10/08/95 (A)	08/11/95
80	Belgium/Bélgica/Belgique	BE	4	03/10/83 (R)	01/01/84
69	Belize/Belice	BZ	3	19/08/86 (Ds)	21/09/81

Table I (cont'd)

O	State/Estado/Etat	ISO	R	Date/Fecha 1	Date/Fecha 2
84	Benin/Bénin	BJ	1	28/02/84 (A)	28/05/84
51	Bolivia/Bolivie	BO	3	06/07/79 (R)	04/10/79
40	Botswana	BW	1	14/11/77 (A)	12/02/78
16	Brazil/Brasil/Brésil	BR	3	06/08/75 (R)	04/11/75
106	Brunei Darussalam/Brunei Darussalam	BN	2	04/05/90 (A)	02/08/90
109	Bulgaria/Bulgarie	BG	4	16/01/91 (A)	16/04/91
102	Burkina Faso	BF	1	13/10/89 (A)	11/01/90
94	Burundi	BI	1	08/08/88 (A)	06/11/88
140	Cambodia/Cambodia/Cambodge	KH	2	04/07/97 (R)	02/10/97
68	Cameroon/Camerun/Cameroun	CM	1	05/06/81 (A)	03/09/81
10	Canada/Canadá	CA	5	10/04/75 (R)	09/07/75
58	Central African Republic/República Centroafricana/ République centrafricaine	CF	1	27/08/80 (A)	25/11/80
96	Chad/Tchad	TD	1	02/02/89 (A)	03/05/89
8	Chile/Chili	CL	3	14/02/75 (R)	01/07/75
63	China/Chine	CN	2	08/01/81 (A)	08/04/81
71	Colombia/Colombie	CO	3	31/08/81 (R)	29/11/81
128	Comoros/Comoras/Comores	KM	1	23/11/94 (A)	21/02/95
79	Congo	CG	1	31/01/83 (A)	01/05/83
14	Costa Rica	CR	3	30/06/75 (R)	28/09/75
127	Côte d'Ivoire	CI	1	21/11/94 (A)	19/02/95
105	Cuba	CU	3	20/04/90 (A)	19/07/90
6	Cyprus/Chipre/Chypre	CY	4	18/10/74 (R)	01/07/75
117	Czech Republic/República Checa/République tchèque	CZ	4	14/04/93 (Ds)	01/01/93
26	Democratic Republic of the Congo/ República Democrática del Congo/ République démocratique du Congo	CD	1	20/07/76 (A)	18/10/76
34	Denmark/Dinamarca/Danemark	DK	4	26/07/77 (R)	24/10/77
113	Djibouti	DJ	1	07/02/92 (A)	07/05/92
129	Dominica/Dominique	DM	3	04/08/95 (A)	02/11/95
92	Dominican Republic/República Dominicana/ République dominicaine	DO	3	17/12/86 (A)	17/03/87
7	Ecuador/Ecuator	EC	3	11/02/75 (R)	01/07/75
41	Egypt/Egipto/Egypte	EG	1	04/01/78 (A)	04/04/78
93	El Salvador	SV	3	30/04/87 (A)	29/07/87
114	Equatorial Guinea/Guinea Ecuatorial/ Guinée équatoriale	GQ	1	10/03/92 (A)	08/06/92
125	Eritrea/Erythrée	ER	1	24/10/94 (A)	22/01/95
115	Estonia/Estonie	EE	4	22/07/92 (A)	20/10/92
98	Ethiopia/Etiopia/Ethiopic	ET	1	05/04/89 (A)	04/07/89
143	Fiji/Fidji	FJ	6	30/09/97 (A)	29/12/97
24	Finland/Finlandia/Finlande	FI	4	10/05/76 (A)	08/08/76
43	France/Francia	FR	4	11/05/78 (Ap)	09/08/78
97	Gabon/Gabón	GA	1	13/02/89 (A)	14/05/89
37	Gambia/Gambie	GM	1	26/08/77 (A)	24/11/77
133	Georgia/Géorgie	GE	4	13/09/96 (A)	12/12/96
22	Germany/Alemania/Allemagne	DE	4	22/03/76 (R)	20/06/76
20	Ghana	GH	1	14/11/75 (R)	12/02/76
118	Greece/Grecia/Grèce	GR	4	08/10/92 (A)	06/01/93
53	Guatemala	GT	3	07/11/79 (R)	05/02/80

Table I (cont'd)

O	State/Estado/Etat	ISO	R	Date/Fecha 1	Date/Fecha 2
72	Guinea/Guinée	GN	1	21/09/81 (A)	20/12/81
107	Guinea-Bissau/Guinée-Bissau	GW	1	16/05/90 (A)	14/08/90
33	Guyana	GY	3	27/05/77 (A)	25/08/77
86	Honduras	HN	3	15/03/85 (A)	13/06/85
87	Hungary/Hungria/Hongrie	HU	4	29/05/85 (A)	27/08/85
25	India/Inde	IN	2	20/07/76 (R)	18/10/76
48	Indonesia/Indonésie	ID	2	28/12/78 (A)	28/03/79
30	Iran (Islamic Republic of)/Irán (República Islámica del)/Iran (République islamique d')	IR	2	03/08/76 (R)	01/11/76
56	Israel/Israël	IL	2	18/12/79 (R)	17/03/80
52	Italy/Italia/Italie	IT	4	02/10/79 (R)	31/12/79
137	Jamaica/Jamaïque	JM	3	24/03/97 (A)	22/06/97
57	Japan/Japón/Japon	JP	2	06/08/80 (Ac)	04/11/80
47	Jordan/Jordania/Jordanie	JO	2	14/12/78 (A)	14/03/79
46	Kenya	KE	1	13/12/78 (R)	13/03/79
135	Latvia/Letonia/Lettonie	LV	4	11/02/97 (A)	12/05/97
65	Liberia/Libéria	LR	1	11/03/81 (A)	09/06/81
55	Liechtenstein	LI	4	30/11/79 (A)	28/02/80
82	Luxembourg/Luxemburgo	LU	4	13/12/83 (R)	12/03/84
17	Madagascar	MG	1	20/08/75 (R)	18/11/75
75	Malawi	MW	1	05/02/82 (A)	06/05/82
38	Malaysia/Malasia/Malaisie	MY	2	20/10/77 (A)	18/01/78
123	Mali/Mali	ML	1	18/07/94 (A)	16/10/94
99	Malta/Malte	MT	4	17/04/89 (A)	16/07/89
144	Mauritania/Mauritanie	MR	1	13/03/98 (A)	11/06/98
11	Mauritius/Mauricio/Maurice	MU	1	28/04/75 (R)	27/07/75
110	Mexico/México/Mexique	MX	5	02/07/91 (A)	30/09/91
42	Monaco/Mónaco	MC	4	19/04/78 (A)	18/07/78
131	Mongolia/Mongolie	MN	2	05/01/96 (A)	04/04/96
19	Morocco/Marruecos/Maroc	MA	1	16/10/75 (R)	14/01/76
66	Mozambique	MZ	1	25/03/81 (A)	23/06/81
139	Myanmar	MM	2	13/06/97 (A)	11/09/97
108	Namibia/Namibie	NA	1	18/12/90 (A)	18/03/91
12	Nepal/Népal	NP	2	18/06/75 (A)	16/09/75
85	Netherlands/Paises Bajos/Pays-Bas	NL	4	09/04/84 (R)	18/07/84
100	New Zealand/Nueva Zelandia/Nouvelle-Zélande	NZ	6	10/05/89 (A)	08/08/89
36	Nicaragua	NI	3	06/08/77 (A)	04/11/77
18	Niger/Niger	NE	1	08/09/75 (R)	07/12/75
2	Nigeria/Nigeria	NG	1	09/05/74 (R)	01/07/75
27	Norway/Noruega/Norvège	NO	4	27/07/76 (R)	25/10/76
23	Pakistan/Pakistán	PK	2	20/04/76 (A)	19/07/76
44	Panama/Panamá	PA	3	17/08/78 (R)	15/11/78
21	Papua New Guinea/Papua Nueva Guinea/Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée	PG	6	12/12/75 (A)	11/03/76
31	Paraguay	PY	3	15/11/76 (R)	13/02/77
13	Peru/Perú/Pérou	PE	3	27/06/75 (R)	25/09/75
70	Philippines/Filipinas	PH	2	18/08/81 (R)	16/11/81
103	Poland/Polonía/Pologne	PL	4	12/12/89 (R)	12/03/90
62	Portugal	PT	4	11/12/80 (R)	11/03/81

Table I (cont'd)

O	State/Estado/Etat	ISO	R	Date/Fecha 1	Date/Fecha 2
120	Republic of Korea/República de Corea/ République de Corée	KR	2	09/07/93 (A)	07/10/93
124	Romania/Rumania/Roumanie	RO	4	18/08/94 (A)	16/11/94
112	Russian Federation/Federación de Rusia/ Fédération de Russie	RU	4	13/01/92 (Ds)	01/01/92
59	Rwanda	RW	1	20/10/80 (A)	18/01/81
122	Saint Kitts and Nevis/San Kitts y Nieves/ Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis	KN	3	14/02/94 (A)	15/05/94
77	Saint Lucia/Santa Lucia/Sainte-Lucie	LC	3	15/12/82 (A)	15/03/83
95	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines/San Vicente y las Granadinas/Saint- Vincent-et-les Grenadines	VC	3	30/11/88 (A)	28/02/89
132	Saudi Arabia/Arabia Saudita/Arabie saoudite	SA	2	12/03/96 (A)	10/06/96
35	Senegal/Sénégal	SN	1	05/08/77 (A)	03/11/77
32	Seychelles	SC	1	08/02/77 (A)	09/05/77
126	Sierra Leone/Sierra Leona	SL	1	28/10/94 (A)	26/01/95
91	Singapore/Singapur/Singapour	SG	2	30/11/86 (A)	28/02/87
116	Slovakia/Eslovaquia/Slovaquie	SK	4	02/03/93 (Ds)	01/01/93
89	Somalia/Somalie	SO	1	02/12/85 (A)	02/03/86
15	South Africa/Sudáfrica/Afrique du Sud	ZA	1	15/07/75 (R)	13/10/75
90	Spain/España/Espagne	ES	4	30/05/86 (A)	28/08/86
49	Sri Lanka	LK	2	04/05/79 (A)	02/08/79
76	Sudan/Sudán/Soudan	SD	1	26/10/82 (R)	24/01/83
60	Suriname	SR	3	17/11/80 (A)	15/02/81
136	Swaziland/Swazilandia	SZ	1	26/02/97 (A)	27/05/97
5	Sweden/Suecia/Suède	SE	4	20/08/74 (R)	01/07/75
3	Switzerland/Suiza/Suisse	CH	4	09/07/74 (R)	01/07/75
78	Thailand/Tailandia/Thaïlande	TH	2	21/01/83 (R)	21/04/83
45	Togo	TG	1	23/10/78 (R)	21/01/79
83	Trinidad and Tobago/Trinidad y Tabago/ Trinité-et-Tobago	TT	3	19/01/84 (A)	18/04/84
4	Tunisia/Túnez/Tunisie	TN	1	10/07/74 (R)	01/07/75
134	Turkey/Turquía/Turquie	TR	4	23/09/96 (A)	22/12/96
111	Uganda/Ouganda	UG	1	18/07/91 (A)	16/10/91
104	United Arab Emirates/Emiratos Arabes Unidos/ Emirats arabes unis	AE	2	08/02/90 (A)	09/05/90
29	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland/ Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte/ Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	GB	4	02/08/76 (R)	31/10/76
54	United Republic of Tanzania/República Unida de Tanzania/République- Unie de Tanzanie	TZ	1	29/11/79 (R)	27/02/80
1	United States of America/Estados Unidos de América/ Etats-Unis d'Amérique	US	5	14/01/74 (R)	01/07/75
9	Uruguay	UY	3	02/04/75 (R)	01/07/75
142	Uzbekistan/Uzbekistán/Ouzbékistan	UZ	2	10/07/97 (A)	08/10/97
101	Vanuatu	VU	6	17/07/89 (A)	15/10/89
39	Venezuela	VE	3	24/10/77 (R)	22/01/78
121	Viet Nam	VN	2	20/01/94 (A)	20/04/94
138	Yemen/Yemen	YE	2	05/05/97 (A)	03/08/97
61	Zambia/Zambie	ZM	1	24/11/80 (A)	22/02/81
67	Zimbabwe	ZW	1	19/05/81 (A)	17/08/81

## ANNEX II

LIST OF NON-PARTY STATES THAT HAVE INFORMED THE CITES SECRETARIAT  
OF THEIR DESIGNATED COMPETENT AUTHORITY

*Albania/Albanie*  
*Angola*  
*Bahrain/Bahrein/Bahreïn*  
*Croatia/Croacia/Croatie*  
*Democratic People's Republic of Korea/*  
*República Popular Democrática de Corea/*  
*République populaire démocratique de Corée*  
*Haiti/Haiti/Haïti*  
*Iceland/Islandia/Islande*  
*Ireland/Irlanda/Irlande*  
*Kirihati*  
*Lebanon/Libano/Liban*  
*Lithuania/Lituania/Lituanie*  
*Marshall Islands/Islas Marshall/Îles Marshall*  
*Micronesia (Federated States of)/Micronesia*  
*(Estados Federados de)/*  
*Micronésie (Etats fédérés de)*  
*Netherlands Antilles/Antillas Neerlandesas/Antilles néerlandaises*  
*Niue/Nioué*  
*Oman/Omán*  
*Palau/Palao*  
*Slovenia/Eslovenia/Slovénie*  
*Solomon Islands/Islas Salomón/Îles Salomon*  
*Tonga*  
*Turks and Caicos Islands/Islas Turks y Caicos/Îles Turks et Caïques*  
*Tuvalu*  
*Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie*