

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE PLENARY MEETING

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

Eighth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties
Kyoto (Japan), 2 to 13 March 1992

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE PLENARY MEETING

First Session: 2 March 1992: 10h00-10h45

Secretariat: I. Topkov

Rapporteur: J.G. Barzdo

I/II Opening Ceremony by the Authorities of Japan and Welcoming Addresses

The Secretary General welcomed the participants and introduced the following speakers who gave speeches of welcome and wished the meeting every success.

Mr K. Kakizawa, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, opened the meeting and thanked the organizers. 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 UN meeting which gave birth to CITES, and the year when the earth summit would take place.

Mr S. Nakamura, Minister of State, Director General of Japan's Environment Agency, and Mr N. Hatakeyama, Vice-Minister for International Affairs, Ministry of International Trade and Industry of Japan, 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 A.T. Brough, Assistant Executive Director of UNEP, expressed a welcome to the participants on behalf of the Executive Director, and urged the participants to engage in discussions with care and sympathy for views sincerely held and to be aware that the objective of the deliberations was not just to achieve conservation but also sustainable development.

Mr M.W. Matemba, Chairman of the Standing Committee of CITES, welcomed the new Parties and the new Secretary General. He also expressed thanks especially to the Executive Director of UNEP for his role in finding a new Secretary General, and to Mr J. Berney the Deputy Secretary General and the staff of the Secretariat for their work and dedication. He particularly noted the issues fundamental to the Convention that would be discussed.

Mr T. Aramaki, Governor of Kyoto Prefecture, and Mr T. Tanabe, Mayor of Kyoto City, expressed the honour for Kyoto to be the location for the CITES meeting and drew attention to the importance of nature and wildlife in the environment of Kyoto.

Mr T. Hayata, Director-General of the Postal Bureau, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of Japan, then presented to the Secretary General copies of the postage stamps that had been produced in commemoration of the occasion of this meeting in Japan.

The Secretary General 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. He also thanked all those who had generously donated funds to enable the participation of representatives of developing countries, the NEC Corporation for their donation of computers and laser printers to the Secretariat, and Ritsumeikan University for their donation of funds and CITES T-shirts.

Following some administrative announcements, the meeting was adjourned at 10h45.

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

Eighth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties
Kyoto (Japan), 2 to 13 March 1992

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE PLENARY MEETING

Second Session: 2 March 1992: 11h00-12h00

Chairmen:	M. Matemba (Malawi) and N. Akao (Japan)
Secretariat:	I. Topkov J. Berney
UNEP:	A.T. Brough
Rapporteurs:	T.P. Inskipp K. Sundseth

III Adoption of the Rules of Procedure

The Chairman of the Standing Committee opened the session and requested the Secretariat to indicate what changes had been proposed to the Rules of Procedure by the Standing Committee. The proposed changes related to Rules 11, 12, 17 and 18 in document Doc. 8.3 (Rev.). In the latter document, the following additions were also proposed: a new Rule 25 on the Media; a new paragraph 4 on the Plants Committee, in Rule 26; and new paragraphs 2 and 3 on Informative Documents and Exhibitions, in Rule 28.

The delegation of the United Kingdom questioned whether there had been a change allowing exclusion of observers from the meeting. The Secretariat pointed out that there were no such new provisions but that the sentences added to Rule 2 (2) (b), from "However, the Bureau..." to the end of the paragraph, would allow the participation of observers to be reconsidered at the request of the Bureau, the Chairman or a Representative. The delegation of Germany expressed concern over the addition of these sentences to Rule 2 (2) (b) and proposed their deletion. This was supported by the delegations of Australia, Austria and Denmark and was agreed without objection.

The delegation of Zimbabwe suggested the need to give the Presiding Officer of the Session discretion over when to call for a secret ballot. After some discussion, they proposed that Rule 15, paragraph 3, second sentence be replaced by: "If seconded, the question of whether a secret ballot should be held shall be decided upon by the Bureau." Several delegations spoke in favour of or against this proposal. The Chairman then called for a vote on whether paragraph 3 should be amended; on a vote it was agreed not to amend the paragraph.

The delegation of Suriname proposed that Rule 7 be amended so that the Vice-Chairmen be added to those constituting the Bureau. There being no objections, this amendment was adopted.

Document Doc. 8.3 (Rev.) was adopted as amended.

IV Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Meeting and of Chairmen of Committees I and II and the Budget Committee

The Chairman read out the nominations prepared by the Standing Committee at its 24th session, in Lausanne:

Chairman	N. Akao (Japan)
Vice-Chairmen	C. James (Trinidad and Tobago)

	V. Koester (Denmark)
Committee I	M. Holdgate (IUCN)
Committee II	M. Jones (USA)
Budget Committee	M. Hosking (New Zealand)

There were no objections and the nominees were elected.

Following the election of the Officers, the Chairman of the Standing Committee handed over the Chair to the newly elected Chairman of the meeting. The latter expressed his appreciation for the honour of representing his country as Chairman, thanked Mr Matemba for chairing the first part of the meeting and the Secretariat for its organization.

V Adoption of the Agenda and Working Programme

The Secretariat introduced documents Doc. 8.1 (Rev. 2), Doc. 8.2 (Rev.), Doc. 8.2.1. (Rev.) and Doc 8.2.2. (Rev.). The Secretariat proposed that the Working Programmes be amended to introduce a plenary session from 16h00 to 17h00 on 4 March to enable the Executive Director of UNEP and HRH Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, to address the meeting. Consequently, the sessions of Committees I and II would be adjourned at 15h45.

The Secretariat pointed out two errors in the French version of the Working Programmes: in document Doc. 8.2.1. (Rev.), item 17 should be deleted from the morning session of 5 March; in document Doc. 8.2.2. (Rev.), items 4 and 5 should be moved from the afternoon session of 4 March to the morning session of 5 March.

After further discussion, the Agenda and Working Programmes were adopted as amended.

VI Establishment of the Credentials Committee and Committees I and II

The Chairman reported that the Standing Committee's nominations to the Credentials Committee were Australia, France, Japan, Kenya and Venezuela. These nominations were agreed. The members of the Credentials Committee were asked to meet immediately after the end of the session.

The Secretariat made several administrative announcements and the meeting was adjourned at 12h00.

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

Eighth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties
Kyoto (Japan), 2 to 13 March 1992

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE PLENARY MEETING

Third Session: 2 March 1992: 14h00-16h20

Chairman: N. Akao (Japan)

Secretariat: I. Topkov
J. Berney

UNEP: A.T. Brough

Rapporteurs: R.A. Luxmoore
C.H. Folland
J. Gray

The Chairman opened the meeting at 14h00 and, after some administrative announcements from the Secretariat, reminded participants that all documents prepared by NGOs for distribution within the building must be distributed through the Secretariat.

VII Report of the Credentials Committee

The Chairman of the Credentials Committee reported that they had accepted credentials from 62 Parties and provisionally accepted the credentials from a further nine Parties.

VIII Admission of Observers

The Secretariat reported that the Standing Committee had issued instructions that all applications from observers to attend the present meeting had to be submitted at least one month in advance, and that this had been strictly applied. The Secretariat also noted some amendments to the Annex to document Doc. 8.4: Franz Weber Foundation should be added to section A, and Care for the Wild to section B. After clarification from the delegation of Canada, the Animal Protection Institute was also added to section B. Further applications from the floor were not accepted. Document Doc. 8.4 was adopted as amended.

IX Matters Related to the Standing Committee

Report by the Chairman

The Chairman of the Standing Committee presented document Doc. 8.5 and noted that the accession of Djibouti, in February 1992, had brought the total number of Parties to 113. The Chairman of the Standing Committee drew particular attention to the penultimate paragraph of document Doc. 8.5, seeking a mandate for the Standing Committee to review all of the Resolutions.

A minute's silence was observed in memory of Dr Felipe Benavides.

The delegation of Thailand outlined the new measures taken to improve implementation of CITES since the decision of the Standing Committee to recommend a ban on trade with Thailand, and requested that this be reconsidered and the ban rescinded as soon as possible. Attention was drawn to the difficulties of controlling trade across the land borders with Cambodia, Myanmar and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, all non-Parties, and a request was made

for the assistance of the Secretariat to persuade them to adhere to the Convention. The delegation of Thailand had no objection to the Chairman's suggestion that discussion of this issue should be continued in Committee II.

To a question from the delegation of Malaysia, the Secretary General outlined changes in staffing at the Secretariat, noting that five of the nine professional staff were from developing countries. Document Doc. 8.5 was then adopted.

X Report of the Secretariat

The Secretary General, in introducing document Doc. 8.6, stressed that the Convention concerned conservation and sustainable use of living resources, that due respect should be paid to all species, and that the 34 per cent shortfall of contributions from Parties to the Trust Fund had restricted the Secretariat's ability to meet the wishes of the Parties.

The delegation of Germany congratulated the Secretariat for its work as indicated by the report. They suggested that more attention should be drawn in the future to the remaining reservations on Appendix-I species. They were pleased to note the number of reservations that had been withdrawn by Japan since the last Conference of the Parties but they entered a plea that more be withdrawn. There were no further comments and document Doc. 8.6 was then adopted.

XII Committee Reports and Recommendations

1. Animals Committee

The Chairman of the Animals Committee introduced document Doc. 8.12 and made the following two amendments: in section 3.1.3, fourth line, the words amphibians, but are not appropriate for plants, marine mammals, fish and should be inserted before "invertebrates"; and, in section 5.2.3, the budget should be amended to CHF 36,500. He accepted a further amendment, proposed by the delegation of the United States of America, to insert the words biological and before "trade" in points a) and b) of section 3.1.5. He highlighted the comments in section 3.1.2, relating to the obligations of Scientific Authorities and in section 3.1.3 relating to the need for a further review of the Berne Criteria. He clarified that the separate report referred to in section 3.1.5 was document Doc. 8.30. Document Doc. 8.12 was adopted as amended.

2. Plants Committee

The Chairman of the Plants Committee introduced document Doc. 8.13, noting that it indicated some fragmentation within the Committee and disagreements over procedure. He confirmed the observations of the Chairman of the Animals Committee that a review of the Berne Criteria would also be beneficial in the case of plants. He welcomed the growing interest in plants and encouraged Parties and observers to participate more actively in the Plants Committee meetings, noting that the next would be held in Belize in November 1992. The delegation of the Netherlands observed that there was a disadvantage in the practice of the Plants Committee meeting concurrently with other CITES Committees, noting that this exacerbated the isolation of activities related to plants. There being no further comments, document Doc. 8.13 was adopted.

3. Identification Manual Committee

Document Doc. 8.14 was presented by the Secretariat as no replacement had been found for the Chairman who had resigned at the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Attention was drawn to the fact that many Parties had failed to comply with Resolution Conf. 6.1 by not submitting Identification Manual sheets for species which they had proposed for inclusion in the appendices. The delegation of India concurred and endorsed the value of the Identification Manual. The delegations of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported that identification material, including a book commissioned by the United Kingdom on plant identification, to be used by Customs officers, was in the final stages of production. The observer from the Conservation Treaty Support Fund clarified that the contribution from Millpond Press derived from the sales of a painting by a renowned artist. In response to a question from the delegation of the Netherlands, the Secretariat thought it unlikely that the previous Chairman would wish to resume the Chairmanship, although he continued to play an active part in the work of the Committee. Applications for the vacant post of Chairman were encouraged and document Doc. 8.14 was adopted.

4. Nomenclature Committee

The Chairman of the Nomenclature Committee introduced document Doc. 8.15 and highlighted four points: the completion of the CITES Checklist of Cactaceae; the near completion of the Checklist of Snake Species of the World;

the plans for treatment of lizards; and the recommendation to adopt the nomenclature of Distribution and Taxonomy of Birds of the World regarding genera and species of birds but retaining the higher taxa currently in use. The two draft resolutions annexed to document Doc. 8.29 would be reviewed by the Nomenclature Committee, as would the work described in Annex 1 of document Doc. 8.15. Reports would be presented during the course of the present meeting. There were no further comments and document Doc. 8.15 was adopted.

The Secretary General thanked the three Chairmen and those who had contributed to the Identification Manual Committee for their work, encouraging them to pursue their requests for finance with the Budget Committee.

After some clarification of the arrangements for the regional meetings, the meeting was adjourned at 16h20.

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

Eighth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties
Kyoto (Japan), 2 to 13 March 1992

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE PLENARY MEETING

Fourth Session: 3 March 1992: 14h00-17h45

Chairman:	N. Akao (Japan)
Secretariat:	I. Topkov J. Berney O. Menghi
UNEP:	R. Olembo
Rapporteurs:	J.G. Barzdo J.R. Caldwell M.D. Jenkins

VII Report of the Credentials Committee

The Chairman of the Credentials Committee reported that the Committee had accepted the credentials of a further eighteen Parties.

XIII Interpretation and Implementation of the Convention

The Secretariat announced that Zambia had withdrawn its co-sponsorship of documents Doc. 8.48, Doc. 8.49, Doc. 8.51 and Doc. 8.52. The remaining proponents were Botswana, Malawi, Namibia and Zimbabwe.

The delegation of Zimbabwe introduced documents Doc. 8.48 to Doc. 8.51, stressing the fundamental principles of the Convention, the difference in attitude between the countries of the "North" and those of the "South" and the need, after twenty years of operation, to review the mechanisms of the Convention.

6. Recognition of the Benefits of Trade in Wildlife

Document Doc. 8.48 was introduced by the delegation of Namibia who noted that the sustainable use of wildlife was embodied in their country's constitution. They added that the southern African countries shared many similarities in their approach to wildlife utilization and conservation.

The Secretariat drew attention to the views it had formulated in document Doc. 8.52.1 in response to the documents which had been presented. With respect to document Doc. 8.48 it agreed with the utility of reaffirming the fundamental principles of the Convention.

The delegation of Kenya believed that all four draft resolutions were linked and, although agreeing that CITES was in need of review, felt there was insufficient time to conduct this review during the present meeting. They also stated that many African countries had strong reservations about document Doc. 8.48 and in particular that it confused the issues of international wildlife trade and national use of wildlife resources. They urged the Conference to reject the draft resolution attached to document Doc. 8.48. There followed lengthy discussion in which the delegations of Bolivia, Ghana, Uruguay and Zambia supported the delegation of Kenya. The delegation of South Africa fully endorsed document Doc. 8.48. The delegation of Japan supported the philosophy of recognizing the potential benefits of trade in wildlife but was not in agreement with the entire text of the draft resolution. The observer from IUCN emphasized

the importance of separating the two elements of the draft resolution: recognition that trade can be beneficial; and a definition of the circumstances under which trade could be beneficial. He believed that there was widespread agreement on the first but that the second was more complex. He therefore suggested the need to set in place a procedure for establishing such a definition and that a working group be set up to carry this out. The delegations of China, Portugal on behalf of the countries of the European Economic Community, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom and the United States of America and the observer from WWF concurred with this suggestion and with the views expressed by the delegation of Japan. The need for a working group was endorsed by the observer from the International Wildlife Coalition. The delegation of the United States of America further suggested that a working group should consider all the documents that had been introduced. The delegations of Denmark and Kenya agreed.

The Chairman outlined a proposal for a working group which could revise the draft resolutions under discussion for consideration by the plenary meeting or, if this proved not to be possible, would submit suggestions to the plenary meeting as to how to proceed. The delegation of Kenya believed that there was insufficient time during the present meeting of the Conference of the Parties for such a working group to deal with the substance of the issues. The delegation of Uruguay agreed. The delegation of Namibia felt that the working group should complete its task during the current meeting.

7. Reconsideration of "Primarily Commercial Purposes"

The Minister of Commerce and Industry of Botswana introduced document Doc. 8.49. He stressed that the paramount issue in wildlife utilization should be whether or not it was sustainable rather than whether or not it was for primarily commercial purposes. He felt that in principle there was no difference between national utilization and international trade in wildlife products and that CITES could act as an unfair constraint on countries whose domestic market was limited and which therefore relied heavily on exports.

The Secretariat commented that the text of the draft resolution attached to document Doc. 8.49 was not consistent with the provisions of the Convention.

The delegation of Kenya challenged the arguments of the Minister from Botswana and asserted that the intent of the draft resolution was to allow trade in African elephant ivory. They also indicated that the draft resolution was unacceptable. The delegations of Algeria, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom and Zambia also spoke against the draft resolution. The delegations of Botswana and Zimbabwe clarified their intention to resolve illogicalities in the text of the Convention. At the suggestion of the delegation of Kenya the proponents agreed to withdraw the draft resolution on the understanding that the issues raised would be considered by the working group.

28. Criteria for Amendments to the Appendices

The Minister of Environment and Tourism of Zimbabwe introduced document Doc. 8.50, drawing attention to the key points: the need for more-objective criteria for assessing the biological status of species; the need to recognize when trade is beneficial to conservation; and the need for criteria which do not make removal of species from Appendix I more difficult than the inclusion of species therein. He also thanked IUCN for convening a meeting in Cambridge, United Kingdom, in January to discuss these issues.

The Secretariat agreed on the need to review the Berne Criteria, and particularly their application. The observer from IUCN drew attention to their position paper which had resulted from the Cambridge meeting and had been circulated to participants as document Inf. 8.1. The delegation of Switzerland acknowledged the efforts made by the proponents and IUCN, and proposed the setting in motion of procedures to replace the Berne Criteria. The delegations of Japan and Kenya agreed with the delegation of Switzerland, who stressed the need to find adequate funds for the work required. The delegation of Kenya urged the Secretariat to seek the funds through the UN system, possibly from the Global Environment Facility, while the delegation of the United Kingdom requested that the Budget Committee should consider the budgetary implications. The delegation of Switzerland suggested that the funds might be included in the ordinary budget of the Secretariat.

The Chairman of Committee I noted that this Committee would discuss this issue on 5 March and said that he would welcome consultation with any interested parties in advance.

30. Support of Range States for Amendments to Appendices I and II

The Minister of Forestry and Natural Resources of Malawi introduced document Doc. 8.51. He emphasized that the inclusion of species in the CITES appendices could have far-reaching effects on the countries of origin of those species and pointed out that in many cases decisions had been made without consultation with these States.

The Secretariat recognized that the range States were often not adequately consulted and stated that this remained the case for proposals submitted to the present meeting of the Conference of the Parties. It concurred with the desirability of a resolution to remedy this, but stated that the draft resolution attached to document Doc. 8.51 was unacceptable in its present form as it effectively discriminated between Parties.

The Chairman suggested that the working group also be given responsibility for considering this issue. A lengthy discussion followed on the workload, schedule and terms of reference of the working group. The delegation of Kenya felt strongly that the working group would not be able to consider the substance of the documents under discussion during the present meeting. The delegation of the United States of America disagreed and reported that they had already redrafted the draft resolutions attached to documents Doc. 8.48 and Doc. 8.51.

The Chairman then clarified his proposal that the working group to be established would, if possible, propose draft resolutions to the plenary meeting at the present meeting, while if this were impossible they would make procedural recommendations as to how to continue. Discussions on document Doc. 8.50 would need to be co-ordinated with Committee I. This was agreed. The Chairman proposed, with nominations from the floor, the following composition of the working group: Australia, Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Malaysia, Namibia, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States of America, Zimbabwe, IUCN and TRAFFIC. In response to other nominations from the floor, the Chairman stated that anyone could attend the working group. He also invited Dr P. Dollinger (Switzerland) to convene the group.

The Secretariat then made some administrative announcements and reiterated that documents could only be distributed after being approved in accordance with Rule 28 of the Rules of Procedure. Finally the Secretary General reported the accession to the Convention of Czechoslovakia.

The meeting was adjourned at 17h45.

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

Eighth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties
Kyoto (Japan), 2 to 13 March 1992

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE PLENARY MEETING

Fifth Session: 4 March 1992: 16h20-17h00

Chairman: N. Akao (Japan)
Secretariat: I. Topkov
UNEP: M.K. Tolba
Rapporteur: J.G. Barzdo

The Chairman, opening this special session of the plenary meeting, introduced the guests, H.R.H. Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, Dr Mostafa K. Tolba, Executive Director of UNEP, and Mr Michio Watanabe, Vice-Minister of the Environment Agency of Japan, as well as Mr Matthew Matemba, Chairman of the Standing Committee.

The Executive Director of UNEP apologized for his unavoidable absence during the opening ceremony, offered thanks to the Government and people of Japan and delivered a speech on essential considerations in the development of CITES. His major themes were: the role of CITES in promoting sustainable development in the Third World; the focus of CITES, which should be broad and not concentrated upon charismatic species; the need to ensure that the role and good work of CITES is not rendered ineffective in a world of liberalizing trade; the commitment of Parties to implement the Convention by enacting and enforcing the necessary legislation; and the budgetary problems which continue to plague the effectiveness of the Convention.

H.R.H. Prince Philip addressed the session on a wide range of problems related to the implementation of CITES, drawing particular attention to some of the shortcomings in enforcement and the provision of scientific advice, to high mortalities in the live-animal trade and to the low priority afforded to wildlife conservation in the face of economic and human welfare concerns. He considered it essential that CITES be pushed into the mainstream of government.

The Vice-Minister of the Environment Agency of Japan welcomed the participants to Japan, wished them success in their discussions to ensure that wildlife use was sustainable, and pledged Japan's support for this objective.

The Chairman thanked the speakers and adjourned the meeting at 17h00.

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

Eighth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties
Kyoto (Japan), 2 to 13 March 1992

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE PLENARY MEETING

Sixth Session: 9 March 1992: 09h05-10h15

Chairman:	N. Akao (Japan)
Secretariat:	I. Topkov J. Berney J. Flores
UNEP:	A.T. Brough
Rapporteurs:	T.A. Mulliken K.B. Stansell

After opening the session at 09h05, the Chairman asked that the summary reports of the first four sessions of the plenary meeting, documents Plen. 8.1 to Plen. 8.4, be adopted. There being no objections, these reports were adopted. The Secretary General noted that the credentials of the delegations of 98 Parties had been accepted, a record both in terms of the number and percentage of Parties represented at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties. In addition, the Secretary General announced that the Government of the United States of America had generously offered to host the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and that document Doc. 8.47 regarding this issue would be distributed later in the day.

IX Matters Related to the Standing Committee

2. Election of New Members and Alternate Regional Members

The Chairman noted that the terms of office of the Standing Committee members representing the regions of Africa (Malawi), Asia (Nepal), and South and Central America and the Caribbean (Peru) would expire at the end of the current meeting of the Conference of the Parties. In response to a request that these regions report on the selection of new Standing Committee members: the delegation of Malawi announced the election of Senegal to represent the Africa region, and Namibia to serve as the alternate; the delegation of Nepal announced the election of Thailand to represent the Asia region, and India to serve as the alternate; and the delegation of Peru announced the election of Trinidad and Tobago to represent the South and Central America and the Caribbean region, with Panama serving as the alternate. The Chairman thanked the delegations of Malawi, Nepal and Peru for their efforts and significant contributions to the work of the Standing Committee. Special thanks were extended to H. Nsanjama and M. Matemba, each of whom had served as a Chairman of the Standing Committee since the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

The names of regional members and alternates elected to serve on the Plants and Animals Committees were announced by representatives of each of the regions, who agreed to provide written confirmation of these nominations to the Secretariat. These Committee nominations were noted by the Conference of the Parties.

The delegation of Malawi, on behalf of the Africa region, proposed that, because of the relatively large number of countries now represented in the Africa region (39), consideration be given to increasing that region's representation on the Standing Committee. In response, the Secretary General noted that Resolution Conf. 6.1 limited membership on the Standing Committee to one representative of each region, and that amendment of that Resolution would require that a proposal be submitted at least 150 days before a meeting of the Conference of the Parties. He added that this

rule could be waived only in exceptional circumstances and that any increase in the size of the Standing Committee would have financial implications as well.

Stating that they did not object in principle to the suggestion of the Africa region but were concerned that there was insufficient time to discuss the issue, the delegation of Germany recommended that a proposal be developed for consideration at the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties. This approach was supported by the delegation of Portugal on behalf of the countries of the EEC. The delegation of Malawi agreed to submit such a proposal to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

The Secretary General noted that membership of the Standing Committee had been discussed in previous Standing Committee meetings, and suggested that every effort be made to allow one or two additional but non-voting representatives from the Africa region to attend Standing Committee meetings during which issues of special importance to that region are discussed. He added that financial assistance to allow such attendance would be sought. The delegation of Malawi thanked the Parties for their sympathetic consideration of the issue.

In response to a question on the lack of interpreters during Standing Committee meetings, the Secretary General stated that he was aware that some Standing Committee members had been unable to participate fully in meetings due to a lack of interpretation, but that funding limitations constrained the Secretariat from providing this type of support. He noted that the Secretariat would do everything possible to assist with interpretation during Standing Committee meetings. He added that the new budget included funding for two translators.

XI Financing and Budgeting of the Secretariat and of Meetings of the Conference of the Parties

The Chairman invited the Chairman of Committee II to report on the results of their deliberations related to the budget and noted that, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure, the recommendations of Committee II should be accepted without further discussion.

The Chairman of Committee II acknowledged the assistance of the Secretary General, the Chairman of the Budget Committee, UNEP, the Secretariat, and particularly the Budget Committee in preparing the budget documents.

1. Financial Report for 1989-1990-1991

The Chairman of Committee II reported the Committee's recommendation that document Doc. 8.7 be adopted. This was agreed.

2. Anticipated Expenditure for 1992

The Chairman of Committee II reported that document Doc. 8.8 was recommended for approval by the Conference of the Parties, and this was adopted.

3. Budget for 1993-1995 and Medium Term Plan for 1993-1998.

Noting that document Doc. 8.9 (as revised by document Com. 8.5) contained the budget estimates for the CITES Trust Fund for the period 1993 to 1995, the Chairman of Committee II acknowledged the hard work of the Budget Committee in balancing the demands placed on the Secretariat with the necessity of fiscal restraint. He added that the resultant budget reflected a reasonable increase of 19% compared with the budget of the current period, and would allow the Secretariat to carry out the highest-priority activities. External funding to be used for additional projects was not included in the Secretariat's budget. The Chairman of Committee II advised that the Committee recommended that document Doc. 8.9, as modified by document Com. 8.5, be adopted with the proviso that any decisions of the Conference of the Parties with budgetary implications might create the need for amendments. With that note of caution, the recommendation was adopted.

4. External funding

The Chairman of Committee II reported their recommendation that documents Doc. 8.10 and Doc. 8.11 as modified by document Com. 8.6 (Rev.) be adopted, noting again the proviso that revisions might be necessary based on decisions taken during the meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and this was agreed.

The meeting was adjourned at 10h15.

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

Eighth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties
Kyoto (Japan), 2 to 13 March 1992

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE PLENARY MEETING

Seventh Session: 11 March 1992: 16h35-17h10

Chairman:	N. Akao (Japan)
Secretariat:	I. Topkov J. Berney
UNEP:	R. Olembo
Rapporteurs:	C.H. Folland T.A. Mulliken

The Chairman requested that the meeting review the summary reports of the previous two sessions (documents Plen. 8.5 and Plen. 8.6). The Secretary General noted minor errors in both documents, explaining that these would be corrected by the Secretariat. The Chairman asked delegates and observers wishing to correct their own statements to submit corrections to the Secretariat. The two reports were adopted without objection.

IX Matters Related to the Standing Committee

The Chairman announced that the Standing Committee had selected the following officers:

Chairman:	the representative of the Oceania region (New Zealand);
Vice-Chairman:	the representative of the Central and South America and the Caribbean region (Trinidad and Tobago);
Alternate Vice-Chairman:	the representative of the Europe region (Sweden).

XIII Interpretation and Implementation of the Convention

The Chairman invited the Chairman of Committee II to report on decisions taken by the Committee.

1. Terms of Reference for the Administration of the Secretariat by UNEP

The Chairman of Committee II noted that document Doc. 8.16, the draft terms of reference, had been amended by Committee II following discussions between several Committee members and the Executive Director of UNEP, and the consideration of remarks made during the Executive Director's address to the meeting. Document Com. 8.25 incorporated language suggested by the Executive Director, and had been accepted by Committee II. As there were no objections, document Com. 8.25 was adopted by the Conference of the Parties.

2. Report on National Reports under Article VIII, Paragraph 7, of the Convention

Committee II had expressed its appreciation of the excellent work of the Secretariat in preparing the report in document Doc. 8.17 and the Chairman of the Committee commended it to the attention of the meeting. The Secretariat

regretted the erroneous indication that the annual reports of Switzerland and Liechtenstein had been submitted late, noting that this would be corrected in the final text. The document was then noted by the Conference of the Parties.

5. Illegal Trade of Singapore

The Chairman of Committee II explained that document Doc. 8.53 had been withdrawn by the proponents in response to Singapore's withdrawal of its reservation on *Caiman crocodilus crocodilus*, and to promote the co-operative spirit of the meeting. Committee II had congratulated Singapore on its action. The Chairman of the meeting asked that these remarks be noted.

11. Trade in Birds

a) Significantly Traded Species

The Chairman of Committee II explained that this agenda item had been the subject of three draft resolutions: one, document Doc. 8.23.2, had been deferred for discussion with document Doc. 8.35; a second, document Doc. 8.23.1, had been withdrawn; and, following spirited debate, document Doc. 8.23 had been rejected by Committee II. None of the draft resolutions could be recommended to the Conference of the Parties for adoption. This was noted by the Conference of the Parties.

b) Trade in Species Subject to High Mortality Rates

The draft resolutions in documents Doc. 8.24 and Doc. 8.24.1 had been consolidated to form a new draft in document Com. 8.20 which Committee II had unanimously agreed to recommend to the Conference of the Parties. There were no objections, and the draft resolution in document Com. 8.20 was adopted.

12. Trade in Wild-Caught Animal Specimens

The Chairman of Committee II introduced the draft resolution in document Com. 8.10 (Rev.), which had been derived from three others (in documents Doc. 8.23.2, Doc. 8.35 and Doc. 8.35.1). This draft resolution, which addressed one of the most fundamental elements of the Convention, the implementation of Article IV, had been unanimously agreed for recommendation to the Conference of the Parties. Following the suggestion from the delegation of Brazil that in paragraph 3, line 2, "state" be replaced by State, the Conference of the Parties adopted document Com. 8.10 (Rev.).

14. Trade in Crocodylian Products

The draft resolution in document Com. 8.23 had been derived from document Doc. 8.26 and, having been agreed by Committee II, was adopted.

20. Export and Re-export of Confiscated Specimens

The Chairman of Committee II reported that document Doc. 8.32 had been withdrawn without discussion, and this was noted by the Conference of the Parties.

23. Transport of Live Specimens

The Chairman of Committee II said that the Committee had approved document Doc. 8.36, a report of the Working Group on the Transport of Live Specimens. He thanked the Chairman of the Working Group for his efforts, and asked all Parties to co-operate with the Working Group to ensure that CITES specimens were transported in a safe and humane manner. The report was noted.

27. Exemption for Blood and Tissue Samples for DNA Studies from CITES Permit Requirements

Remarking that document Doc. 8.41 had been the subject of spirited discussion, the Chairman of Committee II reported that it had been rejected by the Committee, and could not be recommended for adoption by the Conference of the Parties. The draft resolution was rejected.

32. "Stricter Domestic Measures"

The Chairman of Committee II expressed his appreciation for the efforts of Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe in producing five draft resolutions concerning implementation of the Convention, noting that Zambia had withdrawn its co-sponsorship of all but one of them. Document Doc. 8.52 had been withdrawn in Committee II. This was noted by the Conference of the Parties.

The Chairman of Committee II concluded by drawing attention to the co-operative atmosphere in which the Committee's deliberations had been conducted, and the wide range of opinions which had been expressed. He thanked all Parties that had made proposals. He considered that the discussion of each proposal had been useful, regardless of whether or not the proposal had been agreed.

The Chairman thanked the Chairman of Committee II for his report. Following administrative announcements, the Chairman adjourned the meeting at 17h10.

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

Eighth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties
Kyoto (Japan), 2 to 13 March 1992

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE PLENARY MEETING

Eighth Session: 12 March 1992: 09h20-12h05

Chairman: N. Akao (Japan)

Secretariat: I. Topkov
J. Berney

UNEP: R. Olembo

Rapporteurs: T.P. Inskipp
M.D. Jenkins
T.A. Mulliken

The Chairman asked that corrections to the distributed documents be provided in writing to the Secretariat before the end of the meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The Secretariat stated that they would correct editorial errors prior to circulation of the Resolutions and other documents to the Parties.

XIII Interpretation and Implementation of the Convention

3. Review of Alleged Infractions and Other Problems of Enforcement of the Convention

Following a recommendation by the Chairman of Committee II, and an apology from the Secretariat that the second page of the English version of document Com. 8.15 (Rev.) had been omitted from the distributed copies, document Doc. 8.19 and its recommendations were noted, and the draft resolutions in documents Com. 8.13 (Rev.), Com. 8.14 and Com. 8.15 (Rev.) were adopted.

4. Implementation of the Convention in the European Economic Community

Noting the willingness of the European Economic Community to accept constructive criticism, the Chairman of Committee II recommended the revised draft resolution [document Com. 8.16 (Rev.)] to the Conference of the Parties for adoption. Document Com. 8.16 (Rev.) was adopted.

6. Recognition of the Benefits of Trade in Wildlife

The Chairman of Committee I commented that the issue of the potential benefits of wildlife utilization had been a recurrent theme of Committee I discussions, with many delegates expressing the view that sustainable wildlife use was directly linked to conservation in their countries, and others suggesting that non-consumptive uses of wildlife, such as tourism, could be of equal or even greater conservation value. Noting that document Com. 8.3 (Rev. 4) had been agreed by consensus in Committee I, the Chairman of Committee I recommended it to the Conference of the Parties, and it was adopted.

7. Reconsideration of "Primarily Commercial Purposes"

The Conference of the Parties noted that document Doc. 8.49 had been withdrawn.

8. Exports of Leopard Hunting Trophies and Skins

The Conference of the Parties noted document Doc. 8.20 after the Chairman of Committee I had urged that all Parties be scrupulous in observing the requirements of Resolution Conf. 7.7.

9. Exports of Cheetah Hunting Trophies and Skins

The Chairman of Committee I noted that no text had initially been provided for this agenda item (document Doc. 8.22), and that cheetah export quotas [document Doc. 8.22 (Rev.)] had been discussed under Agenda Item XIV. This was noted by the Conference of the Parties.

10. Trade in Specimens of Species Transferred to Appendix II Subject to Annual Export Quotas

The Chairman of Committee I observed that punctilious reporting by Parties, in accordance with Article VIII, paragraph 7, of the Convention, was fundamental to its proper working, and that there had been a number of failures in this regard, with some individual cases being referred to Committee II for discussion. He commended the voluntary practice of sending records of harvests under export quotas to the Secretariat. The Conference of the Parties noted these comments and document Doc. 8.21.

13. Detrimental Trade in Sea Turtles

The Chairman of Committee I noted that no document had been provided for this agenda item. However, during discussion, oral reports had been presented by the delegations of Mexico and the United States of America, indicating positive advances in sea turtle conservation, although there was still concern about the effects of trade. The Chairman of Committee I commended the delegation of Japan for their country's decision to ban imports of *Eretmochelys imbricata* at the end of 1992 and to withdraw their reservation on *Lepidochelys olivacea*. These comments were noted.

15. Trade in Plant Specimens

a) Trade in Flashed Seedlings; and

c) Artificial Propagation and Trade in Hybrids

After stressing that Committee II had agreed that CITES needed to do more to address the conservation needs of plants, the Chairman of Committee II recommended that the Conference of the Parties adopt the draft resolution in document Com. 8.26. This was adopted without discussion, and it was noted that Resolution Conf. 6.19 and part of Resolution Conf. 2.12 were thereby repealed.

b) Nursery Registration for Artificially Propagated Appendix-I Species

Document Doc. 8.28 and annexes had been the subject of constructive discussion in Committee I, but the draft resolution had not been agreed for forwarding to the plenary meeting. The Chairman of Committee I recommended that the Secretariat and the Plants Committee work together to revise the draft resolution in the light of Committee I's discussions, and prepare revised criteria. Both documents could be submitted for consideration at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The Conference of the Parties noted these comments.

d) Plant Nomenclature

The Chairman of Committee II noted that bird nomenclature had been considered in conjunction with this agenda item, and acknowledged assistance provided by the Chairman of the Nomenclature Committee. Commenting that adoption of taxonomic references would assist Parties with CITES implementation, the Chairman of Committee II recommended that the Conference of the Parties adopt the two draft resolutions in documents Com. 8.18 (Rev.) and Com. 8.19 (Rev.). Both these were adopted, and the Secretariat asked that the Nomenclature Committee provide details of the resultant changes in nomenclature of birds so that these and relevant annotations could be incorporated in the revised appendices.

16. Significant Trade in Appendix-II Species

a) Animals

The Chairman of Committee I noted that the Committee had welcomed the approach adopted in document Doc. 8.30 and saw it as important for the proper implementation of the Convention. He emphasized the need for feedback to the Parties so that excessive trade levels could be adjusted, and the need for field studies to provide information on population status and the effects of trade. He asked for endorsement of the report and hoped that the Animals Committee would continue the work in collaboration with other relevant organizations. Document Doc. 8.30 was noted and the recommendations were endorsed.

b) Plants

The Chairman of Committee I commended document Doc. 8.31 but emphasized the need for better monitoring of plant trade and the strengthening of relevant databases. He requested that the Plants Officer and the Plants Committee, in association with other relevant organizations, develop a programme to produce a comprehensive information base to assist CITES. Document Doc. 8.31 was noted and the recommendations were endorsed.

17. Trade with States not Party to the Convention

Attention was drawn to a number of errors in document Com. 8.22 (Rev.). The Secretariat apologized for these and explained that they had arisen as a result of confusion of successive drafts of the document. The Secretariat undertook to correct these errors in consultation with the Chairman of Committee II and also to ensure that the wording of the document conformed with standard practice under the Convention.

After the delegation of the United States of America had observed that the word "competent" had two distinct meanings, the Chairman of Committee II asked that it be noted that it was used in document Com. 8.22 (Rev.) in its legalistic sense only.

The delegation of Japan asked whether implementation of this draft resolution, if adopted, would raise problems within GATT. The delegation of the Netherlands indicated that this might be the case but that, if so, these problems could only be resolved within the purview of GATT.

The delegation of Israel, seconded by the delegation of the United Kingdom, moved to re-open the debate. This did not receive the required support in the plenary meeting and document Com. 8.22 (Rev.) was adopted without objection.

18. Existence of Hair, Wool and Cloth of Vicuna in the European Economic Community, Japan and Hong Kong

After the delegations of Belgium, Germany and Switzerland had raised some points concerning possible ambiguity in the wording of paragraph a) of the operative part of the draft resolution in document Com. 8.27, the Chairman agreed to defer consideration of the document until the proponents of the original draft resolution had had a chance to confer with the delegation of Switzerland and produce a more clearly worded paragraph.

19. Return to the Wild of Confiscated Live Animals of Species Included in Appendices II and III.

The Chairman of Committee I noted that, after a rich discussion in Committee, the proponents had withdrawn the draft resolution, document Doc. 8.56, on the understanding that the complex issues raised would be evaluated further, especially by the Animals Committee in consultation with others, in order to prepare a new draft resolution for consideration at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

21. Marking of Specimens

The Chairman of Committee I noted that this highly technical but very important question had been reviewed by a working group of Committee I. The main emphasis to emerge was that, while tagging with coded microchips was a useful and appropriate marking technique in some cases, other techniques were equally appropriate in other cases. That noted, document Com. 8.9 (Rev.) was adopted.

22. Standardization of CITES Permits and Certificates

The Chairman of Committee II explained that the Committee had felt it premature to recommend for adoption the new standardized permit form annexed to document Doc. 8.34 but had agreed that the amended draft resolution, document Com. 8.28 and Annex, could be recommended to the Conference of the Parties for adoption. The delegation of the Netherlands noted that the requirement for a unique permit number, called for under the terms of the Convention, had been omitted from the Annex and it was agreed that the Secretariat would include this in the final document. The delegation of Germany requested that the Secretariat ensure that all references to other Resolutions in the document were up-to-date. This was also agreed. Document Com. 8.28 and Annex were then adopted as amended.

The observer from Safari Club International asked that governments consider the difficulties for permit holders. He suggested that, if there was a problem with a shipment, it be released where it was clear that the problem resulted from a difference in government procedures in implementation of this Resolution.

24. Role of the Scientific Authority

Emphasizing the fundamental role of Scientific Authorities and the need for improvements in many countries, the Chairman of Committee I commended document Com. 8.24 (Rev.), which was adopted.

After some administrative announcements, the meeting was adjourned at 12h05.

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

Eighth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties
Kyoto (Japan), 2 to 13 March 1992

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE PLENARY MEETING

Ninth Session: 12 March 1992: 14h10-17h30

Chairman:	N. Akao (Japan)
Secretariat:	I. Topkov J. Berney
UNEP:	R. Olembo
Rapporteurs:	J.G. Barzdo J.R. Caldwell R.A. Luxmoore K. Sundseth

18. Existence of Hair, Wool and Cloth of Vicuna in the European Economic Community, Japan and Hong Kong

The Chairman of Committee II noted some corrections to the English and French texts of paragraph a) of document Com. 8.27 resulting from errors in translation: replacement of "inform" by report to; and of "about" by on; and deletion of "commercial". He noted that reference to "trade" throughout the document was to be interpreted in the CITES sense, of international trade. Document Com. 8.27 was then adopted.

25. Proposals to Register the First Commercial Captive-breeding Operation for an Appendix-I Animal Species

a) Format and Criteria

The Chairman of Committee I asked for the correction of some minor errors in document Com. 8.21 (Rev. 2): in paragraph i) on the second page, the insertion of wild after "additional"; in the third paragraph of the preamble of Annex 1, the insertion of than in non-range States after "costs", and the spelling of "maintenance"; in the next paragraph, the insertion of may in some cases after "purposes"; and in Annex 3, appending to paragraph b. iii) or by postal vote procedures under Article XV of the Convention. To a question from the delegation of Cuba, he clarified that paragraph h) of Annex 3 referred to any Party, not only to range States. The delegation of Germany enquired whether the "authorization" referred to in paragraph n) of the third page implied additional considerations to those required under Article III of the Convention, which demanded an assurance that the specimen had not been obtained in contravention of national laws. The last five words of the paragraph were accordingly changed to read agreement of the range State in conformity with Article III of the Convention. There being no further objections, document Com. 8.21 (Rev. 2) as amended was adopted.

b) Consideration of Proposals

The Chairman of Committee I noted that, of the proposals listed in document Doc. 8.39 (Rev.), those submitted by Honduras and the Philippines had been withdrawn without discussion. The proposal relating to *Diceros bicornis* had been deferred for discussion under agenda item XIV; that submitted by Germany had been withdrawn after brief discussion, the proponents indicating that they might wish to resubmit it by postal vote; and that relating to *Panthera tigris altaica* had received a generally favourable response in Committee I but had been withdrawn in order to clear up some concern relating to the control of trade in the products. The remaining

proposal on *Alligator sinensis* had been recommended for approval and was then adopted by the Conference of the Parties.

26. Guidelines for Evaluating Marine Turtle Ranching Proposals

The discussion of document Doc. 8.40 in Committee I, recounted by its Chairman, had produced three conclusions: that it was important to continue efforts to develop guidelines for evaluating marine turtle ranching operations; that the marine turtle action plan being prepared by IUCN would provide a useful background document; and that the Animals Committee was the appropriate forum for the continuation of this task. The Conference of the Parties noted these comments and requested the Animals Committee to take this process forward.

28. Criteria for Amendments to the Appendices

The working group established by the Conference of the Parties to discuss this subject and the draft resolution on the benefits of wildlife trade had reported to Committee I. The Chairman of the Committee paid tribute to the Delegate of Switzerland who had chaired the group in its difficult task. The resulting draft resolution, document Com. 8.11 (Rev.) was then adopted and the hope expressed that the momentum achieved could be maintained to produce some new criteria for the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

29. A Review of Procedures and Criteria for the Transfer of Crocodylians from Appendix I to Appendix II

The Chairman of Committee I commended document Com. 8.4 (Rev.), noting that its title had changed since its initial draft in document Doc. 8.25 Annex and from that of the agenda item. It was then adopted.

30. Support of Range States for Amendments to Appendices I and II

Expressing concern that proposals had been submitted without consultation with the range States, the Chairman of Committee I commended document Com. 8.12 (Rev.) and it was adopted. The Secretariat drew attention to the requirement of Article XV of the Convention that they circulate proposals to all Parties. As "Option 1" in document Com. 8.12 (Rev.) gave responsibility to proponents to obtain the comments of the range States, the question remaining was what sanctions were available if the necessary consultation did not take place. The Secretariat noted that the only option was for Parties to refuse to consider a proposal in these circumstances.

31. Review of Appendix III

The draft resolution submitted by the Netherlands in document Doc. 8.42 Annex had, the Chairman of Committee I reported, received wide support in Committee. An important role was envisaged for the Animals and Plants Committees in reviewing Appendix III and advising on future additions. The text of the draft resolution had not been amended. It was commended to the Conference of the Parties and adopted.

The Chairman announced that arrangements had been made for the recycling of any surplus documents, the Secretary General underscoring the need for each delegation to take home at least one full set of documents, as the proceedings would not be published for some time.

XIV Consideration of Proposals for Amendment of Appendices I and II

1. Proposals Submitted Pursuant to Resolution on Ranching

Ethiopia: *Crocodylus niloticus*

The Chairman of Committee I noted the Committee agreement that the 1992 quota for ranched skins approved at the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties should be reduced from 6000 to 4500. With this amendment to the quota previously set, agreed by the delegation of Ethiopia, the Conference of the Parties adopted the ranching proposal.

To clarify the significance of this, the Secretariat stated that proposals adopted under the Resolution on Ranching make no allowance for the setting of quotas. When the decision of the Conference of the Parties comes into effect, after 90 days, there will be no CITES quota on the export of *Crocodylus niloticus* exports from Ethiopia. In the meantime, the quota for 1992 was in effect and it was understood that Ethiopia committed itself not to permit exports of more than 4500 ranched skins between 1 January 1992 and the date of entry into force of the decision just made.

Kenya: *Crocodylus niloticus*

Committee I had agreed to commend this ranching proposal to the Conference of the Parties and it was adopted.

United Republic of Tanzania: *Crocodylus niloticus*

Committee I had recommended acceptance of the ranching proposal of the United Republic of Tanzania, with amendments to the annual quotas proposed for wild-taken specimens as follows: 1992 - 400; 1993 - 200; 1994 - 200; 1995 onwards - 100, all nuisance animals; and an annual quota of 100 skins from trophy hunting. This proposal was adopted.

For clarification, the Secretariat noted that the 1992 quota previously set for export of wild-taken skins was zero. The decision just made would not enter into force for 90 days and the zero quota would remain in effect in the interim.

Madagascar: *Crocodylus niloticus*

and

Indonesia: *Crocodylus porosus*

Committee I, its Chairman explained, had agreed that, while moves toward crocodile ranching should be encouraged in the two proponent countries, it would be inappropriate to adopt these proposals. The Committee considered it wiser to retain the populations in Appendix II with export quotas, in accordance with Resolution Conf. 7.14, although it had been acknowledged that a re-interpretation of one paragraph of that Resolution was necessary to allow this. The delegations of Indonesia and Madagascar had withdrawn their ranching proposals on this understanding. The Secretariat advised that the extension of quotas by the Conference of the Parties would implicitly recognize a broad interpretation of the Resolution. The delegation of Germany, supported by the delegation of Brazil, felt that the question was one not of interpretation but of changing a previous decision and believed that, legalistically, a new Resolution was necessary. The Secretariat suggested that it was possible to interpret Resolution Conf. 7.14 such that the reference to the "two intervals between regular meetings", referred to in paragraph a) under the third "RECOMMENDS", commenced with the adoption of the Resolution at the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties. If this were accepted, then continuation of the quotas for *Crocodylus porosus* in Indonesia and *Crocodylus niloticus* in Madagascar required no special interpretation since only one interval had passed. The delegations of Brazil and Germany were willing to accept this interpretation. Without objection, it was then agreed, as recommended by Committee I, to retain the populations referred to in Appendix II with the following export quotas:

Crocodylus niloticus in Madagascar: 1992 - 3000; 1993 - 4000; 1994 - 4300: plus 100 nuisance animals per year;

Crocodylus porosus in Indonesia: 1992 - 9700; 1993 - 8500; 1994 - 8500. These figures include 7000 animals from ranches/captive-bred stock, 1500 from the wild and, for 1992 only, 1200 skins already held.

2. Ten Year Review Proposals

The Chairman of Committee I introduced the Ten-Year-Review proposals, referring to the numbers used in document Doc. 8.44 Annex. Proposals 17 and 22 had been withdrawn earlier and proposal 25 had been withdrawn after debate. Proposals 1 to 15, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24 and 26 had all been agreed unanimously, for recommendation to the Conference of the Parties. Proposals 16, 20 and 27 had been amended to transfers from Appendix I to Appendix II and were also recommended. There being no objections, these proposals were adopted.

3. Proposals Concerning Export Quotas

Panthera pardus (sub-Saharan population)

After heated debate, Committee I had rejected this proposal. The Chairman of the Committee reported their agreement to recommend that, in accordance with Resolution Conf. 7.7, a draft resolution be adopted establishing quotas for leopard-hunting trophies and skins for personal use. This was presented in document Com. 8.29. The Secretariat pointed out that this adopted exactly the same format as Resolution Conf. 7.7 but revised quotas for certain countries and added a quota for Namibia.

The delegation of Switzerland was concerned that the quota for Ethiopia was rather high and recommended that it be reviewed at the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties. They also expressed concern at the quotas for the

Central African Republic, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, in light of the comments made earlier on the increasing levels of poaching in those countries. In response, the delegations of the Central African Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania pointed out that the leopard populations of their countries were healthy and could support the proposed quotas. There being no further objections, the draft resolution in document Com. 8.29 was adopted.

Crocodylus niloticus (Sudan)

The Chairman of Committee I stated that this proposal had been agreed subject to certain conditions. Noting that the final position adopted by Committee I was adequately reflected in document Com.I 8.8, the proposal was adopted.

Crocodylus niloticus (Uganda)

This proposal had been agreed by Committee I and was adopted without objection.

Crocodylus niloticus (Somalia)

Although Somalia had not submitted a proposal to maintain its population of *Crocodylus niloticus* in Appendix II subject to a quota, the Chairman of Committee I reported that, in view of the difficulties experienced in Somalia, it had been agreed to recommend the maintenance of their population in Appendix II with a zero quota. This was adopted.

Crocodylus niloticus (South Africa)

The proposal from South Africa to transfer its population of *Crocodylus niloticus* from Appendix I to Appendix II had originally been submitted under the agenda item on "Other proposals", but had been amended to a quota proposal. Committee I had agreed to recommend a quota of 1000 skins from ranched animals and the Committee's Chairman noted that South Africa intended to submit a ranching proposal for the next meeting. There being no opposition, the proposal was adopted.

Crocodylus cataphractus (Congo)

Crocodylus niloticus (Cameroon and Congo)

and

Osteolaemus tetraspis (Congo)

The delegation of Switzerland had proposed that these populations be transferred back to Appendix I. These proposals were adopted.

Scleropages formosus (Indonesia)

The Chairman of Committee I reported that they had agreed to the proposal to set a zero quota for wild-caught *Scleropages formosus*, and to set a quota for captive-bred specimens, totalling 3000 specimens in 1993, with a maximum length of 15 cm, with a possibility of increasing this to 4000 for 1994. The Secretariat pointed out that captive-bred specimens were not normally subject to quotas and, noting that only one fish farm currently had the capability to produce *Scleropages formosus*, asked the delegation of Indonesia to ensure that only this farm supply the trade. The delegation of Indonesia agreed and, there being no further comments, the proposal was adopted.

4. Other Proposals

Ursus americanus

The Chairman of Committee I reported that, after considerable debate, the proposal had been rejected by a very narrow margin. Concerned that there had been confusion amongst some delegations about the distinction between listing in Appendix II and Appendix III of species proposed for listing in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (b), of the Convention, the delegation of Denmark, seconded by the delegation of Brazil, proposed that the debate be re-opened.

Speaking against this proposal, the delegation of the United States of America pointed out that the species would be listed in Appendix III by all of its range States. The delegation of South Africa seconded the motion against the proposal. On voting, 30 delegations were in favour of the proposal and 31 against; the debate was therefore re-opened.

The delegation of Denmark believed that the criteria for listing species in Appendix III did not address look-alike species and that this problem could only be addressed by Appendix II. Fully supporting these remarks, the delegation of Germany stressed that the greatest threat to Asian bears stemmed from the trade in gall bladders and pointed out that there was no way of distinguishing between those of North American black bear and those of other species.

The delegation of Japan stated that, in principle, they supported the proposal, but believed that, if all populations of American black bear were listed in Appendix III, this listing would have the same effect as a listing in Appendix II. They asked Mexico and the United States of America to list the species in Appendix III as soon as possible.

Recognizing that the species was not endangered, the delegation of the United States of America explained that they intended to list it in Appendix III specifically in order to protect other species of bears. They further proposed to attempt to eliminate trade in North American black bear gall bladders. The delegation of Mexico believed that the issue was one of enforcement rather than trade, as the species was protected in Mexico and therefore any bear products would come from breeding projects and would need a permit. A desire to protect Asian bears was also expressed by the delegation of Canada who stressed that they would seize any bear parts or derivatives that lacked correct documentation.

The delegation of the United Kingdom concurred that the species was not endangered but remarked that delegations of importing and transit countries believed that listing it in Appendix II would provide better protection for Asian species. The delegation of Zimbabwe stated that listing *Ursus americanus* in any of the appendices would fail to provide such protection because the problem was one of enforcement. There was general agreement that there was little problem of enforcement in the countries of origin, but 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 EEC, Thailand and the United Kingdom.

The Chairman then closed the debate and put the proposal to a vote. There being 46 votes in favour and 20 against, the proposal was adopted.

The meeting was adjourned at 17h30.

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

Eighth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties
Kyoto (Japan), 2 to 13 March 1992

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE PLENARY MEETING

Tenth Session: 13 March 1992: 09h10-12h50

Chairman:	N. Akao (Japan)
Secretariat:	I. Topkov J. Berney
UNEP:	R. Olembo
Rapporteurs:	J.G. Barzdo C.H. Folland M.D. Jenkins R.A. Luxmoore

XIV Consideration of Proposals for Amendment of Appendices I and II

4. Other Proposals

Dealing first with the mammals (proposals 1-20), the Chairman of Committee I reported that proposals 1, 7 and 14 had been withdrawn without discussion.

Proposal 2, concerning *Manis temminckii*, had been withdrawn following thorough discussion. The Chairman of Committee I hoped that the Animals Committee would take note of the need expressed by Committee I for a clear evaluation of the status of all pangolin species and the effects of trade.

Proposals 13 and 15, concerning downgrading of some populations of the African elephant, had been the subject of prolonged discussion, recorded in detail in the summary report of the Committee, which the Chairman of Committee I summarized. He noted that the debate had shown a universal commitment to the conservation of the African elephant, a willingness to work with the range States to this end and an acknowledgement of the great efforts made by the countries concerned. The overwhelming majority of delegations had, however, spoken against both proposals which had subsequently been withdrawn. The Chairman of Committee I drew attention to the statement made by the Minister of Commerce and Industry of Botswana when withdrawing proposal 13, recorded in full in the summary report of the Committee.

Proposals 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 19 and 20 had been agreed by consensus of Committee I, it being noted that proposal 5 had been amended to include the population of *Ursus arctos* of Bhutan. These were adopted by the Conference of the Parties without objection.

Proposal 8, concerning *Hyaena brunnea* had been rejected on a vote by Committee I. This decision was endorsed by the Conference of the Parties without objection.

Proposal 9, concerning certain southern African cheetah populations, had been modified after discussion and Committee I had agreed to recommend that the species remain in Appendix I with the following quotas for live animals and trophies:

Botswana:	5
Namibia:	150
Zimbabwe:	50

These quotas were adopted without objection. However the draft resolution in document Doc. 8.22 (Rev.) was not agreed.

The Chairman of Committee I then dealt with the three proposals regarding rhinoceroses (proposals 16-18), observing that, after long discussion, proposals 17 and 18 had been rejected by Committee I, and the third, proposal 16, had been withdrawn. Confirming these decisions, the Conference of the Parties rejected proposals 17 and 18.

The Chairman of Committee I noted that the Committee had expressed the deepest concern about the status of the world's rhinoceros populations and he read out the following statement, substantially agreed in Committee I with some modifications of his own, and asked for its endorsement by the Conference of the Parties:

"Committee I has been seriously concerned by the evidence presented that, despite great effort, substantial expenditure and tragic loss of human life, the populations of all species of rhinoceros have continued to decline in virtually all parts of their range.

It is clear that illegal trade in rhinoceros horn has been a major cause of this alarming situation and that, despite the listing of the species in Appendix I, the CITES machinery has been largely ineffective. This, in fact, is largely a consequence of the high market demand in certain countries, including some that are not Parties to the Convention.

As a result of these pressures, the survival of most rhinoceros species is now in doubt.

The Committee, therefore, considers that a new effort is needed by the Parties and the Standing Committee, and it requests the Conference to instruct the Standing Committee and the Secretariat:

1. to assist, and to encourage Parties and national and international conservation and funding agencies to assist, national efforts for rhinoceros conservation in Africa and Asia as a matter of the utmost urgency;
2. to commission a comprehensive study of the illegal trade in rhinoceros horn and other rhinoceros products, especially in order to identify points at which that market may be most vulnerable to influence;
3. to provide measures to inhibit illegal international trade in rhinoceros horn and products, and in this context to propose maximum effective pressures on States, whether or not party to CITES, to comply with Resolution Conf. 6.10 which recommends the prohibition of all trade in rhinoceros parts and derivatives;
4. to enlist the energetic support and commitment of the public and the media so as to increase the pressure on States to close markets for rhinoceros horn and products; and to promote a public switch for consumption of those products of acceptable and sustainable substitutes."

The delegation of the United Kingdom applauded the statement, stressing the need for urgent action and stating that they were prepared to assist with funding of a study of the rhinoceros horn trade and of a mission to the major importing countries. The observer from the Conservation Treaty Support Fund added that they would try to raise funds. The delegations of Kenya and Zambia agreed that the issue of the market had to be addressed and exhorted the Conference of the Parties not to leave important issues unresolved, the former delegation emphasizing that stronger action to prevent illegal trade was needed.

The delegation of the United States of America found much to endorse in the statement but questioned whether more study was needed. Observing that the fight to conserve rhinoceroses would be fought on the ground, and stressing the importance of consultation with the range States, who were ultimately responsible for the management of their rhinoceros populations, they urged the Conference of the Parties to keep an open mind about novel management initiatives which might present solutions to an apparently intractable problem. The observer from IUCN, supported by the delegation of Italy, felt it important to stress that, thanks to concerted conservation efforts, some rhinoceros populations in some countries in Africa and Asia were stable or increasing.

The delegation of Namibia, fully supported by the delegations of South Africa and Zimbabwe, while recognizing the good intentions behind the statement of the Chairman of Committee I, observed that attempts to close down the

rhinoceros horn trade had failed many times and expressed dismay at hearing yet again that this was the solution. They noted that Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, the three countries in Africa with the largest populations of rhinoceroses, had offered a new approach to a desperate situation, an approach which they felt had been totally rejected by the Conference of the Parties, and indicated that these countries would have to decide themselves what to do in the face of the perceived failure of the Convention to support their management efforts.

The delegation of Zimbabwe, while respecting the statement of the Chairman of Committee I, expressed great concern at the prescriptive elements in it, noting that these were aimed at closing down the rhinoceros horn trade, while Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe all believed that controlled trade was the solution to the problem. They and the delegation of Namibia both states that they therefore wished to distance themselves from the statement made by the Chairman of Committee I.

The Chairman of the meeting clarified that the Conference of the Parties was not endorsing the statement of the Chairman of Committee I. He observed that all Parties wanted rhinoceroses to be conserved, but that there were evident differences in approach. Finally, he requested that a record be kept of the discussion and that the Standing Committee consider further the best approach to this issue.

Turning to birds, the Chairman of Committee I reported that the following proposals had been withdrawn: 22, 24, 25, 28 (the last two having been withdrawn in view of management measures instituted in the States concerned), 30, 31, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45 and 50.

However Committee I had reviewed and approved proposals 21, 23, 26, 27, 29, 32, 33, 35, 38, 42, 43, 46 and 47. They had also approved two amended proposals: 48, to include only *Pteroglossus aracari* and *Pteroglossus viridis*; and 49 to include only *Ramphastos sulfuratus*, *Ramphastos toco*, *Ramphastos tucanus* and *Ramphastos vitellinus*. The Conference of the Parties adopted these proposals.

Of the proposals relating to reptiles, proposal 53 had been withdrawn from consideration here, having been considered as a quota proposal, leaving proposals 51, 52, 54 and 55 that had been agreed by Committee I. These were adopted.

The Chairman of Committee I reported that all the proposals relating to amphibians, proposals 56 to 72, had been withdrawn. However it had been noted that further discussion was needed on the impact of the trade in frog legs.

One proposal relating to fish, proposal 75, had been withdrawn without discussion. Proposal 73 had been withdrawn after the proponents had made the points that management is essential to the survival of species and that the submission of proposals without consulting the range States creates resentment. Proposals 76 and 77 had been withdrawn after an important discussion which is reflected in the summary report of Committee I. In Committee I, proposal 74 had been modified to a proposal for inclusion in Appendix II and agreed; this was adopted.

The only proposal relating to a mollusc, proposal 78, having been agreed by Committee I, was adopted.

Moving on to the proposals on flora, the Chairman of Committee I reported that proposals 79, 91, 93 and 95 had been withdrawn. He drew attention to the statements made in Committee by the delegation of the Netherlands and the observer from ITTO. The Plants Working Group had recommended to Committee I, although not by consensus, the approval of proposals 81 to 86, 88 and 89, to which Committee I had agreed. On a vote, they had also agreed by a substantial majority on proposal 87. These proposals were commended to the Conference of the Parties and adopted.

Committee I had agreed on proposal 80, amended to cover only *Tillandsia harrisii*, *T. kammii*, *T. kautskyi*, *T. mauryana*, *T. sprengeliana*, *T. sucrei* and *T. xerographica*. This was adopted as amended.

Approval by Committee I had also been given to proposals 90, 92, 96 and to proposal 94 amended to cover only *Swietenia mahagoni*. It was noted that proposals 92 and 94 would relate only to saw-logs, sawn wood and veneers. These proposals were adopted. The delegation of Colombia wished it recorded that they had abstained from voting on the inclusion in Appendix II of *S. mahagoni*. The delegation of the United States of America stated for clarification that, when they had amended their own proposal (94) in Committee I, they had withdrawn the natural hybrid of *S. humilis* with *S. macrophylla*.

The Chairman of Committee I, Dr M.W. Holdgate, expressed his appreciation of the harmony that had prevailed in the sessions of the Committee, and of the respect shown for differing views. He was grateful for the help on technical points provided by international and non-governmental organizations. He had perceived, however, an underlying tension between vigorous scientific evaluation on one hand and policy issues on the other which had, in some cases, led to conclusions that

vigorous analysis alone would not have dictated. He implored the delegations to give serious thought to this and to the need for consistency in the approaches they adopt. While taking some satisfaction that this meeting had not been marred by the emotionalism of the previous one, he was not content that the decisions taken had been dominated by intellectual rigour. He expressed a need for the media to take a broader view of the issues and urged that the relationship between the media and the Conference of the Parties be enhanced to enable a better general understanding. Expressing appreciation of the decision to conduct a full review of the Resolutions, he added that a critical evaluation of how CITES works would be useful. Finally, he voiced his gratitude for the personal honour of being elected to chair Committee I. These remarks were greeted with applause.

The Secretariat then drew attention to the encouragement given to Parties in Resolution Conf. 7.15 to declare amendments to Appendix III during meetings of the Conference of the Parties. In consequence, it had the following additions of bird species to Appendix III to announce:

Bailloni *bailloni*, *Pteroglossus castanotis*, *Ramphastos dicolorus* and *Selenidera maculirostris* for Argentina; and
Gracula religiosa for Thailand.

XI Financing and Budgeting of the Secretariat and of Meetings of the Conference of the Parties

3. Budget for 1993-1995 and Medium-term Plan for 1993-1998

Noting that no changes had been needed to the budget provisionally approved in document Com. 8.5, the Chairman of Committee II commended it for adoption. The delegation of Senegal asked that the full complement of translators be filled. They were reminded by the Secretariat that this depended on the full and timely remittance of contributions by Parties. The budget in document Com 8.5 and the draft resolution in document Com. 8.6 (Rev.) were then adopted, with a note from the Secretariat that the possible accession of Equatorial Guinea might cause a minor revision to the scale of contributions.

The Chairman of Committee II endorsed the spirit and sentiments of the Chairman of Committee I and thanked participants for making his task pleasant and fulfilling. He hoped that thought would be given to the future role of the Convention in finding innovative solutions to the problems of ensuring sustainable use of wildlife. These comments were applauded.

XV Conclusion of the Meeting

1. Determination of the Time and Venue of the Next Regular Meeting of the Conference of the Parties

The Secretary General expressed thanks to the United States of America for its offer, in document Doc. 8.47, to host the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, at a venue to be decided, in the second half of 1994.

In presenting their invitation to coincide with the twentieth anniversary of the Convention, the delegation of the United States of America hoped that, in the ninth meeting, new solutions might be found to both old and new problems. They also took the opportunity to thank the Government of Japan for its hospitality. With the Chairman clarifying a question from the delegation of Panama that no vote was necessary in the absence of any objections and of other candidatures, the offer of the United States of America was accepted.

2. Closing Remarks

The delegations of Guyana, speaking on behalf of the region of South and Central America and the Caribbean, of Malawi, on behalf of African Parties and observers, of Australia, on behalf of Parties of Oceania, and of China joined in expressing their thanks to the Government of Japan, the Municipality of Kyoto for the excellent arrangements and hospitality, to the Chairmen of the meeting and the Committees for the way in which they had conducted the business, and to the Secretariat and all those who had contributed to the success of the meeting.

The delegations of Mexico and Senegal expressed similar sentiments and made a plea for logistical and technical support in their implementation of the Convention and preparation for the meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

The Minister for the Environment of Portugal, speaking on behalf of the countries of the EEC, thanked all those who had contributed to the success of the meeting and called for increased discussions in the intercessional period to solve the complicated problems facing the Convention, offering to contribute funding for this purpose.

The observer from the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, on behalf of a coalition of NGOs, called for Parties to contribute funds for conservation in the countries of the developing world. The observer from TRAFFIC, welcomed the decision to review the Resolutions, including the Berne Criteria, and offered his organization's assistance.

The incoming Chairman of the Standing Committee welcomed the delegations of Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago and Thailand to the Committee and thanked the outgoing Chairman and the delegations of Nepal and Peru for their contributions in the past.

The Vice-Minister of the Environment Agency of Japan, expressed his appreciation for the kind comments offered to his Government and the people of Kyoto and believed that the meeting represented a turning point for CITES, demonstrating the importance of mutual understanding and respect. He pledged the support of his Government to the Convention and announced that it was making an officer available to the Secretariat from the Environment Agency. Thanking the participants and the organizing staff, he hoped that visitors would enjoy the remainder of their stay in Japan.

The Secretary General, addressing the meeting in each of the official languages, considered that it had been a success. He noted that most of the decisions had been made by consensus and that the atmosphere and the undue emphasis on a single species had been improved since the seventh meeting. Looking forward to the possible adoption of the Biodiversity Convention, he considered that controlling trade was only one aspect of the battle against short-term interests in the fight to conserve the natural environment. The tasks of the Secretariat in the intercessional period included the overhaul of the Resolutions, development of new criteria for the inclusion of species in the appendices and initiating a dialogue with GATT, ICCAT and other organizations. He thanked all those who had contributed to making the meeting a success, in particular the delegates from 103 Parties and six observer States. Paying tribute to the work of the Secretariat staff, he regretted that two, Yoshio Kaneko and Doris Aeberli, were leaving. His appreciation to the hosts was expressed by presenting 250 CITES games to the children of Kyoto.

The Chairman responded to the kind remarks addressed to the people and organizations of Japan and expressed his thanks to those who had eased his task in chairing his first CITES meeting. He highlighted the need to secure a balanced approach between conservation and sustainable use, the importance of ensuring that decisions were consistent and based on the best scientific advice, and the importance of constructive dialogue. With a final tribute to his Vice-Chairmen and the Secretary General, he closed the meeting at 12h50.