

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



Fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties  
The Hague (Netherlands), 3-15 June 2007

Summary record of the sixth plenary session

15 June 2007: 13h30-17h50

Chairman: G. Verburg (Netherlands)  
Vice Chairman: A. van der Zande (Netherlands)  
Chairman Committee I: G. Leach (Australia)  
Chairman Committee II: C.S. Cheung (China)

Secretariat: W. Wijnstekers  
J. Barzdo

Rapporteurs: J. Caldwell  
P. De Angelis  
J. Gray  
T. Inskipp  
W. Jackson  
C. McLardy

**Administrative matters**

8. Committee reports

8.2 Report of the Chairman of the Animals Committee (continued)

The Chairman of the meeting reported that, at the lunchtime Bureau meeting, there had been a full representation of views both for and against her ruling, in the previous session, that the vote against reopening debate on the draft decision regarding the fin whale, under agenda item 8.2, was valid. She reported that the Bureau believed that all Parties were acting in good faith; that it regretted the confusion that had arisen in the previous session, but that there was no way to return to the past and interpret it with certainty; that the Bureau had determined that the Chairman had made a ruling and that this had been challenged in accordance with the Rules of Procedure, but upheld by a majority; and that it had taken note of views against the Chairman's ruling and of concerns regarding the voting system. She asked Palau for their understanding and said that, before any more votes were initiated, she would make clear to all Parties the nature of the vote, so that work could proceed in a transparent way. She asked for reactions to these views.

Palau said they were disappointed. As a new Party they relied on the Secretariat to advise on the Rules of Procedure. They added that they were concerned about bias in some of the decisions that had been taken and reflected that this had a bearing on the integrity of the Convention. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines expressed concern that the Bureau's decision might set a precedent and undermine the Rules of Procedure, to the detriment of fairness and transparency. On behalf of eastern Caribbean countries, they wished it to be placed on record that, if a similar situation arose, it would place in question the ability of the Convention to make decisions free of favour. Japan wished to associate themselves with Palau's view and asked that this be recorded.

Norway asked for the results of the previous vote to be displayed on the screen. The Chairman thanked the speakers for their interventions and urged that progress be made in dealing with the remaining agenda items. Speaking on a point of order, Iceland supported Norway's request. The Secretary-General observed that the Chairman had ruled that this agenda item had been confirmed by the Bureau as having been dealt with. Saint Kitts and Nevis remarked that the results of votes had been displayed previously during the present meeting and did not understand why they should not be for this vote.

Brazil supported the Chairman's ruling and the Bureau's advice and moved to close the debate on the matter. The Secretary-General stated that, in this case, Rule 18, paragraph 2. d), applied. Germany, on behalf of the European Community and its Member States, seconded Brazil's motion. Guinea, Liberia and Qatar opposed it. The Chairman therefore moved to a vote and, with 74 votes in favour, 37 against and nine abstentions, Brazil's motion to close the debate was accepted (vote 1) and the draft decision in document CoP14 Com. I. 7 was adopted. At the request of Saint Lucia, the results of the vote were displayed.

The Chairman asked the Chairman of Committee II to continue the report of work under agenda item 8.2. The Chairman of Committee II reported that a recommendation regarding the budget of the Animals Committee that had been referred to Committee II during an earlier plenary session was being considered under agenda item 7.3.

### 8.3 Report of the Chairman of the Plants Committee (continued)

The Chairman of Committee II reported that a recommendation regarding the budget of the Plants Committee that had been referred to Committee II during an earlier plenary session had been considered under agenda item 7.3.

The Chairman of Committee I reported that the 14 draft decisions on a variety of subjects and a draft amendment to Resolution Conf. 10.13 (Rev. CoP13) on Implementation of the Convention for timber species, contained in the Annex to document CoP14 Doc. 8.3 (Rev. 1), had been agreed by consensus, subject to some minor amendments. The resulting texts were to be found in document CoP14 Com. I. 9 (Rev. 1), with the words "annual national export quotas" replacing "fixed national export quotas" in the draft amendment to Resolution Conf. 10.13 (CoP13). This correction had been omitted in Summary Record CoP14 Com. I. Rep. 14 but would be recorded in the revised version of the Summary Record. The draft decisions and draft amendment to Resolution Conf. 10.13 (Rev. CoP13), with the correction described above, in document CoP14 Com. I. 9 (Rev. 1) were adopted.

### 8.4 Joint report of the Chairmen of the Animals and Plants Committees (continued)

The Chairman of Committee II recalled that recommendations regarding four issues under this agenda item had been referred to Committee II at an earlier plenary session.

He reported that it had been agreed that, when back-to-back meetings of the Animals and Plants Committees included a joint session, the duration of the separate committee meetings should be four days, but that when not back-to-back, the length of each meeting should be five days. This was confirmed.

The Chairman of Committee II reported that it had been agreed that the Animals and Plants Committees could adopt their own Rules of Procedure and a consequent draft amendment to Resolution Conf. 11.1 (Rev. CoP13) had been agreed and was set out in document CoP14 Com. II. 3. That document also contained a draft decision that had been agreed concerning the manual for members of the Animals and Plants Committees. The texts contained in document CoP14 Com. II. 3 were adopted.

The Chairman of Committee II reported that the draft decisions relating to the Baeza Master's course on Management, Access and Conservation of Species in Trade had been considered under agenda item 16, and that document CoP14 Doc. 16 contained a related draft decision. Uruguay recalled that they had previously requested the re-opening of the debate on these draft decisions but, as time was short, they now requested instead that it be recorded that the

Secretariat would support the Master's course in Baeza. Argentina, the Bahamas, Chile, Costa Rica, Kuwait, Mexico, Peru and Suriname also requested that this be put on record. Mexico referred specifically to the support already expressed by the Secretariat in Committee II. The Secretary-General reaffirmed that the Secretariat had supported and would support the Master's course at the International University of Andalusia, to the extent that finances allowed, adding that it supported a similar course at the University of Kent.

The Chairman of Committee I reported that a draft amendment to Resolution Conf. 13.10 had been accepted by the committee and was set out in document CoP14 Com. I. 8. This amendment was adopted.

#### 8.5 Report of the Nomenclature Committee (continued)

The Chairman of Committee I informed the meeting that the draft amendments to Resolution Conf. 12.11 (Rev. CoP13) in the Annex to document CoP14 Doc. 8.5 and the draft decision directed to the Secretariat in paragraph B of the *Comments from the Secretariat* in the same document had been agreed. These were adopted. He also said there had been support for rearrangement of the animal species in the Appendices to present them alphabetically at the order, family and genus levels. This was noted.

### **Strategic matters**

#### 16. Capacity building (continued)

The Chairman of Committee II told the participants that document CoP14 Doc. 16 and the draft decisions in its Annex had been discussed, together with the draft decisions regarding the Master's course in Annex I of document CoP14 Doc. 8.4. He said that the draft decisions in document CoP14 Com. II. 4 had been prepared following this discussion and that these had been agreed. He further explained that a draft decision arising from discussions in Committee II, regarding the need for regional organizations to take a role in CITES capacity building, had been agreed. The text of this decision was to be found in Summary Record CoP14 Com. II. Rep. 15. These draft decisions were adopted.

#### 14. CITES and livelihoods

The Chairman of Committee II reported that a Working Group chaired by South Africa had been established and that the draft decisions formulated by that group were in document CoP14 Com. II. 12. He continued that it had been agreed that the words in square brackets at the end of the document would be deleted and that the document, so amended, had been agreed. The draft decisions and amended accompanying text in document CoP14 Com. II. 12 were adopted.

### **Administrative matters**

#### 7. Financing and budgeting of the Secretariat and of meetings of the Conference of the Parties (continued)

##### 7.3 Costed programme of work for the Secretariat for the triennium 2009-2011 (continued)

The Chairman of Committee II noted that a meeting of the Friends of the Chair had almost reached consensus on determining a percentage increase in contributions from the Parties to the budget.

Mexico, supported by the Netherlands, noted that they disagreed with the initial proposed increase but were willing to support an increase of 7.5 % in the interests of consensus. Japan generally agreed with Mexico, but were unable to accept a 7.5 % increase and therefore called for a vote. Colombia responded to the Chairman's request for a seconder to Japan's proposal and the United States and Argentina opposed the motion, expressing their hope that agreement would be reached by consensus. The Secretary-General explained that the proposal of Japan was in effect a closure of the debate. This proposal was rejected, with 35 in favour, 75 against and 14 abstentions (vote 2).

The Chairman believed that this result demonstrated that there was no will for a vote on the budget and called for Japan not to stand in the way of consensus. Japan then requested a vote on a 3 % increase in Parties' contributions to the budget, suggesting that the extra 4.5 % needed to make up the 7.5 % increase put forward by Mexico could be obtained by using the 2007 Trust Fund balance of USD 731,917. They also noted that the Fund had an untouched operational reserve of USD 700,000. Indonesia and Malaysia associated themselves with this proposal, but the Chairman of the Budget Working Group explained that the Secretariat was obliged to retain the operational reserve. He cautioned that if the balance were used for routine cost coverage, nothing would be left for contingencies.

The United States expressed opposition to Japan's suggestion because past use of these funds had led to the current crisis, because the impact on the Secretariat and on CITES of using these funds would be unclear, and because, in their view, the suggestion had been tabled too late for a proper decision to be made. They proposed greater transparency in managing the budget and asked that this matter be addressed by the Standing Committee.

Sweden, supported by the Czech Republic, Germany, Kenya, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, stated they would prefer a 15 % increase, but could agree to a 7.5 % increase in the interests of consensus. Similarly, France urged support of a 7.5 % increase in the interests of consensus.

Colombia, supported by Malaysia, stressed the importance of complying with any eventual budgetary increase decided upon and, therefore, the need to bear in mind the ability of Parties to pay their contributions.

Japan repeated their call for a vote, should the Chairman ask for a consensus, and, in response to a point of order from the United States, clarified that they were calling for a vote on a proposal from the Netherlands for a 7.5 % increase in the budget and, if this failed, for a vote on a 3 % increase. The Netherlands pointed out that they had made no such proposal, but had simply supported Mexico's plea for consensus. The United States and the Chairman of the Budget Working Group pointed out that Mexico's proposal remained outstanding and Mexico confirmed this. The Chairman asked whether there was consensus on this proposal but Japan repeated their call for a vote and that the sequence of voting should be on the proposal by the Friends of the Chair to increase contributions by 7.5 %, then on the proposal to increase contributions by 3 %, with a draw-down of 4.5 % from the Trust Fund reserve, and lastly on the proposal to increase contributions by 15 %. The Chairman clarified that the vote would be on the proposal for a 7.5 % increase in Parties' contributions. The Secretary-General explained that, preceding a vote on substance, the correct procedure was to close the debate, following Rule 18, paragraph 2. d). Sweden, speaking on a point of order and echoed by the United Kingdom, pointed out that the previous vote had determined against closure of the debate. The United Kingdom added that, if there were to be a vote, they would prefer it to be for a 15 % increase. Switzerland, as Depositary Government and in support of the United Kingdom, noted that a proposal for a 15 % increase had already been tabled. France agreed and noted that votes on the proposals should be taken in the sequence in which they had been made. The Secretary-General stated that the appropriate sequence of votes would be first for a 15 % increase in Parties' contributions, second for a 7.5 % increase, and third for a 7.5 % increase comprising a 3 % increase in Parties' contributions and a 4.5 % draw-down from the Trust Fund balance.

Speaking on a point of order, the United States, supported by China, understood that the proposal for a 15 % increase was no longer on the table since it had been referred to the Friends of the Chair. Consequently, if re-introduced, it should be voted on after the other proposals. The United Kingdom, on a point of order, held that the 15 % proposal made by the Netherlands in the fourth plenary session had not been withdrawn. The Secretary-General confirmed that the proposal was still on the table. The Chairman called for a vote on the proposal for a 15 % increase; it was rejected with 46 in favour, 65 against and 14 abstentions (vote 3).

The proposal for a 7.5 % increase was then voted upon and with the result being 73 in favour, 35 against and 18 abstentions, it was rejected (vote 4).

Following this, a vote was taken on the Japanese proposal of a 7.5 % increase that would include a portion drawn-down from the Trust Fund. With 53 in favour, 52 against and 20 abstentions, this too was rejected (vote 5).

The Secretary-General noted that this was unprecedented in the history of CITES, but stressed that CoP14 could not conclude without a budget being adopted. Expressing concern that the deliberations on the budget could send a negative message to the public, the Chairman made a proposal for a 7.5 % increase with the possibility that the Standing Committee would examine whether reserves could be used. Japan opposed this suggestion. Ireland asked for clarification as to whether the use of reserve funds would be in addition to the 7.5 %, or as part of it. Mexico questioned whether the suggestion implied accepting the Japanese proposal, subject to the availability of reserve funds. Switzerland emphasized that the wording should be clear, and Chile suggested a short adjournment for drafting of text. The meeting was adjourned for 10 minutes.

When the session resumed, the Chairman of the Budget Working Group outlined what was meant by a nominal increase, as well as the decisions taken at CoP11 that had led to reductions in the reserve fund. In the spirit of compromise, he suggested a 6 % increase in the budget but without any directive to the Standing Committee about reserves. Argentina, Chile, France, Italy and Mexico welcomed this proposal. Argentina observed that the nature of the discussion reflected the opinion of Parties toward the Convention, and Chile stressed the need for greater transparency on budgetary matters. Japan opposed the proposal for a 6 % increase, and the matter went to a vote. With 93 in favour, 14 against and 14 abstentions, the proposal was adopted (vote 6). The United States reminded delegates that they considered their contributions to be voluntary and that actual contribution levels from their country were decided through domestic budgeting processes.

Still on budget issues, the Chairman of Committee II noted that text in the draft resolution contained in document CoP14 Com. II. 32 would have to be amended to reflect the agreed percentage increase. He suggested that the Secretariat work out the amounts based on the 6 % increase. This was agreed and the draft resolution in document CoP14 Com. II. 32 was adopted as amended.

Australia informed delegates that the Australian Minister for Environment and Water Resources had been unable to attend the Ministerial Round Table held earlier in the week, but had sent a video message. In the video, which was then broadcast, Minister Malcolm Turnbull announced that his government was providing AUD 250,000 to the CITES Secretariat to fund a seconded timber officer to focus on combating illegal traffic in timber. He described various Australian activities to address illegally-sourced forest products, such as work with timber wholesalers and the Global Initiative on Forests and Climate. He also announced that his government was hosting a high-level meeting on sustainable forest management in late July 2007, and invited Parties and interested organizations to attend.

## **Interpretation and implementation of the Convention**

### **Exemptions and special trade provisions**

#### **47. Applications to register operations that breed Appendix-I animal species in captivity for commercial purposes (continued)**

The United Kingdom, who had noted at the beginning of the fifth plenary session a problem concerning the reported outcome of voting in Summary Record CoP14 Plen. 4, requested that their vote in favour of the proposal be put on record. The Philippines requested that the votes of Latvia and the United Kingdom be considered as part of the final tally, and provided details on conservation, protection and law enforcement at domestic, national and international levels in the Philippines. They also requested advice on how to proceed regarding their request for registration.

## Administrative matters

### 9. Committee elections and appointments (continued)

#### 9.4 Nomenclature Committee (continued)

The Chairman noted that the Nomenclature Committee no longer existed and that the Conference was required to appoint a specialist on zoological nomenclature to the Animals Committee and a specialist on botanical nomenclature to the Plants Committee. She asked whether there were any objections to appointing the two previous members of the Nomenclature Committee, Mr Noel McGough (United Kingdom) and Ms Ute Grimm (Germany). There being no objections they were appointed.

#### 9.2 Animals Committee (continued)

and

#### 9.3 Plants Committee (continued)

Chile announced that Ms Adriana Rivera (Colombia) and Ms Milcíades Mejía (Dominican Republic) had been chosen as alternates for the Plants Committee. With regard to the Animals Committee, Mr Marcel Calvar (Uruguay) and Mr José Alberto Álvarez (Cuba) had been chosen as representatives, and Ms Nereida Estrada (Honduras) and Mr Álvaro Velasco (Venezuela) as alternates. These nominations were endorsed.

## Interpretation and implementation of the Convention

### Amendment of the Appendices

#### 66. Periodic review of the Appendices

The Chairman of Committee I reported that a draft resolution on the periodic review of the Appendices had been accepted by consensus and that the text could be found in document Com. I. 14 (Rev. 1) with some minor amendments that would be reflected in Summary Record CoP14 Com. I. Rep. 15. This was adopted.

#### 67. Use of annotations for plants in Appendix II and animals and plants in Appendix III

The Chairman of Committee I reported that the revisions of Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP13) and Conf. 9.25 (Rev.) in Annexes 1 and 2 respectively of document CoP14 Doc. 67 had been agreed by consensus. It had also been agreed to insert at the beginning of paragraph 7 of the 'Interpretation' section of the Appendices, text that could be found in document CoP14 Doc. 67, *Comments from the Secretariat*, paragraph B. This was adopted.

Rising to a point of order, Norway proposed discussion of Summary Record CoP14 Plen. 4 before agenda item 68, as had been agreed in the morning session. The Chairman agreed.

Norway, echoed by Argentina, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the United States, pointed out that the report of the ministerial meeting had been "noted" rather than "adopted". China pointed out that the name of the United Arab Emirates should be replaced by Jordan as an alternate member of the Standing Committee for Asia. Bolivia reported they had problems with their voting card and had voted against the proposal recorded in vote 4. The United States had other comments and agreed to pass them to the Secretariat.

## Interpretation and implementation of the Convention

### Amendment of the Appendices

#### 68. Proposals to amend Appendices I and II

Delegates were informed that the following proposals had been withdrawn: CoP14 Prop. 3, Prop. 7, Prop. 11, Prop. 19 and Prop. 20.

In agreement with the recommendations of Committee I, Proposals CoP14 Prop. 2, Prop. 9, Prop. 15 and Prop. 34 were rejected.

The following proposals were adopted without discussion: CoP14 Prop. 1, Prop. 8, Prop. 12, Prop. 13, Prop. 14, Prop. 18<sup>1</sup>, Prop. 22, Prop. 23, Prop. 24, Prop. 25, Prop. 28 and Prop. 35.

It was noted that proposals CoP14 Prop. 4, Prop. 5 and Prop. 6 regarding elephants did not need to be considered as there was consensus on an amended proposal submitted by Chad and Zambia on behalf of Africa. The text of the agreed amended proposal could be found in document CoP14 Inf. 61 which had been read into the record of Committee I. This was adopted. In response, the Central African Republic drew attention to the parlous situation regarding elephants in their country and the Sudan as a result of the current unrest in the Darfur region. Uganda wished it to be put on record that they dissociated themselves from the statement regarding the role of their country as an ivory smuggling route on page 24 of the English version of proposal CoP14 Prop. 6.

Algeria asked that the debate on proposal CoP14 Prop. 10 be reopened and this was supported by Egypt and Kenya. There being only Norway in opposition to this suggestion, the debate was reopened.

Algeria noted that a large number of Parties (65) had abstained from voting on the issue in Committee I and that they had subsequently discussed the issue further to raise awareness. Germany, on behalf of the European Community and its Member States, agreed that the range States had provided them with additional, convincing arguments and that they were now in favour of the proposed listing of *Gazella cuvieri* in Appendix I. This was adopted by consensus.

Regarding proposal CoP14 Prop. 15 on *Lamna nasus*, Germany, on behalf of the European Community and its Member States, announced that they were not going to ask to reopen the debate, as originally intended, but would raise the issue again at CoP15. However they did request the debate be reopened on proposal CoP14 Prop. 16 on *Squalus acanthias*. This was supported by the United States. Argentina and China opposed reopening the debate, stating that there were no new findings to justify further consideration. Iceland called for a secret ballot for the vote on reopening the debate. The Chairman asked delegates if there were 10 other Parties that supported the secret ballot, as required by the Rules of Procedure, and over 10 Parties were in favour. The result of the secret ballot to reopen debate on the proposal was 53 in favour, 50 against and 13 abstentions, and the debate was therefore reopened.

Germany, on behalf of the European Community and its Member States, stated that the population was declining in the northern hemisphere and that it met the criteria for listing. They added that fishery statistics were available, that the North Atlantic fishery had been closed in January 2007 and that catch quotas had been set elsewhere. Furthermore the FAO Expert Panel had agreed that trade was a major factor in this decline.

Argentina, supported by Canada who thought that there were other species in more urgent need of protection, pointed out that the southern hemisphere stocks were not threatened and were well managed. They believed that a CITES listing would increase the burden on countries that already had effective management systems.

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<sup>1</sup> This proposal was amended by the proponent at the 10th session of Committee I to delay the entry into force by 18 months.

Iceland requested a secret ballot on the adoption of proposal CoP14 Prop. 16 and received sufficient support. The result of the secret ballot was 55 votes in favour, 58 against and eight abstentions. Proposal CoP14 Prop. 16 was thus rejected.

Proposal CoP14 Prop. 17 to include all species in the family Pristidae in Appendix I was adopted with the amendment that *Pristis microdon* would be included in Appendix II with the annotation "For the exclusive purpose of allowing trade in live animals to appropriate and acceptable aquaria for primarily conservation purposes".

Tunisia, supported by Algeria and Morocco, requested that the debate on proposal CoP14 Prop. 21 be reopened, a proposal that was opposed by Bulgaria and Mexico. Following a vote in which 42 Parties were in favour, 69 against and 10 abstained (vote 7), the debate was reopened. Tunisia, as a range State of *Corallium* spp., believed that a CITES listing would lead to an increase in illegal trade and pointed out that the FAO Expert Panel had recommended rejection as, in its view, these species did not meet the biological criteria for inclusion in the Appendices. Tunisia requested successfully a vote by secret ballot. The United States countered that the populations had been decimated globally and that few countries managed their stocks in a sustainable manner. The vote by secret ballot resulted in 65 votes in favour, 55 against and seven abstentions, and the amended proposal was rejected. The Chairman of Committee I clarified that the proposed amendments to Resolutions and draft decisions that had been dependent on the success of proposal CoP14 Prop. 21 were no longer valid and the United States agreed they would consult further with regard to holding workshops.

Proposals CoP14 Prop. 26 and Prop. 29 had been withdrawn but three related draft decisions, the text of which was in Summary Record CoP14 Com. I Rep. 10, were adopted.

Prop. 31, Prop. 32 and Prop. 33 had also been withdrawn but a related draft decision and Plan of Action, the text of which was in document CoP14 Com. I. 10, were adopted.

Proposal CoP14 Prop. 27 was adopted with an amendment to remove all reference to Appendix-III taxa.

Proposal CoP14 Prop. 30 was adopted with the amendment to add annotation "Designates logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets including unfinished wood articles used for the fabrication of bows for stringed musical instruments".

Proposal CoP14 Prop. 36 was withdrawn but a draft decision arising from the discussion and recorded in Summary Record CoP14 Com. I Rep. 13 was adopted.

Proposal CoP14 Prop. 37 was adopted with the amendment to insert the word ", live" after the words "*Taxus cuspidata*" in paragraph B.

### **Species trade and conservation issues**

#### **53. Elephant**

##### **53.1 Trade in elephant specimens**

and

##### **53.1 Addendum Trade in elephant specimens**

The Conference adopted a renewed and amended *Action plan for the control of trade in African elephant ivory*, the text of which can be found in the Annex to document CoP14 Doc. 53.1 Addendum.

##### **53.2 Monitoring of illegal trade in ivory and other elephant specimens**

Document CoP14 Doc. 53.2 was noted.



53.3 Monitoring of illegal hunting in elephant range States

Document CoP14 Doc. 53.3 was noted.

53.4 Illegal ivory trade and control of internal markets

Document CoP14 Doc. 53.4 (Rev. 1) was withdrawn.

59. Sharks

59.3 Trade measures regarding the porbeagle *Lamna nasus* and the spiny dogfish *Squalus acanthias*

The draft decisions in the Annex to document CoP14 Doc. 59.3 were rejected.

**Conclusion of the meeting**

69. Determination of the time and venue of the next regular meeting of the Conference of the Parties

The delegation of Qatar, noting that their country had been a Party since 2001 and had made strong efforts to implement the Convention and to organize other international meetings, offered to host the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Doha. They presented a short video about Qatar. The offer was accepted by acclamation.

70. Closing remarks

Suriname congratulated the Chairman, the Bureau and the Dutch Government for their work in making CoP14 a success. The Secretary-General expressed his thanks to everyone involved in the meeting and the Chairman thanked all participants for their commitment to the call of the wild.

The Chairman closed the meeting at 17h50.

**Result of the votes**

**Key:** 0 = did not vote, 1 = yes, 2 = no, 3 = abstain

<b>Party / Parte / Partie</b>	<b>Vote 1</b>	<b>Vote 2</b>	<b>Vote 3</b>	<b>Vote 4</b>	<b>Vote 5</b>	<b>Vote 6</b>	<b>Vote 7</b>
Afghanistan AF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Albania AL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria DZ	1	2	2	1	3	1	1
Antigua and Barbuda AG	2	3	2	3	3	3	1
Argentina AR	1	2	2	3	1	1	2
Australia AU	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Austria AT	1	2	1	1	2	1	0
Azerbaijan AZ	0	0	0	3	3	3	1
Bahamas BS	1	2	2	1	2	1	2
Bangladesh BD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barbados BB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belarus BY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium BE	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Belize BZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin BJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhutan BT	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolivia BO	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
Botswana BW	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
Brazil BR	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
Brunei Darussalam BN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria BG	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Burkina Faso BF	3	3	3	1	2	1	1
Burundi BI	1	2	2	1	1	1	0
Cambodia KH	2	1	2	3	1	3	1
Cameroon CM	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Canada CA	3	2	2	1	2	1	2
Cape Verde CV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central African Republic CF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chad TD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chile CL	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
China CN	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Colombia CO	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
Comoros KM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo CG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica CR	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
Côte d'Ivoire CI	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Croatia HR	1	2	2	1	2	1	2
Cuba CU	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Cyprus CY	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Czech Republic CZ	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Democratic Republic of the Congo CD	1	1	1	1	2	0	2
Denmark DK	1	2	1	1	2	1	2

Party / Parte / Partie	Vote 1	Vote 2	Vote 3	Vote 4	Vote 5	Vote 6	Vote 7
Djibouti DJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominica DM	0	0	3	3	3	3	2
Dominican Republic DO	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
Ecuador EC	1	2	2	2	1	2	1
Egypt EG	1	3	3	3	3	1	1
El Salvador SV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equatorial Guinea GQ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eritrea ER	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Estonia EE	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Ethiopia ET	1	2	3	1	3	1	2
Fiji FJ	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
Finland FI	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
France FR	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Gabon GA	2	1	2	2	1	2	1
Gambia GM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia GE	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Germany DE	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Ghana GH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece GR	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Grenada GD	2	1	2	2	1	2	3
Guatemala GT	1	1	2	2	1	2	2
Guinea GN	2	1	2	2	1	0	0
Guinea-Bissau GW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guyana GY	3	2	3	3	3	3	1
Honduras HN	3	1	2	2	1	2	1
Hungary HU	1	2	1	1	0	1	0
Iceland IS	2	1	2	2	1	1	1
India IN	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Indonesia ID	2	1	2	2	1	2	2
Iran (Islamic Republic of) IR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland IE	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Israel IL	1	2	2	3	1	1	3
Italy IT	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Jamaica JM	3	3	2	2	1	1	3
Japan JP	2	1	2	2	1	2	1
Jordan JO	1	1	2	2	1	2	1
Kazakhstan KZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenya KE	1	2	2	1	2	1	2
Kuwait KW	0	1	2	2	1	1	1
Lao People's Democratic Republic LA	1	3	2	1	1	1	2
Latvia LV	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
Lesotho LS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia LR	2	2	3	1	1	0	2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya LY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liechtenstein LI	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
Lithuania LT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg LU	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Madagascar MG	1	2	2	1	2	1	1

Party / Parte / Partie	Vote 1	Vote 2	Vote 3	Vote 4	Vote 5	Vote 6	Vote 7
Malawi MW	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
Malaysia MY	2	1	2	2	1	2	2
Mali ML	3	2	1	3	2	1	3
Malta MT	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Mauritania MR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius MU	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Mexico MX	1	2	2	1	2	1	2
Monaco MC	1	2	3	1	3	1	2
Mongolia MN	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
Montenegro ME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco MA	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
Mozambique MZ	1	3	1	1	3	1	2
Myanmar MM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Namibia NA	2	1	2	0	1	0	1
Nepal NP	1	2	2	1	0	1	3
Netherlands NL	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
New Zealand NZ	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Nicaragua NI	1	2	0	1	1	1	2
Niger NE	1	3	3	3	3	3	3
Nigeria NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway NO	2	2	1	1	2	1	2
Pakistan PK	3	2	2	3	1	0	0
Palau PW	2	1	2	2	1	1	2
Panama PA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea PG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraguay PY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru PE	1	1	2	2	1	2	1
Philippines PH	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Poland PL	1	2	1	1	2	1	0
Portugal PT	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Qatar QA	2	3	2	2	1	3	3
Republic of Korea KR	2	2	2	1	2	1	1
Republic of Moldova MD	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
Romania RO	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Russian Federation RU	1	1	2	2	1	2	3
Rwanda RW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis KN	2	2	2	3	1	3	1
Saint Lucia LC	2	1	2	3	3	3	1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines VC	2	1	2	3	3	3	1
Samoa WS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Marino SM	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Sao Tome and Principe ST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senegal SN	2	2	3	1	2	1	2
Serbia RS	1	3	3	3	3	3	2
Seychelles SC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sierra Leone SL	1	3	2	1	3	1	3
Singapore SG	2	1	2	2	1	1	1

Party / Parte / Partie	Vote 1	Vote 2	Vote 3	Vote 4	Vote 5	Vote 6	Vote 7
Slovakia SK	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Slovenia SI	1	2	1	1	2	0	0
Solomon Islands SB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa ZA	3	2	1	1	2	1	2
Spain ES	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Sri Lanka LK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sudan SD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suriname SR	0	2	1	1	3	1	2
Swaziland SZ	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Sweden SE	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Switzerland CH	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Syrian Arab Republic SY	0	0	2	2	1	2	1
Thailand TH	2	1	2	2	1	3	1
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia MK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Togo TG	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Trinidad and Tobago TT	2	1	2	2	3	1	2
Tunisia TN	2	3	2	2	1	1	1
Turkey TR	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
Uganda UG	2	3	2	2	1	1	1
Ukraine UA	3	2	3	1	3	1	2
United Arab Emirates AE	0	1	2	2	2	2	1
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland GB	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
United Republic of Tanzania TZ	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
United States of America US	1	2	2	3	2	3	2
Uruguay UY	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
Uzbekistan UZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vanuatu VU	2	2	3	3	3	1	3
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) VE	1	2	2	1	3	1	2
Viet Nam VN	2	3	3	3	3	1	2
Yemen YE	0	1	2	2	1	3	1
Zambia ZM	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Zimbabwe ZW	0	1	1	1	2	1	1