



Ninth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES

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The ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES took place in Florida, USA, from 7 to 18 November 1994. The meeting drew a record number of Parties and observers, with 119 Parties (96%), several non-Party governments and 221 non-governmental observers attending. The following summary contains what TRAFFIC considers to be the most significant actions taken at the meeting. Some details have therefore been omitted. Official proceedings will be published by the CITES Secretariat.

Mollie M. Beattie, Director of the US Fish and Wildlife Service, opened the meeting. She said CITES must continue to build on its successes. She made special reference to the importance of efforts to conserve Tigers and rhinos and the need to improve enforcement of the Convention. She said that while the international ivory trade ban must continue, the USA recognized that African countries had been forced to give up a valuable source of revenue and therefore needed additional financial assistance for anti-poaching efforts and the development of sustainable uses of elephants, such as eco-tourism and sport hunting. Further opening remarks were given by Elizabeth Dowdeswell, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). She said that local communities must be more involved in the management of natural resources and that if this point were weakened or missed at the meeting, it could lead to a loss of support for CITES from citizens in developing countries. She noted that the CITES Secretariat remained underfunded and that it was having to consider cuts in several projects as a result. In addition to the official opening of the meeting, Bruce Babbitt, US Secretary of the Interior, spoke at a special session of the Plenary on the fourth day. He, too, spoke of the need to retain the ban on international trade in ivory products. He also focused on enforcement, an area in which he believed

the Convention had not been successful. He said black markets had flourished and made a mockery of governmental enforcement efforts. In particular, he noted the continuing decline of Tigers and Black Rhinos because of illegal trade and the use of Tiger bone and rhino horn in traditional oriental medicines.

The Parties adopted a new procedure for **voting by secret ballot** as part of the new Rules of Procedure. As proposed by the UK, the new procedure requires that voting can be secret only if a Party requests it; if the presiding officer does not veto the request, 10 other Parties must second the request. Previously any representative could propose a secret ballot, which, if seconded, would be voted upon and accepted by simple majority. After the new secret ballot rule won approval, the delegations of Australia, the USA and Zimbabwe stated that their votes would always be made public. The new procedure would be used later in the meeting in relation to a timber proposal.

The **Standing Committee** presented a report on major issues it had addressed since the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Doc. 9.5). These included revision of the criteria for listing species in the Appendices, consolidation of existing resolutions, and the illegal trade in rhino horn and Tiger parts. Malawi presented a resolution to better balance regional representation on the Committee. The final successful resolution (Resolution Conf. 9.1), drafted by a working group at the meeting, provides that membership of the Committee will now include a maximum of three representatives for a region, depending on the number of Parties within a region. Previously each region was allowed only one member regardless of the number of Parties. Africa is now represented by Senegal, Namibia and the Sudan; Asia by Japan and Thailand; Europe by the UK and the Russian Federation; North America by Mexico; Oceania by Papua New Guinea; and South and Central America and the Caribbean by Argentina and Trinidad and Tobago. Japan is the new chair.

The Chairman of the **Animals Committee** presented a summary report (Doc. 9.13) of the Committee's work since the 1992 CITES meeting. The Committee had met five times and much activity focused on assisting in the development of new criteria for amending the Appendices. The report drew particular attention to the Committee's continuing review of significantly traded Appendix II species; the Ten-Year Review of Species Listed in the Appendices; Tiger and rhino conservation; a universal tagging system for crocodilian skins; commercial captive breeding; guidelines for ranching marine turtles; review of the implementation of Appendix III; disposal of confiscated specimens; and, improving the effectiveness of Scientific Authorities. The Chairman cautioned that if the Parties continue to allocate so many tasks to the Committee, it would need significantly more funding. The Parties adopted a resolution (Resolution Conf.

9.1) to increase regional representation on the Committee from the regions of Africa, Asia, South and Central America and the Caribbean. Each region will be allowed to add one more representative.

The Chairman of the **Plants Committee** outlined its work of the past two years (Doc. 9.14). This included contributing to the development of new criteria for the Appendices; a draft resolution on nursery registration; the ten-year review project; trade in medicinal plants; tropical timber listings; and the relationship between CITES and the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO). The Chairman said that despite attempts to establish closer relations with ITTO, it appeared that the organization was not truly committed to close collaboration with CITES. He said ITTO recently expressed the belief that CITES was exceeding its purview by evaluating trade in major commercial timber species. Nonetheless, he recommended that the Secretariat continue efforts towards more constructive collaboration with the organization. Afterwards, the delegations of Japan and Malaysia said that the Chairman's comments inaccurately reflected ITTO's effort to consider the work of CITES.

Proposed increases to the **CITES budget for 1996-97** were largely denied. Funds for staffing were the hardest hit, with reductions of CHF250 000 for 1996 and CHF325 000 for 1997. The Secretariat will also be forced to cut back nomenclature and significant trade studies, and its work on identification manuals, among other activities. CHF30 000 will be sliced from the allocation for enforcement seminars in both 1996 and 1997. A budget line of CHF30 000 was added for the African Elephant Panel of Experts. Despite cuts to the proposed budget, the average yearly increase for the biennium 1996-97 still rose 14.5% over the triennium 1993-95. The total approved budget for 1996-97 is CHF12 012 465. The Secretary General pointed out that notwithstanding the expressed wish at the meeting to increase support for enforcement measures, the budget allocation for enforcement had been seriously cut. He also stressed the importance of Parties' annual contributions. In November, a considerable number of Parties had yet to pay their contribution for 1993 and only 34% had paid for 1994.

The Parties gave approval for an **independent study on how to improve the effectiveness of the Convention** based on a proposal (Doc. 9.18) submitted by Canada as the representative of North America on the Standing Committee. The action followed long debate in which the delegation of New Zealand expressed concern about a review being conducted by a profit-making consultancy and proposed that the Parties review the implementation of the Convention and identify urgent priorities themselves. This view was supported by the delegations of Costa Rica, France, Senegal, the UK and the USA. Canada, Norway and Zimbabwe supported the idea of hiring an independent

consultant, with the first two countries offering financial support. The independent review won approval after a working group considered the issue. The Standing Committee will choose the consultant and two members of the review team. The first phase will examine the Convention's objectives; the roles of those involved in its implementation; the extent to which the status of selected species has been affected since their listing in the Appendices and how much CITES contributed; and, the relationship of CITES to other conservation instruments. The findings and recommendations will be presented at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

The Secretariat introduced a comprehensive **review of alleged infractions and other problems of enforcement of the Convention** (Doc. 9.22). In a written statement accompanying the review, the Secretariat stated that the control of trade in CITES-listed species was improving but continued to be inadequate. It noted that governments often either failed to realize or chose to ignore the potential long-term economic and intrinsic value of their wildlife or that of other countries. The review addressed infractions relating to the regulation of trade in CITES-listed species; re-export of specimens of illegal origin but legally imported; issuance and acceptance of incomplete, and therefore invalid, permits and certificates; exemptions incorrectly granted for specimens in transit, and specimens claimed to be pre-Convention, artificially propagated or captive-bred; poor national legislation; failure to submit annual reports; and other implementation problems. The Secretariat started the discussion by congratulating Indonesia on its improved implementation of the Convention and stated that no further action was required for it to satisfy past recommendations by the Standing Committee on the issue of implementation. In addition, the delegation of India announced that it had briefly discussed the matter of illegal fur trade in Kathmandu with the Nepal delegation, as directed to by the Standing Committee. The delegation said that the two had agreed to discuss formally a possible high-level meeting on this issue. The infractions report elicited comments from Parties about problems they had regarding others refusing to issue import permits for hunting trophies with export permits, commercial airlines refusing to transport live bird shipments, provisions applying to falconers and their birds, and other trade matters. The Parties agreed to the Secretariat's recommendations for **new provisions relating to transit controls and Scientific Authorities** and a resolution on **Confiscation of Specimens Exported or Re-exported in Violation of the Convention** (Resolution Conf. 9.9). The Parties agreed that importing Parties should seize illegally exported or re-exported specimens rather than refuse their importation. The Resolution recommends that Parties notify the Management Authority of the originating country about the specimens and any enforcement action; in cases where specimens cannot be seized by an importing country,

the country from which the shipment was consigned must take measures to ensure that the specimens are not re-entered into illegal trade, including the monitoring of their return to the country and providing for their confiscation.

The Secretariat introduced a report (Doc. 9.23) on **CITES implementation in the European Union**, stating that a more detailed report would be forthcoming after review by EU Member States. The report was prepared using information from the Secretariat and a report by TRAFFIC on this issue. The Secretariat stressed that the current document was produced with EU assistance and was meant to help the EU develop effective wildlife legislation rather than to be construed as an exposé of problems. It said that future studies would focus on other regions of the world. The report noted that national legislation to implement CITES and the nature and severity of penalties for violations differed among EU Member States. However, the report stressed that the main problem was that the EU implements the Convention as if it were a single State, yet its Management Authorities were virtually independent, and procedures and the degree of implementation varied among the States. On behalf of the EU, the delegation of Germany complained that the report contained many factual errors and that the EU was being singled out in a discriminatory manner. The Secretariat, which had been directed by the Parties at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to review CITES implementation in the EU, countered that there were problems unique to the EU related to the open borders between States and invited the delegation to discuss the report further outside the meeting. The delegations of Argentina and Trinidad and Tobago said a resolution should be developed based on the Secretariat's report, a view strenuously objected to by Germany, on behalf of EU Member States. No action was taken as a result. In a later development, however, the delegation of Germany proposed an amendment to Resolution Conf. 8.2 on CITES implementation in the EU. The delegation said it believed that parts of the original text discriminated against the EU, a comment that drew support from the delegations of Brazil, Cyprus, Switzerland, the USA and Zimbabwe. The amendment was then adopted deleting the Resolution's recommendation that Parties accepting a re-export document for live animals or reptile skins issued by an EU Member State needed to check its validity with the Management Authorities of the declared country of origin or the Secretariat.

The Secretariat introduced a report on **national laws for implementation of CITES** (Doc. 9.24). The report outlined the results of an analysis by TRAFFIC and the IUCN Environmental Law Centre of the national legislation of 81 Parties with high levels of trade in CITES specimens. The analysis, commissioned by the Secretariat, found that only 15 of those Parties had national legislation that generally met all of the re-

quirements of the Convention and 27 Parties and a territory of another Party had national legislation that generally did not meet any of the requirements. The Parties adopted a decision recommending that Parties with inadequate legislation take steps to address the problems identified prior to the next meeting and report progress to the Secretariat. For certain Parties whose national legislation was believed generally not to meet the requirements for implementation of CITES, failure to take positive steps before the next meeting could result in the adoption by the Parties of measures such as restrictions on trade in listed species. All affected Parties have been given the opportunity to correct any inaccuracies in the legislative review. The second phase of the review will begin this year.

The Parties adopted a resolution on **enforcement** (Resolution Conf. 9.8) urging that additional financial support be found for the Enforcement Project of the Secretariat. These funds would go towards the appointment of additional enforcement officers, assistance with development and implementation of regional law enforcement agreements, and provision of training and technical assistance to Parties. The Resolution - modified from separate, draft resolutions by the UK and Ghana (Docs. 9.25 and 9.25.1 respectively) - urges Parties to offer enforcement officers on secondment to the Secretariat and directs the Secretariat to seek closer ties with intergovernmental bodies, such as the World Customs Organization and Interpol. It further recommends that Management Authorities co-ordinate with governmental agencies through the establishment of national inter-agency committees. It recommends that Parties promote incentives to secure the support and co-operation of local and rural communities in managing natural resources and thereby combating illegal trade, and that Parties consider forming specialized wildlife enforcement units at national level. Once again, the Parties rejected establishment of a Law Enforcement Working Group because of concerns about confidentiality and sovereignty, among other things.

The Parties amended Resolution Conf. 8.10 on **export quotas for Leopard hunting trophies and skins** based on document Doc. 9.26 prepared by the Secretariat. The final text adopted recommended that each country with such an export quota submit to the Secretariat, by 31 March each year, a special report detailing the number of trophies and skins so exported during the previous quota year; and, that optional information include details on permit numbers, identification numbers of the tags attached to the skins, the countries of destination and the numbers of import permits. The Secretariat must continue to provide a report on this issue at each regular meeting of the Parties, and call upon Parties to suspend imports of Leopard hunting trophies and skins from a country that has been granted an annual export quota but failed to submit such an annual report. Previously, countries granted export

quotas for this Appendix I species were recommended to report the number of Leopard hunting trophies and skins exported, but many did not and there was no mechanism to address this failure. To date, 11 African countries hold annual export quotas for Leopard skins. In addition, the Parties agreed to increase Botswana's annual quota for Leopard skins from 100 to 130.

The Secretariat and the IUCN/SSC Rhino Specialist Group introduced reports on the **status of rhinoceroses** worldwide and efforts to date to stop illegal trade (Docs. 9.26 and 9.35). The world population of rhinos had been reduced by more than 90% since 1970, to fewer than 12 000. The specialist group said current problems hindering success in rhino conservation included inadequate funding, lack of performance assessment for existing initiatives, and failure to consider all viable options. The Parties adopted an extensive resolution (Resolution Conf. 9.14) prepared by the specialist group that recognizes the need for urgent and new approaches to stop the continuing decline in rhino numbers. It urges Parties to implement adequate legislation to reduce illegal trade in rhino products and to work with traditional medicine communities to eliminate consumption. The Resolution directs the Standing Committee to evaluate the effectiveness of actions to reduce illegal trade and to develop standardized indicators of success to measure any changes in the levels of illegal hunting and the status of rhino populations. It also urges Parties with rhino horn stocks to identify, mark, register and secure these stocks - overturning the recommendation made in 1987 for these stocks to be destroyed (Resolution Conf. 6.10, which was repealed). The current Resolution notes that Parties view destruction as being no longer appropriate. This new view is based on findings that the destruction of horn stocks can actually cause prices to escalate as the perceived supply diminishes, and could lead to new poaching for rhino horn to replace the destroyed stock. The new Resolution urges donors to help range states financially to implement rhino recovery plans and directs the Secretariat to report on the Resolution's implementation and progress at the next CITES meeting.

The main producing and consuming countries of Tiger bone and Tiger bone medicines came together in an unprecedented coalition with a resolution on **the conservation of and trade in Tigers**. The successful Resolution (Conf. 9.13) urges Parties to strengthen or adopt national legislation to control the illegal killing of Tigers and prohibit the sale of products claiming to contain Tiger-derived substances. The Resolution by the 10 countries - China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam - calls for governments to consolidate their Tiger bone stocks, participate in the Global Tiger Forum, develop regional networks to help control illegal trade in Tiger bone and derivatives and establish co-operative agreements for management

and protection of shared Tiger populations and habitats. The Resolution further urges all governments to work with traditional Chinese medicine communities to develop strategies for eliminating the use of Tiger parts and derivatives and to conduct public-awareness campaigns to promote the use of alternatives. As part of the discussion related to Tigers, the Standing Committee introduced a report updating the Parties on actions taken on Tiger conservation since the last Conference (Doc. 9.29). It noted that despite its inclusion in Appendix I, the Tiger continued on a perilous decline as a result of poaching and smuggling to supply illegal markets, mainly for traditional oriental medicine which uses Tiger bone primarily to treat rheumatism. It stated that Tigers worldwide may number 4600 or fewer. The delegation of the Republic of Korea reported that it had prohibited all sales of Tiger bone from November 1994 and a ban on the sale of Tiger bone derivatives was to follow in March 1995. The delegation of China reported that it, too, soon planned to ban domestic trade in products derived from Tigers and rhino horn.

Guidelines on the **registration of nurseries exporting artificially propagated specimens of Appendix I species** were also adopted in a resolution (Resolution Conf. 9.19). The Resolution is primarily aimed at nurseries that produce large quantities of plants that are exported mainly to other nurseries or plant sellers, and nurseries that produce for the retail market. However, the new guidelines may also apply to small traders. The guidelines, prepared by the Secretariat under the guidance of the Plants Committee and submitted as Doc. 9.30, are meant to facilitate trade in artificially propagated Appendix I plants by simplifying procedures for issuing export permits, including pre-issuance of export permits by Management Authorities for pre-defined species. Unregistered nurseries must continue exporting under the standard procedures. The Secretariat stated that making it easier for permits to be granted to reliable nurseries was the only way to prevent the nurseries from giving up artificial propagation altogether or to stop them from exporting Appendix I plants under false names. Further, it hoped that the new system of nursery registration would help to equalize the competition between nurseries in range States and those in importing countries.

A resolution on a **universal tagging system for the identification of crocodylian skins** was adopted by the Parties. Resolution Conf. 9.22, prepared by the Animals Committee and modified by a working group at the meeting, recommends that countries of origin use such a system, with general application of non-reusable tags to identify all raw, tanned and finished crocodylian skins entering international trade. As a minimum, the tags should have the ISO code for the country of origin, a unique serial identification number and a species code, and other characteristics including heat resistance

and a self-locking mechanism. This action by the Parties repealed Resolution Conf. 8.14, which had also made provisions for a universal tagging system but had since been found to be impracticable.

The Parties also addressed the issue of the **transport of live animals**, transferring the responsibility for this to the Animals Committee at the request of the Working Group on Transport of Live Specimens (Resolution Conf. 9.23). In introducing a report on the working group's work and its recommendations for addressing this issue in the future (Doc. 9.39), the Chairman of the working group said that the transfer of responsibility to a permanent committee would improve the focus on this issue and provide greater opportunity for regional input. The group also recommended continued training on the transport of live animals. In the Resolution on this issue, the Parties also directed the Secretariat to explore with the Customs Co-operation Council ways to improve cross-border controls of CITES animals in travelling exhibitions and to work with the Animals Committee to prepare a resolution to resolve problems regarding exemptions under Article VII for specimens bred in captivity.

The Parties adopted a resolution with six Annexes setting out **new criteria for the amendment of Appendices I and II** (Resolution Conf. 9.24). In doing so, they repealed the Berne Criteria, which had been adopted at the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 1976. The action also caused 11 other resolutions related to the listing of species in the Appendices to be revoked. Draft new criteria (Doc. 9.41) prepared as part of an extensive development process under the direction of the Standing Committee, with technical assistance from the CITES Plants and Animals Committees and IUCN-The World Conservation Union were considered, with an alternate draft by the USA (Doc. 9.41.1), by a working group, which included Parties and non-governmental organizations from each region, as well as an IUCN representative. The new criteria establish a provision to allow a species to be included in Appendix I if it "is or may be affected by trade" and meets at least one of three new biological criteria related to the population size, distribution and rate of decline or a fourth criteria that the status of the species is such that if it were not included in Appendix I, it would likely satisfy one of the other three criteria within five years. The new criteria require that a species be included in Appendix II if it is "known, inferred or projected" that to not include it would result in the species soon meeting the new biological criteria for listing in Appendix I; or if the harvesting of the species in the wild for international trade has or may have a detrimental impact by either exceeding, over an extended period, the level that can be continued in perpetuity, or reducing it to a population level at which its survival would be threatened by other influences. The criteria further set restrictions on including a species in more than one Appendix and

state that species of which all specimens in trade have been bred in captivity or artificially propagated should not be included if there is no probability of trade in specimens from the wild. Removal of species from the Appendices and transfer from one Appendix to the other are governed by strict precautionary measures, including that no Appendix I species be removed from the Appendices without first being included in Appendix II for the purposes of monitoring. In addition, even if a species does not meet the biological criteria, it should be retained in Appendix I if certain conditions to ensure adequate management are not met. In some cases, these conditions would include an export quota or ranching scheme. The Resolution recommends that the new criteria and accompanying Annexes be reviewed before the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties with regard to their scientific validity and applicability to different groups of organisms.

The Parties adopted a resolution (Resolution Conf. 9.20) on **guidelines for evaluating marine turtle ranching proposals** recommending that Parties seeking to trade internationally in products of ranched marine turtles satisfy all standing requirements for trade in and ranching of Appendix I species and the new guidelines. Prior to the decision, the delegation of the USA voiced concern about reopening international trade in marine turtles and suggested that Parties formulate regional management plans rather than just national ones as proposed in the draft resolution. The final guidelines recommend effective implementation of a national management plan and adequate local and national enforcement. They also recommend that information be provided on the ranching operation, the biology, management and geographic extent of the population that will be affected, a description of benefits to the population, development of co-operative regional management, and measures for monitoring and reporting. Parties must include up-to-date information on the above subjects in their annual reports.

In regard to **hunting trophies of Appendix I species**, the Parties agreed to create a standard that the Scientific Authority of the importing country should accept the findings of its counterpart in the exporting country that the export is not detrimental to the survival of the species, unless scientific or management data indicate otherwise. The approval amended Resolution Conf. 2.11.

Also related to Appendix I species, the delegation of Namibia introduced a document on **the interpretation and application of quotas** (Doc. 9.51) and proposed some changes to prior text on this issue, a move supported by the delegation of Tanzania. Discussion focused on how Parties often received insufficient notice of quotas prior to the meeting, as well as insufficient time to question proposed quotas or for consultation between importing and exporting coun-

tries. A working group was then formed and returned with a new draft of the resolution that was approved by the Parties (Resolution Conf. 9.21). It includes that a Party desiring a quota for an Appendix I species must submit a proposal with supporting information to the Secretariat at least 150 days before a CITES meeting. It further states that when the Parties approve an export quota for an Appendix I species, the required non-detrimental finding by a Scientific Authority has been met and that the purposes of the importation will not be detrimental to the survival of the species, provided that the quota is not exceeded and no new information indicates that the quota is unsustainable.

The Parties agreed to direct the Standing Committee to establish a **temporary working group to address technical and practical problems associated with implementing the listing of timber species in the Appendices**. The group, which will be headed by the Plants Committee Chairman and will report back at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, will address issues relating to temperate, boreal and tropical forest products. The proposal (Doc. 9.52) from the UK and Northern Ireland to establish the working group noted that while tree species had been listed in the Appendices since the very beginning, the Parties first addressed the issue of significantly traded timber species at the 1992 meeting of the Conference of the Parties, when commercial species, such as *Afromosia Pericopsis elata*, were listed in the Appendices. It said that these listings revealed problems in monitoring and enforcing restrictions on timber trade. For example, importers and importing countries may be different to those named on export permits because timber may be sold at sea or divided into multiple lots on arrival in a Customs-free zone. The delegation of Malaysia strongly opposed the proposal, stating that instead the Plants Committee should establish links with the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), the United Nations Commission for Sustainable Development, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to seek a more comprehensive approach to studying timber trade. They also proposed that the Plants Committee consult with range state experts on an *ad hoc* basis. Brazil stated that the Committee on Trade and Environment of the World Trade Organization should be among those collaborating with the Plants Committee. As a result, the delegations of Australia and Zimbabwe introduced an amended proposal. It included that the Chairman of the working group should, in consultation with the Standing Committee, define the working group's relationship with international organizations already addressing the problem of sustainable use of timber resources. Further, it directs the Chairman to ensure that experts from range states are involved in the working group and that expertise is the key issue when deciding upon who else should participate. The amended proposal was accepted 74 in favour, 10 against.

The Parties adopted a resolution on **disposal of confiscated live animals** with separate guidelines on which factors should be taken into consideration by Parties when deciding on what action to take with a confiscated animal, and how to develop a national Action Plan on this issue (Resolution Conf. 9.11). The decision came after a working group, with the Netherlands acting as chair, considered a draft resolution and guidelines prepared by the CITES Animals Committee (Doc. 9.55) as well as the various intricacies of this issue. Its approval resulted in the repeal of three previous Resolutions concerning the disposal of confiscated live specimens. In notes accompanying the original draft resolution, the Secretariat stated that setting criteria for return of confiscated live animals to the wild was outside the Convention's purview. It therefore suggested that guidelines on this issue be limited to conditions for return of these animals to the country of export or origin, and disposal in the country where the animals are confiscated. The final resolution recommends that Management Authorities consult with their Scientific Authorities and, if possible, other experts and the Scientific Authority of the exporting country before deciding on the final disposition of confiscated animals. Their decision should aim to maximize the conservation value of the animals without endangering wild or captive populations or that of other species; discourage further illegal trade; and provide a humane solution, whether this be captivity, return to the wild or euthanasia. The Resolution recommends that Parties inform the Secretariat about their decision in case it concerns animal species that are listed in Appendix I or the confiscation and seizure involves a large number of Appendix II or III animals. It further recommends that Parties develop Action Plans on this issue in consultation with their Scientific and Management Authorities. The guidelines, based on those in preparation by the IUCN/SSC Reintroductions Specialist Group, include 'decision tree' analysis to assist decisions on how best to handle confiscated live animals. Some aspects of the guidelines extend beyond the scope of CITES but will be useful for the conservation of wild species and are likely to improve the animals' welfare if implemented. The action on this issue was of particular importance because the lack of specific guidelines had resulted in confiscated animals being disposed of in a variety of ways inconsistent with conservation objectives. The Plants Committee is expected to present a resolution and guidelines on disposal of confiscated plants at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

The US delegation introduced a document on **illegal trade in whale meat** (Doc. 9.57) outlining actions taken by CITES and the International Whaling Commission (IWC) on this issue. It detailed how governments have seized more than 1000 tonnes of illegal or suspect whale meat since 1980. The most recent incident cited occurred in May 1994 when at the same

time discussions on this issue were taking place at the IWC's annual meeting. In this case, Japanese Customs agents detained a Korean freighter trying to smuggle 11 tonnes of whale meat out of the country.

The adopted resolution (Resolution Conf. 9.12) calls for Parties to co-operate to prevent illegal trade in whale meat and to report any development regarding this to the Secretariat, which will share the information with the IWC.

Shark conservation was discussed for the first time in the Convention's history. This development was prompted by a discussion paper from the USA (Doc. 9.58) stating that the trade in shark fins has become worldwide and lucrative, with shark fisheries expanding and new ones forming to meet demand - especially in the Asian food market. To date, however, the trade and status of sharks is largely undocumented and unknown. The discussion paper included a draft resolution calling for analysis of these factors. The delegation of Japan objected to any initiative on species not included in the Appendices, preferring the issue to be left to international fisheries agreements. It suggested that the FAO be requested to analyse data and collect further information. This view was supported by the delegations of Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, and Zimbabwe, but the delegations of Australia, Cuba, Ecuador, Germany, Jordan, Netherlands, New Zealand and the UK supported the resolution. The issue was then addressed by a working group. The resolution that finally won approval (Resolution Conf. 9.17) urges Parties to provide information to the Secretariat on the trade and biological status of sharks. The Animals Committee will review this and any other information received, and present a discussion paper to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. FAO will be requested to submit information on this topic to the eleventh CITES meeting.

Other Proposals:

African Elephant *Loxodonta africana*

The South African delegation presented a proposal to transfer the country's African Elephant population from Appendix I to Appendix II with an annotation that would only allow trade in elephant products other than ivory. The spokesman stressed that South Africa understood the sensitivity of the issues involved, but requested understanding from African colleagues about the well-being and sound management of elephants in South Africa. He said the majority of elephant hides and meat would come from an already existing elephant management programme and the revenue earned would be reinvested in conservation. He affirmed that if the proposal was accepted, South Africa would withdraw its reservation on the 1989 Appendix I listing that allows the country to legally trade in elephant products,

including ivory, with non-CITES Parties and others with the same reservation.

A Panel of Experts, established specifically for review of such proposals, found that the proposal met the criteria as adopted by the Parties for downlisting of elephant populations. The panel's report concluded that the South African elephant population was sustainably managed; the country had demonstrated its ability to effectively monitor the population; current anti-poaching measures were effective; and that allowing a limited trade in elephant hide and meat would not provide new opportunities for illegal trade in ivory. In addition, the panel's report noted that the South African population had been one of those that did not meet the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I at the time all African Elephant populations were transferred in 1989. The spokesman said that if South Africa's proposal were rejected, Parties should consider repealing the Resolution (Resolution Conf. 7.9) that established the procedures for downlisting elephants.

The USA spokesperson said it recognized that South Africa's proposal met the criteria needed for approval, that the USA believed that South Africa would not trade in ivory, and that its trade in non-ivory products would not stimulate increased poaching. The spokesperson said that the delegation therefore could not vote against the proposal, but went on to note that because of a lack of unity on the proposal among African elephant range states, her delegation would have to abstain from voting. The delegation of Germany said that EU Member States would also abstain because of dissension from other countries in Africa. Australia, Canada and Japan voiced support for the proposal, with the Canadian delegation stating that acceptance of the proposal would allow the effects of such a transfer to Appendix II to be tested. India, Kenya, Togo and Zambia objected to the proposal, expressing fear that approving it would lead to increased poaching by sending a signal to poachers that ivory would soon be allowed in trade again. Togo's representative expressed the wish that all African Elephant populations remain in Appendix I until the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Kenya's delegation stated that it could not support the proposal because of the lack of consensus among range states. Further, it said that oversimplification of the debate surrounding this proposal had seemingly led to an upsurge in poaching in Kenya. South Africa then withdrew its proposal, stressing that it did so in a spirit of co-operation and understanding. Kenya followed with a proposal for intra-African dialogue to review elephant-related issues raised at the meeting. The USA and UNEP pledged financial and logistical support to enable these African countries to meet, and hoped that a consensus on the way forward could be found by the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

In a related move, the delegation of Sudan withdrew its separate proposal to transfer Sudan's population of the African Elephant to Appendix II. The country had hoped to win approval to sell its stockpile of ivory

previously registered under the CITES Ivory Export Quota System in 1988. The Panel of Experts had found that the proposal did not meet the criteria for approval, a fact that the Sudan delegation said it foresaw. The delegation's statement stressed that it had simply wanted the issue of ivory stockpiles addressed and this had been achieved. The delegations of Burundi, Rwanda and Switzerland endorsed the suggestion to **review the question of stockpiles**. The US delegation proposed that the review take place within the intra-African meetings proposed by Kenya, which subsequently proposed that the African range states draw up their own work agenda. The Secretariat suggested that these upcoming discussions in Africa include a review of Resolution Conf. 7.9. since it no longer seemed to meet the Parties' needs.

Southern White Rhinoceros *Ceratotherium simum simum*

South Africa won approval to transfer its population of Southern White Rhinoceros to Appendix II for sale of live animals to appropriate and acceptable destinations and as hunting trophies only. While the status of this species in other countries is dire, South Africa is home to the largest and most stable population in Africa. Some Parties, such as Germany and Zaire, said they would support the transfer if South Africa agreed that it would be valid only until the next meeting, at which time it would be reviewed. The South African delegation agreed to this condition and further allayed some concerns by stating that, by "appropriate and acceptable destinations", it meant that South Africa would revise its list of trading partners if it discovered an importing country using rhino exports from South Africa against the spirit of the proposal.

Hippopotamus *Hippopotamus amphibius*

The delegations of Belgium, Benin and France successfully proposed an Appendix II listing for the Hippopotamus, utilized throughout much of its range and traded internationally as a source of skins and ivory from its teeth. The proponents noted that the species was declining throughout its range and may disappear from some western African countries in the near future. The delegations of Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo, Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia voiced support for the proposal. While the proposal noted that populations of the species in Botswana were in decline, the Botswana delegation said it was not threatened there and asked for the country's population to be exempted from the listing. The delegations of Namibia and Zimbabwe asked for their populations to be exempted as well, but the drafters of the original proposal were unwilling to exempt any of the southern African populations, which were the most numerous on the continent. The proposal was adopted.

Minke Whale *Balaenoptera acutorostrata*

The delegation of Norway presented a proposal to transfer the northeastern and central North Atlantic stocks of Minke Whale from Appendix I to Appendix II, stating that it believed neither of the stocks nor the species in general met the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I. The delegation of Japan said it believed the proposal was based on good scientific principles and that the existing International Whaling Commission (IWC) moratorium on whaling would prevent the resumption of international trade. The Canadian delegation stated that the IWC and CITES were fundamentally different and even the most pessimistic population estimates would not support the Appendix I listing. The delegations of Botswana, Poland, Tanzania, Venezuela and Zimbabwe also supported the proposal. However, seven other delegations voiced opposition, pointing out that the IWC is expected to deliberate on the population issue in May 1995 and any change in the Appendices should await IWC's decision. Norway then amended its proposal so that the transfer would be approved pending scientific confirmation within the IWC framework indicating abundance of these populations. The delegation of Germany, speaking on behalf of the EU, stated that the amended proposal could still not be supported because the Minke Whale stocks should be strictly protected by the IWC and CITES should follow that organization's lead. The delegations of Australia, Chile, India, Israel, Mexico, New Zealand, and the USA also voiced opposition. The proposal was rejected, 48 against, 16 in favour.

Swiftlets *Collocalia* spp.

Italy withdrew a proposal to list all species of swiftlets in Appendix II after the main exporting countries and representatives of the birds' nest industry developed a resolution that set a schedule for national management reviews, and proposed an international meeting in early 1995 to develop appropriate conservation measures for this genus. The trade is not in the Asian cave-dwelling birds themselves, but in their nests which are made wholly or in part from the birds' saliva and are revered in traditional Chinese cuisine and medicine for their purported recuperative properties. However, harvesting of the nests might be threatening swiftlets in some areas. Four species alone are the basis of a multi-million dollar wildlife trade. A TRAFFIC study found that Hong Kong, the major market and processing centre, has increased its imports threefold in the past 30 years.

Timber and trees

The Parties rejected a recommendation by the Netherlands calling for range states of **Ramin** *Gonystylus bancanus* to co-operate with each other and consuming countries to develop measures to ensure the sustainability of trade in this species. Ramin occurs in Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia and Malaysia and sporadically in Myanmar and the Philippines. The Netherlands' recommendation (Doc. 9.53) invited the range and consumer countries to develop jointly a proposal for listing the species in the Appendices at the next CITES meeting. The Netherlands had withdrawn just such a listing proposal at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties when it became clear that the range states would not support it. The Malaysia delegation recalled the 1992 proposal and said that its resurrection amounted to harassment. The delegation questioned the accuracy of data in the proposal and stressed the importance of the sovereign rights of range states. It also offered to meet with the delegation of the Netherlands for more discussion. More than a dozen Parties also voiced concerns about accepting the Netherlands' proposal. The Chairman called for a vote on the acceptability of the document. None was cast in favour. A later attempt by the Netherlands to reopen the debate failed.

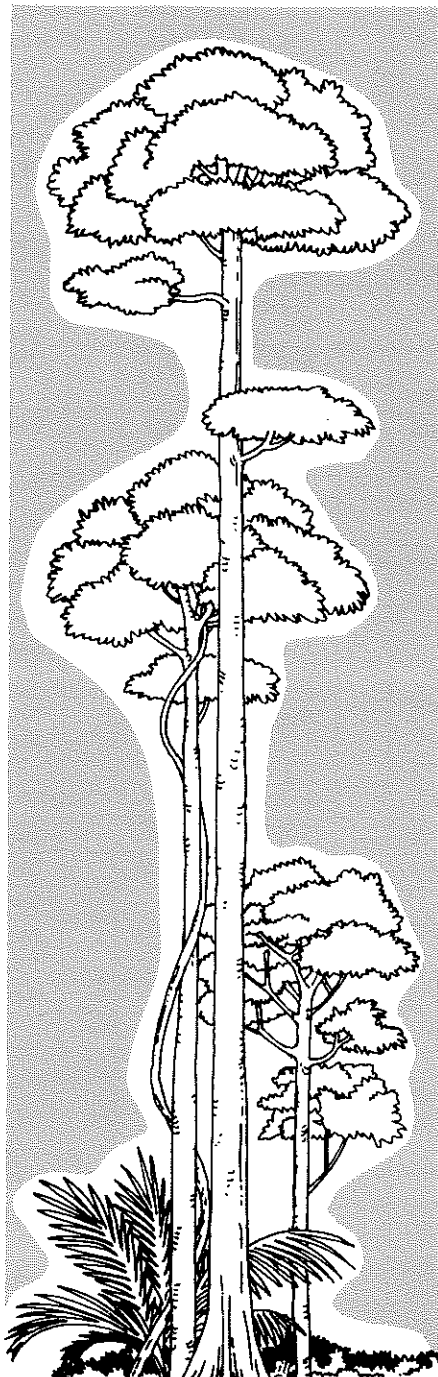
Germany withdrew proposals to list **African Mahogany**, *Khaya* spp. and *Entandrophragma* spp., after Cameroon stated that the concerns of range states must be taken into consideration and that it would prefer co-operation on management in the taxa rather than a CITES listing. Earlier, the Minister of Forests and Fisheries of Congo had pointed out that certain proposals did not have the support of range states and that no decision to list a timber species should be made without prior approval of ITTO. Germany also withdrew a proposal to list **Mun Ebony** *Diospyros mun*, because of insufficient trade information, and a joint proposal with Kenya to list **African Blackwood** *Dalbergia melanoxylon*. The latter was withdrawn because range states met prior to the proposal's introduction and agreed to investi-

gate trade in the species and consider bringing a proposal for listing the species in the Appendices to the next meeting. A proposal by the Netherlands to include **Big-leafed Mahogany** *Swietenia macrophylla* in Appendix II narrowly lost in a secret ballot proposed by Venezuela by only six votes short of the two-thirds needed for adoption. Foreseeing a split between range states, the Netherlands had offered to amend its proposal to exempt the populations in Bolivia, Brazil and Peru. Nonetheless, a working group on the amendment failed to reach a consensus, with Central America, Colombia and Venezuela supporting and Bolivia and Brazil still opposed. Brazil is the world's largest exporter of Big-leafed Mahogany, which is used throughout its range and exported for the manufacturing of furniture, joinery

and carving. In opposing the proposal, the Brazil delegation said the species was not threatened and that exports were strictly controlled and decreasing, a view countered by the statements of other Parties. In 1992, Brazil had supported a proposal to include *S. macrophylla* in Appendix II, but other range states had successfully opposed it. Faced with no opposition, proposals to include **African Stinkwood** *Prunus africana* and **Himalayan Yew** *Taxus wallichiana* in Appendix II were approved. In a surprise move after its narrow defeat earlier in the meeting, the Parties unanimously approved a proposal by India to include **Red Sanders** *Pterocarpus santalinus* in Appendix II. The listing was annotated to include only logs, wood chips and broken unprocessed materials so it exempts finished musical instruments and derivatives. Another proposal by India to list **Agarwood** *Aquilaria malaccensis* in Appendix II also won approval, despite opposition from other range states. The tree is threatened by indiscriminate felling for extraction of fungal-infected wood that is used in incense, perfume and traditional medicines.

The Standing Committee has agreed that the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES will be held from 9 to 20 June 1997 in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe.

Bobbie Jo Kelso, Information Officer,
TRAFFIC International



The following pages summarize the proposals that were adopted, rejected and withdrawn at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES. The amendments entered into force on 16 February 1995.

RANCHING PROPOSALS

Number	Species	Proposal	Proponent	Result
1	Black Caiman, EC pop. <i>Melanosuchus niger</i>	App.I → App.II	Ecuador	Accepted, with a zero quota for the first two years.
2	Nile Crocodile, ZA pop. <i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	Maintain App.II	South Africa	Accepted.
3	Saltwater Crocodile, ID pop. <i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	Maintain App.II	Indonesia	Accepted; amended with a zero quota.

TEN-YEAR REVIEW PROPOSALS

Number	Species	Proposal	Proponent	Result
1	Urial Sheep <i>Ovis vignei</i> (excl. <i>O.v. vignei</i>)	App.I → App.II	USA	Withdrawn, referred to Animals & Nomenclature Cttes.
2	Pearly Mussels Unionidae spp.	incl. App.I	USA	Withdrawn.
3	Wabash Riffleshell <i>Epioblasma sampsoni</i>	App.I annotation	USA	Withdrawn.
4	White Catspaw Mussel <i>Epioblasma sulcata peroblique</i>	App.I → App.II	USA	Withdrawn.
5	Sandback Pocketbook Mussel <i>Lampsilis satura</i>	App.I → App.II	USA	Withdrawn.
6	<i>Pachypodium namaquanum</i>	App.I → App.II	Switzerland	Accepted.
7	<i>Alocasia sanderiana</i>	del. App.II	Switzerland	Accepted.
8	Star Cactus <i>Astrophytum asterias</i>	App.I → App.II	Mexico and Switzerland	Withdrawn.
9	Agave Cactus <i>Leuchtenbergia principis</i>	App.I → App.II	Mexico and Switzerland	Accepted.
10	Feather Cactus <i>Mammillaria plumosa</i>	App.I → App.II	Mexico and Switzerland	Accepted.
11	Aloe Vera <i>Aloe vera (barbadensis)</i>	del. App.II	Switzerland	Accepted.
12	Christmas Orchid <i>Cattleya skinneri</i>	App.I → App.II	Mexico and Switzerland	Accepted.
13	<i>Didickea cunninghamii</i>	App.I → App.II	Switzerland	Accepted.
14	White Nun Orchid <i>Lycaste skinneri</i> var. <i>alba</i>	App.I → App.II	Mexico and Switzerland	Accepted.
15	Golden Camellia <i>Camellia chrysantha</i>	del. App.II	Switzerland	Withdrawn.

EXPORT QUOTA PROPOSALS

Number	Species	Proposal	Proponent	Result
1	Asian Bonytongue <i>Scleropages formosus</i>	App.II → App.I	Indonesia	Accepted. Pop. of ID.
2	Nile Crocodile, MG pop. <i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	Maintain App.II	Madagascar	Accepted as a quota proposal; amended.

OTHER PROPOSALS

Number	Species	Proposal	Proponent	Result
1	Golden-capped Fruit Bat <i>Acerodon jubatus</i>	App.II → App.I	Philippines	Accepted.
2	Panay Giant Fruit Bat <i>Acerodon lucifer</i>	App.II → App.I	Philippines	Accepted; amended with p.e. ¹ annotation
3	Armadillo <i>Chaetophractus</i> (<i>Euphractus</i>) <i>nationi</i>	incl. App.II	Chile	Rejected.
4	Armadillo <i>Chaetophractus</i> (<i>Euphractus</i>) <i>vellerosus</i>			Rejected.
5	Armadillo <i>Chaetophractus</i> (<i>Euphractus</i>) <i>villosus</i>			Rejected.
6	Armadillo <i>Zaedyus</i> (<i>Euphractus</i>) <i>pichiy</i>			Rejected.
7	Pangolins <i>Manis</i> spp. (3 species)	incl. App.II	Switzerland	Accepted.
8	Cape Pangolin <i>Manis temminckii</i>	App.I → App.II	Switzerland	Accepted.
9	Chinchillas <i>Chinchilla</i> spp.	Amend annotation	Chile	Accepted. ²
10	Minke Whale <i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	App.I → App.II	Norway	Rejected.
11	Red Panda <i>Ailurus fulgens</i>	App.II → App.I	Netherlands	Accepted.
12	Hog-nose Skunks <i>Conepatus</i> spp.	incl. App.II	Chile	Withdrawn.
13	Brown Hyaena <i>Hyaena brunnea</i>	App.I → App.II	Switzerland	Accepted.
14	Leopard Cat <i>Felis bengalensis bengalensis</i>	App.I → App.II	Switzerland	Accepted; amended to exclude populations of Bangladesh, India and Thailand.
15	African Elephant, ZA pop. <i>Loxodonta africana</i>	App.I → App.II	South Africa	Withdrawn.
16	African Elephant, SD pop. <i>Loxodonta africana</i>	App.I → App.II	Sudan	Withdrawn.
17	White Rhinoceros, ZA pop. <i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i>	App.I → App.II	South Africa	Accepted, with an annotation to include live animals and hunting trophies only; only until CoP10.
18	Hippopotamus <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	incl. App.II	Benin Belgium France	Accepted.
19	Vicuña, PE pop. <i>Vicugna Vicugna</i>	Amend annotation	Chile	Accepted; amended. ³
20	Vicuña, CL pop. <i>Vicugna vicugna</i>	App.I → App.II	Peru	Accepted.
21	Giant Muntjac <i>Megamuntiacus vuquanghensis</i>	incl. App.I	Vietnam	Accepted.
22	Vu Quang Ox <i>Pseudoryx nghetinhensis</i>	incl. App.I	Denmark	Accepted.
23	Saiga Antelope <i>Saiga tatarica</i>	incl. App.II	USA	Accepted.
24	Saiga Antelope <i>Saiga tatarica mongolica</i>	incl. App.I	USA	Rejected.
25	Kiwis <i>Apteryx</i> spp.	incl. App.I	New Zealand	Rejected.
26	Red-winged Tinamou <i>Rhynchotus rufescens maculicollis</i>	del. App.II	Uruguay	Accepted (10-year Review)
27	Red-winged Tinamou <i>Rhynchotus rufescens pallescens</i>			Accepted (10-year Review)
28	Red-winged Tinamou <i>Rhynchotus rufescens rufescens</i>			Accepted (10-year Review)

OTHER PROPOSALS CTD.

29	Auckland Island Teal <i>Anas aucklandica aucklandica</i>	App.II → App.I	New Zealand	Accepted.
30	Brown Teal <i>Anas aucklandica chlorotis</i>			Accepted.
31	Campbell Island Teal <i>Anas aucklandica nesiotis</i>	App.I revision (<i>A. nesiotis</i> in lieu.)	New Zealand	Accepted.
32	Udzungwa Forest Partridge <i>Xenoperdix udzungwensis</i>	incl. App.I	Denmark	Withdrawn.
33	Black Crowned-Crane <i>Balearica pavonina</i>	App.II → App.I	Netherlands	Withdrawn.
34	Tanimbar Corella <i>Cacatua goffini</i>	App.I → App.II	Indonesia	Withdrawn.
35	Orange-fronted Parakeet <i>Cyanoramphus malherbi</i>	App.II → App.I	New Zealand	Withdrawn, referred to Animals Committee.
36	Red-fronted Parakeet <i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae</i>	App.I → App.II	New Zealand	Withdrawn, referred to Animals Committee.
37	Red-and-blue Lory <i>Eos histrio</i>	App.II → App.I	Indonesia	Accepted.
38	African Grey Parrot, Sao Tomé & Príncipe pop. <i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	incl. App.I	United Kingdom	Withdrawn.
39	African Grey Parrot <i>Psittacus erithacus princeps</i>	App.I → App.II	United Kingdom	Accepted.
40	Turacos, Plantain-eaters, Go-away Birds <i>Musophagidae</i> spp.	incl. App.II	Netherlands	Accepted; amended for <i>Tauraco</i> spp. only.
41	Swiftlets <i>Collacalia</i> spp.	incl. App.II	Italy	Withdrawn; Resolution adopted for an inter- sessional study.
42	Saffron-cowled Blackbird <i>Agelaius flavus</i>	incl. App.I	Uruguay	Accepted.
43	Box Turtles <i>Terrapene</i> spp. (except <i>T. coahuila</i>)	incl. App.II	USA, Netherlands	Accepted.
44	Egyptian Tortoise <i>Testudo kleinmanni</i>	App.II → App.I	Egypt	Accepted.
45	Indian Flap-shell Turtle <i>Lissemys punctata</i>	incl. App.II	Switzerland	Accepted.
46	Indian Flap-shell Turtle <i>Lissemys punctata punctata</i>	del. App.I	Switzerland	Accepted.
47	Nile Crocodile, TZ pop. <i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	Maintain App.II with quota	Tanzania	Accepted; amended with quota of 1000, + 100 sport hunting.
48	Saltwater Crocodile, AU pop. <i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	Maintain App.II	Australia	Accepted.
49	Tuataras (entire genus) <i>Sphenodon</i> spp.	incl. App.I	New Zealand	Accepted.
50	<i>Phymaturus flagellifer</i>	incl. App.II	Chile	Rejected.
51	<i>Pristidactylus alvaroi</i>	incl. App.II	Chile	Withdrawn.
52	<i>Pristidactylus torquatus</i>	incl. App.II	Chile	Withdrawn.
53	<i>Pristidactylus valeriae</i>			Withdrawn.
54	<i>Pristidactylus volcanensis</i>			Withdrawn.
55	Chilean Dwarf Tegu <i>Callopistes palluma</i>	incl. App.II	Chile	Withdrawn.
56	Indian Monitor, BD pop. <i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	App.I → App.II	Bangladesh	Withdrawn.
57	Yellow Monitor, BD pop. <i>Varanus flavescens</i>			Withdrawn.
58	Golden Toad <i>Bufo periglenes</i>	incl. App.I	Netherlands	Accepted.
59	Golden Mantella <i>Mantella aurantiaca</i>	incl. App.I	Netherlands	Withdrawn, combined with (60)
60	Golden Mantella <i>Mantella aurantiaca</i>	incl. App.II	Germany	Accepted.

OTHER PROPOSALS CTD.

61	Cape Stag Beetles <i>Colophon</i> spp.	incl. App.I	Netherlands	Withdrawn, to be listed in App. III (ZA)
62	Emperor Scorpions <i>Pandinus dictator</i>	incl. App.II	Ghana	Accepted.
63	Emperor Scorpions <i>Pandinus gambiensis</i>			Accepted.
64	Emperor Scorpions <i>Pandinus imperator</i>			Accepted.
65	Tarantulas <i>Brachypelma</i> spp.	incl. App.II	USA	Accepted.
66	New Zealand Flax Snails <i>Placostylus</i> spp.	incl. App.II	New Zealand	Withdrawn.
67	New Zealand Paryphantas <i>Powelliphanta</i> spp.			Withdrawn.
68	Giant Triton <i>Charonia tritonis</i>	incl. App.II	Australia	Withdrawn.
69	Seedlings and tissue cultures	Replace annotation	Germany	Accepted; amended. ⁴
70	<i>Pachypodium ambongense</i>	App.II → App.I	Madagascar, Switzerland	Accepted.
71	<i>Pachypodium brevicaula</i>	App.I → App.II	Madagascar, Switzerland	Accepted; amended with zero quota.
72	New Zealand Wood Rose Parasite <i>Dactylanthus taylorii</i>	incl. App.I	New Zealand	Rejected.
73	<i>Berberis aristata</i>	incl. App.II	India	Rejected.
74	Mun Ebony <i>Diospyros mun</i>	incl. App.II	Germany	Withdrawn.
75	<i>Euphorbia cremersii</i>	App.II → App.I	Madagascar	Accepted.
76	<i>Euphorbia primulifolia</i>	App.I → App.II	Madagascar	Accepted.
77	Indian Gentian <i>Gentiana kurroo</i>	incl. App.II	India	Withdrawn, referred to Plants Committee.
78	African Blackwood, Mpingo <i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>	incl. App.II	Germany, Kenya	Withdrawn.
79	Red Sanders <i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	incl. App.II	India	Accepted, annotated for primary products only.
80	<i>Aloe albiflora</i>	App.II → App.I	Madagascar, Switzerland	Accepted.
81	<i>Aloe afredii</i>			Accepted.
82	<i>Aloe bakeri</i>			Accepted.
83	<i>Aloe bellatula</i>			Accepted.
84	<i>Aloe calcairophila</i>			Accepted.
85	<i>Aloe compressa</i> (incl. var. <i>rugosquamosa</i> and <i>schistophila</i>)			Accepted.
86	<i>Aloe delphinensis</i>			Accepted.
87	<i>Aloe descoingsii</i>			Accepted.
88	<i>Aloe fragilis</i>			Accepted.
89	<i>Aloe haworthioides</i> (incl. var. <i>aurantiaca</i>)			Accepted.
90	<i>Aloe helenae</i>			Accepted.
91	<i>Aloe laeta</i> (incl. var. <i>maniensis</i>)			Accepted.
92	<i>Aloe parallelifolia</i>			Accepted.
93	<i>Aloe parvula</i>			Accepted.
94	<i>Aloe rauhii</i>			Accepted.
95	<i>Aloe suzannae</i>			Accepted.
96	<i>Aloe versicolor</i>			Accepted.
97	<i>Colchicum luteum</i>	incl. App.II	India	Withdrawn, referred to the Plants Committee.

OTHER PROPOSALS CTD.

98	African Mahogany <i>Entandrophragma</i> spp.	incl. App.II	Germany	Withdrawn.
99	Khaya, African Mahogany <i>Khaya</i> spp.	incl. App.II	Germany	Withdrawn.
100	Big-leafed Mahogany <i>Swietenia</i> spp.	incl. App.II	Netherlands	Rejected.
101	Lady Slipper Orchid <i>Cypripedium cordigerum</i>	App.II → App.I	India	Rejected.
102	Lady Slipper Orchid <i>Cypripedium elegans</i>	App.II → App.I	India	Rejected.
103	Lady Slipper Orchid <i>Cypripedium himalaicum</i>			Rejected.
104	Lady Slipper Orchid <i>Cypripedium tibeticum</i>			Rejected.
105	<i>Dendrobium cruentum</i>	App.II → App.I	Thailand	Accepted.
106	Himalayan Rhubarb <i>Rheum australe</i>	incl. App.II	India	Withdrawn, referred to Plants Committee.
107	Indian Aconite <i>Aconitum deinorrhizum</i>	incl. App.II	India	Withdrawn, referred to Plants Committee.
108	Indian Aconite <i>Aconitum ferox</i>	incl. App.II	India	Withdrawn, referred to the Plants Committee.
109	<i>Aconitum heterophyllum</i>	incl. App.II	India	Withdrawn, referred to the Plants Committee.
110	<i>Coptis teeta</i>	incl. App.II	India	Withdrawn, referred to the Plants Committee.
111	African Stinkwood <i>Prunus africana</i>	incl. App.II	Kenya	Accepted.
112	<i>Picrorhiza kurrooa</i>	incl. App.II	India	Withdrawn, referred to the Plants Committee.
113	Himalayan Yew <i>Taxus wallichiana</i>	incl. App.II	India	Accepted, annotated to exclude medicinal products.
114	Agarwood <i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i>	incl. App.II	India	Accepted.
115	Spikenard <i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i>	incl. App.II	India	Withdrawn, referred to the Plants Committee.

¹p.e. - possibly extinct.

²the annotation that indicates that the population of South America of *Chinchilla* spp. is included in Appendix I (populations outside South America are not included in the Appendices) is replaced by an annotation indicating that the domesticated specimens of *Chinchilla* spp. are not subject to the provisions of the Convention.

³the annotation that indicates the conditions under which certain populations of *Vicugna vicugna* are included in Appendix II is amended to allow also the trade in wool sheared from live Vicuñas, as well as in the extant stock in Peru of 3249 kg of wool.

⁴the annotations that indicate that tissue cultures and flasks seedling cultures of species of flora included in Appendix II and of species of Orchidaceae included in Appendix I are not subject to the provisions of the Convention, are replaced to read "seedling or tissue cultures obtained *in vitro*, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers are not subject to the provisions of the Convention".

The following country abbreviations have been used in this report:

AU - Australia	MG - Madagascar
BD - Bangladesh	PE - Peru
CL - Chile	SD - Sudan
EC - Ecuador	TZ - Tanzania
ID - Indonesia	ZA - South Africa