

**Sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties
Ottawa (Canada), 12-24 July 1987**

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Conf. 6.1

Establishment of Committees

NOTING that at all previous regular meetings of the Conference of the Parties various Committees have been established;

NOTING that while precise Terms of Reference have been established for some Committees, other Committees have been and are operating on vague or very generalized Terms of Reference;

NOTING that while membership of regional representatives has been established for some Committees, memberships of other Committees have not been given consideration;

NOTING that reimbursement of travel expenses for members of the Standing Committee has been approved by the Parties [Resolution Conf. 4.2, adopted at the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Gaborone, 1983), as amended by Resolution Conf. 5.1, adopted at the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Buenos Aires, 1985)];

NOTING that common Rules of Procedure have not been established for all Committees, and APPRECIATING that such Rules of Procedure are an essential basic requirement for formal meetings;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

AGREES to formalize a system for the appointment of committees of the Conference of the Parties and to establish procedures to be followed when committees are created; and

RESOLVES

- a) that there shall be a permanent Standing Committee of the Conference of the Parties, which shall be the senior Committee, and shall report to the Conference of the Parties;
- b) that there shall be an Animals Committee, a Plants Committee, an Identification Manual Committee, and a Nomenclature Committee, which shall report to the Conference of the Parties at its meetings and, if so requested, to the Standing Committee between meetings of the Conference of the Parties;
- c) that the Conference of the Parties may appoint additional committees as the need arises;
- d) that the Conference of the Parties or the Standing Committee may appoint working groups with specific terms of reference as required to address specific problems. These working groups shall have a defined lifespan which shall not exceed the period until the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties, at which time it may be renewed if necessary. They shall report to the Conference of the Parties and, if so requested, to the Standing Committee;
- e) that the Rules of Procedure to be adopted by the Standing Committee shall apply to other Committees as far as is practicable;
- f) that regional representatives shall be elected by the Conference of the Parties as members of the Standing Committee;
- g) that, to the extent possible, the Secretariat shall make provision for the payment, if requested, of reasonable and justifiable travel expenses of members of the Standing Committee;
- h) that all Committees established by the Conference of the Parties shall be listed in Annexes to this Resolution, and that previous Resolutions establishing or concerning such Committees be repealed by this Resolution; and
- i) that the Secretariat shall, upon request by a Committee Chairperson, provide secretarial services when such services can be met within the approved budget of the Secretariat.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE
OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

ACKNOWLEDGING with gratitude and satisfaction the work accomplished by the Standing Committee established by the Conference of the Parties at its second meeting (San José, 1979) and revised by the Conference of the Parties at its third meeting (New Delhi, 1981);

ACKNOWLEDGING also with gratitude and satisfaction the work accomplished by the Technical Committee established by the Conference of the Parties;

CONSIDERING the experience of the present Standing Committee in matters of advice to the Secretariat and representation of the Parties between meetings of the Conference of the Parties;

CONSIDERING that the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme is responsible for the administration of the Secretariat;

CONSIDERING the need for the Standing Committee to provide general direction to the Secretariat between meetings of the Conference of the Parties within the policy established by the Conference of the Parties;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

RESOLVES to reestablish the Standing Committee of the Conference of the Parties, and establish Terms of Reference as follows:

within the policy agreed to by the Conference of the Parties, the Standing Committee shall:

- a) provide general policy and general operational direction to the Secretariat concerning the implementation of the Convention;
- b) provide guidance and advice to the Secretariat on the preparation of agendas and other requirements of meetings, and on any other matters brought to it by the Secretariat in the exercise of its function;
- c) oversee, on behalf of the Parties, the development and execution of the Secretariat's budget as derived from the Trust Fund and other sources, and also all aspects of fundraising undertaken by the Secretariat in order to carry out specific functions authorized by the Conference of the Parties, and to oversee expenditures of such fundraising activities;
- d) provide coordination and advice as required to other Committees and provide direction and coordination of working groups established by either itself or the Conference of the Parties;
- e) carry out, between one meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the next, such interim activities on behalf of the Conference as may be necessary;
- f) draft resolutions for consideration by the Conference of the Parties;
- g) report to the Conference of the Parties on the activities it has carried out between meetings of the Conference;
- h) act as the Bureau at meetings of the Conference of the Parties, until such time as the Rules of Procedure are adopted; and
- i) perform any other functions as may be entrusted to it by the Conference of the Parties;

DETERMINES

- a) the following principles for the composition of the Standing Committee:
 - i) the membership of the Standing Committee shall consist of:
 - A) a Party elected from each of the six major geographic regions consisting of Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, South and Central America and the Caribbean, and Oceania;
 - B) the Depositary Government; and
 - C) the past host Party and the next host Party; and
 - ii) the membership of the Committee shall be reviewed at every regular meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The terms of office of the regional members shall commence at the close of the regular meeting at which they are elected and shall expire at the close of the second regular meeting thereafter;
- b) that the Standing Committee shall adhere to the following procedures:
 - i) all Committee members may participate in Committee business but only the regional members shall have the right to vote except in the case of a tie vote, when the Depositary Government shall have the right to vote to break the tie;
 - ii) the Chairperson, ViceChairperson and any other necessary executive officers shall be elected by and from the regional members;
 - iii) if an extraordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties is held between two regular meetings, the host Party of that meeting shall participate in the work of the Committee on matters related to the organization of the meeting;
 - iv) Parties not members of the Committee shall be entitled to be represented at meetings of the Committee by an observer who shall have the right to participate but not to vote;
 - v) the Chairperson may invite any person or representative of any other country or organization to participate in meetings of the Committee as an observer without the right to vote; and
 - vi) the Secretariat shall inform all Parties of the time and venue of Standing Committee meetings; and
- c) the following principles for the payment of travel expenses to members of the Standing Committee:
 - i) the Secretariat shall make provisions in its budget for the payments, if requested, of reasonable and justifiable travel expenses of one person representing each of the six regional members, the Depositary Government, and the past host and next host Parties to attend one Standing Committee meeting per calendar year;
 - ii) members should make every effort to pay their own travel expenses;
 - iii) the Chairperson of the Standing Committee may be refunded for all reasonable and justifiable travel expenses for travel undertaken on behalf of the Conference of the Parties, the Standing Committee, or the Secretariat;
 - iv) claims for refunds must be supported by receipts, and be submitted to the Secretariat within thirty calendar days from the completion of the travel; and
 - v) refunds may be provided in U.S. dollars or Swiss francs; and

DECIDES that the Resolutions listed hereunder be repealed:

- a) Resolution Conf. 2.2 (San José, 1979) – Establishment of the Standing Committee of the Conference of the Parties;
- b) Resolution Conf. 2.5 (San José, 1979) – Harmonization of Permit Forms and Procedures;
- c) Resolution Conf. 3.1 (New Delhi, 1981) – The Standing Committee of the Conference of the Parties;
- d) Resolution Conf. 3.5 (New Delhi, 1981) – Technical Expert Committee;
- e) Resolution Conf. 3.10 (New Delhi, 1981) – Review and Harmonization of Annual Reports – Recommendation c);
- f) Resolution Conf. 3.16 (New Delhi, 1981) – Implementation of Guidelines on Transport of Live Specimens – Recommendation c);
- g) Resolution Conf. 4.1 (Gaborone, 1983) – The Standing Committee of the Conference of the Parties;
- h) Resolution Conf. 4.2 (Gaborone, 1983) – Payment of Travel Expenses for Standing Committee Members;
- i) Resolution Conf. 4.4 (Gaborone, 1983) – Amendment to the Name of the Technical Expert Committee;
- j) Resolution Conf. 4.5 (Gaborone, 1983) – Appointment of Technical Committee Regional Coordinators; and
- k) Resolution Conf. 5.1 (Buenos Aires, 1985) – Financing and Budgeting of the Secretariat and of Meetings of the Conference of the Parties – Amendment to Resolution Conf. 4.2.

Annex 2

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ANIMALS COMMITTEE OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

REALIZING the many problems faced by the Conference of the Parties and individual Parties concerning the lack of biological data and expert knowledge of animal trade and management;

RECOGNIZING that an effective method of evaluating that a species is appropriately listed in CITES appendices requires a periodic review of its biological and trade status;

RECOGNIZING the need to identify those Appendix II species that are the subject of significant international trade for which scientific information on the capacity of the species to withstand such levels of trade is insufficient to satisfy the requirements of Article IV, paragraph 3, of the Convention;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

RESOLVES to establish an Animals Committee of the Conference of the Parties, and establish Terms of Reference as follows:

within the policy agreed to by the Conference of the Parties, the Animals Committee shall:

- i) assist the Nomenclature Committee in the development and maintenance of a standardized animal names list;
- ii) assist the Identification Manual Committee in the preparation of an identification manual on animal species;

- iii) establish a list of those animal taxa included in Appendix II which are considered as being significantly affected by trade, and review and assess all available biological and trade information including comments by the range states on these taxa to:
 - A) exclude all species for which there is adequate information to conclude that trade is not having a significant detrimental effect on their populations;
 - B) formulate recommendations for remedial measures for those species for which trade is believed to be having a detrimental effect; and
 - C) establish priorities for projects to collect information for those species for which there is insufficient information available on which to base a judgement as to whether the level of trade is detrimental;
- iv) assess information on those species for which there is evidence of a change in the volume of trade or for which specific information is available to indicate the necessity for review;
- v) undertake a periodic review of animal species included in CITES appendices by:
 - A) establishing a schedule for reviewing the biological and trade status of these species;
 - B) identifying problems or potential problems concerning the biological status of species being traded; and
 - C) informing the Parties of the need to review specific species, and assisting them in such reviews;
- vi) make available advice on management techniques and procedures for range states requesting such assistance;
- vii) draft resolutions on animal matters for consideration by the Conference of the Parties;
- viii) perform any other functions that may be entrusted to it by the Conference of the Parties or the Standing Committee; and
- ix) report to the Conference of the Parties and, if so requested, to the Standing Committee, on the activities it has carried out or supervised between meetings of the Conference;

DETERMINES

- a) that, to the extent possible, the membership of the Committee shall consist of a person chosen by each of the six major geographic regions consisting of Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, South and Central America and the Caribbean, and Oceania;
- b) that Parties not members of the Committee shall be entitled to be represented at meetings of the Committee by an observer;
- c) that the Chairperson may invite any person or representative of any other country or organization to participate in meetings of the Committee as an observer; and
- d) that a Chairperson and a ViceChairperson shall be elected by the Committee; and

DIRECTS the Secretariat, to the extent possible, to provide funding from outside sources for the production costs of publications prepared by the Committee.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PLANTS COMMITTEE
OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

RECALLING document Doc. 4.17 being the Report on Implementation of CITES for Plants prepared by the Threatened Plants Unit of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources discussed at the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Gaborone, 1983);

RECALLING further that the Conference of the Parties accepted that a Plant Working Group be established;

NOTING that the Plant Working Group met in Tucson, Arizona, U.S.A., early in 1984 and extensively reviewed the implementation of the Convention for plants, and made comprehensive recommendations to the first meeting of the Technical Committee (Brussels, 1984; document Doc. TEC. 1.11);

NOTING that the Conference of the Parties, at its fifth meeting (Buenos Aires, 1985), adopted the recommendations tabled by the Plant Working Group (Resolutions Conf. 5.14 and Conf. 5.15);

REALIZING the many problems faced by the Conference of the Parties and individual Parties concerning the lack of biological data and expert knowledge of plant trade and management;

RECOGNIZING that an effective method of evaluating that a species is appropriately listed in CITES appendices requires a periodic review of its biological and trade status;

RECOGNIZING the need to identify those Appendix II species that are the subject of significant international trade for which scientific information on the capacity of the species to withstand such levels of trade is insufficient to satisfy the requirements of Article IV, paragraph 3, of the Convention;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

RESOLVES to establish a Plants Committee of the Conference of the Parties, and establish Terms of Reference as follows:

within the policy agreed to by the Conference of the Parties, the Plants Committee shall:

- i) provide advice and guidance to the Conference of the Parties, the other Committees, working groups and the Secretariat, on all aspects relevant to international trade in plant species included in the appendices, which may include proposals to amend the appendices;
- ii) assist the Nomenclature Committee in the development and maintenance of a standardized plant names list;
- iii) assist the Identification Manual Committee in the preparation of an identification manual on plant species;
- iv) assist and advise Parties in the preparation of publicity material for Convention listed plants;
- v) establish a list of those plant taxa included in Appendix II which are considered as being significantly affected by trade, and review and assess all available biological and trade information including comments by the range states on these taxa to:
 - A) exclude all species for which there is adequate information to conclude that trade is not having a significant detrimental effect on their populations;
 - B) formulate recommendations for remedial measures for those species for which trade is believed to be having a detrimental effect; and
 - C) establish priorities for projects to collect information for those species for which there is insufficient information available on which to base a judgement as to whether the level of trade is detrimental;

- vi) assess information on those species for which there is evidence of a change in the volume of trade or for which specific information is available to indicate the necessity for review;
- vii) undertake a periodic review of plant species included in CITES appendices by:
 - A) establishing a schedule for reviewing the biological and trade status of these species;
 - B) identifying problems or potential problems concerning the biological status of species being traded; and
 - C) informing the Parties of the need to review specific species, and assisting them in such reviews;
- viii) make available advice on management techniques and procedures for range states requesting such assistance;
- ix) draft resolutions on plant matters for consideration by the Conference of the Parties;
- x) serve, if so requested by the Conference of the Parties, as a plants working group;
- xi) perform any other functions that may be entrusted to it by the Conference of the Parties or the Standing Committee; and
- xii) report to the Conference of the Parties and, if so requested, to the Standing Committee, on the activities it has carried out or supervised between meetings of the Conference;

DETERMINES

- a) that, to the extent possible, the membership of the Committee shall consist of a person chosen by each of the six major geographic regions consisting of Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, South and Central America and the Caribbean, and Oceania;
- b) that Parties not members of the Committee shall be entitled to be represented at meetings of the Committee by an observer;
- c) that the Chairperson may invite any person or representative of any other country or organization to participate in meetings of the Committee as an observer; and
- d) that a Chairperson and a ViceChairperson shall be elected by the Committee; and

DIRECTS the Secretariat, to the extent possible, to provide funding from outside sources for the production costs of publications prepared by the Committee.

Annex 4

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IDENTIFICATION MANUAL COMMITTEE OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

CONSIDERING that the accurate identification of specimens of species listed in the appendices to the Convention is of critical importance in the effective enforcement of the Convention;

APPRECIATING that a standard work of reference is urgently needed for use by the Parties;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

RESOLVES

- a) to reestablish the Identification Manual Committee of the Conference of the Parties, and establish Terms of Reference as follows:

within the policy agreed to by the Conference of the Parties, the Identification Manual Committee shall:

- i) provide guidance and coordination in the preparation of Identification Manuals for animal and plant species;
- ii) provide assistance to Parties in the development of national or regional identification manuals;
- iii) upon request from a Party or the Secretariat, provide advice on the identification of specimens;
- iv) assist in the preparation of seminars for enforcement officers concerning the identification of species and specimens;
- v) upon request from the Secretariat, review proposals to amend the appendices put forward by Parties with regard to identification problems; and
- vi) obtain, from Parties having successfully submitted proposals to include new species in the appendices, appropriate data for inclusion in the Identification Manuals within one year after acceptance of such additions;

- b) that the membership of the Identification Manual Committee shall be on a voluntary basis;
- c) that a Chairperson and ViceChairperson shall be elected by the Committee; and
- d) that the Committee shall report to the Conference of the Parties and, if so requested, to the Standing Committee, on the activities it has carried out or supervised between meetings of the Conference;

DIRECTS the Secretariat to publish, within its financial capacity, the Identification Manuals;

APPEALS to Parties and organizations to provide funds to ensure the production of the Manuals;

REQUESTS the Parties to promote the use of the Identification Manuals; and

DECIDES that the Resolutions listed hereunder be repealed:

- a) Resolution Conf. 2.4 (San José, 1979) – Project Proposal to the United Nations Environment Programme for the Development of an Identification Manual;
- b) Resolution Conf. 3.10 (New Delhi, 1981) – Review and Harmonization of Annual Reports – Recommendation d);
- c) Resolution Conf. 3.18 (New Delhi, 1981) – Identification Manual;
- d) Resolution Conf. 4.19 (Gaborone, 1983) – Identification Manual; and
- e) Resolution Conf. 5.17 (Buenos Aires, 1985) – Identification Manual.

Annex 5

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NOMENCLATURE COMMITTEE OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

RECOGNIZING that biological nomenclature of species may differ from country to country;

NOTING that such biological nomenclature is not static;

RECOGNIZING that the nomenclature used in the appendices to the Convention will be most useful to the Parties if standardized;

RECALLING that Recommendation Conf. S.S. 1.7 adopted by the special working session of the Conference of the Parties (Geneva, 1977) recognized the need for the standardization of appendices' nomenclature;

ACKNOWLEDGING that on the recommendations of the previous Nomenclature Committee, the Conference of the Parties at its fourth meeting (Gaborone, 1983), resolved that Mammal Species of the World: A Taxonomic and Geographic Reference be adopted as the standard nomenclatorial reference for mammals, and urged the Parties, as an interim aid, to follow A Reference List of the Birds of the World for avian species;

ACKNOWLEDGING further that the Conference of the Parties at its fifth meeting (Buenos Aires, 1985) recommended that Amphibian Species of the World be adopted as the standard reference to amphibian nomenclature;

RECALLING that the Conference of the Parties has also adopted the Dictionary of Flowering Plants and Ferns as the standard reference to generic nomenclature for plants;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

RESOLVES

- a) to reestablish the Nomenclature Committee of the Conference of the Parties, and establish Terms of Reference as follows:

within the policy agreed to by the Conference of the Parties, the Nomenclature Committee shall:

- i) develop and maintain nomenclatorial standard references for animals and plants, where necessary to the level of subspecies;
- ii) review the existing appendices with regard to the correct use of zoological and botanical nomenclature;
- iii) upon request from the Secretariat, review proposals to amend the appendices to ensure that correct names for the species and other taxa in question are used;
- iv) ensure that changes in nomenclature recommended by a Party do not alter the scope of protection of the taxon concerned; and
- v) make recommendations on nomenclature to the Conference of the Parties, other committees, working groups and the Secretariat;

- b) that the membership of the Nomenclature Committee shall be on a voluntary basis;

- c) that a Chairperson and ViceChairperson shall be elected by the Committee; and

- d) that the Committee shall report to the Conference of the Parties and, if so requested, to the Standing Committee, on the activities it has carried out or supervised between meetings of the Conference; and

DIRECTS the Secretariat, to the extent possible, to provide funding from outside sources to cover the production costs of publications prepared by the Committee.

Conf. 6.2

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

RECALLING Resolution Conf. 5.1 adopted at the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Buenos Aires, 1985);

HAVING REVIEWED the 1985 and 1986 accounts and the 1988/1989 budget estimates submitted by the Secretariat;

HAVING NOTED the revised estimates of expenditures for 1987 presented by the Secretariat;

HAVING REVIEWED the 1988/1991 medium term budget estimates;

RECOGNIZING that regular funding by UNEP ceased after 1983 and that the funding of the Secretariat and of meetings of the Conference of the Parties is now solely the responsibility of the Parties;

ACKNOWLEDGING with appreciation the support provided to the Secretariat by the Executive Director of UNEP, which has provided, as an interim measure, direct financial assistance to cover the shortage in financial resources in the first half of 1987;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the financial amendment to the Convention, adopted in Bonn in 1979, has entered into force on 13 April 1987;

RECOGNIZING the continuing need for administrative and financial arrangements between the Parties and the Executive Director of UNEP;

NOTING the considerable increase in the numbers of Parties as well as organizations attending the meetings of the Conference of the Parties as observers, and the resulting additional expenditure incurred by the Secretariat;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

APPROVES the 1985 accounts and TAKES NOTE of the provisional accounts for 1986 and estimates of expenditure for 1987;

APPROVES the 1988/1989 budget;

TAKES NOTE of the 1988/1991 medium term budget estimates;

REQUESTS that the Executive Director of UNEP, with the approval of the Governing Council of UNEP, seek the consent of the United Nations Secretary General for an extension of the Trust Fund until 31 December 1991 to provide financial support for the aims of the Convention in accordance with the Terms of Reference for the Administration of the Trust Fund for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, attached as the Annex to this Resolution;

APPROVES the Terms of Reference for the Administration of the Trust Fund attached as the Annex to this Resolution for the financial periods beginning on 1 January 1988 and ending on 31 December 1991, subject to possible amendments at the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

AGREES

- a) that contributions to the Trust Fund shall be based on the United Nations scale of assessment as amended from time to time, adjusted to take account of the fact that not all members of the United Nations are Parties to the Convention;
- b) that any other basis of assessment of contributions shall not be used without the consent of all Parties present and voting at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties; and

- c) that any change in the basic scale of contributions which would increase the liability of a Party to contribute, or would impose a new such liability, shall not apply to that Party without its consent, and that any such proposal to change the basic scale of contributions from that currently in use shall only be considered by the Conference of the Parties if notice of such proposal has been communicated by the Secretariat to all Parties at least 90 days before the meeting;

URGES all Parties to pay their contributions to the Trust Fund in accordance with the agreed scale as in the Table attached to this Resolution;

REQUESTS all Parties to pay their contributions as far as possible during the year prior to the one to which they relate or in any case promptly by the beginning of the respective calendar year to which the contributions apply;

APPEALS strongly to those Parties which, for legal or other reasons, have so far been unable to contribute towards the Trust Fund to do so;

URGES all Parties which have not yet done so to deposit as soon as possible an instrument of acceptance of the amendment of 22 June 1979;

INVITES states not Party to the Convention, other governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and other sources to consider contributing to the Trust Fund;

DECIDES that the standard participation charge for all observer organizations other than the United Nations and its specialized agencies, as decided at the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties (New Delhi, 1981), be increased to a minimum of US\$ 150 (except as otherwise reduced by the Standing Committee as required) and URGES such organizations to make a greater contribution if possible;

REQUESTS the Standing Committee in consultation with the Secretary General of the Convention and the Executive Director of UNEP to review the problem of budgeting for the expenditure of the Secretariat in light of the current method of assessing contributions from the Parties as well as fluctuating currency rates of exchange and to recommend how the problem might be minimized to the next Conference of the Parties.

RECOMMENDS

- a) that the Standing Committee review the organizational structure of the Secretariat in order to ensure that its work is carried out efficiently, economically and effectively; and
- b) that the Standing Committee consider more radical options for the longer term to achieve economies, including the possibilities of relocation, generating revenue from Secretariat functions and seeking tenders or contracts from outside agencies for the discharge of some functions;

APPROVES the Secretariat report.

Annex

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST FUND FOR THE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

1. The Trust Fund for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (hereinafter referred to as the Trust Fund) shall be further continued for a period of four years to provide financial support for the aims of the Convention.
2. Pursuant to the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), with the approval of the Governing Council of UNEP and the Secretary General of the United Nations, shall continue the Trust Fund for the administration of the Convention.
3. The Trust Fund shall cover two financial periods of two calendar years each: the first financial period begins on 1 January 1988 and ends on 31 December 1989; the second financial period begins on 1

January 1990 and ends on 31 December 1991. The appropriations of the Trust Fund for the first financial period shall be financed from:

- a) the contributions made by the Parties by reference to the attached Table, including contributions from any new Parties which are to be added to the Table;
 - b) contributions from states not Party to the Convention, other governmental, intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations and other sources; and
 - c) any uncommitted appropriations from the 1986-1987 financial period.
4. The budget estimates covering the income and expenditure for each of the two calendar years constituting the financial period to which they relate, prepared in US dollars, shall be submitted to the regular meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.
 5. The estimates of each of the calendar years covered by a financial period shall be specified according to budget of expenditure; and shall be accompanied by such information as may be required by, or on behalf of, the contributors, and such further information as the Executive Director of UNEP may deem useful and advisable. In particular, estimates shall also be prepared for each of the calendar years. The sum of the programme estimates shall equal the sum of the estimates described in the first sentence of this paragraph.
 6. In addition to the budget estimates for the financial period described in the preceding paragraphs, the Secretary General of the Convention, in consultation with the Standing Committee and the Executive Director of UNEP, shall prepare a medium term plan as envisaged in Chapter III of Legislative and Financial Texts Regarding The United Nations Environment Programme and the Environment Fund. For the first financial period, the medium term plan will cover the years 1988-1991, inclusive, and will incorporate the budget for the 1988-1989 financial period.
 7. The proposed budget and medium term plan, including all the necessary information, shall be dispatched by the Secretariat to all Parties at least ninety days before the date fixed for the opening of the regular meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
 8. The budget shall be adopted by a 3/4 majority of the Parties present and voting at the regular meeting.
 9. In the event that the Executive Director of UNEP anticipates that there might be a shortfall in resources, over the year as a whole, he shall consult with the Secretary General of the Convention, who shall seek the advice of the Standing Committee as to its priorities for expenditure.
 10. Upon the request of the Secretary General of the Convention, after seeking the advice of the Standing Committee, the Executive Director of UNEP should, to the extent consistent with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, make transfers from one budget of expenditure to another. At the end of the first calendar year of a financial period, the Executive Director of UNEP may proceed to transfer any uncommitted balance of appropriations to the second calendar year, provided that the total budget approved by the Parties shall not be exceeded unless this is specifically sanctioned in writing by the Standing Committee.
 11. Commitments against the resources of the Trust Fund may be made only if they are covered by the necessary income of the Convention. No commitments shall be made in advance of the receipt of contributions.
 12. All contributions shall be paid in convertible currencies. Contributions from states that become Parties after the beginning of the financial period should be made on a prorata basis for the balance of the financial period.
 13. At the end of each calendar year of a financial period, the Executive Director of UNEP shall submit to the Parties the accounts for the year. He shall also submit, as soon as practicable, the audited accounts for the financial period.

14. The Secretary General of the Convention shall provide the Standing Committee with an estimate of proposed expenditure over the coming calendar year simultaneously with, or as soon as possible after, distribution of the accounts and reports referred to in the preceding paragraphs.
15. The general procedures governing the operations of the Fund of UNEP and the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations shall govern the financial operations of the Trust Fund for the Convention.
16. These Terms of Reference shall be effective for the financial periods of 1 January 1988 to 31 December 1991 subject to amendments at the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Table

TRUST FUND FOR THE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE
IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

Scale of Contributions for the Biennium 1988-1989

Party	UN Scale %	Total 1988-89 US\$	Annual contribution US\$
Afghanistan	0.01	324	162
Algeria	0.14	4,530	2,265
Argentina	0.62	20,062	10,031
Australia	1.66	53,716	26,858
Austria	0.74	23,946	11,973
Bahamas	0.01	324	162
Bangladesh	0.02	648	324
Belgium	1.18	38,184	19,092
Belize	0.01	324	162
Benin	0.01	324	162
Bolivia	0.01	324	162
Botswana	0.01	324	162
Brazil	1.40	45,302	22,651
Cameroon	0.01	324	162
Canada	3.06	99,018	49,509
Central African Republic	0.01	324	162
Chile	0.07	2,266	1,133
China	0.79	25,564	12,782
Colombia	0.13	4,206	2,103
Congo	0.01	324	162
Costa Rica	0.02	648	324
Cyprus	0.02	648	324
Denmark	0.72	23,298	11,649
Dominican Republic	0.03	970	485
Ecuador	0.03	970	485
Egypt	0.07	2,266	1,133
El Salvador	0.01	324	162
Finland	0.50	16,180	8,090
France	6.37	206,126	103,063
Gambia	0.01	324	162
German Democratic Republic	1.33	43,038	21,519
Germany, Federal Republic of	8.26	267,286	133,643
Ghana	0.01	324	162

Party	UN Scale %	Total 1988-89 US\$	Annual contribution US\$
Guatemala	0.02	648	324
Guinea	0.01	324	162
Guyana	0.01	324	162
Honduras	0.01	324	162
Hungary	0.22	7,118	3,559
India	0.35	11,326	5,663
Indonesia	0.14	4,530	2,265
Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.63	20,386	10,193
Israel	0.22	7,118	3,559
Italy	3.79	122,640	61,320
Japan	10.84	350,772	175,386
Jordan	0.01	324	162
Kenya	0.01	324	162
Liberia	0.01	324	162
Liechtenstein	0.01	324	162
Luxembourg	0.05	1,618	809
Madagascar	0.01	324	162
Malawi	0.01	324	162
Malaysia	0.10	3,236	1,618
Mauritius	0.01	324	162
Monaco	0.01	324	162
Morocco	0.05	1,618	809
Mozambique	0.01	324	162
Nepal	0.01	324	162
Netherlands	1.74	56,304	28,152
Nicaragua	0.01	324	162
Niger	0.01	324	162
Nigeria	0.19	6,148	3,074
Norway	0.54	17,474	8,737
Pakistan	0.06	1,942	971
Panama	0.02	648	324
Papua New Guinea	0.01	324	162
Paraguay	0.02	648	324

Party	UN Scale %	Total 1988-89 US\$	Annual contribution US\$
Peru	0.07	2,266	1,133
Philippines	0.10	3,236	1,618
Portugal	0.18	5,824	2,912
Rwanda	0.01	324	162
Saint Lucia	0.01	324	162
Senegal	0.01	324	162
Seychelles	0.01	324	162
Singapore	0.10	3,236	1,618
Somalia	0.01	324	162
South Africa	0.44	14,238	7,119
Spain	2.03	65,688	32,844
Sri Lanka	0.01	324	162
Sudan	0.01	324	162
Suriname	0.01	324	162
Sweden	1.25	40,448	20,224
Switzerland	1.12	36,242	18,121
Thailand	0.09	2,912	1,456
Togo	0.01	324	162
Trinidad and Tobago	0.04	1,294	647
Tunisie	0.03	970	485
United Arab Emirates	0.00	0	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.86	157,264	78,632
United Republic of Tanzania	0.01	324	162
United States of America	25.00	808,974	404,487
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	10.20	330,062	165,031
Uruguay	0.04	1,294	647
Venezuela	0.60	19,416	9,708
Zaire	0.01	324	162
Zambia	0.01	324	162
Zimbabwe	0.02	648	324
Total	92.71	3,000,018	1,500,009

Conf. 6.3

The Implementation of CITES

RECOGNIZING the extreme difficulties that all producer countries are facing in implementing their own CITES controls, while there are still consumer countries that continue allowing illegal imports due to a lack of an adequate CITES control;

RECOGNIZING that illegal exports from producing countries of specimens included in CITES cause serious damage to the valuable resources of wildlife, and reduce the effectiveness of their management programmes;

OBSERVING that, according to its Article VIII, paragraph 1(b), Parties have the responsibility to implement the Convention, including seizure of illegally traded live animals and/or their products;

TAKING into account documents Doc. 6.19 and Doc. 6.20, submitted by the Secretariat regarding international trade;

ATTENTIVE to the fact that the reservations made by importing countries allow loopholes through which specimens illegally acquired in the countries of origin can find legal markets without any control whatsoever;

OBSERVING that some importing countries that maintain reservations refuse to take into consideration the recommendations of the Conference of the Parties in Resolution Conf. 4.25 adopted at its fourth meeting (Gaborone, 1983), weakening in that way the conservation policies of producing countries that wish to protect their wildlife resources;

CONSIDERING that it is essential for the success of the Convention that all Parties implement and comply effectively with all the regulations established by the Convention;

CONSIDERING that the countries which import these illegally obtained resources are directly responsible for encouraging illegal trade worldwide, and in this way the natural heritage of producing countries is damaged;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

URGES all Parties to strengthen the controls of shipments from the producing countries as soon as possible, and to strictly verify the documents originating from them with the respective Management Authorities.

Conf. 6.4

Implementation of the Convention in Bolivia

RECOGNIZING the concern on the international control, expressed in Resolution Conf. 3.9 adopted at the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties (New Delhi, 1981);

RESPONDING to Bolivia's commitment to implement and effectively comply with the requirements of the Convention as it is expressed in Resolution Conf. 5.2, adopted at the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Buenos Aires, 1985), including the reduction of wildlife exports to 50% until population and environmental impact studies have been completed, and management programmes established;

OBSERVING that, as indicated in document Doc. 6.20 on the Implementation of the Convention in Certain Countries, prepared by the Secretariat, Bolivia has not been able to effectively implement the Convention yet, despite the support obtained from the highest levels of Government;

CONSIDERING that, since the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, (Buenos Aires, 1985), the Government of Bolivia has made administrative changes in its wildlife departments, in a continuing effort to build a programme for the implementation of CITES and its rules;

RECOGNIZING that in partial compliance with Resolution Conf. 5.2, some research on caiman and cat populations has been started under an agreement of cooperation between the Centro de Desarrollo Forestal of Bolivia and the CITES Secretariat;

UNDERSTANDING that the agreement to use a consultant proposed by the CITES Secretariat to assist in the development of a CITES programme is a proof of the willingness of the Government of Bolivia to fully comply with the provisions the Convention;

RECOGNIZING that the Bolivian law allows only the hunting of *Caiman crocodilus yacare* provided it is more than 1.5 m long, which produces a belly hide of that length or two flanks of 80 cm or longer;

RECOGNIZING also that the Bolivian law prohibits the export of raw skins or semifinished caiman skins and only allows the export of finished skins and products thereof (fully tanned, dyed and glazed) by the tanning industries operating legally in Bolivia;

RECOGNIZING further the decision of the ASICUSA members to assist the Parties of the Convention in the identification of legal exports of caiman skins from Bolivia, by marking the reverse side of the skins with the name of the tannery in which they were processed; and once the CITES permits are obtained they were export shipments certified and sealed by the Société Générale de Surveillance;

AWARE that Bolivia cannot implement CITES unless the Parties to the Convention actively support its efforts, denying the entry of the shipments of skins exported in contravention to the Bolivian laws and the CITES regulations;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

RECOMMENDS that all Parties that receive wildlife products from Bolivia, make sure that each shipment be accompanied by a CITES export permit as required under the provisions of the Convention, and in the case of caiman skins, as an additional guarantee that the shipment was exported legally, that the importing country:

- a) allow only the entry of finished caiman skins (tanned, dyed and glazed) and of products manufactured from caiman skins;
- b) allow only the entry of shipments that are accompanied by the certificate of conformity given by the Société Générale de Surveillance; and
- c) allow the entry of a shipment only if it has been shipped by one of the members of the Asociación de Industriales de Cueros de Saurios (ASICUSA); and

URGES

- a) all Parties to strengthen their controls on illegal trade in wildlife within the territories under their jurisdiction;
and
- b) all Parties not to encourage illegal trade and to prohibit illegal imports of wildlife from their neighbouring countries.

Conf. 6.5

Implementation of CITES in the European Economic Community

RECALLING the assurances given to Parties in Botswana by representatives of the European Economic Community that adequate staff and funding would be made available to ensure full implementation of CITES in the Community;

CONCERNED that information and reports presented by the CITES Secretariat, both to this meeting and previous meetings have identified serious enforcement problems in a number of Parties, including Member states of the European Economic Community;

REALIZING that the loss of national border controls in terms of trade and reporting obligations by individual Party states under Article XIV, paragraph 3, of the Convention is accompanied by a commitment to implement full Community supervision to ensure that the implementation of CITES is not compromised;

AWARE that current Community legislation implementing CITES is the voluntary expression of the Community's commitment to the objectives of CITES and that it would be in the interest of CITES to legally bind the Community to maintain, improve and enforce this legislation;

AWARE that the Commission of the European Communities has commissioned an independent study of the implementation of CITES in the European Economic Community;

AWARE that the Commission of the European Communities has announced to the European Parliament that it will take any action which the independent study shows to be necessary;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

CONGRATULATES the Commission of the European Communities and the Party states concerned on their decision to have an independent study undertaken of the implementation of CITES in the European Economic Community;

SUGGESTS that other Parties consider the benefits of commissioning similar independent studies with a view to improving their implementation of CITES;

RECOMMENDS that the study being undertaken by the Commission of the European Communities, as well as other independent studies of a similar nature which may be carried out, be made available to the CITES Secretariat, other Parties and concerned nongovernmental organizations;

REQUESTS that the European Economic Community, in view of its abolition of internal border controls, urgently establishes full means of Community supervision of its legislation by means of an adequately staffed Community inspectorate;

RECOMMENDS that the European Economic Community monitor the movement of CITES specimens within and between Member states in accordance with the mechanisms foreseen in EEC Council Regulation 3626/82 and by use of existing forms available under Community legislation; and

URGES Parties which have not yet done so, to consider accepting the Gaborone amendment to Article XXI of the Convention.

Retrospective Issuance of Permits and Certificates

RECALLING that Articles III, IV and V of the Convention provide that trade in any specimen of a species included in its appendices requires the prior grant and presentation of the relevant document;

AWARE of the fact that many consignments involving specimens of the species listed in the Convention appendices are in international trade without this clear condition being met;

RECALLING that Parties are obliged, under Article VIII, paragraph 1(b), of the Convention, to provide for the confiscation or return to the state of export of specimens traded in violation of the Convention;

NOTING that the efforts of importing countries to fulfil their obligations under Article VIII, paragraph 1(b), of the Convention may be seriously obstructed by the retrospective issuance of export or reexport documents for specimens having left the exporting or reexporting country without such documents, and that declarations about the validity of documents which do not meet the requirements of the Convention are likely to have a similar effect;

CONCERNED about the danger that the retrospective issuance and validation of CITES documents becomes a substitute for their prior issuance and presentation, in particular for commercial shipments;

CONSIDERING that this practice has an increasingly negative impact on the possibilities for properly enforcing the Convention and leads to the creation of loopholes for illegal trade;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

URGES

- a) all Parties to strictly implement the provisions of Articles III, IV and V of the Convention with regard to the issuance and presentation of valid documents prior to the export, import, reexport and introduction from the sea of specimens of the species included in the Convention's appendices; and
- b) Parties whose domestic implementation legislation does not fully carry out these requirements, to take the measures necessary to conform their legislation to them; and

RECOMMENDS

- a) that a Management Authority of an exporting or reexporting country shall:
 - i) not issue CITES documents retrospectively;
 - ii) not provide (re)exporters and/or consignees in importing countries with declarations about the legality of exports or reexports of specimens having left its country without the required CITES documents; and
 - iii) not provide (re)exporters and/or consignees in importing countries with declarations about the legality of export or reexport documents which at the time of (re)export/import did not meet the requirements of the Convention;
- b) that a Management Authority of an importing country, or of a country of transit or transshipment, not accept export or reexport documents which were issued retrospectively;
- c) that exceptions from the recommendations under a) and b) above be not made with regard to Appendix I specimens and be made only in the case of Appendix II and III specimens where the Management Authorities of both the (re)exporting and the importing countries are, after a prompt and thorough investigation at both ends and in close consultation with each other, satisfied:
 - i) that the irregularities (which have occurred) are not attributable to the (re)exporter and/or the importer; and

- ii) that the (re)export/import of the specimens concerned is otherwise in compliance with the Convention and the relevant legislation of the (re)exporting and importing countries; and
- d) that whenever exceptions are made, the export or reexport document clearly indicate that it is issued retrospectively and the reasons for the relaxation given, which should come within the purview of c) i) and c) ii) above and a copy of which will also be sent to the Secretariat.

Conf. 6.7

Interpretation of Article XIV, Paragraph 1, of the Convention

AWARE that international cooperation is fundamental to achieving the objectives of the Convention;

RECOGNIZING the concern of some Parties that stricter domestic measures taken pursuant to Article XIV, paragraph 1, of the Convention may have an adverse impact on the conservation status of the species concerned in their countries of origin;

BELIEVING that any difficulties that arise with respect to the adoption of stricter domestic measures can be resolved by mutual consultation and cooperation;

THE CONFERENCE TO THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

RECOMMENDS

- a) that each Party intending to take stricter domestic measures pursuant to Article XIV, paragraph 1, of the Convention regarding trade in specimens of nonindigenous species included in the appendices make every reasonable effort to notify the range states of the species concerned at as early a stage as possible prior to the adoption of such measures, and consult with those range states that express a wish to confer on the matter; and
- b) that each Party that has taken such stricter domestic measures for nonindigenous species prior to the adoption of this Resolution consult, if requested, on the appropriateness of such measures with range states of the species concerned.

Conf. 6.8

Implementation of the Convention with Regard to Personal and Household Effects

CONSIDERING that Article VII, paragraph 3, of the Convention lays down the conditions under which specimens that are personal or household effects are exempt from the provisions of Articles III, IV and V;

RECOGNIZING that the sale of specimens of Appendix I species as tourist souvenirs may represent a serious threat to the survival of populations of such species;

RECOGNIZING further that the implementation of the exemption of Article VII, paragraph 3, has, particularly with regard to Appendix II specimens, given rise to serious enforcement difficulties and that the current enforcement of the Convention with regard to personal and household effects is far from effective;

NOTING that paragraph c) of Resolution Conf. 4.12, adopted at the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Gaborone, 1983), did not have the desired effect of informing the public of domestic legislation relating to trade in Appendix II species;

AWARE of the need to ensure that the public is better informed of CITES controls and domestic legislation relating to trade in endangered species;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

URGES Parties that do not regulate or do not regulate completely export or import of Appendix II tourist souvenir specimens to inform the Parties through the Secretariat by 31 December 1987, and thereafter communicate to the Parties any new or amended regulations as soon as possible; and

REQUESTS the Standing Committee to further examine the matter of tourist souvenir specimens and to provide recommendations to the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Conf. 6.9

Trade in Leopard Skins

RECALLING that with the exception of the rare cases of exemptions granted under Article VII of the Convention, trade in Appendix I species is prohibited;

RECALLING that the leopard *Panthera pardus* is listed in Appendix I;

RECOGNIZING that in some subSaharan countries the population of the leopard is not endangered;

RECOGNIZING also that the killing of specimens of leopard may be sanctioned by countries of export in defense of life and property and to enhance the survival of the species;

RECOGNIZING further that these countries of export may trade in such dead specimens in accordance with Resolution Conf. 2.11, adopted at the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties (San José, 1979), and may grant export permits in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article III of the Convention;

RECALLING that paragraph 3(c) of Article III of the Convention provides that import permits shall only be granted when a Management Authority of the state of import is satisfied that the specimen is not to be used for primarily commercial purposes, and that paragraph 2(a) of Article III of the Convention provides that export permits shall only be granted when a Scientific Authority of the state of export has advised that such export will not be detrimental to the survival of that species;

RECOGNIZING the desire of the Parties that the commercial market for leopard skins should not be reopened;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

RECOMMENDS

- a) that in reviewing applications for permits to import whole skins or nearly whole skins of leopard, in accordance with paragraph 3(a) of Article III of the Convention, the Scientific Authority of the state of import approve permits if it is satisfied that the skin being considered is from one of the following states which may not export more of the said skins in any one calendar year than the number shown under "quota" opposite the name of the state:

<u>State</u>	<u>Quota</u>
Botswana	80
Central African Republic	40
Ethiopia	500
Kenya	80
Malawi	20
Mozambique	60
United Republic of Tanzania	250
Zambia	300
Zimbabwe	500

- b) that in reviewing applications for permits to import whole skins or nearly whole skins of *Panthera pardus* (including hunting trophies), in terms of paragraph 3(c) of Article III of the Convention, the Management Authority of the state of import may be satisfied that the said skins is not to be used for primarily commercial purposes if:
- a skin is acquired by the owner in the country of export and is being imported as a personal item that will not be sold in the country of import; and
 - the owner imports no more than one skin in any calendar year;
- c) that the Management Authority of a state of import only permit the import of a leopard skin in accordance with this Resolution if the skin has a selflocking tag attached which indicates the state of export, the number of the specimen in relation to the annual quota and the calendar year to which the quota applies –

for example ZW 6/500 1988 indicating that Zimbabwe is the state of export and that the specimen is the sixth specimen exported by Zimbabwe out of its quota of 500 for 1988;

- d) that in the case of whole or nearly whole leopard skins traded according to the terms of this Resolution, the words "has been granted" in paragraph 2(d) of Article III of the Convention be deemed to have been satisfied upon the written assurance of the Management Authority of the state of import that an import permit will be granted;
- e) that each state that exports leopard skins in terms of this Resolution report the number of skins so exported annually to the Secretariat and that the Secretariat submit a report to each biennial meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
- f) that the states authorized to export leopard skins in terms of this Resolution and their quotas be subject to review by meetings of the Conference of the Parties taking into account, *inter alia*, existing stocks, and that the quotas may only be increased with the consent of the Conference of the Parties; and
- g) that the whole Resolution be reviewed at the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties so as to allow sufficient time for Parties to assess the merits of this Resolution.

Conf. 6.10

Trade in Rhinoceros Products

RECALLING Resolution Conf. 3.11 on the Trade in Rhinoceros Horn adopted at the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties (New Delhi, 1981);

NOTING that the black rhinoceros has continued to decline catastrophically, and that the species is currently extremely endangered;

NOTING also the precarious conservation status of Asian rhinoceros species and the continuing threat posed to these species by commerce in their parts and derivatives;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the efforts of the Parties, the Secretariat and other interested agencies have failed to stem the flow of illegal trade in rhinoceros products, particularly horn; and that this trade is the primary factor responsible for the destruction of rhinoceros populations;

AWARE that the situation will continue to deteriorate unless drastic measures are taken immediately;

CONSIDERING that certain countries that do not have rhinoceros populations have been acting as safe entrepôts for illegal shipments of rhinoceros horn and have thus been stimulating the disastrous wave of poaching;

RECOGNIZING that poachers cross international borders to kill rhinos;

CONSCIOUS of the security risk involved in holding large stocks of valuable rhinoceros horn in a routine fashion in government stores and the fact that this has already stimulated criminal action and theft of such stocks;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

URGES all Parties to take steps to establish the following measures immediately:

- a) a complete prohibition on all sales and trade, internal and international, of rhinoceros parts and derivatives, especially horn, whether whole or in any other form, including personal effects, but excluding (solely) noncommercial movement of legitimate hunting trophies where appropriate full CITES documents are issued to that effect;
- b) the destruction of all government and parastatal stocks of rhinoceros horn with supporting contributory funds from external aid sources to be used for rhino conservation in the state concerned;
- c) the issuance of special instructions to all law enforcement agencies to be particularly alert to the problem of rhinoceros horn smuggling;
- d) an increase in penalties for individuals/companies convicted of relevant offences; and
- e) firm action against middlemen and poachers involved in cross border poaching and trafficking in horn; and

RECOMMENDS

- a) that Parties use all appropriate means (including economic, political and diplomatic) to exert pressure on countries continuing to allow trade in rhinoceros horn, in particular Burundi and the United Arab Emirates, (including the "passive" allowance of such trade), to take the necessary action to prohibit such trade and to enforce such a prohibition;
- b) that Parties encourage the use of substitutes for rhinoceros horn and other rhinoceros products used; and
- c) that Parties encourage the development of national and continental rhino conservation strategies.

Conf. 6.11

Trade in African Elephant Ivory

RECOGNIZING that there has been a substantial decline in some African elephant populations due to the illegal trade in ivory;

AWARE that African Governments are losing millions of dollars each year in foreign exchange due to the illegal ivory trade;

CONSCIOUS that the African elephant will become endangered if the illegal ivory trade continues at present levels;

RECOGNIZING that much of this illegal trade is facilitated by entrepot states both inside and outside Africa;

CONSCIOUS that there have been particular problems in this respect in Burundi and the United Arab Emirates;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

RECOMMENDS

- a) that Parties use all possible means (including economic, diplomatic and political) to exert pressure on countries continuing to allow illegal trade in ivory, in particular Burundi and the United Arab Emirates, to take the necessary action to prohibit such trade and to become or remain Parties to CITES;
- b) that a Delegation be established by the Standing Committee on behalf of the Conference of the Parties to meet with the Heads of State of Burundi and the United Arab Emirates to encourage them to eliminate illegal trade in ivory, to bring to their attention the gravity of the problem of the illegal ivory trade and to make them aware of the seriousness with which the range states of the African Elephant and the CITES Parties consider the matter; and
- c) that the Delegation report back to the Standing Committee as soon as possible and that the Standing Committee consider within twelve months what further measures may be required to resolve the matter.

Conf. 6.12

Integration of the Management of the African Elephant and Ivory Trade Controls

WHEREAS Resolution Conf. 5.12, adopted at the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Buenos Aires, 1985), recommended procedures for the control of trade in ivory from African elephants, generally referred to as the "Quota System", and directed that the CITES Secretariat assist in the implementation of the System;

RECOGNIZING that present harvests of elephant for ivory are not sustainable and that a large proportion of these harvests is illegal and threatening elephant populations in Africa;

NOTING that Resolution Conf. 4.18 adopted at the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Gaborone, 1983) recommends procedures for the disposal and return of illegally traded Appendix II specimens;

RECOGNIZING further that range states require the cooperation and assistance of Parties in the management of their elephant populations and in the implementation of improved law enforcement and control procedures;

ACKNOWLEDGING the need for better information on the trade in raw and worked ivory, particularly within Africa;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

RECOMMENDS

- a) that Parties support and fully comply with the quota system (Resolution Conf. 5.12) and in particular:
 - i) follow the procedures for quota submissions documented in the CITES Ivory Trade Control Procedures Manual;
 - ii) improve communications on ivory consignments between producer and consumer states and between such states and the Secretariat by providing Management Authorities of producer countries with the means to do so, and ivory user states in particular are urged to assist;
 - iii) take due care in the notification of existing legal ivory stocks in quota submissions so as to avoid the possibility of illegal stocks appearing as legal stocks;
 - iv) ensure that significant amounts of confiscated ivory are treated as a separate notification to the Secretariat and are not incorporated in quota submissions; and
 - v) notify the Secretariat, when possible, about convicted illegal traders and persistent offenders and direct the Secretariat to provide such information to the Parties in a timely manner;
- b) that Parties assist range states to improve their capacity to manage and conserve their elephant populations through improved law enforcement, surveys and monitoring of wild populations;
- c) that states be encouraged to offer rewards for information on illegal hunting and trafficking in ivory leading to the arrest and conviction of illegal traffickers in ivory; and
- d) that Parties establish an African Elephant Working Group, under the Standing Committee on behalf of the Parties to:
 - i) work closely with the Secretariat and the IUCN/SSC African Elephant and Rhino Specialist Group to facilitate the implementation of the provisions of this Resolution and Resolution Conf. 5.12;
 - ii) report to the Standing Committee six months prior to the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, or earlier if necessary, or as directed by the Standing Committee; and
 - iii) undertake an examination of disposal procedures and distribution, in accordance with Resolution Conf. 4.18, of the proceeds emanating from the sale of illegal ivory seized outside its country of origin; and

DIRECTS the Secretariat to initiate a survey of the trade in raw and worked ivory within Africa as soon as possible.

Conf. 6.13

Improving, Coordinating and Financing African Elephant Ivory Trade Controls

WHEREAS Resolution Conf. 5.12, adopted at the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Buenos Aires, 1985), recommended procedures for the control of trade in ivory from African elephants, generally referred to as the "Quota System", and directed that the CITES Secretariat assist in the implementation of the System;

WHEREAS Resolution Conf. 5.12 noted that the Secretariat could not effectively coordinate ivory trade controls without adequate resources, and appealed for the provision of funds for this purpose;

RECOGNIZING that the level of voluntary contributions from governments, nongovernmental organizations and individuals is not adequate for the Secretariat to continue providing effective coordination;

RECOGNIZING further the need for a source of funds that will ensure continuity in the coordination of ivory trade controls;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

URGES that governments, nongovernmental organizations, trade groups and other appropriate agencies contribute on a voluntary basis to the Secretariat for ivory trade control coordination activities, with contributions proportionate to their trade in African elephant ivory; and

DIRECTS the Secretariat to consult with the IUCN Environmental Law Centre and report within one year to the Standing Committee on potential sources of revenue from duties, taxes, awards, fines, fees and assessments that Parties could implement or use for the purpose of financially assisting in CITES enforcement and Secretariat activities such as those of the Ivory Unit.

Conf. 6.14

Registration of Raw Ivory Importers and Exporters

RECALLING Resolution Conf. 5.12, adopted at the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Buenos Aires, 1985), and related Resolutions designed to better regulate the trade in African ivory;

NOTING that the status of legal ivory traders is prejudiced by the illegal trade and that the legal ivory traders can assist in improving controls;

ACKNOWLEDGING the accepted institutional principle of registering companies where this is necessary to ensure the proper conduct of their enterprises;

NOTING that reputable enterprises have welcomed the better regulation of the trade;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

RECOMMENDS

- a) that Parties establish a system of registration or licensing, or both, for commercial importers and exporters of raw ivory in their countries, but that this requirement need not apply to individuals engaged in bonafide transactions in personal and household effects covered by Article VII, paragraph 3, of the Convention;
- b) that commercial imports, exports and reexports of raw ivory be limited to such registered or licensed importers and exporters effective 1 January 1989; and
- c) that registered or licensed importers and exporters be encouraged to form an association to regulate their own industry, and to maintain liaison with the CITES Secretariat; and

SUGGESTS to those Parties where the ivory craftsmen are not yet structured, organized or controlled, that procedures be examined to:

- a) register or license merchants dealing in raw ivory;
- b) register or license all crafts enterprises which cut or carve ivory; and
- c) introduce recording and inspection procedures to enable the Management Authority to monitor the flow of ivory within the state.

Conf. 6.15

Marking of Raw Ivory Cut Pieces

WHEREAS Resolution Conf. 3.12, adopted at the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties (New Delhi, 1981), defines the term "raw" African elephant ivory and recommends that each tusk or piece of raw ivory be marked;

WHEREAS Resolution Conf. 5.12, adopted at the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Buenos Aires, 1985), recommends that marking of raw African elephant ivory should be in accordance with Resolution Conf. 3.12 or with an implementation manual to be prepared by the Secretariat;

RECOGNIZING that it is not necessary that all raw ivory cut pieces be marked to provide reasonable trade controls;

NOTING that it is not possible to comply strictly with the marking requirements of Resolution Conf. 3.12 for all raw ivory cut pieces traded;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

RECOMMENDS

- a) that "raw" African elephant ivory continue be defined as described in Resolution Conf. 3.12, recommendation b);
- b) that raw ivory be marked as recommended in Resolution Conf. 3.12, recommendation e), except that:
 - i) where it is not practicable to mark by means of punch dies, indelible ink may be used; and
 - ii) only whole tusks of any size and ivory cut pieces which are both 20 cm or longer and one kilogramme or heavier must be marked; and
- c) that importing countries accept reexport certificates for raw ivory where the country of origin is not given when there is justification given for this omission in relation to the recommendations of Resolution Conf. 3.6, adopted at the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties (New Delhi, 1981), and the certificate bears a statement to this effect.

Conf. 6.16

Trade in Worked Ivory from African Elephants

WHEREAS Resolution Conf. 3.12 adopted at the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties (New Delhi, 1981) defines the terms "raw" and "worked" ivory;

NOTING that Resolution Conf. 4.14 adopted at the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Gaborone, 1983) directed the Technical Committee to draw up guidelines for controlling the trade in worked ivory as quickly as possible;

NOTING further that Resolution Conf. 4.12 adopted at the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Gaborone, 1983) urges that Parties which regulate the export or import of Appendix II souvenir specimens communicate to the Parties through the Secretariat which species are so regulated;

RECOGNIZING the need for continued control and monitoring of trade in worked ivory for the purposes of verification of shipments to prevent illegal trade;

RECOGNIZING also that a Party which does not require issuance or presentation of an export permit or reexport certificate for trade in worked ivory because it is considered to be not readily recognizable presents a serious threat to the effective implementation of Resolution Conf. 5.12, adopted at the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Buenos Aires, 1985), and the ivory trade control procedures;

RECOGNIZING further that worked ivory qualifying as personal or household effects under Article VII, paragraph 3, of the Convention, is exempt from the requirements of Article IV;

ACKNOWLEDGING the need for a practical and reasonable approach to control of trade in worked ivory that will not impede legitimate trade, not burden government authorities with nonessential documentation, and will minimize inconvenience to travellers;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

RECOMMENDS

- a) that worked ivory be considered as being readily recognizable in relation to the Article I, paragraph (b)(ii), of the Convention definition of "specimen" and the provisions of Article IV;
- b) that all trade in worked ivory from African elephants that does not qualify for exemption under Article VII of the Convention continue to be subject to the provisions of Article IV;
- c) that Parties note the exemption provided for by Article VII, paragraph 3, in regulating export/reexport and import of personal or household effects, and under this exemption require presentation of an export permit upon import into the owner's state of usual residence from a state where removal from the wild occurred which requires an export permit, but need not require presentation of a certificate with respect to a reexport;
- d) that in applying the provisions of Article VII, paragraph 3, a practical approach be taken in determining what quantity of items qualifies for the exemption; and
- e) that importing countries accept reexport certificates for worked ivory where the country of origin is not given when there is justification given for this omission in relation to the recommendations of Resolution Conf. 3.6, adopted at the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties (New Delhi, 1981), and the certificate bears a statement to this effect;

SUGGESTS that, to inhibit illegal practices, range states producing worked ivory adopt internal controls such as registering or licensing ivory workers, industries and wholesale and retail outlets, and require them to keep records adequate for documenting the flow of ivory; and

DIRECTS the Secretariat to notify the Parties when it has been informed that a Party intends to regulate the export or import of worked ivory as personal or household effects.

Conf. 6.17

Implementation of the Export Quotas for Nile and Saltwater Crocodile Skins

CONSIDERING that the populations of the Nile crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*) and the saltwater crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*) of some countries have been transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II subject to specified annual export quotas;

CONSIDERING also that this quota system has been established to ensure that the annual take is sufficiently safe so as not to endanger the survival of the species in the wild in each of those countries;

RECOGNIZING that the actual export of skins may not be possible or desirable in the same year as that of their actual collection and that this should not prevent the acceptance of properly tagged skins in trade;

RECOGNIZING further that the validity of export permits may go beyond the end of the year of issuance;

AWARE that the implementation of the quota system shall remain as strict as possible in order to avoid abuses, but also that under Resolution Conf. 5.21, adopted at the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Buenos Aires, 1985), such abuses may lead to a transfer of the population of the country involved back to Appendix I;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

RECOMMENDS

- a) that Parties endeavour to have the quota skins actually tagged in the year of their taking where their populations of Nile crocodiles (*Crocodylus niloticus*) or saltwater crocodiles (*Crocodylus porosus*) have been transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II subject to a specified annual quota;
- b) that no export permit for quota skins be issued before legitimately taken skins are tagged and presented to the issuing Management Authority;
- c) that tags not used for skins taken in a given year be destroyed so as to prevent their use for skins taken in another year;
- d) that the Parties concerned send to the Secretariat a report showing the number of tags used and not used at the end of each calendar year, and that this information be communicated to the other Parties by the Secretariat and included in the annual report of the Parties concerned; and
- e) that the annual report also include details on the size of the skins exported.

Conf. 6.18

Additional Considerations for Plant Parts and Derivatives

RECOGNIZING that the Parties have adopted a general approach in listing parts and derivatives with standard exemptions for plants in Appendix II or III, as stated in Resolutions Conf. 2.18 and Conf. 4.24, adopted at the second and fourth meetings of the Conference of the Parties (San José, 1979 and Gaborone, 1983) respectively, and in current listings;

OBSERVING that Resolution Conf. 4.24 is in some respects in need of revision;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

SPECIFIES that pollen (including pollinia) and flaked seedling cultures are standard exemptions for Appendix II and III plants, in addition to seeds, spores, and tissue cultures as specified in Resolution Conf. 4.24, recommendation b); and

RECOMMENDS that the list of the form in which plants and their parts and derivatives are commonly traded as recommended in Resolution Conf. 4.24, paragraph d), be prepared to the extent to which it is useful by the Identification Manual Committee, and be distributed as part of the CITES Identification Manual.

Conf. 6.19

Additional Considerations for Artificially Propagated Hybrids of Appendix I Plants

RECOGNIZING the guidance of Resolution Conf. 2.13, adopted at the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties (San José, 1979), in regulating trade in hybrids under the Convention;

RECOGNIZING further that there are unique aspects of plant biology not considered analogous for animals, and that for fauna the approach presented here is inappropriate and is not recommended;

OBSERVING that artificial hybridization is readily and often accomplished in some plant groups and that the hybrids and their progeny may be extensively traded;

RECOGNIZING also the guidance of Resolution Conf. 2.12, adopted at the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties (San José, 1979), in regulating trade in artificially propagated specimens under the Convention;

AWARE of the charge in the Summary Report of the CITES Plant Working Group (document Doc. TEC. 1.11) to improve and simplify the regulation of trade in artificially propagated plants;

RECOGNIZING finally the advantages in lessening the need for analysis and permits under Resolution Conf. 2.12, recommendation a), for artificially propagated hybrids of Appendix I plants;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

DECIDES

- a) to extend Resolution Conf. 2.13, decision c), so that artificially propagated hybrids produced from one or more unannotated Appendix I species or other taxa are traded with a certificate of artificial propagation (just as artificially propagated Appendix II species and their hybrids are traded); and
- b) that if the plant species or other taxon listed in Appendix I is annotated (under the provisions of Article XV), an export permit (or reexport certificate), in accordance with Resolution Conf. 2.13, decision c), is required for all its artificially propagated hybrids.

Conf. 6.20

Standard Nomenclature for Cactus Plants

RECOGNIZING the principles and procedures of Resolution Conf. 4.23, adopted at the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Gaborone, 1983), to use standard nomenclature and to develop standard references if necessary;

NOTING the charge in Resolution Conf. 5.14, paragraph c), adopted at the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Buenos Aires, 1985), to the CITES Nomenclature Committee to develop a list of standard names for plants included in the appendices together with a list of their synonyms;

OBSERVING that Resolution Conf. 5.14, paragraph b), confirms the need to maintain the higher taxon listing of the family Cactaceae;

AWARE of the recent amendment to the listing of Cactaceae in Appendix II to include specimens not in the Americas;

AWARE also that the names of Cactaceae are in particular need of synthesis and standardization and that the lack of a standard reference with adequate content decreases the effectiveness of CITES in conserving the many threatened species in that family that are listed in Appendix II;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

RECOMMENDS

- a) that the Nomenclature Committee prepare a standardized nomenclatorial reference for Cactaceae to the extent possible to the level of species, subspecies and botanical variety, with full synonymy and the countries of distribution for the recognized taxa; and
- b) that once prepared and found acceptable by the Nomenclature Committee, the published reference be presented to the Conference of the Parties for adoption as the standardized nomenclatorial reference for Cactaceae, and that this reference be updated in conjunction with certain regular meetings of the Parties for their review and acceptance;

DECIDES that US\$ 10,000 per year from the CITES budget for 1988/1989, if not sooner, be assigned to the development and if necessary publication of the standard nomenclatorial reference for cacti; and

APPEALS for funds for the Nomenclature Committee from Parties and interested individuals, organizations, and other appropriate entities to develop and publish the standard nomenclatorial reference for cacti.

Control Procedures for Commercial Captive Breeding Operations

RECALLING that Article VII, paragraph 4, of the Convention provides that specimens of Appendix I species, bred in captivity for commercial purposes, shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix II; and that Resolution Conf. 2.12, adopted at the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties (San José, 1979), defines the term "bred in captivity";

RECALLING further that Resolution Conf. 4.15 on the Control of Captive Breeding Operations in Appendix I Species, adopted at the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Gaborone, 1983), requests the Parties to provide the Secretariat with information on breeding operations in their territories which meet the criteria of Resolution Conf. 2.12 and regularly breed specimens of Appendix I species in captivity for commercial purposes; that the Secretariat, in compliance with that Resolution, has compiled and keeps up to date a Register of such breeding operations, and that Resolution Conf. 4.15 recommends that Parties reject any document granted under Article VII, paragraph 4, if the specimens concerned do not originate from a duly registered operation;

NOTING that, in view of the exemption of Article VII, paragraph 4, of the Convention, trade in captivebred Appendix I specimens does not require the transfer of populations from Appendix I to Appendix II; that Parties can issue Appendix II permits for Appendix I specimens at their own discretion and that, although the criteria recommended for allowing trade in captivebred Appendix I specimens are sufficiently strict, there is – unlike in the case of ranching – no provision allowing other Parties to assess whether these criteria are met or continue to be met;

AWARE of the enforcement difficulties arising from the fact that the identification of specimens of a same species, but to be treated as either falling under Article III or IV of the Convention, is impossible in the absence of appropriate enforcement and identification tools;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

REQUESTS the Parties, as far as they have not yet done so, to provide the Secretariat with the information referred to in Resolution Conf. 4.15 and recommendations a) and b) below so that the Secretariat can complete and update the "Register of Operations which Breed Specimens of Species Included in Appendix I in Captivity for Commercial Purposes"; and

RECOMMENDS

- a) that Parties develop suitable measures to ensure that already registered breeding operations, and the processors and manufacturers of products, adopt a marking system for products of the operation that meets as a minimum the requirements of the "uniform marking system" described in Resolution Conf. 5.16 concerning Trade in Ranchered Specimens, adopted at the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Buenos Aires, 1985), and that they inform the Secretariat thereof;
- b) that, excepting species for which one commercial captive breeding operation is included in the Secretariat's Register on 24 July 1987, the first commercial captive breeding operation for an Appendix I species be included in the Secretariat's Register only by approval of twothirds majority vote of the Parties at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties or by postal vote procedures prescribed by Article XV of the Convention to ensure compliance with Resolution Conf. 2.12, Resolution Conf. 4.15 and Resolution Conf. 5.16;
- c) that thereafter any newly established commercial captive breeding operation be registered only if the Secretariat is fully informed about the operation, that it is in compliance with Resolution Conf. 2.12, and the system adopted for the marking of its products, the latter, as a minimum, meeting the requirements developed pursuant to recommendation a) above;
- d) that for live birds of Appendix I species, the marking system to be adopted be that of the individually marked closed ring of an appropriate size which cannot be removed from the bird's leg after having been applied in the first days of the bird's life, but that where the physical or behavioural properties of a species

do not allow the use of such rings a suitable other marking method as approved by the Animals Committee be applied;

- e) that where any Party becomes aware of and can demonstrate a failure to satisfactorily comply with the requirements for a registered breeding operation, it may, after consultation with the Secretariat and the Party concerned, propose that the Conference of the Parties delete the operation from the Register by a two-thirds vote of the Parties at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties or by postal vote procedures prescribed by Article XV of the Convention;
- f) that once deleted, such an operation can only be reinstated in the register by satisfying Resolution Conf. 2.12 and the procedure outlined in recommendation c) above;
- g) that any Party within whose jurisdiction an operation is registered pursuant to Resolution Conf. 4.15, may unilaterally request the removal of that operation from the Register without reference to other Parties by so notifying the Secretariat;
- h) that any document issued in compliance with Article VII, paragraph 4, of the Convention, concerning specimens of Appendix I species bred in captivity for commercial purposes, mention the individual marks of the specimens, and that as of 1 January 1988 such documents be not accepted by other Parties for specimens which are not marked or where the individual marks are not contained in the documents concerned; and
- i) that in compliance with Resolution Conf. 5.9 on the Control of Readily Recognizable Parts and Derivatives, adopted at the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Buenos Aires, 1985), Parties consider all marked products declared as coming from registered breeding operations to be readily recognizable.

Monitoring and Reporting Procedures for Ranching Operations

RECALLING that Resolution Conf. 3.15, adopted at the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties (New Delhi, 1981), lays down criteria and conditions for the transfer of populations from Appendix I to Appendix II in order to conduct a ranching operation, and that Resolution Conf. 5.16, adopted at the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Buenos Aires, 1985), contains detailed recommendations on trade in ranched specimens, in particular with regard to their marking;

CONSIDERING that the criteria laid down in Resolution Conf. 3.15 are sufficiently strict to assess the risks and benefits for the survival of the species or population in the wild, but that the way in which this assessment and that concerning the requirement that the operation continues to meet these criteria are to be carried out requires the establishment of additional procedures;

CONSIDERING that Resolution Conf. 3.15 – unlike Resolution Conf. 5.21 adopted at the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Buenos Aires, 1985) – does not contain the necessary mechanism for transferring populations back to Appendix I if it is established that a ranching operation no longer meets the criteria;

CONSIDERING that proper monitoring of and reporting on trade in ranched specimens are only possible if all importing countries consider all products of the operation to be readily recognizable, which is facilitated by the fact that, following Resolution Conf. 5.16, all such specimens are to be marked;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION**RESOLVES**

- a) that in order to facilitate the task of the Secretariat, laid down in paragraph c) vi) of Resolution Conf. 3.15, annual reports on all relevant aspects of the ranching operation be submitted to the Secretariat by the Party concerned, in addition detailing any new information on the following:
 - i) the status of the wild population concerned;
 - ii) the number of specimens (eggs or young) taken annually from the wild;
 - iii) an estimate of the percentage of the total production of the population taken;
 - iv) the number of animals released and their survival rates estimated on the basis of surveys and tagging programmes, if any;
 - v) the mortality rate in captivity and causes of such mortality;
 - vi) production, sales and exports of products; and
 - vii) conservation programmes and scientific experiments carried out in relation to the ranching operation or the wild population concerned;
- b) that, with the consent of the Standing Committee and the Party concerned, the Secretariat should have the option to visit and examine a ranching operation wherever circumstances require it to do so; and
- c) that where the Secretariat reports failure to comply with Resolution Conf. 3.15 or this Resolution, and the Standing Committee and the Party concerned fail to resolve the matter satisfactorily, the Standing Committee may, after full consultation with the Party concerned, request the Depositary Government to prepare a proposal to transfer the population concerned back to Appendix I; and

RECOMMENDS that, in compliance with Resolution Conf. 5.9 on the Control of Readily Recognizable Parts and Derivatives, adopted at the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Buenos Aires, 1985), Parties consider all products of ranching operations to be readily recognizable.

Conf. 6.23

Guidelines for Evaluating Marine Turtle Ranching Proposals

RECALLING that the Conference of the Parties adopted at its third meeting (New Delhi, 1981) Resolution Conf. 3.15 under which populations of Appendix I species could be transferred to Appendix II to allow international trade in products from ranching operations providing that these are beneficial to the conservation of the local population;

RECALLING further that subsequently, at its fifth meeting (Buenos Aires, 1985), the Conference of the Parties adopted Resolution Conf. 5.16, which provides recommendations as to how the products of such ranching operations must be adequately identified and documented to ensure that they can be readily distinguished from products of Appendix I populations;

RECOGNIZING that the Parties, through the adoption of these Resolutions, have expressed their desire to provide means for establishing ranching operations for marine turtles and other species while controlling international trade resulting from these operations;

RECOGNIZING also that the Parties fully support the principles of the World Conservation Strategy and so wish to sustain their commitment to assure the longterm conservation of marine turtles;

CONSIDERING that several proposals to transfer specific populations of marine turtles from Appendix I to Appendix II for the purpose of ranching, pursuant to Resolution Conf. 3.15, have been rejected at previous meetings of the Conference of the Parties;

RECOGNIZING also that a number of facilities have been developed for ranching marine turtles with the prospect of marketing marine turtle products internationally;

RECOGNIZING further that there is a continuing high volume international trade in wildcaptured marine turtle products by Parties and nonParties to the Convention;

BELIEVING that there remains a need to provide guidance for the evaluation of the biological, economic, and trade control aspects of marine turtle ranching proposals;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

REQUESTS that the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), subject to availability of funding, convene a meeting of specialists on marine turtle biology, trade controls, and ranching;

RECOMMENDS

- a) that this specialist meeting provide the Parties with guidelines for evaluating marine turtle ranching proposals that take into account biological, economic, and trade control aspects; and
- b) that such guidelines be transmitted to the Secretariat of CITES for circulation to the Parties by 30 April 1988; and

URGES interested Parties, and governmental and nongovernmental organizations, to provide the funding necessary to convene this meeting.

Conf. 6.24

Shipment of Live Animals

NOTING that Resolution Conf. 5.18, adopted at the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Buenos Aires, 1985), directed the Technical Committee to prepare recommendations for the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties on any further measures which may be required to improve the conditions in which live specimens are transported;

CONSIDERING that the regulations of the International Air Transport Association (IATA Live Animals Regulations) benefit from wide recognition;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

RECOMMENDS

- a) that applicants for export permits or reexport certificates be notified that, as a condition of issuance, they are required to prepare and ship live specimens in accordance with IATA Live Animals Regulations and the CITES Guidelines on Transport of Live Specimens;
- b) that to assist enforcement officers, CITES export permits or reexport certificates be accompanied by a crating, health and welfare checklist (see attached model) to be signed immediately prior to shipment by a person designated by a CITES Management Authority;
- c) that on arrival at the destined port of entry, the reporting system recommended in Resolution Conf. 4.21 (International Reporting System for Specimens Stressed during Transport), adopted at the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Gaborone, 1981), be used;
- d) that where Parties to the Convention have designated ports of exit and entry, the provision of animal holding facilities be made available;
- e) that Parties ensure that airline terminal animal holding facilities and cargo sheds are open at all times for inspection of shipments by enforcement personnel and/or qualified technical observers; and that any documented information be made available to the appropriate authorities and airlines concerned;*
- f) that Parties be encouraged to gather information on mortality relating to transport and the underlying causes of such mortality; and
- g) that Resolution Conf. 4.21 recommending an international reporting system for specimens stressed during transport be incorporated as appropriate into the checklist mentioned in paragraph b) in accordance with the requirements of this Resolution.



CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
PREPARATION OF SHIPMENT CHECK LIST

To be attached to all CITES live specimens permits accompanying shipments. Return completed originals to Management Authority of exporting/re-exporting country at address below.

EXPORT OR RE-EXPORT PERMIT
No.
VALID UNTIL:

SECTION A: For completion by a person designated by Management Authority to inspect shipments being cleared for EXPORT (NOTE 1)

SECTION B: For completion by a person designated by Management Authority to inspect shipments being cleared for IMPORT (NOTE 2)

	PLEASE TICK YES NO		PLEASE TICK YES NO		Please give details of 'NO' answers; attach added explanations as necessary
1. Are all CITES documents required for export/trans-shipment & import complete?					
2. Is the shipment accompanied by a veterinary certificate?					
3. Are the numbers and scientific names of the specimens correctly stated in the accompanying CITES documents?					
4. Can specimens be counted and identified without breaking open crates?					
5. Does design and construction of crates comply with IATA Live Animals Regulations? (NOTE 3). In particular, is/are crate(s):					
a) of adequate size (not crowded)					
b) adequately ventilated?					
c) provided with externally refillable water, food and cleaning facilities?					
d) undamaged?					
6. Are all the specimens alive?					
7. Are the specimens apparently free from injury and disease?					
Signature/Stamp of designated person, Port of <u>EXPORT</u> :			Signature/Stamp of designated person, Port of <u>IMPORT</u> :		
Date and time:			Date and time:		

NOTE 1: Shipment having 'NO' ticks should not be cleared for export and the shipper informed immediately.

NOTE 2: Where answers in Sec. B contradict those of Sec. A, designated persons should inform their Management Authority, and the Management Authority of the exporting country by returning this completed original to:

NOTE 3: Designated persons need familiarity with IATA Live Animals Regulations.