

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

Sixth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties

Ottawa (Canada), 12 to 24 July 1987

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENT
OF APPENDICES I AND II

1. In accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraph a) of paragraph 1 of Article XV of the Convention, any Party may propose an amendment to Appendix I or II for consideration at the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The proposal for amendment shall be communicated to the Secretariat at least 150 days before the meeting of the Conference.
2. On 12 February 1987, i.e. 150 days before the opening date of the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, 31 of them, Argentina, Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, the Congo, Ecuador, France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, the Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Zambia communicated to the Secretariat their proposals for amendment of Appendices I and II, for consideration at the sixth meeting. Most of these proposals were accompanied by supporting statements presented in the format recommended by the Conference of the Parties (Resolution Conf. 2.17 of the second meeting, San José, 1979).
3. All these proposals were communicated to contracting or signatory states of the Convention through Notification dated 3 March 1987. The text of this Notification is attached to the present document (Annex 1).
4. At a later date, Switzerland informed the Secretariat of the withdrawal of one of its proposals, that regarding the species Caecobarbus geersti.
5. The proposals may be divided into four distinct categories:
 - proposal submitted pursuant to Resolution Conf. 3.15 on Ranching (see document Doc. 6.45);
 - usual proposals (see this document, Annex 2);
 - Ten Year Review proposals (see document Doc. 6.47); and
 - proposals concerning export quotas (see document Doc. 6.48).
6. All the usual proposals for amendment have been compiled in a single list presented in the same taxonomic and alphabetical order as followed for the establishment of Appendices I and II of the Convention. This list is

attached to the present document as Annex 2, together with supporting statements* classified in the same order. Because of their size, supporting statements are being issued in several separate documents.

7. Recommendations from the Secretariat with respect to the usual amendment proposals are attached to the present document as Annex 3.
8. In accordance with the provisions of Article XV, paragraph 1(a), of the Convention, the Secretariat communicates the comments on usual amendment proposals received from the Parties. These comments constitute Annex 4 of the present document.

* As indicated in the "Foreword", these statements are not reproduced in these Proceedings. (Note from the Secretariat).

NOTIFICATION

to contracting or signatory states of the Convention on
International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna
and Flora

AMENDMENTS TO APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION

- A. In accordance with the provisions of Article XV, paragraph 1(a), of the Convention, Argentina, Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, the Congo, Ecuador, France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, the Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Zambia, all Parties to the Convention, have communicated to the Secretariat the following proposals for amendment of Appendices I and II of the Convention. These proposals will be considered at the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, to be held at Ottawa (Canada) from 12 to 24 July 1987.

Proposals from the Argentine Republic

F A U N A

AVES

PSITTACIFORMES

1. Psittacidae Ara militaris, transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I

PASSERIFORMES

2. Emberizidae Gubernatrix cristata, inclusion in Appendix I
3. Paroaria capitata, inclusion in Appendix II
4. Paroaria coronata, inclusion in Appendix II

F L O R A

5. CUPRESSACEAE Fitz-Roya cupressoides, transfer of the coastal population of Chile from Appendix II to Appendix I

Proposals from the Commonwealth of Australia

F A U N A

MAMMALIA

MARSUPIALIA

1. Myrmecobiidae Myrmecobius fasciatus, inclusion in Appendix I

RODENTIA

2. Muridae Notomys spp., deletion from Appendix II
3. Pseudomys fumeus, deletion from Appendix I
4. Pseudomys shortridgei, deletion from Appendix II

AVES

PASSERIFORMES

5. Muscicapidae Psophodes nigrogularis, deletion from Appendix II*
6. Meliphagidae Meliphaga (Lichenostomus melanops) cassidix,
deletion from Appendix I

REPTILIA

SAURIA

7. Pygopodidae Paradelma orientalis, deletion from Appendix II*

Proposal from the Republic of Botswana

F A U N A

REPTILIA

CROCODYLIA

1. Crocodylidae Crocodylus niloticus, maintenance of the
population of Botswana in Appendix II, subject to
an annual export quota of 2000 specimens

Proposal from Federative Republic of Brazil

F A U N A

AVES

PSITTACIFORMES

1. Psittacidae Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus, transfer from
Appendix II to Appendix I

* See also the proposal from the Swiss Confederation. (Note from the Secretariat).

Proposal from the Republic of Cameroon

F A U N A

REPTILIA

CROCODYLIA

1. Crocodylidae Crocodylus niloticus, maintenance of the
Cameroonian population in Appendix II, subject to
an annual export quota of 100 specimens

Proposal from the Republic of Chile

F A U N A

MAMMALIA

ARTIODACTYLA

1. Camelidae Vicugna vicugna, transfer of part of the
population of Paranicota Province, Ia. Region of
Tarapacá from Appendix I to Appendix II under
specific conditions

Proposals from the Peoples' Republic of the Congo

F A U N A

REPTILIA

CROCODYLIA

1. Crocodylidae Crocodylus cataphractus, transfer of the Congolese
population from Appendix I to Appendix II, subject
to an annual export quota of 600 specimens
2. Crocodylus niloticus, maintenance of the Congolese
population in Appendix II, subject to an annual
export quota of 1000 specimens
3. Osteolaemus tetraspis, transfer of the Congolese
population from Appendix I to Appendix II, subject
to an annual export quota of 1000 specimens

Proposal from the Republic of Ecuador

F A U N A

AVES

APODIFORMES

1. Trochilidae Trochilidae spp., inclusion in Appendix II

Proposals from the French Republic

F A U N A

AVES

CICONIIFORMES

1. Threskiornithidae Eudocimus ruber, inclusion in Appendix I

REPTILIA

TESTUDINATA

2. Cheloniidae Chelonia mydas, transfer of the populations of Europa and Tromelin Islands from Appendix I to Appendix II*

SERPENTES

3. Viperidae Vipera ursinii, inclusion in Appendix I**

Proposals from the Republic of India

F L O R A

1. CYCADACEAE Cycas beddomei, transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I
2. LILIACEAE Iphigenia stellata, inclusion in Appendix II
3. NEPENTHACEAE Nepenthes khasiana, inclusion in Appendix I
4. ORCHIDACEAE Dendrobium pauciflorum, transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I
5. Paphiopedilum druryi, transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I

Proposals from the Republic of Indonesia

F A U N A

REPTILIA

TESTUDINATA

1. Cheloniidae Chelonia mydas, transfer of the Indonesian population from Appendix I to Appendix II
2. Eretmochelys imbricata, transfer of the Indonesian population from Appendix I to Appendix II

* This proposal is submitted pursuant to Resolution Conf. 3.15 on Ranching.

** See also the proposal from the Italian Republic. (Note from the Secretariat).

CROCODYLIA

3. Crocodylidae Crocodylus porosus, maintenance of the Indonesian population in Appendix II, without being subject to an annual export quota

PISCES

OSTEOGLOSSIFORMES

4. Osteoglossidae Scleropages formosus, transfer of the Indonesian population from Appendix I to Appendix II

Proposal from the Italian Republic

F A U N A

REPTILIA

SERPENTES

1. Viperidae Vipera ursinii, inclusion in Appendix I*

Proposal from the Republic of Kenya

F A U N A

REPTILIA

CROCODYLIA

1. Crocodylidae Crocodylus niloticus, maintenance of the Kenyan population in Appendix II, subject to an annual export quota of 5000 specimens

Proposal from the Democratic Republic of Madagascar

F A U N A

REPTILIA

CROCODYLIA

1. Crocodylidae Crocodylus niloticus, maintenance of the Malagasy population in Appendix II, subject to an annual export quota of 5500 specimens

* See also the proposal from the French Republic. (Note from the Secretariat).

Proposal from the Republic of Malawi

F A U N A

REPTILIA

CROCODYLIA

1. Crocodylidae Crocodylus niloticus, maintenance of the Malawian population in Appendix II, subject to an annual export quota of 800 specimens

Proposals from Malaysia

F A U N A

AVES

CICONIIFORMES

1. Ciconiidae Mycteria cinerea, inclusion in Appendix I

GALLIFORMES

2. Phasianidae Rheinartia ocellata, inclusion in Appendix I

F L O R A

3. NEPENTHACEAE Nepenthes spp., inclusion in Appendix II

Proposal from the People's Republic of Mozambique

F A U N A

REPTILIA

CROCODYLIA

1. Crocodylidae Crocodylus niloticus, maintenance of the Mozambican population in Appendix II, subject to an annual export quota of 1000 specimens

Proposals from the Kingdom of the Netherlands

F A U N A

MAMMALIA

PINNIPEDIA

1. Odobenidae Odobenus rosmarus, inclusion in Appendix II

AVES

CICONIIFORMES

2. Balaenicipitidae Balaeniceps rex, inclusion in Appendix I

AMPHIBIA

ANURA

3. Dendrobatidae Dendrobates altobueyensis, inclusion in Appendix I
4. Phyllobates spp., inclusion in Appendix II
5. Ranidae Mantella aurantiaca, inclusion in Appendix I
6. Microhylidae Dyscophus antongili, inclusion in Appendix I

MOLLUSCA

STYLOMMATOPHORA

7. Achatinellidae Achatinella spp., inclusion in Appendix I

F L O R A

8. PALMAE Chrysalidocarpus lutescens, deletion from Appendix II

Proposal from the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

F L O R A

1. COMPOSITAE Saussurea lappa, transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II

Proposals from Papua New Guinea

F A U N A

MAMMALIA

MARSUPIALIA

1. Phalangeridae Phalanger lullulae, inclusion in Appendix I

AVES

2. Psittacidae Probosciger aterrimus, transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I

Proposal from the Republic of Paraguay

F A U N A

MAMMALIA

ARTIODACTYLA

1. Tayassuidae Catagonus wagneri, inclusion in Appendix I

Proposals from the Republic of Peru

F A U N A

MAMMALIA

ARTIODACTYLA

1. Tayassuidae Tayassu spp. inclusion in Appendix II
2. Camelidae Vicugna vicugna, transfer of the populations of Pampa Galeras National Reserve and Nuclear Zone, Pedregal, Osconta and Sawacocha (Province of Lucanas), Sais Picotani (Province of Azangaro), Sais Tupac Amaru (Province of Junin), and of Salinas Aguada Blanca National Reserve (Provinces of Arequipa and Cailloma) from Appendix I to Appendix II under specific conditions

Proposals from the Kingdom of Spain

F A U N A

REPTILIA

SAURIA

1. Lacertidae Gallotia aff. simonyi, inclusion in Appendix I
2. Podarcis lilfordi, inclusion in Appendix II
3. Podarcis pityusensis, inclusion in Appendix II

ANTHOZOA

GORGONACEA

4. Coralliidae Corallium rubrum, inclusion in Appendix II

Proposal from the Republic of the Sudan

F A U N A

REPTILIA

CROCODYLIA

1. Crocodylidae Crocodylus niloticus, maintenance of the Sudanese population in Appendix II, subject to an annual export quota of 5000 specimens

Proposals from the Republic of Suriname

F A U N A

AVES

CICONIIFORMES

1. Threskiornithidae Eudocimus ruber, inclusion in Appendix II

AMPHIBIA

ANURA

2. Dendrobatidae Dendrobates spp., inclusion in Appendix II

Proposals from the Swiss Confederation

F A U N A

MAMMALIA

MARSUPIALIA

1. Burramyidae Burramys parvus, deletion from Appendix II*

INSECTIVORA

2. Erinaceidae Erinaceus frontalis, deletion from Appendix II*

LAGOMORPHA

3. Leporidae Nesolagus netscheri, deletion from Appendix II*

RODENTIA

4. Sciuridae Lariscus hosei, deletion from Appendix II*
5. Dipodomys phillipsii phillipsii, deletion from Appendix II*

CARNIVORA

6. Viverridae Cynogale bennettii, deletion from Appendix II*
7. Eupleres goudotii, deletion from Appendix II*
8. Felidae Felis yagouaroundi, inclusion of the populations of Central and North America in Appendix I in lieu of Felis yagouaroundi cacomitli, F. y. fossata, F. y. panamensis and F. y. tolteca
9. Panthera tigris altaica, transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I

* This proposal is submitted in the framework of the Ten Year Review of the Appendices.

SIRENIA

10. Trichechidae Trichechus senegalensis, deletion from Appendix II* or transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I

ARTIODACTYLA

11. Cervidae Pudu mephistophiles, deletion from Appendix II*

AVES

ANSERIFORMES

12. Anatidae Anas bernieri, deletion from Appendix II*

GALLIFORMES

13. Megapodiidae Megapodius freycinet abbotti, deletion from Appendix II*
14. Megapodius freycinet nicobariensis, deletion from Appendix II*
15. Phasianidae Francolinus ochropectus deletion from Appendix II*
16. Francolinus swierstrai, deletion from Appendix II*
17. Tetrao mlokosiewiczzi, deletion from Appendix II*

GRUIFORMES

18. Pedionomidae Pedionomus torquatus, deletion from Appendix II*

CHARADRIIFORMES

19. Scolopacidae Numenius minutus, deletion from Appendix II*
20. Laridae Larus brunnicephalus, deletion from Appendix II*

PICIFORMES

21. Picidae Picus squamatus flavirostris, deletion from Appendix II*

PASSERIFORMES

22. Pittidae Pitta brachyura nympha, deletion from Appendix II*
23. Hirundinidae Pseudochelidon sirintarae, deletion from Appendix II*
24. Muscicapidae Niltava ruecki, deletion from Appendix II*
25. Psophodes nigrogularis, deletion from Appendix II* **
26. Fringillidae Carduelis yarrellii, deletion from Appendix II*
27. Emblema oculata, deletion from Appendix II*

* This proposal is submitted in the framework of the Ten Year Review of the Appendices.

** See also the proposal from the Commonwealth of Australia (Note from the Secretariat).

REPTILIA

TESTUDINATA

28. Emydidae Clemmys muhlenbergii, deletion from Appendix II*

CROCODYLIA

29. Crocodylidae Crocodylus niloticus, transfer of the populations of Botswana, Cameroon, Congo, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia from Appendix II to Appendix I.**
30. Crocodylus porosus, transfer of the population of Indonesia from Appendix II to Appendix I**

SAURIA

31. Pygopodidae Paradelma orientalis, deletion from Appendix II* ***
32. Iguanidae Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei, deletion from Appendix II*

SERPENTES

33. Colubridae Thamnophis couchi hammondi, deletion from Appendix II*

AMPHIBIA

CAUDATA

34. Ambystomidae Ambystoma lermaense, deletion from Appendix II*

PISCES

COELACANTHIFORMES

35. Coelacanthidae Latimeria chalumnae, deletion from Appendix II*

SALMONIFORMES

36. Salmonidae Salmo chrysogaster, deletion from Appendix II*
37. Stenodus leucichthys leucichthys, deletion from Appendix II*

* This proposal is submitted in the framework of the Ten Year Review of the Appendices.

** This proposal is submitted pursuant to the objective of Resolution Conf. 5.21.

*** See also the proposal from the Commonwealth of Australia. (Note from the Secretariat).

CYPRINIFORMES

38. Cyprinidae Caecobarbus geertsi, deletion from Appendix II*
39. Plagopterus argentissimus, deletion from Appendix II*
40. Ptychocheilus lucius, deletion from Appendix II*

ATHERINIFORMES

41. Cyprinodontidae Cynolebias constanciae, deletion from Appendix II*
42. Cynolebias marmoratus, deletion from Appendix II*
43. Cynolebias minimus, deletion from Appendix II*
44. Cynolebias opalescens, deletion from Appendix II*
45. Cynolebias splendens, deletion from Appendix II*
46. Poeciliidae Xiphophorus couchianus, deletion from Appendix II*

MOLLUSCA

MYTILOIDA

47. Mytilidae Choromytilus chorus, deletion from Appendix II*

UNIONOIDA

48. Unionidae Cyprogenia aberti, deletion from Appendix II*
49. Epioblasma torulosa rangiana, deletion from Appendix II*
50. Fusconaia subrotunda, deletion from Appendix II*
51. Lampsilis brevicula, deletion from Appendix II*
52. Lexingtonia dolabelloides, deletion from Appendix II*
53. Pleurobema clava, deletion from Appendix II*

STYLOMMATOPHORA

54. Paryphantidae Paryphanta spp., deletion from Appendix II*

MESOGASTROPODA

55. Hydrobiidae Coahuilix hubbsi, deletion from Appendix II*
56. Cochliopina milleri, deletion from Appendix II*
56. Durangonella coahuilae, deletion from Appendix II*
57. Mexipyrgus carranzae, deletion from Appendix II*
58. Mexipyrgus churinceanus, deletion from Appendix II*
59. Mexipyrgus escobedae, deletion from Appendix II*
60. Mexipyrgus lugoi, deletion from Appendix II*
61. Mexipyrgus mojarrales, deletion from Appendix II*
62. Mexipyrgus multileneatus, deletion from Appendix II*
63. Mexithauma quadripaludium, deletion from Appendix II*
64. Nymphophilus minckleyi, deletion from Appendix II*
65. Paludiscala caramba, deletion from Appendix II*

* This proposal is submitted in the framework of the Ten Year Review of the Appendices.

Proposal from the United Republic of Tanzania

F A U N A

REPTILIA

CROCODYLIA

1. Crocodylidae Crocodylus niloticus, maintenance of the Tanzanian population in Appendix II, subject to an annual export quota of 1000 specimens

Proposals from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

F A U N A

AVES

GRUIFORMES

1. Otididae Otididae spp., inclusion in Appendix II

INSECTA

LEPIDOPTERA

2. Papilionidae Bhutanitis spp., inclusion in Appendix II
3. Ornithoptera alexandrae, transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I
4. Papilio chikae, inclusion in Appendix I
5. Papilio homerus, inclusion in Appendix I
6. Papilio hospiton, inclusion in Appendix I
7. Teinopalpus spp., inclusion in Appendix II

HIRUDINEA

ARHYNCHOBDELLIFORMES

8. Hirudinidae Hirudo medicinalis, inclusion in Appendix II

F L O R A

9. CACTACEAE Astrophytum asterias, transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I

Proposals from the United States of America

F A U N A

MAMMALIA

CHIROPTERA

1. Pteropodidae Pteropus insularis, inclusion in Appendix II
2. Pteropus macrotis, inclusion in Appendix II
3. Pteropus mariannus, inclusion in Appendix I
4. Pteropus molossinus, inclusion in Appendix II

5. Pteropus phaeocephalus, inclusion in Appendix II
6. Pteropus pilosus, inclusion in Appendix II
7. Pteropus samoensis, inclusion in Appendix II
8. Pteropus tokudae, inclusion in Appendix I
9. Pteropus tonganus, inclusion in Appendix II

F L O R A

10. SARRACENIACEAE Sarracenia spp., inclusion in Appendix II

Proposals from the Eastern Republic of Uruguay

F A U N A

MAMMALIA

CARNIVORA

1. Canidae Dusicyon gymnocercus, inclusion in Appendix II

REPTILIA

SERPENTES

2. Boidae Boa constrictor occidentalis, transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I

Proposal from the Republic of Zambia

F A U N A

REPTILIA

CROCODYLIA

1. Crocodylidae Crocodylus niloticus, maintenance of the Zambian population in Appendix II, subject to an annual export quota of 2000 wild specimens and an unspecified quota to be set annually by the Zambian Management Authority for ranched specimens

- B. In accordance with Resolution Conf. 2.17 adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its second meeting (San José, 1979), most of the above-mentioned proposals for amendment were accompanied by supporting statements presented in the agreed format. For contracting states, these statements are attached to the present Notification. Taking into account the volume of the documentation received and in order to avoid too long delays for communicating the proposals for amendment, most of the supporting statements are transmitted in their original form. Final documents translated into the working languages for the meeting of the Conference of the Parties will be communicated at a later stage.

- C. In accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 1(a), 2(b) and 2(c) of Article XV of the Convention, the above proposals are communicated to the Parties for comments. Since the responses have to be communicated to all Parties not later than 30 days before the meeting of the Conference, the Secretariat would appreciate receiving Parties' responses, if any, as soon as possible and not later than 15 April 1987.
- D. The present Notification, without supporting statements, is being sent for information to the signatory states which are not Party to the Convention. They will also receive the results of the consideration which will take place during the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
- E. The Secretariat would appreciate the contents of the present Notification being transmitted to the competent national authorities.

Lausanne, 3 March 1987

Consideration of Proposals for Amendment
of Appendices I and II

LIST OF USUAL PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENT

1. Taxa are listed in the same order as Appendices I and II. Supporting statements are also classified in that order.
2. Code letters have the following meaning: AR (Argentina), AU (Australia), BR (Brazil), CH (Switzerland), CL (Chile), EC (Ecuador), ES (Spain), FR (France), GB (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), ID (Indonesia), IN (India), IT (Italy), MY (Malaysia), NL (Netherlands), PE (Peru), PG (Papua New Guinea), PK (Pakistan), PY (Paraguay), SR (Suriname), US (United States of America) and UY (Uruguay). These code letters give the name of the proponent of each proposal. Numbers following the code letters correspond to the number of each proposal as listed in the Notification to contracting or signatory states dated 3 March 1987 (see Doc. 6.46 Annex 1).

FAUNA

MAMMALIA

MARSUPIALIA

Phalangeridae	1. Inclusion in Appendix I of:	<u>Phalanger lullulae</u>	PG1
Myrmecobiidae	2. Inclusion in Appendix I of:	<u>Myrmecobius fasciatus</u>	AU1

CHIROPTERA

Pteropodidae	3. Inclusion in Appendix II of:	<u>Pteropus insularis</u>	US1
	4. Inclusion in Appendix II of:	<u>Pteropus macrotis</u>	US2
	5. Inclusion in Appendix I of:	<u>Pteropus mariannus</u>	US3
	6. Inclusion in Appendix II of:	<u>Pteropus molossinus</u>	US4
	7. Inclusion in Appendix II of:	<u>Pteropus phaeocephalus</u>	US5
	8. Inclusion in Appendix II of:	<u>Pteropus pilosus</u>	US6
	9. Inclusion in Appendix II of:	<u>Pteropus samoensis</u>	US7
	10. Inclusion in Appendix I of:	<u>Pteropus tokudae</u>	US8
	11. Inclusion in Appendix II of:	<u>Pteropus tonganus</u>	US9

RODENTIA

Muridae	12. Deletion from Appendix II of:	<u>Notomys</u> spp.	AU2
	13. Deletion from Appendix I of:	<u>Pseudomys fumeus</u>	AU3
	14. Deletion from Appendix II of:	<u>Pseudomys shortridgei</u>	AU4

CARNIVORA

Canidae	15. Inclusion in Appendix II of:	<u>Dusicyon gymnocercus</u>	UY1
Felidae	16. Inclusion in Appendix II of: (in lieu of <u>Felis yagouaroundi cacomitli</u> , <u>F. y. fossata</u> , <u>F. y. panamensis</u> and <u>F. y. tolteca</u> , +2xx meaning the populations of Central and North America)	<u>Felis yagouaroundi</u> +2xx	CH8
	17. Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I of:	<u>Panthera tigris altaica</u>	CH9

PINNIPEDIA

Odobenidae 18. Inclusion in Appendix II of: Odobenus rosmarus NL1

ARTIODACTYLA

Tayassuidae 19. Inclusion in Appendix I of: Catagonus wagneri PY1
20. Inclusion in Appendix II of: Tayassu spp. PE1

Camelidae 21. Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II of:
(+2xy denotes that the transfer concerns
part of the population of Paranicota
Province, Ia. Region of Tarapacá under
specific conditions) CL1
22. Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II of:
[+2xz denotes that the transfer concerns
the populations of Pampa Galeras National
Reserve and Nuclear Zone, Pedregal, Osconta
and Sawacocha (Province of Lucanas), Sais
Picotani (Province of Azangaro), Sais Tupac
Amaru (Province of Junin), and of Salinas
Aguada Blanca National Reserve (Provinces of
Arequipa and Cailloma) under specific
conditions] Vicugna vicugna +2xz PE2

AVES

CICONIIFORMES

Balaenicipitidae 23. Inclusion in Appendix I of: Balaeniceps rex NL2

Ciconiidae 24. Inclusion in Appendix I of: Mycteria cinerea MY1

Threskiornithidae 25. Inclusion in Appendix I of: Eudocimus ruber FR1

(If 25 is approved, 26 is redundant)

26. Inclusion in Appendix II of: Eudocimus ruber SR1

GALLIFORMES

Phasianidae

27. Inclusion in Appendix I of:

Rheinartia ocellata

MY2

GRUIFORMES

Otididae

28. Inclusion in Appendix II of:
(*indicates that species are listed
in Appendix I)

Otididae spp.*

GB1

PSITTACIFORMES

Psittacidae

29. Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I of:
30. Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I of:
31. Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I of:Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus
Ara militaris
Probosciger aterrimus

BR1

AR1

PG2

APODIFORMES

Trochilidae

32. Inclusion in Appendix II of:
(*indicates that a species is listed
in Appendix I)

Trochilidae spp.*

EC1

PASSERIFORMES

Muscicapidae

33. Deletion from Appendix II of:

Psophodes nigrogularis

AU5**

Meliphagidae

34. Deletion from Appendix I of:

Meliphaga (Lichenostomus
melanops) cassidix
Gubernatrix cristata
Paroaria capitata
Paroaria coronata

AU6

AR2

AR3

AR4

Emberizidae

35. Inclusion in Appendix I of:
36. Inclusion in Appendix II of:
37. Inclusion in Appendix II of:

** See also document Doc. 6.47, Ten Year Review Proposals.

REPTILIA

TESTUDINATA

- | | | | |
|-------------|---|------------------------------------|-----|
| Cheloniidae | 38. Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II of:
(+2xw denotes that the transfer concerns
the Indonesian population) | <u>Chelonia mydas</u> +2xw | ID1 |
| | 39. Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II of:
(+2xw denotes that the transfer concerns
the Indonesian population) | <u>Eretmochelys imbricata</u> +2xw | ID2 |

CROCODYLIA

- | | | | |
|--------------|--|--------------------------------|-----|
| Crocodylidae | 40. Maintenance in Appendix II, without being
subject to an annual export quota of:
(+2xw denotes that the transfer concerns
the Indonesian population) | <u>Crocodylus porosus</u> +2xw | ID3 |
|--------------|--|--------------------------------|-----|

SAURIA

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|------|
| Pygopodidae | 41. Deletion from Appendix I of: | <u>Paradelma orientalis</u> | AU7* |
| Lacertidae | 42. Inclusion in Appendix I of: | <u>Gallotia aff. simonyi</u> | ES1 |
| | 43. Inclusion in Appendix II of: | <u>Podarcis lilfordi</u> | ES2 |
| | 44. Inclusion in Appendix II of: | <u>Podarcis pityusensis</u> | ES3 |

SERPENTES

- | | | | |
|-----------|---|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Boidae | 45. Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I of: | <u>Boa constrictor occidentalis</u> | UY2 |
| Viperidae | 46. Inclusion in Appendix I of: | <u>Vipera ursinii</u> | FR3/IT1 |

AMPHIBIA

ANURA

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----|
| Dendrobatidae | 47. Inclusion in Appendix II of: | <u>Dendrobates</u> spp. | SR2 |
| | 48. Inclusion in Appendix I of: | <u>Dendrobates altobueyensis</u> | NL3 |
| | 49. Inclusion in Appendix II of: | <u>Phyllobates</u> spp. | NL4 |

* See also document Doc. 6.47, Ten Year Review Proposals.

Ranidae	50. Inclusion in Appendix I of:	<u>Mantella aurantiaca</u>	NL5
Myrohyllidae	51. Inclusion in Appendix I of:	<u>Dyscophus antongili</u>	NL6

PISCES

OSTEOGLOSSIFORMES

Osteoglossidae	52. Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II of (+2xw denotes that the transfer concerns the Indonesian population)	<u>Scleropages formosus</u> +2xw	ID4
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INSECTA

LEPIDOPTERA

Papilionidae	53. Inclusion in Appendix II of:	<u>Bhutanitis</u> spp.	GB2
	54. Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I of:	<u>Ornithoptera alexandrae</u>	GB3
	55. Inclusion in Appendix I of:	<u>Papilio chikae</u>	GB4
	56. Inclusion in Appendix I of:	<u>Papilio homerus</u>	GB5
	57. Inclusion in Appendix I of:	<u>Papilio hospiton</u>	GB6
	58. Inclusion in Appendix II of:	<u>Teinopalpus</u> spp.	GB7

MOLLUSCA

STYLOMMATOPHORA

Achatinellidae	59. Inclusion in Appendix I of:	<u>Achatinella</u> spp.	NL7
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HIRUDINEA

ARHYNCHOBDELLIFORMES

Hirudinidae	60. Inclusion in Appendix II of:	<u>Hirudo medicinalis</u>	GB8
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ANTHOZOA

GORGONACEA

Coralliidae	61. Inclusion in Appendix II of:	<u>Corallium rubrum</u>	ES4
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F L O R A

CACTACEAE	62. Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I of:	<u>Astrophytum asterias</u>	GB9
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COMPOSITAE	63. Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II of:	<u>Saussurea lappa</u>	PK1
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CUPRESSACEAE	64. Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I of: (+2xv denotes that the transfer concerns the coastal population of Chile)	<u>Fitz-Roya cupressoides</u> + 2xv	AR5
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CYCADACEAE	65. Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I of:	<u>Cycas beddomei</u>	IN1
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LILIACEAE	66. Inclusion in Appendix II of:	<u>Iphigenia stellata</u>	IN2
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NEPENTHACEAE	67. Inclusion in Appendix II of: (* indicates that a species is listed in Appendix I)	<u>Nepenthes</u> spp.*	MY3
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	68. Inclusion in Appendix I of:	<u>Nepenthes khasiana</u>	IN3
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ORCHIDACEAE	69. Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I of:	<u>Dendrobium pauciflorum</u>	IN4
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	70. Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I of:	<u>Paphiopedilum druryi</u>	IN5
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PALMAE	71. Deletion from Appendix II of:	<u>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</u>	NL8
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SARRACENIACEAE	72. Inclusion in Appendix II of: (* indicates that species are listed in Appendix I)	<u>Sarracenia</u> spp.*	US10
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Consideration of Proposals for Amendment of Appendices I and II

Usual proposals

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE SECRETARIAT

INTRODUCTION

In preparing these recommendations, the Secretariat has taken into consideration the comments, advice and information received from a variety of sources, such as IUCN (including CMC/WTMU and SSC), TRAFFIC offices and, of course, the Parties. The Secretariat has also made every effort to follow the guidelines established in Resolution Conf. 5.20.

It must be emphasized that the "Berne Criteria" are guidelines and, as evidenced by many decisions of the Conference of the Parties, may be overridden for a variety of reasons. However, the Secretariat has attempted to assess the proposals in relation to the recommendations of those guidelines, bearing in mind that they are necessarily imprecise. Where a proposal appears to meet the Criteria and yet the Secretariat has recommended against acceptance, or vice versa, the reasons for this are clearly stated.

There are many proposals which might be considered "borderline" and, in such cases, the Secretariat feels that the opinion of the range states is essential for full consideration of the proposals. These instances are also clearly indicated in the Secretariat's recommendations. The Secretariat wishes to express its surprise and disappointment that many proposals appear to have been made with no (or minimal) consultation of the range states.

1. Phalanger lullulae: No supporting statement has been submitted for this proposal and, therefore, the Secretariat feels that it does not qualify for further consideration by the Conference of the Parties since it does not comply with Resolution Conf. 2.17 on "Format for Proposals to Amend Appendix I or II".

Secretariat recommendation: reject.

2. Myrmecobius fasciatus: One subspecies of this species was included in Appendix I in 1973. However, it was deleted from Appendix I in 1979 following the adoption of an Australian proposal with a supporting statement declaring that it "does not meet the criteria for listing on Appendix I" (Proceedings of the Second Meeting of the Conference of the Parties, pp.590-591). The present proposal does not give any information to indicate a change in the situation since 1979 (except that a captive-breeding programme has been established in Australia) and, therefore, it cannot be judged to meet the Berne Criteria (Resolution Conf. 1.1). IUCN has advised that the species qualifies for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 2.19 (on "Criteria for Addition of Extremely Rare Species to Appendix I"), but since the proposal indicates a recent increase in population and because the only form of exploitation appears to be those specimens taken for Australia's captive-breeding programme, the Secretariat does not feel that this species (which is not a very rare island species to which Resolution

Conf. 2.19 was particularly addressed) falls within the scope of that Resolution. There does not seem to be any significant likelihood of international trade, nor does the proposal give any evidence of this.

Secretariat recommendation: reject.

- 3-11. Pteropus spp.: In 1981, the United States of America proposed the inclusion of P. mariannus and P. tokudae in Appendix I, but withdrew these proposals because the trade in fruit bats was internal to USA.

The present proposal appears to meet the Berne Criteria with respect to the inclusion of several Pteropus species in Appendix II. There is reliable evidence of depletion of several populations as a result of trade, and that trade is now apparently international. However, since P. tokudae is believed extinct and only occurred on Guam - hence any trade would still be internal to USA - it is perhaps unnecessary to include this species in Appendix I. In addition, the status of P. mariannus does not seem to warrant inclusion in Appendix I. Some reports (Oryx, Vol. XXI, page 125) indicate that some populations of this species are not depleted, and the USA proposal itself notes that, at least on Yap and Ulithi, commercial harvests of this species can be justified. Therefore, it might be more appropriate to propose inclusion of P. mariannus in Appendix II.

There is certainly a problem of identification. The proposal states "it is virtually impossible to distinguish some species". Thus, if these species were to be brought within CITES controls, it is anticipated that implementation would be very problematical.

The threat of these fruit bat species occurs because of import trade into just one state - USA. For this reason, and because additions to the appendices increase implementation difficulties in all CITES Parties, the Secretariat feels that unilateral action by USA, or bilateral actions between USA and the exporting countries concerned could achieve the desired objective as successfully as inclusion of the species in CITES appendices, without causing unnecessary complications and problems for other Parties.

Secretariat recommendation: proponent to consider withdrawal on above-mentioned basis. If USA feels that CITES listing would achieve more, all species in the proposal should be included in Appendix II, except tokudae which should not be included at all.

12. Notomys spp.: N. aquilo was included in Appendix I in 1973. In 1979, following an Australian proposal, this species was transferred to Appendix II and all other Notomys species were added to Appendix II because "unregulated collecting for scientific purposes could represent a threat" (Proceedings of the Second Meeting of the Conference of the Parties, p. 728). Since then, Australia has enacted new legislation which regulates exportation of all Notomys species. Although the present proposal does not strictly meet the Berne Criteria, it seems that the genus, which is endemic to Australia, is most unlikely to be threatened by international trade and there would not be sufficient justification for inclusion in Appendix II if it were not already included. Deletion from Appendix II seems unlikely to affect the status of any species of Notomys.

Secretariat recommendation: accept.

13. Pseudomys fumeus: This species was included in Appendix I in 1973. The proposal does not include information on status sufficient to meet the Berne Criteria for deletion. However, there seems to be no likelihood of any trade threat and it appears doubtful that this endemic species' inclusion in Appendix I could be justified if it were not already included.

Secretariat recommendation: accepted.

14. Pseudomys shortridgei: This species was included in Appendix I in 1973, and transferred to Appendix II in 1979 since it was "common and widespread in the Grampian Mountains" but "may be threatened to an unknown degree by present fire regimes and should therefore be included in Appendix II" (Proceedings of the Second Meeting of the Conference of the Parties. pp. 606-607). There seems to be no likelihood of any trade threat, and its retention in the appendices in 1979 was on the inappropriate basis of its specialized habitat requirements. The Secretariat can see no justification for its continued retention in Appendix II.

Secretariat recommendation: accept.

15. Dusicyon gymnocercus: This proposal is based on the look-alike problem that exists between this species and D. griseus, which is already included in Appendix II. There seems to be a likelihood that this problem is being used by unscrupulous traders to circumvent the controls on D. griseus, and this is sufficient justification for including D. gymnocercus in Appendix II.

Secretariat recommendation: accept.

16. Felis yagouaroundi: The Secretariat supports the policy of simplifying the appendices and the principle of listing such taxa as this by geographic distribution rather than by subspecies - particularly when there is taxonomic dispute.

Secretariat recommendation: accept.

17. Panthera tigris altaica: The Secretariat believes it to be anomalous that this one subspecies of tiger is in Appendix II. Whilst it is accepted by some experts that "altaica is not endangered as a subspecies" (IUCN-SSC, 1986. Cat News No. 5, page 4) it is also recognized that the populations in two of the four range states are highly endangered and extinct in one other. It is only in USSR that a "safe" population exists. The USSR comment that a population of 350-370 (and increasing) cannot qualify as being endangered must be viewed in the light of overall CITES values. Other subspecies of tiger are very much more abundant than altaica, but are included in Appendix I. Clearly, an anomaly does exist. In view of the situation in the other range states, the knowledge that the potential for commercial trade to threaten tiger populations exists in Asia and the fact that inclusion in Appendix I will not affect the current trade in zoo and captive-bred specimens, the Secretariat feels that, unless USSR believes it might wish to open commercial trade in wild Siberian tigers, CITES objectives would best be served if the whole species Panthera tigris, were included in Appendix I.

Secretariat recommendation: accept.

18. Odobenus rosmarus: This proposal is well-documented and meets the Berne Criteria with respect to the quality and quantity of information presented. However, it is not so clear that it meets the Criteria with respect to the interpretation that is placed on the information, nor on the need to include the walrus in Appendix II. The Secretariat is not convinced that international trade is causing, or is likely to cause, any substantial decline in this species over most of its range. Indeed, the proposal includes evidence that in some areas the populations are increasing or at least stable, and this applies to the whole of the Pacific population. Furthermore, it appears that one of the main reasons argued by the proponent to justify inclusion of the species in Appendix II is the belief that "the demand for walrus ivory is increasing". However, this is a belief, not a fact, and the proposal itself notes that "no statistics are available on this point".

The Secretariat feels that there are two crucial questions that must be answered in assessing this proposal. Firstly, are the major parts of the global population of this species declining? Secondly, is international trade likely to be sufficient to threaten the species? The Secretariat feels that the evidence in the proposal gives the answer "no" to the first question. If this is accepted, the answer to the second is irrelevant but, in any case, appears to be negative.

Finally, the comments of the range states would be valuable.

Secretariat recommendation: reject (unless the major range states disagree with the Secretariat's interpretation of the scientific evidence).

19. Catagonus wagneri: The 1982 edition of the IUCN Mammal Red Data Book classified this species as "vulnerable", i.e. "likely to move into the 'Endangered' category in the near future if the causal factors continue operating". From the contents of the present proposal it seems evident that the causal factors have continued operating and, if not already endangered, this species will become so very soon. Whether or not the species has reached that category yet is largely irrelevant, and it seems that the major point at issue is whether or not international trade is a significant factor. It is recognized that the major cause of decline is hunting for food by local inhabitants and, to a lesser extent, habitat destruction and, for the most part, the skin trade is a by-product. However, the Secretariat feels that there is a possibility of the skin trade affecting the status of the species and, therefore, the Berne Criteria are satisfied.

The Secretariat does have some concern about whether or not the inclusion of this species will assist in its conservation and also whether or not such inclusion is practical in view of the fact that skins of this species are apparently not distinguishable from those of other peccaries, particularly when processed. The hunting for meat will continue (and appears to be legitimate in at least two range states) and, therefore, skins will become available. Inclusion in Appendix I will not resolve this problem and prohibiting export of skins seems unlikely to benefit the species in any way. On the other hand, inclusion in Appendix II would permit some monitoring of the situation since the skins could be allowed into trade. In this instance, the difficulty of distinguishing the skins from those of other, closely-related species, supports this approach. If the species is included in Appendix I, the skins will be exported as other species and no monitoring or control will be possible.

Secretariat recommendation: include this species in Appendix II.

20. Tayassu spp.: This proposal is made primarily because of the look-alike problem with Cateogonus wagneri (see 19. above). On this basis alone it seems totally justified, although there is also some indication that the inclusion of these species in Appendix II might be warranted under the Berne Criteria (this could be investigated more closely when trade data become available as a result of inclusion in Appendix II).

Secretariat recommendation: accept [on basis of Article II, 2(b)].

- 21 and 22. Vicugna vicugna: These proposals are submitted on the basis of a principle with which the Secretariat and TEC have already agreed, i.e., that of non-harmful exploitation of live specimens. The Secretariat believes that this principle is fully in accordance with the basic objectives of CITES and, therefore, supports it.

With respect to the proposal from Chile, the Secretariat has some concern that, because of the much smaller size of the vicuña population, the operation might not be economically viable and that if this proves to be the case, transfer of this population to Appendix II might subsequently lead to other forms of exploitation which the population could not sustain. For example, if the individuals involved are unable to maintain the economic viability of the operation on the basis of shearing of live animals, the incentive to supplement the wool supply from culled specimens might be very high. The Conference of the Parties should discuss this aspect and decide whether or not this concern is relevant to the issue and, if so, whether this aspect (economic viability) is adequately provided for by the proponent.

Secretariat recommendation: accept both proposals, provided that the Conference of the Parties is satisfied that the economic aspects are either irrelevant or adequately provided for in the Chilean proposal.

23. Balaeniceps rex: The proposal does not meet the Berne Criteria for inclusion of the species in Appendix I and it seems very doubtful that it qualifies even for Appendix II. Of those populations where numerical estimates are given, the numbers show a reduction within the last 10-15 years from about 11,090 to about 11,070. Apart from this insignificant estimated reduction of c 0.2% in only part of the population, there is no suggestion that the species is endangered.

The ICBP/IUCN 1985 Red Data Book "Threatened Birds of Africa and Related Islands" lists this species as "Of Special Concern" - a new category used for species which "merited full treatment as threatened species" but which "are, at present, safe".

Furthermore, there is no evidence presented in the proposal to indicate that trade is a threat, or that it is likely to be a threat. Thus, since the species is not endangered and not likely to be threatened by trade there is no justification for inclusion in Appendix I and insufficient justification for inclusion in Appendix II.

Secretariat recommendation: reject.

24. Mycteria cinerea: While the proposal contains information to indicate that some populations of the species have declined, and that the species is not numerically abundant, there is insufficient support to classify the species as endangered. Although it seems certain that the Malaysian population is indeed endangered, the species as a whole appears not to

be and there does not seem to be justification to change the 1979 Red Data Book classification "vulnerable" (King, W.B., 1979. Red Data Book, 2. Aves, Morges, Switzerland; IUCN).

The proposal's evidence that trade might be a threat is very weak indeed and seems to rely totally on one (illegal) shipment of 12 specimens seized in Europe. It appears that factors other than international trade are cause for concern.

Thus, the proposal does not meet the Berne Criteria for inclusion in Appendix I and it is doubtful that it meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II. However, if the main range state feels that it would be beneficial to give the species protection under CITES, inclusion in Appendix II should be sufficient.

Secretariat recommendation: reject, unless Indonesia supports inclusion in Appendix II.

- 25 and 26. Eudocimus ruber: The proposals submitted by France and Suriname are more or less identical and were, obviously, prepared as one proposal. However, certain references to trade problems in French Guiana have been deleted from the version submitted by France. It seems anomalous that, despite not considering one of the major trade problems with this species, France is proposing inclusion in Appendix I, whereas the proposal containing more comprehensive information interprets the situation as requiring Appendix II protection.

It seems clear that the species is not endangered and, therefore, the proposal does not meet the Berne Criteria for inclusion in Appendix I. However, it seems equally clear that the species is subject to trade and that this has affected, or may affect, the status of several populations (including the main ones in Venezuela). Therefore, the proposals meet the Criteria for inclusion in Appendix II.

Secretariat recommendation: accept the proposal from Suriname.

27. Rheinartia ocellata: It is difficult to judge from the proposal whether this species can justifiably be classified as endangered. While the proposal admits that the Malayan population appears to be more or less stable, experts believe that the population of the nominate subspecies has been "seriously reduced". The species might qualify for inclusion in Appendix I under Resolution Conf. 2.19 "Criteria for Addition of Extremely Rare Species to Appendix I", but this also is not clear and the Secretariat doubts that the population is "so low that, if it were to be exploited in any way, it may be exterminated...".

In addition, the likelihood of trade being a serious threat does not seem very great. Although the Secretariat feels that the Malaysian comments about pheasant breeders are valid, it does not appear probable that the species would approach extinction from this cause when the Malayan population is so well protected. Thus, the Secretariat feels that this is a borderline case. Inclusion in Appendix II is certainly justified, but the main reason for inclusion in Appendix I is the situation in the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam, about which very little is known.

Secretariat recommendation: inclusion of the species in Appendix II, unless the other range states support inclusion in Appendix I.

28. Otididae spp.: The Secretariat does not feel that the proposal contains sufficient information to satisfy the Berne Criteria and to justify listing all species of bustards. Indeed, it seems from the proposal that one of the main purposes would be to establish a monitoring system to enable judgement to be made as to whether or not populations are being affected, or are likely to be affected, by trade - a judgement that should be made now on the basis of the proposal. The evidence suggests that some species in some areas are over-exploited, or many become so, as a result of, amongst other things, international trade. However, there is insufficient evidence to justify acceptance of the proposal as it stands on the basis of Article II, 2(a).

For those species where inclusion under Article II, 2(a) is not justified, it might be considered necessary to include them in Appendix II under Article II, 2(b). However, the proposal neither confirms nor denies this aspect.

It should be noted that the comment under section 7. of the proposal which refers to the Kuala Lumpur Seminar is inaccurate and cannot be interpreted as an indication either that the countries participating in the seminar support the proposal or that the individual participants do.

Secretariat recommendation: reject, with a request that the proponent considers preparing a better-documented proposal for consideration at the 7th meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Such a proposal should include more population information on species, more international trade data and clear indications of any look-alike problems.

29. Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus: The IUCN/CMC report on significant trade in Appendix II species identified this species as being detrimentally affected by exploitation for international trade. The TEC Working Group (document WGR. TEC. 2.2) felt that additional data were needed to either support or oppose a proposal to include the species in Appendix I. The Working Group's recommendation that action to obtain data was urgently needed was agreed by TEC (document Plen. TEC. 2.6) and, consequently, the Secretariat sought and obtained external funding for a project to conduct a field survey. The following is the abstract of the project report:

"The study was carried out between 3 February and 1 April 1987 with collaboration from the CITES Management Authorities in Brazil, Bolivia, and Paraguay. Most of the localities in these countries that are or have been considered the strongholds of the species were visited, and the authors conducted interviews, field counts, and observations of ranging and feeding behaviour.

The species' population has undergone a dramatic decline, and based on field counts and extrapolations from data offered by other biologists and by bird-catchers combined with our knowledge of the distribution of food sources in the known historic range of the species, the authors estimate that the current population of the species stands between 2,500 and 5,000 birds. The actual population size is probably close to 3,000 individuals. Furthermore, the population is divided into three or more reproductively-isolated sub-populations that occur in three different ecological settings: 1) moist palm groves in the Pantanal, 2) seasonally dry forest in rocky valleys and plateaux in northern Brazil, and 3) wetter eastern Amazonian forest with broken canopy of Brazil nut trees and understory of low trees and bamboo.

Apparently only 15-30% of adult birds attempt to breed in any one year, not all nests are successful, and most successful nests fledge only one young. Such a low reproductive rate indicates that the species cannot withstand even light harvesting without declining. However, within the entire range of the species the authors found evidence of trapping and trade of the species in significant numbers. Throughout its range, the species' food source is limited to only one or two species of palm nuts, thus making it especially vulnerable to poaching because of its predictability.

The authors conclude that the most severe drain on wild populations throughout Brazil, Bolivia and Paraguay in the last decade has been and continues to be capture for international and domestic bird trade. Other threats include hunting for meat and habitat alteration, in that order.

The authors recommend that the species be transferred to CITES Appendix I, and we hope that this together with increased enforcement of existing conservation laws, particularly in Brazil, will allow the species to stabilize."

In view of the results of this survey, there seems no doubt that the species qualifies for transfer to Appendix I.

Secretariat recommendation: accept.

30. Ara militaris: The proposal does not present conclusive evidence to indicate that this species is endangered. There are reports of declines in some populations but the evidence quoted in the proposal is often self-contradictory. As a result of consideration of the IUCN/CMC report on this species by the Working Group on Significant Trade in Appendix II Species, the Technical Committee agreed that more information was required to determine whether or not this species was being detrimentally affected by international trade. The Secretariat feels that there is not sufficient additional information in the present proposal to warrant going against the advice of TEC and that it would be inconsistent to accept this proposal at a time when it has just been agreed that the information was not sufficient to justify transfer to Appendix I. Therefore, it seems that the proposal is probably premature and consideration should await the results of the proposed field survey.

Secretariat recommendation: reject.

31. Probosciger aterrimus: This species was also the subject of discussion by TEC, following consideration of the IUCN/CMC report by the TEC Working Group. TEC agreed that the main problem for this species is that of enforcement and that transfer to Appendix I might be considered if the problem persisted. It seems that the proposal is rather premature in this respect since only about 6 months have passed since the Secretariat issued Notification to the Parties No. 417 (on 28 November 1986) on this subject. Furthermore, although the present proposal does not mention it, the Indonesian delegation at the TEC meeting in 1986 stated that they did not support transfer of the species to Appendix I.

There seems to be sufficient evidence to indicate that over substantial parts of its range the species has declined in numbers and that, although not a major cause, international trade has contributed to these declines. However, the Secretariat does not feel that the evidence is sufficient to classify the species as endangered. Therefore, it seems that the main justification for the proposal is the argument that

inclusion in Appendix I is the only way of preventing the illegal trade. Since TEC has already recommended a different solution which has not yet had sufficient time to be judged as effective or not effective, since the main range state is opposed to the proposal and since it seems that the species will not become extinct in the foreseeable future under the current regime, the Secretariat feels that it would be more appropriate to follow TEC's recommendation to try and deal with what is essentially an enforcement problem through procedures appropriate to that type of problem, and to use transfer to Appendix I as a last resort if other methods fail. It should be noted that several Parties have already responded positively to Notification No. 417 and what evidence there is from this suggests that such efforts to improve enforcement might succeed.

Secretariat recommendation: reject, but reconsider in 1989 if the problem has persisted.

32. Trochilidae spp.: Although the proposal contains a wealth of information on distribution and status and is well-documented in this respect, it certainly does not meet the Berne Criteria. Undoubtedly there is a problem, particularly with respect to illegal trade from Ecuador, but it seems unlikely that international trade affects more than a small number of species and/or populations and this does not justify the addition of the whole family to Appendix II. The Secretariat feels that this problem might be more appropriately solved through bilateral co-operation between Ecuador and the importing countries - particularly those of the EEC. If such a solution cannot be found, it seems probable that Ecuador will add all its species of Trochilidae to Appendix III. In view of the implications of this latter possibility, the Secretariat favours the former suggestion of a solution outside CITES.

Secretariat recommendation: reject.

33. Psophodes nigrogularis: The deletion of this species from Appendix II has also been proposed by Switzerland as part of the Ten Year Review.

Secretariat recommendation: accept (see Annex 3 to document Doc. 6.47).

34. Meliphaga (Lichenostomus melanops) cassidix: The proposal does not meet the Berne Criteria and does not make clear the reason for proposing deletion. Since the proposal acknowledges that the species (now generally recognized as a subspecies) is endangered, it must be assumed that the proposal is made because there is no possibility of trade presenting a threat. However, this is not documented and the section on "Potential Trade Threats" has been excluded from the text.

The Secretariat believes that the potential for trade might exist since limited numbers of the nominate subspecies, which looks similar, are kept as aviary birds in Australia (TRAFFIC-Australia, 1987, pers. comm.).

Secretariat recommendation: reject.

35. Gubernatrix cristata: The proposal does not meet the Berne Criteria for inclusion of the species in Appendix I since it does not appear that the species is currently endangered. Furthermore, there is apparently very little international trade in this species and it seems that, on the basis of the evidence presented, even Appendix II listing is not justified.

Secretariat recommendation: reject.

- 36 and 37. Paroaria capitata and P. coronata: Although there is some international trade in these species, it seems that the major problem is internal trade within Argentina. Since inclusion in Appendix II is not likely to affect the main threat to these species, the Secretariat feels that the problem should be dealt with internally rather than through CITES.

Secretariat recommendation: reject.

- 38 and 39. Chelonia mydas and Eretmochelys imbricata: Both proposals withdrawn by the proponent.

40. Crocodylus porosus: The Indonesian population of this species was transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II in 1985 under the provisions of Resolution Conf. 5.21 with the specification of an export quota of 2,000 specimens. This decision was taken as a compromise when the meeting considered the proposal submitted under Resolution Conf. 3.15 (Ranching) to be unacceptable.

The consensus of expert opinion does not seem to justify classifying this population of C. porosus as endangered, although there is obviously considerable dispute as to the level of exploitation that can be sustained. As an interim measure, an export quota of 2,000 was agreed, and Indonesia is now requesting that the species be maintained in Appendix II with no quota, i.e. the present proposal has to be considered in relation to the Berne Criteria.

Although the figures given in the proposal are superficially very impressive, close examination of the relevant documentation reveals that the information presented does not meet the Berne Criteria and that there is obviously still a pressing need for clarification on several points.

For example, the population figures are extrapolations from small sample surveys and should be treated with caution. The original source of information (Kantor Wilayah Departemen Kehutanan dengan Fakultas Kehutanan Institut Pertanian Bogor, 1986. Studi Kelayakan Industri Kulit Buaya di Irian Jaya. Typescript. 185 pp. Bogor, Indonesia) does not present the data used in these estimates, nor does it detail the methods used. Thus, there are no scientific data available for examination of the figures claimed. This is particularly problematical since the estimates conflict with other recent work in relation to the proportion of the total crocodile population represented by C. porosus. The proposal uses the figure of 25%, whereas other sources indicate that 5% would be more realistic (Whitaker, R., P. Subran and C. Hartoni, 1985. The Crocodile Resource in Irian Jaya. Typescript, 52 pp. WWF/IUCN, Gland Switzerland; Lever, J., 1980. Crocodile Conservation and Industry Development in Irian Jaya. PPA. Bogor, Indonesia).

Furthermore, although having a quota of 2,000 per year, Indonesia has exported only 1,094 skins in 1985 and 686 in 1986. The justification for eliminating the export quota appears to be a proposed ranching scheme, but no figures are given to support this.

Currently, an FAO project is being conducted in co-operation with the Indonesian Government on crocodile conservation and development. If Indonesia is establishing ranching operations which meet the requirements of Resolution Conf. 3.15, a proposal should be submitted on this basis for consideration at the next meeting.

The Indonesian population of C. porosus was also discussed by the Technical Committee, at its 1986 meeting, in the context of the work on significant trade in Appendix II species. At the request of TEC, the IUCN/SSC Crocodile Specialist Group was asked in July 1986 to provide advice urgently on this issue.

In the meantime, the Secretariat does not feel that the present proposal justifies the maintenance of the population in Appendix II without an export quota.

Secretariat recommendation: reject, but maintain Indonesian population of the species in Appendix II subject to an annual export quota to be decided by the Conference of the Parties.

41. Paradelma orientalis: The deletion of this species from Appendix II has also been proposed by Switzerland as part of the Ten Year Review.

Secretariat recommendation: accept (see Annex 3 to document Doc. 6.47).

42. Gallotia aff. simonyi: There seems no doubt that this species is highly endangered, primarily because of its inherent rarity. The potential trade threat seems certain to be entirely internal (i.e. within the EEC) and therefore not of relevance to normal CITES considerations. However, the species does satisfy the criteria of Resolution Conf. 2.19 on "Criteria for Addition of Extremely Rare Species to Appendix I" since the population is so low that if any exploitation were to occur extinction is possible in a very short time.

Secretariat recommendation: accept.

- 43 and 44. Podarcis lilfordi and P. pityuensis: These proposals admit that many of the populations of these species are abundant and safe, and there is certainly some doubt that the Berne Criteria are satisfied. However, two other considerations are of much greater significance. Firstly, the small potential trade threat that exists involves primarily EEC countries. Therefore, such trade would be considered internal (as the proposal admits) and is not of relevance to CITES. No evidence is provided to suggest that there is any significant trade threat involving non-EEC countries. Secondly, the look-alike problem with other extremely abundant European Podarcis species is such that effective implementation would be virtually impossible (see document Doc. 6.46 Annex 4, Comments from Liechtenstein and Switzerland). Thus, it seems that inclusion of these species is not justified, would not be enforceable and would not achieve the desired objective.

Secretariat recommendation: reject.

45. Boa constrictor occidentalis: TEC included the South and Central American Boidae in its list of priorities for status surveys needed as a result of the study on significant trade in Appendix II species. Thus, to be consistent, the Secretariat would normally recommend that any decision on this proposal should await the results of the proposed project. However, funding for the project has not been found and, in the meantime, evidence of large volume illegal trade and greater trade pressure on this subspecies has come to light. In addition, the proposal is well-documented and provides justification for inclusion of the subspecies in Appendix I. Furthermore, there seems to be no significant problem of identification of this subspecies.

Secretariat recommendation: accept.

46. Vipera ursinii: Over the vast majority of its range, there is no evidence to suggest that this species is endangered. In view of the apparently insurmountable problems of identification (see Comments from Liechtenstein and Switzerland in document Doc. 6.46 Annex 4), it would be necessary to list the whole species and two others in Appendix I. Clearly, this cannot be justified unless the threat to certain subspecies or populations arises primarily from international trade. There is no evidence that this is so, and the collecting and trade that does occur seems certain to be mostly internal. The proper implementation of the Berne Convention would seem to be a much more appropriate mechanism than CITES in this case.

Secretariat recommendation: reject.

- 47, 48 and 49. Dendrobates spp., D. altobueyensis and Phyllobates spp.: The proposal from Suriname to include Dendrobates spp. in Appendix II does not meet the Berne Criteria. There is certainly insufficient evidence to believe that international trade poses a significant threat to these frogs. Equally, the Dutch proposal concerning D. altobueyensis cannot be judged to meet the Berne Criteria, nor those of Resolution Conf. 2.19, particularly since the classification of the species as endangered or very rare would have to be based on the proposal's population information "Unknown, but probably small". Similarly, the proposal to include Phyllobates spp. in Appendix II appears unjustified.

There is undoubtedly some international trade in some of these frog species. However, the evidence presented in these proposals is not at all convincing with respect to any need for CITES protection.

Secretariat recommendation: reject.

50. Mantella aurantiaca: This proposal does not meet the Berne Criteria. No population data are given, nor any indication that the species is endangered or declining. If the proposal is made under Resolution Conf. 2.19, it is equally weak. No indication of the species' range is given other than "small". Unless the range state considers the proposal to be necessary and other, more convincing data are presented, the proposal cannot be considered justifiable.

Secretariat recommendation: reject.

51. Dyscophus antongili: The comments on proposal 50. apply equally to this proposal.

Secretariat recommendation: reject.

52. Sclerophages formosus: This species was included in Appendix I in 1973. The present proposal does not meet the Berne Criteria, but the Secretariat feels that the species certainly qualifies for consideration under Resolution Conf. 5.21. There are indications that the species is more widespread and abundant than previously thought. For example, illegal trade over the last few years has involved many hundreds of specimens (data received from several Management Authorities) and exports from Indonesia in the 1970s and early 1980s reached at least 30,000 per year (Giesen, W., 1986. WWF Project Report on the Status of Sclerophages formosus in Indonesia's West Kalimantan Province. Typescript. 2pp.). Giesen (loc. cit.) stated that populations were depleted through over-exploitation for international trade, but that exports in 1986 were still likely to total about 7,000 specimens. All such exports appear to be falsely declared by the traders as "captive bred".

In addition, Evans (in litt., 1986) stated "The evidence that I presently hold does not indicate to me that it is threatened throughout its wide range..... Nevertheless, there is evidence of a decline in certain areas, for example in Thailand and parts of Indonesia... if I were revising the Asian section of the Fish RDB, I would either exclude it, or possibly list it as Insufficiently Known".

Thus, the Secretariat concludes that the species is a candidate for transfer to Appendix II under Resolution Conf. 5.21. However, the information and arguments in the Indonesian proposal are not convincing. The so-called "breeding" of the species is apparently used by the traders as a front for illegally exporting wild specimens (Giesen, 1986, loc. cit.) and the statement in the proposal that "Only captive bred are allowed to be traded" is irrelevant since, if this were the case, transfer to Appendix II would be totally unnecessary. Captive-breeding has only been recorded in laboratories in Singapore and Thailand (Evans, 1986. loc. cit.).

If transfer to Appendix II under Resolution Conf. 5.21 is considered, the problem of establishing a quota arises. In such circumstances, the Secretariat feels that no quota should be agreed until expert advice has been received on this subject.

Secretariat recommendation: accept under Resolution Conf. 5.21 provided a mechanism to establish export quotas for 1988 and 1989 can be agreed.

53. Bhutanitis spp.: The proposal admits that little is known of the populations of these species and, although they are traded internationally, there is no evidence that such trade might be affecting the species detrimentally. Indeed, the inaccessibility of many populations might well prevent any serious over-exploitation. It seems that there is insufficient evidence for this proposal to meet the Berne Criteria and that the main requirement is for further information on populations.

Secretariat recommendation: reject.

54. Ornithoptera alexandrae: There seems little doubt that this species qualifies for inclusion in Appendix I either under the Berne Criteria or under Resolution Conf. 5.19.

Secretariat recommendation: accept, unless the range state has a valid objection.

- 55, 56 and 57. Papilio chikae, P. homerus and P. hospiton: There seems little doubt that these three species are endangered and that collecting, and thus international trade, is a serious threat. Therefore, the Secretariat feels that they qualify for inclusion in Appendix I. However, there is a serious problem of identification, particularly in the case of P. hospiton, and this problem would have to be resolved if inclusion in Appendix I is to be effective. If the look-alike problem is insurmountable, the Parties should decide either to reject the proposal(s) or to recommend subsequent inclusion of the look-alike species.

Secretariat recommendation: accept, provided the identification problem is satisfactorily resolved, and provided the range states have no valid objection.

58. Teinopalpus spp.: The comments made with respect to proposal 53. apply also to this proposal.

Secretariat recommendation: reject.

59. Achatinella spp.: It is presumed that this proposal is made under Resolution Conf. 2.19, since international trade does not seem likely to be a threat. Resolution Conf. 2.19 recommends "that, however, if the addition of a species to Appendix I would draw public attention to its rarity, this be also taken into consideration" and it seems that the proponent is actively pursuing a policy in contradiction of this ("It will increase international awareness on the rapid loss..."). Without the prior support of the range state, the submission of this proposal seems not only ill-advised but also contrary to Resolution Conf. 2.19.

Secretariat recommendation: reject, unless the range state feels that inclusion in Appendix I is both necessary and beneficial.

60. Hirudo medicinalis: This species has certainly suffered in substantial parts of its range through over-exploitation for trade. The proposal is much stronger and better documented than that submitted in 1983 (which was withdrawn) and the Secretariat feels that it justifies inclusion of the species in Appendix II.

Secretariat recommendation: accept.

61. Corallium rubrum: The proposal is very weak and poorly documented. No references are given and the proposal cannot be judged to meet the Berne Criteria. Furthermore, there would be a serious identification problem, especially with manufactured items, which this proposal does not address. However, it also seems apparent that there is a serious problem caused by international trade and that the problem is by no means confined to this species or to the Mediterranean (S. Wells, pers. comm.). For this reason, although the Secretariat feels that acceptance of this proposal cannot be justified, there is obviously a (probably urgent) need for the Parties to consider this issue on the basis of a well-prepared and fully documented proposal. Such a proposal should address the global problem and should discuss the identification difficulties.

Secretariat recommendation: withdraw and resubmit a more comprehensive and better-substantiated proposal.

62. Astrophytum asterias: The evidence referred to in the proposal indicates that the species might qualify for inclusion in Appendix I. However, the main problem appears to be illegal collecting and smuggling, and it is not clear how transfer to Appendix I will improve the situation, particularly since the species is artificially propagated and such specimens are apparently preferable (and abundant). The fact that listing in Appendix I is known to increase the potential trade threat to plant species should also be taken into account.

Secretariat recommendation: reject, unless the range states feel that inclusion in Appendix I is both necessary and beneficial.

63. Saussurea lappa: The Indian proposal accepted to transfer the species to Appendix I in 1985 stated that "the species is almost endemic to India". This statement is now contested by Pakistan and the present proposal claims that the species main range is in Pakistan. Whilst it does not

meet the Berne Criteria, the proposal is submitted to correct a decision made by the Conference of the Parties in 1985 which Pakistan perceives as an error. The Secretariat feels that the circumstances require that this proposal not be considered under the Berne Criteria and that, if India disagrees with the present proposal, the most appropriate solution would be to list the Indian population in Appendix I and the Pakistan population in Appendix II.

Secretariat recommendation: accept, but possibly limited to transfer of population of Pakistan.

64. Fitz-Roya cupressoides: This proposal was submitted without consultation with the single range state (Chile) to which it refers. Chile is strongly opposed to the proposal and the Secretariat supports Chile's view that the proposal should be withdrawn.

Secretariat recommendation: withdraw.

65. Cycas beddomei: This proposal does not meet the Berne Criteria. It admits that the species is not endangered and, therefore, the species cannot qualify for Appendix I. Furthermore, no current trade threat is known. There is no justification given for inclusion in Appendix I.

Secretariat recommendation: reject.

66. Iphigenia stellata: The proposal does not include sufficient information to justify inclusion in Appendix II under the Berne Criteria. Furthermore, the trade apparently involves only seeds which, under current CITES policy, are excluded from CITES controls.

Secretariat recommendation: reject.

- 67 and 68. Nepenthes spp. and N. khasiana: The Indian proposal indicates that in situ protection has been established recently and that the species is only considered "vulnerable". The proposal does not meet the Berne Criteria and certainly does not justify inclusion in Appendix I of N. khasiana since no population data are available and there is no information on trends.

The Malaysian proposal indicates that several species are being over-exploited and that international trade is indeed a threat. The look-alike problem requires that the genus be included in order to control trade in those species under threat. While the proposal does not present much hard information, it is reasonably well documented and there is sufficient information to justify inclusion in Appendix II, provided the other range states feel that it is appropriate.

Secretariat recommendation: accept inclusion of Nepenthes spp. in Appendix II, unless the other range states have valid objections. Reject inclusion of N. khasiana in Appendix I.

- 69 and 70. Dendrobium pauciflorum and Paphiopedilum druryi: Both species are stated by the proponent to be endangered or possibly extinct, and yet it appears that neither are legally protected under national legislation. Both proposals specify several internal measures that are needed to conserve these species (if they still exist in the wild) and the Secretariat feels that such measures are very much more important than inclusion in Appendix I of CITES. These two cases appear very much as instances where national protection activities are both more appropriate

and more likely to succeed. It seems doubtful that inclusion in Appendix I will be of any benefit to the conservation of the species. Conversely, such inclusion could well increase the threat by drawing attention to the species, as has occurred previously with certain plant species. In particular expert opinion seems to favour not including such species in Appendix I (confidential source, pers. comm.).

Secretariat recommendation: reject.

71. Chrysalidocarpus lutescens: The proposal is well documented and contains a large amount of valuable information. The status of the species in the wild in Madagascar appears to be very much better than was thought when the species was included in Appendix II in 1979. This, combined with the fact that trade in seeds is not controlled under CITES, seems to be sufficient justification to delete the species from Appendix II. However, although the species now occurs wild in other countries, through introduction, it is endemic to Madagascar and comments from that Party are needed.

Secretariat recommendation: accept.

72. Sarracenia spp.: This proposal is well documented and contains sufficient information to justify inclusion of the genus in Appendix II.

Secretariat recommendation: accept.

Consideration of Proposals for Amendment of Appendices I and II

Usual Proposals

COMMENTS FROM THE PARTIES

I Comments from Chile

REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA

Fitz-Roya cupressoides

The proposal from Argentina on this species is unacceptable to the Corporación Nacional Forestal (CONAF), the CITES Administrative Authority on forest matters of the Republic of Chile, as its mode of submission runs contrary to the procedures established by the very text of the Convention. This text, in Article XIII, establishes expressly the procedure to be followed when a member country of the Convention deems that another member country is not complying with the rules set forth by the Convention or when it considers that any species included in Appendix I or II is being adversely affected by the trade of specimens thereof.

The Argentine Republic has not complied with the above procedure, and instead of making its concern known to the Secretariat, has decided to submit directly a proposal to change items from one appendix to another.

A second clear irregularity of the Argentine proposal stems from the non-compliance with format for amendment proposals set forth expressly in Resolution Conf. 2.17. Rule 7 of this Resolution states:

"In order that item C. 6 (Comments from countries of origin) be as complete as possible, countries of origin shall be consulted whether they are Parties to the Convention or not."

The National Park Authority of Argentina has not conformed to this rule, by not filing any kind of consultation whatsoever with this Chilean Administrative Authority. This is aggravated by the fact that the Republic of Chile has the largest populations of Chilean false larch in the world and is the only country affected by the proposal of the Argentine Republic.

In the Argentine proposal, a number of false and mistaken claims are made regarding the systems applied for the control of Chilean forest legislation; regarding forest fire control; and concerning the level of knowledge acquired through research conducted in Chile. Such imputations cannot be accepted by this Administrative Authority, particularly when considering the achievements made in these fields, which are reviewed in extenso in the following chapters of the attached document.

In light of the foregoing, and of further facts to be detailed below, which make the Argentine proposal devoid of any value, this Administrative Authority is prompted to request an immediate withdrawal

of said proposal by Argentina. Should such withdrawal not occur, it is our opinion that the Secretariat of the Convention should not submit this proposal to the consideration of the members' Conference.

II Comments from Ghana

Ghana has no objections to any of the proposals.

III Comments from Hungary

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Hungary agrees with the inclusion of Hirudo medicinalis and Otididae spp. in Appendix II.

IV Comments from Liechtenstein and Switzerland

ARGENTINA

It is doubtful whether or not Gubernatrix cristata comes up to the Berne Criteria for inclusion in Appendix I. "To qualify for Appendix I, a species must be currently threatened with extinction" (quoted from the Berne Criteria). This is apparently not the case. The proposal speaks only of a "enrarecimiento progresivo" of the species' populations in a major part of its range. The species is also not included in the IUCN/ICBP Red Data Book. Most likely, Appendix II would be more appropriate than Appendix I listing.

Additional information: Out of 167 Swiss passerine bird breeders which are organized in a private society, only one keeps two specimens of Gubernatrix cristata, while five breeders keep a total of eleven Paroaria coronata.

AUSTRALIA

Myrmecobius fasciatus has been listed in Appendix I already at Washington, 1973. It has been deleted from this appendix at San José, 1979, following a proposal by Australia. The following are quotations from the supporting statement submitted by Australia in 1979:

"National Utilization: A small number of M. fasciatus are kept in captivity in Australia for zoological display.

Illegal Trade: No information, however illegal trade involving M. fasciatus is considered unlikely.

Potential Trade Threats: None evident.

Additional Remarks: ... M. fasciatus does not meet the criteria for listing in Appendix I."

In the light of the statement made by Australia in 1979, some more information would be required, explaining how and why the keeping of a total of ten specimens by two Australian scientifically directed institutions is now considered to imply the risk "that animals could be removed from the wild for trade purposes."

In addition, it should be indicated whether it is expected that, as a result of non-listing, illegal trade would have to be expected "which might, over a period of time, involve numbers of specimens constituting a significant portion of the total population size necessary for the continued survival of the species" (quoted from Resolution Conf. 1.1, Berne Criteria).

BRAZIL

Although it does not become evident from the proposal that Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus is facing imminent danger of extinction, it has to be recognized that the species is not only suffering from loss of habitat, but that it also is under a considerable pressure from the trade which mostly is illegal.

Additional information: In 1985 ten hyacinth macaws had been imported from FR Germany to Switzerland. In the course of an investigation it became evident that the FRG re-export certificate was issued on the basis of false evidence presented by the applicant for the certificate. The birds have been seized by the Swiss Authorities. In addition, one more hyacinth macaw has been imported from Tenerife which was said to be captive bred at the Loro Parque at Puerto de la Cruz. The International Zoo Yearbook however gives no evidence that hyacinth macaws have ever been bred at the Loro Parque.

ECUADOR

This proposal which aims to add 349 (!) more species to Appendix II does not meet the Berne Criteria. The biological data provided indicate that a number of the species have a restricted range and are, therefore, vulnerable, but they do not suggest that any of the species is currently threatened.

The 1979 IUCN/ICBP Red Data Book rates four species out of the 349 as endangered:

- Eulidia yarrellii which is considered common in Chile by the present proposal;
- Glaucis dohrnii which is already listed in Appendix I, hence not considered by the proposal;
- Phaetornis margarettae and Threnestes grzimeki, both annotated indeterminate by the present proposal.

Also the trade data provided do not suggest that CITES listing would be required. The main importing countries used to import some hundreds of birds altogether per year which belonged to around 135 species, i.e., the number taken from the wild is, for each individual species so low that it cannot be considered to be a serious threat.

Additional information: From 1976 to 1979 a break-down of all bird imports to at least family level was made by the Swiss Management Authority. The following number of hummingbirds have been imported in those years: 1976: 2, 1977: 30; 1978: 0; 1979: 0. Since 1981 the keeping of hummingbirds by private persons is subject to licensing under the animal welfare law. This measure assisted in keeping the import figures at an extremely low level.

FRANCE

Eudocimus ruber

France and Suriname both submitted a proposal for the listing of Eudocimus ruber. The supporting statement is identical in both cases, but the conclusion drawn by the proponent differs: while France suggests Appendix I listing, Suriname proposes inclusion in Appendix II. The species is found in eleven countries. Following the supporting statement, total numbers are unknown, but rough estimates vary from 70,000 to 100,000 breeding pairs. Apparently, the species does not fulfil the biological criteria for inclusion in Appendix I, but should be included in Appendix II as proposed by Suriname.

Vipera ursinii

The following aspects should be considered:

- a) It is true that the westernmost populations of Vipera ursinii are endangered. However, it should be noted that western and central Europe represents only a small portion of the species' range. Looking at the overall distribution, the conclusion has to be drawn that the species does not qualify for Appendix I listing (see map).

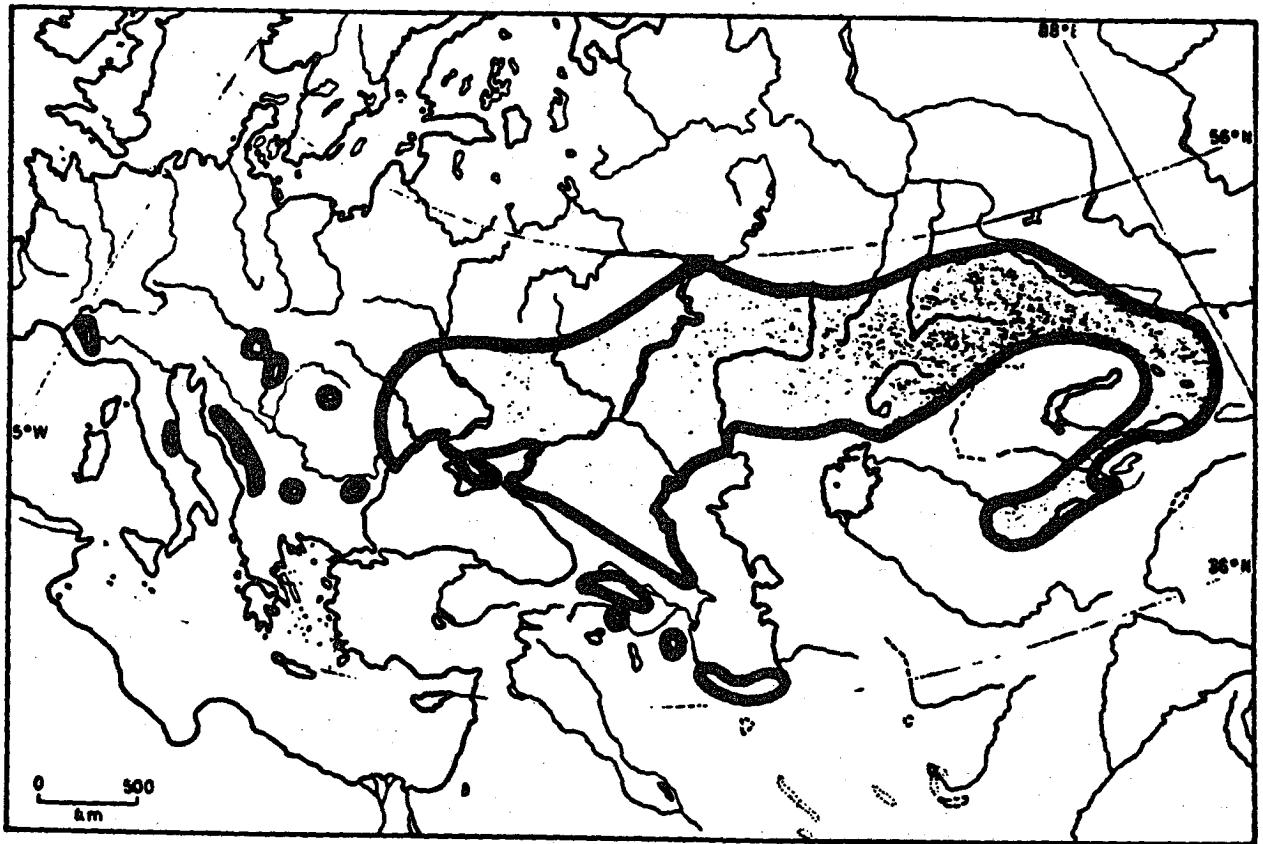
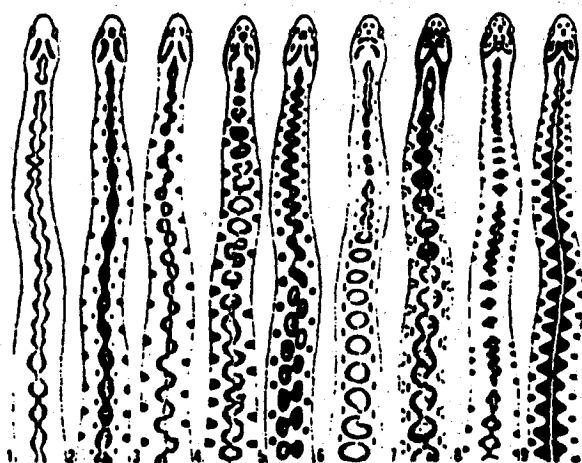
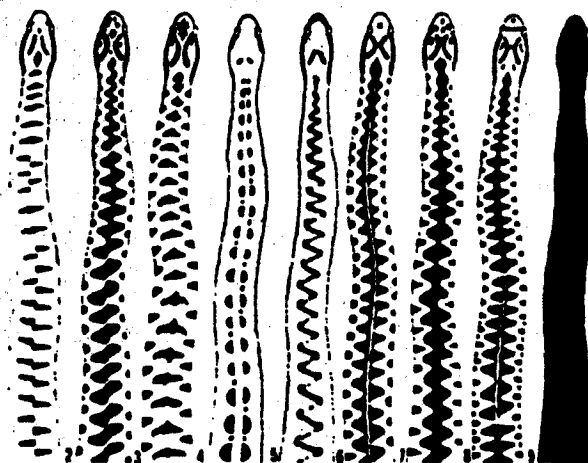


Fig. 30 — Distribuzione approssimativa di vipera di Orsini (*Vipera ursinii*).

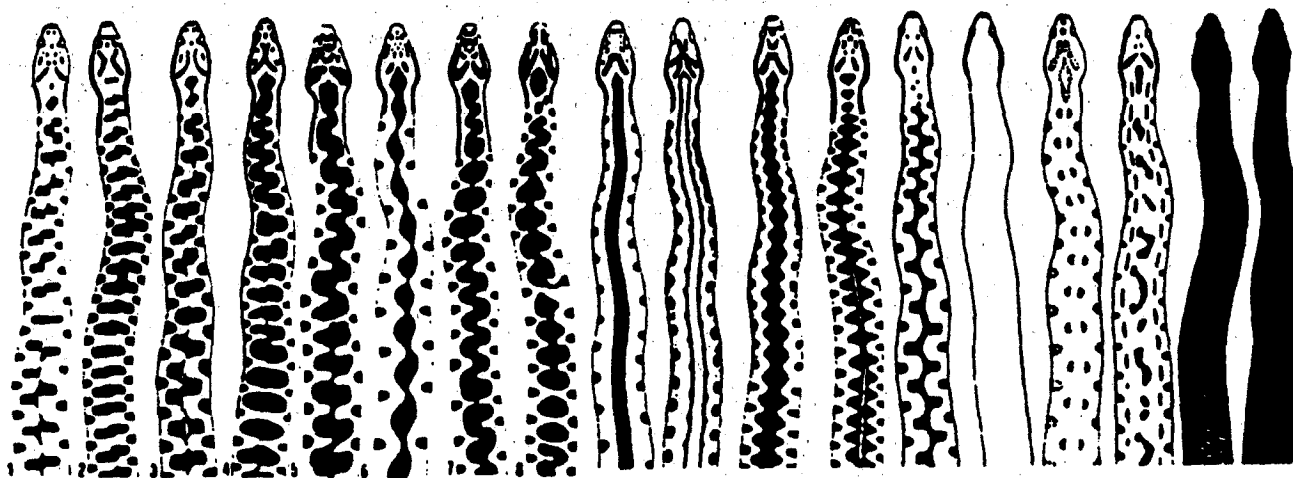
- b) As indicated by the proponent - who does not have available any trade data - collection of specimens from the wild certainly occurs. However, the number of specimens collected is presumably rather low. Switzerland analyzes the importation of European/Mediterranean reptiles and amphibia very carefully since 1976. The only imports of Vipera ursinii ever registered were six specimens in 1977 and five specimens in 1978.
- c) European vipers all show a wide range of intraspecific variations. As a consequence, it will not be possible to enforce the listing of Vipera ursinii, because no controlling official will be in a position to identify it from small Vipera aspis or Vipera berus which are both common species with a wide distribution. The following illustrations aim to demonstrate the identification problems resulting from the adoption of the proposal:



Vipera ursinii



Vipera berus



Vipera aspis

- d) In western Europe, Vipera ursinii is threatened mainly by the destruction of its habitats. Therefore, the species has been listed as a strictly protected species in Appendix II of the Berne Convention. Articles 4 to 8 of this Convention would provide, if implemented, a sufficient basis to ensure the survival of the species also in France and Italy.

MALAYSIA

The supporting statement regarding the inclusion in Appendix I of Mycteria cinerea is rather weak, both concerning the biological status and the trade status. The 1979 IUCN/ICBP Red Data Book rates the species as vulnerable. No captive population is recorded by the Rare Animal Census of the International Zoo Yearbook Vol. 24/25. Seemingly, the major threats result from habitat destruction, hunting for food by local people, and collection of eggs also for food, all threats which cannot be remedied by CITES listing.

NETHERLANDS

The proposal to include Balaeniceps rex does not meet the Berne Criteria. While the criteria for inclusion in Appendix I require that, to qualify, a species must be currently threatened with extinction, the 1985 IUCN/ICBP Red Data Book gives the following statement: "In most of its range it (Balaeniceps rex) is threatened in the medium or long term by the development and disturbance of its habitats but is apparently not yet in any serious danger of extinction".

According to the proposal, 90 to 100 specimens were sent to zoos in the last twenty years. This means that an average of five specimens has been exported per year, a trade rate which is more than unlikely to threaten the species. According to the International Zoo Yearbook Vol. 24/25, the total zoo population was only around 16 specimens in 1983 and 1984.

Finally, it should be noted that the proposal has been prepared without having consulted the range states.

The Dutch proposals relating to Dendrobates altobueyensis and Phyllobates spp. have to be considered together with the Suriname proposal relating to Dendrobates spp. which, apparently, has also been prepared by the Netherlands. The proposals concern 53 species. Around 14 of these are known only from the type locality, including Dendrobates altobueyensis. It is not intelligible why altobueyensis has been chosen to be proposed for Appendix I listing, since 13 other species have the same biological status and since nothing leads to the conclusion that altobueyensis is or ever will be under special trade pressure.

Between 1970 and 1980 relatively large quantities of poison-arrow frogs have been imported into Switzerland, e.g., 2,872 Dendrobates and 978 Phyllobates in 1977 and 1,828 Dendrobates and 709 Phyllobates in 1978. Most of these frogs originated from Costa Rica. After the San José meeting, Costa Rica started to implement more stringent export regulations which led to a reduction of the imports already in 1979 when only 772 Dendrobates and 145 Phyllobates were imported into Switzerland. In the following years exports from Costa Rica to Switzerland went down to zero, and the overall import into Switzerland remained at a very low level. The trade data supplied by the proponent suggest a similar development of the trade also in other countries, e.g. the Netherlands imported only around 550 poison-arrow frogs per year in 1984 and 1985

which belonged to six different species. Captive breeding in recent years may lead to a further reduction of the import of specimens taken from the wild, even if the species are not to be included in the appendices.

While the benefits of the proposals for the species concerned are at least doubtful, it is obvious that the listing of the poison-arrow frogs will lead to implementation problems. Proper identification of species will be a major problem because there is a tremendous intraspecific variation. Appropriate care of seized specimens and reasonable disposal of confiscated specimens will also be very difficult, especially because the more frequently traded species are very common in the wild state, hardly any Management Authority will be disposed to make efforts to transport the frogs back to the country of origin and to release them in their original habitats.

In the case of the proposals on Mantella aurantiaca and Dyscophus antongili, no population data are provided and no evidence is shown that the populations of the two species suffer from collection for the international trade. The information that the export of wild caught specimens from Madagascar is prohibited is probably not accurate, considering that Madagascar has authorized the export of chamaeleons, phalsumas, etc. in recent times. It is obvious that both species are traded to a certain extent, e.g., 43 Mantella aurantiaca have been imported into Switzerland in the first three months of 1987, but it seems also evident that both species do not fulfil the Berne Criteria for inclusion in Appendix I, and whether inclusion in Appendix II would be useful is, at least, doubtful.

Regarding Chrysalidocarpus lutescens, we have information that much larger quantities of seeds have been exported to EEC countries than indicated in the proposal. However, it should be noted that seeds of Chrysalidocarpus are not considered by the Convention.

The proposal on Achatinella concerns 22 living species. The proposal states that legal international trade does not exist and that no illegal trade is known to the proponent. The country of origin has not been consulted. It would be a demonstration of inconsistency if the Conference would adopt this proposal while the Ten Year Review Committee is proposing to delete from Appendix II the Cuatro Ciénegas snails, because they have never been recorded in trade since their listing.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

No statement has been received to support the proposal to include in Appendix I Phalanger lulullae. Therefore, this proposal has to be rejected.

Regarding Probosciger aterrimus, we share some of the concerns of the proponent. In 1986, eleven palm cockatoos have been imported which were accompanied by a certificate stating that they had been captive bred in Taiwan. A second application for 20 palm cockatoos was rejected in 1987. However, there seems to be rather a problem of implementation of existing provisions of the Convention than a need for a change of appendix which could hardly be justified under the Berne Criteria. We have become aware of certificates issued by the Taiwanese authorities and stating that also large quantities of other cockatoo species and of lorikeets have been captive bred in Taiwan which did not seem very likely to us and which, consequently were rejected.

Perhaps the problem could be solved by adopting a resolution which requests the Parties not to allow the import of psittacines from certain non-member states in cases where the species does not occur in the country concerned and where it is not very likely that the specimens have been bred in captivity.

INDONESIA

Corresponding proposals have been made by Indonesia already in 1985. The downlisting of Chelonia mydas was rejected by the Parties by 2 votes in favour and 23 against, that of Eretmochelys imbricata was rejected by 3 votes in favour and 27 against. The proposals submitted now do not contain any substantial new elements. The same is more or less true for the proposal to maintain Crocodylus porosus in Appendix II, without being subject to an annual export quota. In 1985, the Indonesian delegation admitted that they had no figures for the population of the species for the whole of Indonesia, and stated that they had no money to carry out expensive surveys. The current proposal contains population estimates for Irian Jaya only, whereby it is not clear on what kind of scientific evidence the assumed population densities have been based.

PARAGUAY

The proposal does not give sufficient evidence to list Catagonus wagneri in Appendix I. The species has certainly a more restricted range than the other two peccary species. Obviously it is also under considerable pressure from various sources, but certainly one could not state that it is currently threatened with extinction. If it should be listed, despite IUCN/SSC Pigs and Peccaries Specialist Group's view that trade in hides is only incidental to the central reason for killing Catagonus as a prized food item, it should be included in Appendix II rather than in Appendix I.

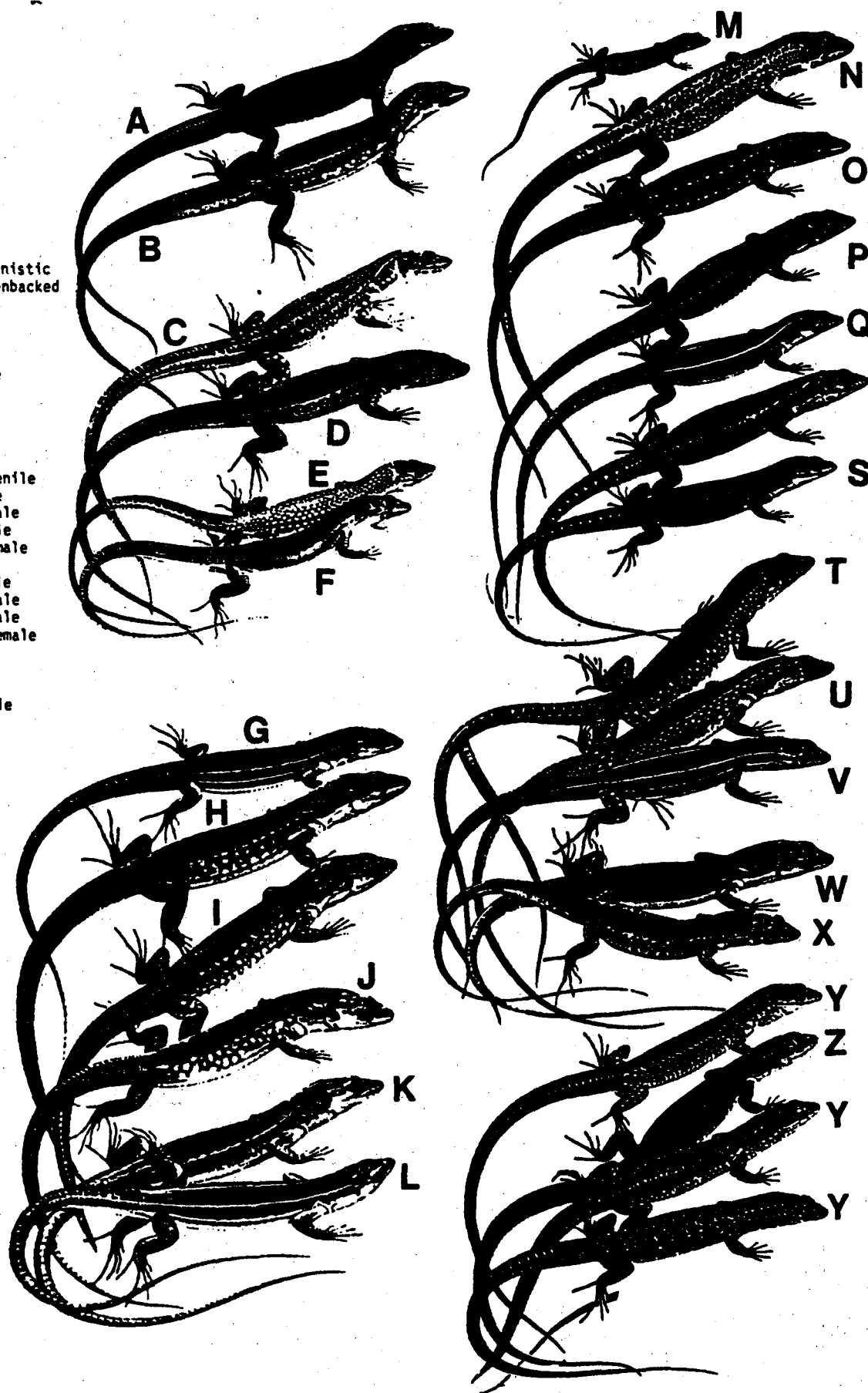
SPAIN

With regard to the three lizard species, it is felt that inclusion of Gallotia simonyi in Appendix I would be feasible from the implementation point of view and that the listing could reasonably support Spain's attempts to protect the species in situ. The situation for the two Podarcis species is, however, quite different. Both, Podarcis lilfordi and pityusensis show a wide range of intraspecific variation with some of the subspecies being very abundant, and both belong to the genus Podarcis which includes, with P. sicula and P. muralis, the two most common reptiles of Europe. The combination of intraspecific variation (23 subspecies for lilfordi and 39 subspecies for pityusensis) and close relationship with muralis and sicula make enforcement impossible.

Therefore, it is suggested that the two Podarcis species should be protected by implementing the Berne Convention rather than by inclusion in CITES Appendix II.

Additional information: Since 1976, the following numbers have been imported into Switzerland: Gallotia simonyi: none (but it is known that illegal exports to other countries have taken place). Podarcis lilfordi: 10 in 1977, 55 in 1978, 10 in 1979. Podarcis pityusensis: 45 in 1978, 50 in 1979, 10 in 1983.

- A *Podarcis lilfordi*, melanistic
 B *Podarcis lilfordi*, greenbacked
 C *Podarcis pityusensis*
 D *Podarcis pityusensis*
 E *Lacerta perspicillata*
 F *Lacerta perspicillata*
 G *Podarcis sicula*, female
 H *Podarcis sicula*, male
 I *Podarcis sicula*, male
 J *Podarcis sicula*, male
 K *Podarcis wagleriana*
 L *Podarcis wagleriana*
 M *Lacerta monticola*, juvenile
 N *Lacerta monticola*, male
 O *Lacerta monticola*, female
 P *Podarcis hispanica*, male
 Q *Podarcis hispanica*, female
 R *Podarcis bocagei*, male
 S *Podarcis bocagei*, female
 T *Podarcis tiliguerta*, male
 U *Podarcis tiliguerta*, male
 V *Podarcis tiliguerta*, female
 W *Podarcis filfolensis*
 X *Podarcis filfolensis*
 Y *Podarcis muralis*, male
 Z *Podarcis muralis*, female



When the proposal on Corallium rubrum was discussed with the Management Authorities of the other EFTA countries, some concern was expressed about the workload involved in controlling worked corals. The paperwork to be done could be easily in the magnitude of that necessary to control the ivory trade. In addition, it was stated that there are other red coral species in the Pacific area and that it might be difficult or impossible to identify worked material down to species level. These concerns were shared by the Scientific Authorities of Switzerland and Liechtenstein which met independently at a later stage.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Although we have some sympathy for the proposal to list all Otididae spp. in Appendix II, there remain some doubts whether the proposal in its present form is consistent with the Berne Criteria for the inclusion of higher taxa in Appendix II. Some more information would be required to demonstrate not only evidence of international trade in bustards but also evidence of this trade negatively affecting the wild populations.

Additional information: Live (kori) bustards have been imported for the last time to Switzerland in 1970. Legal trade in dead specimens was probably zero in recent years, but in 1987 an application was received to import one hunting trophy of Otis tetrax from Spain. Illegal trade in already listed species was observed once some years ago, when persons with diplomatic status imported some dead houbara bustards. The keeping of bustards is subject to licensing under the Animal Welfare Law, but permits for specimens of large species will not normally be granted.

With regard to the butterfly proposals, we see no problems for the Appendix I listing of Ornithoptera alexandrae. In the case of Bhutanitis spp. it is not necessarily obvious that trade could negatively affect the species, because they occur in areas where access is difficult. In the case of the Papilio and Teinopalpus species the Appendix II listing could lead to enforcement (identification) problems, especially for Papilio hospiton.

A proposal to include Hirudo medicinalis has been submitted by the United Kingdom already at the Gaborone meeting. The proposal was withdrawn and the proponent agreed to submit it first to the European Regional Committee for the Ten Year Review. This has not been done which means that the proposal is not carried by the European Regional Committee, but it has to be recognized that the proponent undertook considerable efforts to investigate the biological and trade status of the medicinal leech. It becomes obvious from the proposal that the medicinal leech has become rare in the western part of its distribution, but this is the effect of pollution and drainage of wetlands rather than of over-collection. It is also evident that leeches entering international trade originate from the eastern part of the range where the species is not threatened or where it may even be increasing.

It should be discussed whether the medicinal leech would be better placed in the appendices of the Berne Convention which would also protect its habitats, than in Appendix II of CITES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The inclusion of Pteropus mariannus and tokudae has been proposed by the United States already in 1981. The proposals were withdrawn on the grounds "that the fruit bat trade appeared to be internal" (New Delhi

meeting Proceedings, p. 194). In the meantime, the supplier states of fruit bats have reached independence, so the "internal" trade became international. However, the problem still is very localized. Perhaps it would be better solved by internal US legislation or a bilateral agreement with the range states which are not CITES Parties.

The information supplied by the proponent on the biological status of Pteropus m. marianus (decreasing) seems to be incorrect as far as Yap State is concerned: according to a note in Oryx, Vol XXI, page 125, "Mariana fruit bats on Uithi Atoll and the islands of Yap, Gagil Tamil and Maap were at the carrying capacity of their habitat".

URUGUAY

Concerning the proposal to list Boa constrictor occidentalis in Appendix I, the following additional information can be supplied: in 1987 a reptile dealer of the Federal Republic of Germany offered both Boa constrictor constrictor and occidentalis for sale. The price was DM 395.- for constrictor and DM 1,350.- for occidentalis, which shows that the latter subspecies is more difficult to obtain.

In January 1987 a consignment of 10,000 Boa skins which was accompanied by an Argentinian export permit declaring them as constrictor constrictor was landed at the Airport Basel-Mulhouse and transferred to a Swiss freeport near Basel. With a view to re-exporting the skins, a CITES re-export certificate was solicited from the Swiss Management Authority which, in turn, requested to see some sample skins. Examination of the skins revealed that about one-third of the shipment did not consist of skins of the subspecies constrictor but of occidentalis. This examples shows that there is a large scale illegal trade in occidentalis skins making use of official CITES documents for other Boa subspecies.

V Comments from the Netherlands

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

The proposal on Probosciger aterrimus contains in annex 1 a copy of an export document from Taiwan indicating the Netherlands as destination of 30 birds. This shipment has never been allowed to enter the Netherlands. The possession of specimens of this species has been strictly forbidden in the Netherlands since this species received Appendix I status in Netherlands legislation in 1977. So you will understand that we are in favour of this proposal. As a matter of course we do not trust the captive bred status of these birds.

VI Comments from Tunisia

Otididae spp.

Tunisia has no objections to the inclusion of the Otididae spp. in Appendix II.

The Houbara bustard (Chlamydotis undulata) is completely protected in Tunisia and it is found in the centre and South of Tunisia but Tetrax tetrax is very rare.

Panthera tigris altaica

As a result of the measures taken to protect this subspecies in USSR, as well of the legal measures taken, and also due to the establishment of a network of wildlife protected areas and reserves, the population has increased its numbers in recent years almost up to its highest limit. Currently, 350-370 individuals of this subspecies occur in the areas between the Pacific coast and the Amur River, in the East of USSR, and in some locations the population is already beyond the natural carrying capacity. Therefore, the possibility of decreasing the numbers of Siberian tigers in some districts is under consideration.

The Siberian tiger belongs also to those animals which are normally kept in many zoological gardens throughout the world and also in circus husbandry. The total number of animals in captivity is more than 600 and they are breeding well in captivity.

Consequently, the transfer of the Siberian tiger from Appendix II to Appendix I raises justified objections: Appendix I must include species or subspecies which are close to extinction or the numbers of which are quickly decreasing: this does not apply to the Siberian tiger.



corporación nacional forestal

SUBMISSION OF THE OPINION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE CITES ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY ON FOREST MATTERS, REGARDING THE PROPOSAL BY THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC TO "TRANSFER FROM APPENDIX II TO APPENDIX I THE COASTAL POPULATION OF ALERCE (Fitzroya cupressoides) (Mol.)Johnst., OCCURRING SOUTH OF PARALLEL 40°00' SOUTH LATITUDE, ON THE COASTAL MOUNTAIN RANGE OF THE WESTERN REGION OF SOUTH AMERICA."

SUMMARY

The Corporación Nacional Forestal (Chilean Forest Service hereinafter referred to as CONAF), Administrative Authority on forest matters of the Republic of Chile before the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES), has recently received from the Secretariat of the Convention a proposal submitted by the Argentine Republic, issued by its National Park Authority (Administración de Parques Nacionales), whereby it is suggested "To transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I the coastal population of Alerce (Fitzroya cupressoides) (Mol.) Johnst., occurring south of Parallel 40°00' South Latitude, on the Coastal Mountain Range of the Western Region of South America."

The above proposal is unacceptable to this Administrative Authority, as its mode of submission runs contrary to the procedures established by the very text of the Convention. This text, in Article XIII, establishes expressly the procedure to be followed when a member country of the Convention deems that another member country is not complying with the rules set forth by the Convention or when it considers that any species included in Appendices I or II is being adversely affected by the trade of specimens thereof.

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The Argentine Republic has not complied with the above procedure, and instead of making its concern known to the Secretariat, has decided to submit directly a proposal to change items from one Appendix to another.

A second clear irregularity of the Argentine proposal stems from the non compliance with the mode of submission for amendment proposals set forth expressly in Resolution CONF.2.17 Rule 7 of this Resolution states: "Nº 7. Inquiries must be entered with the countries of origin, whether or not they be members of the Convention, with the purpose of making item C.6 (Comments by Countries of Origin) as complete as possible".

The National Park Authority of Argentina has not conformed to this rule, by not filing any kind of consultation whatsoever with this Chilean Administrative Authority. This is aggravated by the fact that the Republic of Chile has the largest populations of Alerce in the world and is the only country affected by the proposal of the Argentine Republic.

In the Argentine proposal, a number of false and mistaken claims are made regarding the systems applied for the control of Chilean forest legislation; regarding forest fire control; and concerning the level of knowledge acquired through research conducted in Chile. Such imputations cannot be accepted by this Administrative Authority, particularly when considering the achievements made in these fields, which are reviewed in extenso in the following chapters of this document.

In light of the foregoing, and of further facts to be detailed below, which make the Argentine proposal devoid of any value, this Administrative Authority is prompted to request an immediate withdrawal of

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said proposal by Argentina. Should such withdrawal not occur, it is our opinion that the Secretariat of the Convention should not submit said proposal to the consideration of the Members' Conference.

1. REMARKS BY THE CHILEAN ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY REGARDING THE CONTENTS OF THE PROPOSAL FILED BY THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

This chapter will analyze each point of the proposal made by the Argentine Republic which, on the judgement of this Administrative Authority, contains erroneous or wrong information, judgments or appreciations.

1.1. Present and Historical Range

The historical range of Alerce in Argentina is not mentioned, indicating only the present range, thus making it impossible to determine objectively whether its numbers are declining or not, as claimed.

1.2. Population, Estimates and Trends

It is quite remarkable that the Argentine Republic should submit a proposal without counting on scientific data regarding either the area covered by this species or its various population densities.

The same data for Chile has been available for over three years, resulting from a significant effort by the Chilean authorities to acquire increasing knowledge on the resource.

A number of statements are made concerning the quality of Chilean Alerce stands and their regenerative capacity. In this regard, it is worth quoting verbatim the words of Forester and Professor Claudio Donoso Zegers, Master of Science, who, based on the study "Management Methods for the Alerce Forest Type" (Faculty of Forest Sciences, Universidad Austral de Chile, 1987, to be released shortly), prepared a report related to the Argentine proposal, attached hereto (Donoso, 1987):

"The research we have conducted, the first stage of which is nearing completion, shows clearly that Alerce regenerates very well under various conditions:

1. In untouched forests on both mountain ranges, where systematic samplings were carried out with twenty 2 x 2 m. subplots, within each 50 x 10 m. inventory plot of each conglomerate made up by three plots (...).
2. In clearings caused in the forest by the falling of trees.
3. In landslides provoked by exogenous causes in the Andean Range.
4. In semi-altered or burned areas of the Coastal Mountain Range. Regeneration is very scant only in clearcut areas in the Andean Range, where logging debris and stems of other species were not removed (2,500 ha).

This research destroys the old myth regarding Alerce regeneration, which stemmed from very general field studies or surveys carried out on small areas with samplings not intense or systematic enough for the purpose".

This same chapter of the Argentine proposal states verbatim that "This species, due to its extremely slow growth rate, is strongly encroached upon by broadleaved species. It grows slowly: 1 mm per year". Further on, point 7 thereof (Complementary Information) claims that "research conducted in Chile found Alerce populations to be strongly depleted and altered both from the intense exploitation it has been subjected to throughout history - which in a certain degree still exists - and its scant regenerative capacity".

Regarding the above claims, below is an outline of the substance of the growth data obtained from concrete research, conducted under various conditions (subtypes) of Alerce forests in both mountain ranges,

included in the Universidad Austral study (1987). It shows real Alerce growth to range from 1 to 2 mm per year. What is relevant, however, is to point out that Alerce growth is not encroached upon by bradleaved species under the site conditions where Alerce normally occurs. On the contrary, it frequently competes advantageously with some of those species, as shown in our regeneration charts and our analysis of regenerative dynamics.

The Universidad Austral study (1987) shows that the Andean Range populations are neither depleted nor strongly altered, except in small specific areas and locations, without referring, of course, to those populations which were wiped out during the colonial times, or during the last century by the colonization effort. The Coastal populations were altered somewhat more notoriously, but, contrary to the claims put forth, its capacity for regeneration is very high and responsive to management, as demonstrated by the data gathered by the Universidad Austral study (1987), and by other data gathered but still unprocessed on areas formerly exploited and which presently show varying stages of regeneration on the Valdivia Coastal Mountain Range.

The information provided by Muñoz (1971) is of a botanical nature, and that provided by Elizalde (1970) is of a journalistic nature, supported neither by scientific or technical field studies. The research conducted by Veblen et al. was not carried out on extensive areas and was not focused specifically on the study of regeneration.

The latest research (Donoso, 1987) destroys another myth, by showing that Alerce is a rather aggressive species, which uses gap phase strategy and which, under conditions of high moisture and diffuse light, is also able to become established and which, furthermore, acts as a

pioneer, colonizing primary areas.

In the chapter on "Population, Estimates and Tendencies" it is further stated that "The germination rate of its seeds is not recognized, and there is a lack of detailed bioecological data due to the scant research conducted"

That, according to Donoso (1987), was until recently a real enough statement. In 1980, however, a report was published - in Revista Bosque of the Universidad Austral de Chile (Donoso, 1980), a copy of which is attached hereto -, where the germinative capacity and germinative value for Alerce are shown, Twenty-four per cent germination was obtained with a 60-day stratification in damp sand at 4°C. Additionally, seedlings have been propagated in normal nurseries from stratified seeds, subsequently showing a low mortality rate; the corresponding data is attached (Donoso, 1986 b). This report also includes data on vegetative reproduction with cuttings, which, with hormone application and under basic nursery conditions, showed 15% of rooted cuttings and 37.5% of live cuttings after 6 1/2 months.

Finally, there are data on seed production and periodicity obtained from trials spanning 5 years in the Coastal Mountain Range (Donoso, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 a, 1986 b).

The same chapter under discussion states that scant research on Alerce has been conducted both in Chile and Argentina. This claim is perhaps valid for the latter country. However, about 30 research projects have been undertaken and completed in Chile on various types of Alerce, which have ranged from descriptive aspects to studies on forest distribu-



tion and dynamics, with a view to establishing the feasibility of devising management standards for this species.

Over fifteen of the compiled studies have been conducted during the past ten years, a fact which underlines the interest of the country in broadening the knowledge on such a valuable natural resource. There is also an awareness that more remains to be investigated, which does not mean that the management and export of the resource should be banned, particularly in light of the most recent findings.

In the last part of chapter 3 certain claims are made which thoroughly lack any sound basis:

First, the 54,625 ha. of highly stocked Alerce populations existing in Chile are qualified as a "very small" area to insure the survival of the species.

What is the area covered by Alerce in Argentina? Which criterion is used for this claim? How large should an adequate area be? It must be kept in mind that to this area, thousands of hectares with less stocked - but nonetheless relevant - Alerce populations must be added.

It is also stated that illegal exploitation and forest fires pose a serious threat to the survival of the species.

The Argentine National Park Authority, which drafted the document, is well aware that any legal rule, irrespective of the matter addressed, can be violated. That does not mean, however, that in the case at hand such violations are endangering the survival of the species.

Indeed, 37 illegal logging operations have been detected and brought before the pertinent courts from 1980 to the first quarter of this year. In terms of Alerce volumes and area, however, they were not significant.

Likewise, as regards forest fires, it is noteworthy that, while during 1984 73,000 hectares of natural plant cover burned in Chile, only 28% corresponded to native forests, with not a single hectare of Alerce affected by fire. During the past ten years, furthermore, only two fires have affected Alerce stands, with approximately 90 hectares burnt.

1.3. Trade

Is it repeatedly suggested that the inclusion of the coastal Alerce population in Appendix II is a great encouragement to illegal trade of wood from this species.

Table 1 below, however, shows that the change of coastal Alerce from Appendix I to Appendix II in 1983 has not brought about an increase in its exports from Chile; on the contrary; to date, the volumes shipped in 1981 have not been exceeded, when all Alerce was included in Appendix I and dead Alerce was being exported, assuming that it was exempted from the provisions of the Convention.

TABLE 1: Alerce Wood Volumes Exported from Chile, 1981-1986.

YEAR	VOLUME (sq.ft.)	SAWN VOLUME (cu.m.)
1981	2,346,420	5,537,0
1982	307,820	726,4
1983	1,091,380	2,575,4
1984	1,376,300	3,247,8
1985	1,098,160	2,591,4
1986 *	546,960	1,290,7
TOTAL	6,767,040	15,968,7

* : First half.

In this same chapter it is obliquely suggested that Chile markets timber from live Alerce tress: "... Alerce timber is marketed both from Coastal and Andean populations, all of which presumably comes from dead Alerce, a situation which is not acknowledged by CITES".

As regards this opinion, it must be pointed out that Alerce felling is banned in Chile since 1976, for which reason all the Alerce marketed comes from trees which died decades ago. According to Universidad de Chile, 1983, there are over one million cubic meters of such timber in the country. Furthermore, it must be stressed that the Secretariat of CITES is fully aware that Chile exports this type of Alerce, a fact which became the main reason for transferring Coastal Alerce populations from Appendix I to Appendix II. This was known to and supported by the Argentine Republic in the IV Members' Meetins, held in 1983.



Concerning the claim that Alerce wood from Andean populations is being marketed, it must be pointed out that this is timber extracted from the forest prior to the validity of CITES in Chile, i.e. Pre-CITES, a situation foreseen and acknowledged by the Convention and used for other resources by many other member countries of the Convention.

It is also a false statement of the Argentine National Park Authority that "in the case of Alerce wood, compliance is not clear with those provisions set forth by the Convention as a prior step to exporting". Such claim reveals absolute ignorance of the way CITES operates in Chile. In fact, the implementation of the Convention is regulated by a Procedure Manual drafted by this Administrative Authority. Every step to be fulfilled prior to the issue of a CITES export certificate is detailed therein, and those rulings apply to all exporters. This is confirmed by the fact that, to this date, no complaints have been filed by the Alerce importing countries stating that they have received shipments of this species without the corresponding CITES Export Certificate. Examinations of the forest products export records performed by this Administrative Authority have found no shipments of Alerce wood unaccompanied by the pertinent documentation. Furthermore, and unlike many other member countries, Chile uses security seals (printed by CITES) when issuing Export Certificates.

A copy of the Procedure Manual is enclosed herewith.

It is also necessary to rectify a last groundless claim on trade in this chapter, referring to the "inadequate certification of the timber quotas declared as Pre-CITES, which would be the only marketable volumes".

First, it must be pointed out that the records used as Pre-CITES



were made taking as basis the statements filed by the Alerce producers when Supreme Decree 490, of 1975, was enacted. This law, along with banning the felling of live Alerce, made it compulsory for all producers to declare the existing stocks of Alerce wood with a certain degree of processing. A copy of the Decree is enclosed. While they were compiled somewhat later than Chile's adherence to CITES (1975), they are the only reliable records.

These statements were confirmed later by government officials and the actual quotas were adjusted and registered with the General Comptroller of the Republic.

There are currently 40 producers with Pre-CITES Alerce stocks, detailed records of which are filed with this Administrative Authority. Any addition or subtraction to the volumes registered is entered, according to the operations the producers make with their wood. It is worth mentioning that the present Pre-CITES quota amounts to about 15,000,000 sq. ft. (35,400 cu.m. sawnwood), including timber both from the Coastal and the Andean Ranges. This volumen suffices for 10 to 12 years of exports, at the current levels.

It must be made clear that not only Pre-CITES Alerce wood is marketed abroad, as mistakenly stated in the proposal. Wood from dead Alerce from the Coastal Range may also be exported, extracted in accordance with exploitation plans authorized and controlled by this Administrative Authority under the current Chilean legislation.

1.4. Threats Posed by Trade

It is easily understandable, particularly when considering the vast range of Alerce, that it is always possible that some illegal ~~felling of live specimens will occur~~ ^{is there a country where this does} not happen?

However, as mentioned above, illegal felling has not reached the magnitude claimed by the Argentine proposal.

It must be reiterated that, to date, no complaints have been filed by the Alerce importing countries regarding shipments unaccompanied by the mandatory documentation prescribed by the Convention.

1.5. National Protection

In the section covering national protection measures, only scant data regarding the Argentine Republic is furnished, with no mention of the protection granted by Chile in the areas under State Administration. Table 2 shows that nearly 42,000 ha. of variously stocked Alerce forests enjoy official protection, over 32,000 of which are located within three National Parks, two National Reserves and one Nature Monument, all of them legally established.

TABLE 2. Area covered by Alerce in State Lands under CONAF Administration.

U N I T	AREA (ha)	TOTAL UNIT AREA
Valdivia Forest Reserve	No data (below 500 ha)	9,727,0
Llanquihue Forest Reserve	4,148,25	33,974,0
Coastal Alerce Nature Monument	1,341,0	2,308,0
V. Pérez Rosales National Park	289,85	251,000,0
Andean Alerce National Park	19,286,10	39,255,0
Chiloé National Park	7,260,10	43,057,0
Hornopirén National Park (proposed, but already under protection)	9,741,32	48,559,0
T O T A L	41,966,62	427,880



Information extracted from forest inventories shows the following areas broken down by density:

- Presence of Alerce and exploited areas with regeneration.	5,000 ha.
- High density Alerce (+ 50%)	15,000 ha.
- Mixed Alerce (-50%)	22,000 ha.

All the areas shown in Table 2 have personnel and infrastructure for the protection of Alerce, and are under the administration of CONAF.

In addition to this field protection of Alerce in state lands, there are legal provisions protecting the species, such as the above mentioned Supreme Decree 490 of 1976, which declared Alerce a Nature Monument, banned the felling of live trees and set forth rules for the exploitation of dead Alerce. There are also provisions of a more general nature (Decree Law 701 of 1974), which set forth rules for all forest exploitation in Chile and established severe penalties to be imposed on violators.

1.6. International Protection

The claim in the Argentine proposal that Chile had included Alerce in Appendix I of CITES in 1975 is false, as this species had already been included in 1973, upon a request of Argentina itself.

The statement that "protection decreased enormously when the coastal populations were transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II" has already been refuted above, by the listing of export data for a later date (1983). It seems paradoxical that the amendment proposal introduced during the Members Conference in Botswana (1983) had the significant and resolute support of the Argentine delegation, headed



by Mr. Gonzáles Ruiz, who, together with an IFONA representative, had visited the Chilean Alerce forests, confirming in the field the realities of the resource.

This fact stands in sharp contrast with the lack of inquiry from the Argentine National Park Authority prior to submitting the amendment at hand.

1.7. Control Policy

The false, arbitrary and groundless claim that the Chilean control policy is inefficient is made repeatedly.

This Administrative Authority does not only reject such claim, but could balk at passing a similar judgment on the controlling entities of another country.

In this regard, it must be pointed out that the Republic of Chile has duly enacted a number a both specific and general laws aimed at regulating forest activity, the enforcement of which has been mandated to certain bureaus of the Ministry of Agriculture. These bureaus or services are staffed with highly trained professionals and possess significant material infrastructure throughout the nation.

Punitive measures for the violations of these legal regulations are not handled by the same bureaus in charge of the enforcement but by the ordinary courts of justice.

1.8. Need of Additional Protection

~~The main assertions of the Argentine Republic included in this~~

chapter are discussed below, stating the opinion thereon of this Chilean Administrative Authority:

a) Chile has consistently shown its absolute willingness to coordinate its actions with the Argentine National Park Authority in particular and the Argentine Republic in general on conservation matters. However, the same attitude was not maintained by Argentina when it submitted the proposal at hand, without even deigning to inquire as to the Chilean position thereon.

A clear example of this coordination is the aforementioned visit to Chile by Argentine officials.

A more recent development in this line is the support provided by CONAF to the Argentine National Park Authority in the suppression of forest fires on protected areas neighboring Chile.

b) This Administrative Authority considers that the technical management of Alerce in particular and of natural resources in general is the best tool for their conservation and sustained yield, and such is the goal towards which the Chilean natural resource plans and research are aimed.

c) The significant amount of research that Chile has conducted or is conducting in order to gain an adequate knowledge on Alerce has already been mentioned.

d) The State's Protected Wildlans containing significant Alerce populations have also been listed, which largely exceed those in Argentina.

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e) Introducing and growing Alerce in botanical gardens is not enough. Chile is already taking major steps to grow Alerce in nurseries, with a view to establish small Alerce stands later on.

f) As indicated above, over the past ten years no major fires have affected Alerce forests.

1.9. Comments by Countries of Origin

As stated in the Summary, the Argentine Republic has not filed any inquiry whatsoever with Chile regarding its proposal, a procedure which, in the opinion of our country, runs contrary to all the rules set forth by CITES and, therefore, should invalidate the said proposal even for being taken into consideration.

In this same section, and in some previous and subsequent ones, it is claimed that "the area covered by Alerce does not guarantee the survival of the species".

This view is perhaps valid for the Argentine Republic. However, in the Symposium on "Chilean Native Endangered Trees and Shrubs", held in Chile in 1985, with the attendance of the leading botanists in Chile, it was decided that the status of Alerce in Chile should be considered as vulnerable, not endangered, as estimated prior to that date. The Proceedings of the event are included herewith.

1.10. Complementary Information

In the above sections, general aspects of the Universidad Austral study (Domoso, 1987) were mentioned, which deny the assertions of the

Argentine proposal regarding the situation of Alerce in the Republic of Chile.



2. CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the facts reviewed in extenso in the above sections, the following conclusions may be drawn regarding the proposal submitted by the Argentine Republic:

2.1. The proposal submitted by the Argentine Republic is unacceptable to this Administrative Authority, as its mode of submission runs contrary to the procedures set forth in the text itself of the Convention, by not complying with Article XIII thereof. This Article outlines the procedure to be followed when a given country considers that another member of the Convention is not complying with the rules established thereby or when it considers that any species included in Appendices I or II is being adversely affected by international trade.

2.2. The proposal does not conform to the Resolution CONF.2.17, by not inquiring as to the opinion of the Republic of Chile on the said proposal, being Chile the only country affected by it and the country where the largest populations of the resource occur in the world. Therefore, it should be dismissed.

2.3. It is absolutely false that Alerce is an endangered species in Chile. Its continued existence is assured by the extensive areas it covers, an opinion sustained by more than twenty highly qualified Chilean researchers and botanists, who qualified this species only as VULNERABLE in the Symposium on "Chilean Native Endangered Trees and Shrubs", held in Chile in 1985.

2.4. It is erroneous to assert that this species has no regeneration ~~capacity and that it is not responsive to man-made~~ establishment efforts.

Donoso (1987) states the opposite, basing of research conducted by the Universidad Austral de Chile (1987), which confirmed the occurrence of sizable pure stands of the species, without human intervention.

2.5. It is not accurate to state that almost no research on Alerce exists in Chile. About 30 research projects on the species have been conducted, over half on which were undertaken in the past ten years. They have covered a wide range of aspects and were aimed at gaining a greater knowledge on the resource and its management.

These research projects have provided significant data on the range of the species, its different densities, forest dynamics, man-made establishment and other data which do not exist for the Argentine Republic, something acknowledged in the Argentine proposal itself.

2.6. It is an absolutely groundless assertion that the control on Alerce exploitation in Chile is inefficient. Strict control measures have been enacted and applied, detecting 37 illegal logging operations in the past 7 years. As regards the hazards posed by forest fires, only two fires have included Alerce forests in the past 10 years, with a mere 90 hectares affected.

2.7. Including Coastal Alerce in Appendix II of CITES has not brought about an increase in Alerce wood exports, as shown by the export records subsequent to 1983, the year when the change of Appendix was approved.

2.8. This Administrative Authority complies thoroughly with the rules for Alerce exports set forth by the Convention. Not once in the past has a complaint been filed on this respect, either by the CITES Secretariat or by the importing countries. In this regard, it must be stressed that

this Administrative Authority on Forest Matters has drafted a Procedure Manual to be applied in all regions of the country.

2.9. Chile legally exports Pre-CITES Alerce wood (extracted from the forest prior to the adherence of Chile to the Convention), both from the Coastal and the Andean Mountain Ranges. The volumen of this timber is duly registered at CONAF and amounts to 15,000,000 sq.ft. Alerce wood from dead trees from the Coastal Range is also exported; its extraction is likewise regulated by CONAF in strict compliance with the applicable legal rulings.

2.10. 42,000 ha. of the Alerce forest type in Chile are located in areas under State administration; approximately 32,000 ha. are located within National Parks, Forest Reserves and Nature Monuments, where they are granted strict protection by staff and infrastructure set up for this purpose. Additional to this protection, there is a number of general and specific laws which protect Alerce.

2.11. By virtue of the foregoing, this Administrative Authority petitions the Secretariat of the Convention to dismiss the proposal of the Argentine Republic for expressly running contrary to the provisions set forth by Article XIII of the Convention's text and to Resolution CONF.2.17; for containing serious mistakes and for making erroneous statements in the information provided, as documented in this submission.



corporación nacional forestal

A N N E X I

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE REMARKS OF THE CHILEAN ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY ON FOREST MATTERS REGARDING THE ARGENTINE PROPOSAL TO TRANSFER CHILEAN COASTAL MOUNTAIN RANGE ALERCE FROM APPENDIX I TO APPENDIX II.

- 1.- Procedure standards for the application of the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species, Republic of Chile, Ministry of Agriculture. Chilean Forest Service.
- 2.- Supreme Decree 490 of 1977 from the Ministry of Agriculture. Republic of Chile.
- 3.- Reply to the Proposal of Argentina to transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II the Alerce populations occurring south of Parallel 40° 00' S.L. in the Coastal Mountain Range of the Western Region of South America. Professor Claudio Donoso, Master of Science. Universidad Austral de Chile.
- 4.- Native Alerce Forest Project. Progress Report to Forestal Venecia, Valdivia, Chile. Claudio Donoso et al.
- 5.- Data on seeds and germination of Alerce, Cordillera Cypress, Las Guaitecas Cypress and Tineo. Claudio Donoso Z. and Luis Soto.
- 6.- List of the major research projects conducted in Chile on the Aler



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ce forest species, Fitzroya cupressoides (Mol.) Johnston,

- 7.- Symposium on Chilean Native Endangered Trees and Shrubs. Chilean Forest Service, Ministry of Agriculture. Republic of Chile.