

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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Brussels, 2 December 1992

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION

on the main results
of the 8th meeting of the Conference of the Parties
to the Convention on International Trade
in endangered species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES),
Kyoto, Japan, 2-13 March 1992

1. Introduction

This meeting was attended by 103 of the 113 parties to the Convention and about 150 non-governmental organizations. The Community's representatives (Commission and Council) sat in as observers (see Annex I for the attendance list for the Community and the Member States). It is the task of the Conference to make provisions for the functioning of the Convention Secretariat, to review the progress made towards the restoration and conservation of the species included in the Convention's Appendices, to make recommendations for improving the effectiveness of implementation and to adopt amendments to the Appendices.

2. Community co-ordination

Daily Community co-ordination meetings took place under the active Presidency of the Portuguese delegation, which were attended by delegations of all Member States, except Ireland¹.

In most cases the Community positions had been proposed by the Commission before the venue of the Conference (see doc. CEE(92)448 final). In others they were adopted on the spot in the light of the progress made at the Conference. Whenever appropriate such Community positions were presented to the Conference on behalf of the Community by the Presidency, the Commission, or by the delegation of the Member State having a special interest or specific knowledge of the matter.

1 Ireland is not yet a Contracting Party to the Convention.

3. Main results of the meeting of the Conference of the Parties

3.1 Proposals for downlisting of African elephant and rhinoceros populations

The Community opposed the proposal of 5 South African countries (Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa) to downlist their population to Annex II of the Convention, although these countries accepted to continue their moratorium on trade in ivory until the next Conference of the Parties.

This position was established in the light of the clear opposition of the other African countries dictated by their fear that opening of trade, even in elephant products other than ivory, could stimulate illegal trade.

No doubt the Community position has influenced the position of the United States and Japan.

The proposal of the same five countries to provide positive measures to deal with the trade in rhinoceros horns of live animals was equally opposed by the other African countries.

As these discussions had installed a wide gap between the South African countries, which claimed to have made their proposals on the basis of the principle of sustainable use as a result of good management of their natural resources, and the other Parties, the Community has made a declaration consolidating its firm engagement to support the co-operation and to develop a dialogue between the meetings of the Conference of the Parties, the Community has made a declaration consolidating its firm engagement to support the co-operation and to develop a dialogue between the meetings of the Conference of the Parties. Community funding to this effect was also mentioned in this declaration (Annex II).

The Commission is of the opinion that sustainable use of Appendix I specimens should be a subject of ongoing discussions, as it is clear that a pragmatic approach to wildlife management has many potential long-term benefits and that their global inscription in Appendix I does not provide necessarily for a satisfactory solution of the problem in the future.

3.2 Proposals for inclusion of tropical timber in the Appendices to the Convention

The tropical timber issue has also been a subject of extensive debates, as well in the Community co-ordination meetings as in the meetings of the Conference.

As no sufficient support could be obtained from the range states, the Netherlands and Denmark withdrew their proposals for the inclusion in App. II of Intsia spp. and Gonustylus bancanus before discussion in the meetings. Several other Member States were of the opinion that if withdrawal should have taken place, it would have been worthwhile to await the course of the discussions in the meeting of the Conference of the Parties, if it is considered that CITES is the appropriate instrument to deal with tropical hardwood.

3.3 Proposals for inclusion of bluefin tuna populations in the Appendices to the Convention

Another controversial issue was the proposal of Sweden to include the West Atlantic Population of Thunnus thynnus (bluefin tuna) in CITES App. I and the East Atlantic population of the species in App. II.

These stocks are managed by the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), which - in November 1991 - significantly strengthened its management recommendations. These included the reduction of total allowable catches (TAC's), a prohibition on the taking and landing of juveniles and the compensation of over-fished quotas in subsequent years. A major problem, however, is that many fishing nations are non ICCAT member.

In view of these measures, the Community would have voted against the inclusion of the West Atlantic population in App. I, but might have voted in favour of the inclusion of the species as a whole in App. II in case it would have been established that this would have had clear conservation benefits. Sweden however, withdrew both its proposals after representatives of ICCAT, the USA, Canada, Japan and Morocco had undertaken to continue conservation initiatives within ICCAT and to present a progress report to the Parties to CITES.

3.4 Resolution on the implementation of the Convention in the EC (Annex III)

An adapted version of the resolution recommending Parties which have not yet done so to accept the Gaborone amendment (enabling the Community to become a Party to the Convention) instead of the original version which recommended to abstain from doing so, was adopted by consensus. The proponents (mainly Latin American countries) consider the Community's consent to be a clear indication that it wants to prevent illegal trade from developing countries.

The resolution urged also that Member States not Party to CITES accede to the Convention as soon as possible and recommended Parties which have not yet done so to ratify the Gaborone Amendment (which opens the possibility for the Community as such to accede to the Convention).

3.5 Trade in birds and trade in wild caught animal species

Draft resolutions on the suspension of trade in wild caught App. II birds until it has been proven that trade is not detrimental to the population status concerned have been rejected in favour of a resolution which provides for a mechanism, through the Animals Committee, to identify and address problems for all wild caught animals, in collaboration with the range states. Those range states which give no follow-up to the recommendations of the Animals Committee will then be confronted with a trade ban. This resolution on the implementation of art. IV of the Convention has been largely inspired by the stricter measures the Community is taking under art. 10.1.b) of Council Reg. (EEC) 3626/82 for Annex C2 species.

A draft resolution proposing suspension of trade in species subject to high mortality has been adopted in a restricted version, without a list of those species and without references to mortality rates. Parties have to decide on the basis of their own data or those of the transport Working Group for measures to be taken.

In this context the Community should work out detailed legislation on the transport of wild animals under directive 92/628/EEC on the protection of animals during transport.

3.6 Other resolutions concerning interpretation and application of the provisions of the Convention

A complete list of resolutions adopted during the eighth Conference has been joined as Annex IV.

3.7 Amendments to the Appendices

Annex V sums up the amendments adopted. They have entered into force for Contracting Parties 90 days after the end of the Conference, i.e. 11 June 1992, unless such Parties had entered a reservation.

As provided for in Council Regulation (EEC) no.3626/82 the amendments consequently needed to the regulation have been made by Commission Regulation (OJ N°201 of 20 July 1992).

LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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ESPAGNE SPAIN	Margarita Africa CLEMENTE MUÑOZ Luis COLOM Margarita GIMENEZ Luis Mariano GONZALEZ GARCIA Javier RUBIO Paz VALIENTE
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Annex II

Kyoto, 12 March 1992

EC Statement

Mr Chairman, ladies and gentlemen

I wish to make a statement on the European Community's behalf.

First we want to express our deep gratitude to the Japanese Government, the Secretariat of the CITES and all those concerned for the admirable way in which this Conference has been organized and conducted. The practical difficulties involved in bringing together over a thousand participants are formidable, but I think all will agree this has been done with that high degree of professionalism we have come to expect from the host country and from the CITES organization. The results achieved at this Conference are witness to its success. The issues discussed were important ones. Some were of a sensitive nature and gave rise to heated feelings. This is normal, for the role of the CITES is to defend what is a precious heirloom - threatened species on this planet.

In fulfilling this role the CITES must bear in mind that conservation is a notion in constant evolution. It would be hard to come up at present with a hard and fast definition, though the UNCED's Biodiversity Convention will contribute to this end. The specific role of the CITES is to maintain an equilibrium between legitimate trade and the management of species throughout their natural ranges. We will not be able to fulfil this great responsibility if we limit ourselves to formal conferences every two to three years. It is clearly necessary to put in place between conferences a dialogue between all the interested parties so as to enrich one another's understanding of the problems in hand. Good will, openness and thorough preparation are essential for effective international cooperation.

The discussions at this Conference on the rhinoceros, the African elephant and tropical forests served to highlight the importance of these principles. Speakers spoke of serious threats to these species in the greater part of their ranges and of the lack of resources to combat these threats. They also mentioned the results achieved by certain countries in the protection and management of their populations to the advantage of local communities.

The European Community is accordingly convinced of the need to take a closer look at the options open to the CITES and believes that the Convention cannot on its own supply a definitive solution to complex problems. In other words it will have to be supplemented by dialogue and cooperation as described above. This must involve both importing countries and the countries of the endangered species' range if it is to succeed.

The European Community, then, wishes to assert its firm commitment to furthering cooperation and to the development of dialogue between sessions, and its willingness both to play an active part and to contribute financially. It calls on all parties to the Convention to do likewise.

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Com. 8.16 (Rev.)*

DRAFT RESOLUTION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES**Implementation of the Convention in the European Economic Community (EEC)**

CONSIDERING that paragraph 3 of Article XIV of the Convention establishes that the provisions there in will in no way affect international conventions or treaties concluded between states, and that every effort should be made to ensure that this Article does not undermine the principles of the Convention;

CONSIDERING that at the second extraordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties, convened in Gaborone (Botswana) on 30 April 1983, an amendment to Article XXI of the Convention, which permitted the accession to the Convention of any organization of regional economic integration constituted by sovereign states, like the European Economic Community (EEC), was adopted by the requisite two-thirds majority of Parties present and voting;

CONSIDERING that to date only 27 out of the 54 states that were Parties to the Convention at that time have accepted this amendment.

CONSIDERING that, at the extraordinary meeting of Gaborone, the observer from the EEC stated that "the accession of the EEC to CITES would bring legal security by binding EEC member countries to the Convention", and that the observer from the European Parliament urged the Parties to accept the amendment proposal saying that the European Parliament was committed to the Convention;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that in 1993 the EEC will terminate controls between member countries and that consequently any specimen which then enters one of the countries of the Community will be allowed free circulation within the Community;

CONSIDERING that the EEC is one of the most important regions with respect to trade in CITES species and that a weak implementation of the Convention opens this important market to the trade in CITES specimens of illegal origin;

CONSIDERING the efforts made by some exporting countries in their fight against illegal trade, in spite of difficult economic circumstances;

RECOGNIZING that some EEC countries do not have adequate national legislation to ensure the correct implementation of the Convention, particularly with regard to the requirements of Article VIII;

CONSIDERING that some EEC countries issue re-export certificates without taking the necessary measures to ascertain the validity of the documents issued by the countries of origin, and that the potential re-exports may legalize goods of illegal origin;

* This document, prepared by a Working Group of Committee II from document Doc. 8.18 Annex (Rev.) has been approved by Committee II as amended.

CONSIDERING that this situation is serious both in general terms and in particular in the case of live animals and of reptile skins and parts thereof;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that some European countries are members of the EEC but not of CITES;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

RECOMMENDS that, before accepting a re-export document covering live animals, and reptile skins and parts thereof issued by a state member of the EEC, Parties check with the Management Authority of the declared country of origin or with the Secretariat the validity of the export document and, in cases where the country of origin has been contacted directly, the Secretariat be notified immediately by both the Management Authorities of the countries of origin and of import of the existence of any invalid documents;

REQUESTS that the CITES Secretariat evaluate the efficiency of controls and their effective implementation with respect to CITES specimens that are either imported into or re-exported from the EEC, and report to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in the context of the review of the alleged infractions;

URGES the EEC member states which are Parties to the Convention to complete the development of appropriate legislation and to increase substantially the allotment of resources required to ensure the enforcement of the Convention and to provide to the international community the necessary assurance regarding compliance with the agreements in force;

URGES all EEC member states not Party to CITES to accede to the Convention as soon as possible; and

RECOMMENDS that Parties which have not yet done so to accept the Gaborone amendment.

ANNEX IV

Resolutions adopted by the Conference of the Parties
at its eighth meeting in Kyoto, Japan from 2 to 13 March 1992

- Conf. 8.1. Financing and Budgeting of the Secretariat and of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties
- 8.2 Implementation of the Convention in the EEC
- 8.3 Recognition of the Benefits of Trade in Wildlife
- 8.4 National Laws for Implementation of the Convention
- 8.5 Standardization of CITES Permits and Certificates
- 8.6 Role of the Scientific Authority
- 8.7 Submission of Annual Reports
- 8.8 Trade with States not Party to the Convention
- 8.9 The Trade in Wild-caught Animal Specimens
- 8.10 Quotas for Leopard Hunting Trophies and Skins for Personal Use
- 8.11 Stocks of Hair and Cloth of Vicuna
- 8.12 Trade in Live Birds Experiencing High Mortalities in Transport
- 8.13 Use of Coded-Microchip Implants for Marking Live Animals in Trade
- 8.14 Universal Tagging System for the Identification of Crocodylian Skins
- 8.15 Guidelines for a Procedure to Register and Monitor Operations Breeding Appendix I Animal Species for Commercial Purposes
- 8.16 Travelling Live-Animal Exhibitions
- 8.17 Improving the Regulation of Trade in Plants
- 8.18 Standard References to the Names of Birds and Plants listed in the Appendices
- 8.19 Standard Reference to the Names of Orchidaceae
- 8.20 Development of New Criteria for Amendments of the Appendices
- 8.21 Consultation with Range States on Proposals to Amend Appendices I and II
- 8.22 Additional Criteria for the Establishment of Captive-Breeding Operations and for the Assessment of Ranching Proposals for Crocodylians
- 8.23 Review of Appendix III.

AMENDMENTS TO APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION

adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting
in Kyoto, Japan, from 2 to 13 March 1992

1. The Conference of the Parties took the following decisions :

a. The following taxa are deleted from Appendix I or II of the Convention :

Appendix IAppendix II

FAUNA

MAMMALIA

EDENTATA
Myrmecophagidae

Tamandua tetradactyla chapadensis

PINNIPEDIA
Phocidae

Mirounga angustirostris

TUBULIDENTATA
Orycteropodidae

Orycteropus afer

ARTIODACTYLA
Bovidae

Anilocapra americana sonoriensis
(population of the United States
of America)

Anilocapra americana mexicana
(population of the United States of America)

Hippotragus equinus

AVES

ANSERIFORMES
Anatidae

Cygnus columbianus jankowskii

GALLIFORMES
Phasianidae

Cyrtonyx montezumae mearnsi
Cyrtonyx montezumae montezumae

PISCES

ANTHERINIFORMES
Cyprinodontidae

Cynolebias constanciae
Cynolebias marmoratus
Cynolebias minimus
Cynolebias opalescens
Cynolebias splendens

FLORA

FAGACEAE

Quercus copeyensis

HUMIRIACEAE

Vantanea barbourii

LEGUMINOSAE
(FABACEAE)

Cynometra hemitomophylla
Tachigall versicolor

MORACEAE

Batocarpus costaricensis

PALMAE
(ARECACEAE)

Areca ipot

Appendix II

b. The following taxa are transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II of the Convention :

FAUNA

MAMMALIA

CARNIVORA
Felidae

Felis rufa escuinapae

REPTILIA

CROCODYLIA
Crocodylidae

Crocodylus niloticus *
[population of South Africa subject to the
specified annual export quota (1000); and
population of Uganda subject to the specified
annual export quota (2500)]

FLORA

ARACEAE

Alocasia sanderiana

JUGLANDACEAE

Oreomunnea pterocarpa

ZINGIBERACEAE

Hedychium philippinense

c. The following taxa are transferred from Appendix II to Appendix I of the Convention :

Appendix I

FAUNA

MAMMALIA

CARNIVORA
Felidae

Felis geoffroyi

ARTIODACTYLA
Bovidae

Antilocapra americana mexicana
(population of Mexico)
Capra falconeri

AVES

PSITTACIFORMES
Psittacidae

Cacatua goffini
Cacatua haematuropygia
Cyanoramphus cookii

CORACIIFORMES
Bucerotidae

Buceros bicornis

Reptilia

TESTUDINATA
Emydidae

Clemmys muhlenbergi

CROCODYLIA
Crocodylidae

Crocodylus cataphractus
(population of the Congo)
Crocodylus niloticus **
(populations of Cameroon
and the Congo; population
of the Sudan with entry
into force on 11 July 1992
only, to allow the export
of 8000 skins between
11 June and 11 July 1992
under specified conditions)
Osteolaemus tetrapis
(population of the Congo)

Appendix I

Appendix II

FLORA

CACTACEAE

Ariocarpus sp.
Discocactus spp.
Melocactus conoideus
Melocactus deinacanthus
Melocactus glaucescens
Melocactus paucispinus
Turbinicarpus sp.
Uebelmannia spp.

d. The following taxa are included in Appendix I or II of the Convention :

Appendix I

Appendix II

FAUNA

MAMMALIA

CARNIVORA

Canidae

Dusicyon thous

Ursidae

Ursus americanus
Ursus arctos *

Ursus arctos **
 (populations of Bhutan,
 China and Mongolia in lieu
 of Ursus arctos pruinosus)

ARTIODACTYLA

Bovidae

Antilocapra americana
 (population of Mexico in lieu
 of Antilocapra americana
peninsularis and
Antilocapra americana sonorlensis)

AVES

Rheiformes

Rheidae

Rhea americana

ANSERIFORMES

Anatidae

Anas formosa

CORACIFORMES

Bucerotidae

Aceros spp. *

Aceros nipalensis
Aceros subruficollis

Anorrhinus spp.
Anthracosceros spp.
Buceros spp. *
Penelopides spp.
Ptilolaemus spp.

PICIFORMES

Ramphastidae

Pteroglossus aracari
Pteroglossus viridis
Ramphastos sulfuratus
Ramphastos toco
Ramphastos tucanus
Ramphastos vitellinus

REPTILIA

TESTUDINATA

Emyidae

Clemmys insculpta

SAURIA

Iguanidae

Phrynosoma coronatum

Scincidae

Corucia zebrata

SERPENTES

Viperidae

Vipera wagneri

Appendix IAppendix IIPISCESACIPENSERIFORMES
PolyodontidaePolyodon spathulaMOLLUSCAMESOGASTROPODA
StrombidaeStrombus gigas

FLORA

BROMELIACEAETillandsia harrisi
Tillandsia kammii
Tillandsia kautskyi
Tillandsia mauriana
Tillandsia sprengeliana
Tillandsia sucrei
Tillandsia xerographicaDROSERACEAEDionaea muscipulaLEGUMINOSAE
(FABACEAE)Dalbergia nigraPericopsis elata
(saw-logs, sawn wood and veneers only)MELIACEAESwietenia mahagoni
(saw-logs, sawn wood and veneers only)ZYGOPHYLLACEAEGualacum officinale

e. The following populations of Crocodylidae included in Appendix II subject to specified annual export quotas are maintained in Appendix II, subject to the following quotas :

	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>
<u>Crocodylus niloticus</u>			
Populations of : Madagascar	3100	4100	4400
	(rached specimens except 100 nuisance wild specimens each year)		
Somalia	500	0	0
<u>Crocodylus porosus</u>			
Population of Indonesia	9700	8500	8500
	(7000 : rached/captive-bred specimens; 1500 : wild specimens; for 1992 only : 1200 skins already in stock)		

f. The following populations of Crocodylus niloticus included in Appendix II subject to specified annual export quotas are maintained in Appendix II, without being subject to such quotas (proposals submitted pursuant to Resolution Conf. 3.15 on Ranching) :

Populations of Ethiopia, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania.

However, it must be noted that the proposals submitted pursuant to Resolution Conf. 3.16 on Ranching were adopted under the following conditions :

Ethiopia : No more than 4500 specimens will be exported before 11 June 1992 (date of entry into force of the amendments) under the 1992 quota (6000) adopted at the seventh meeting of the Conference of the parties.

United Republic of Tanzania : No more than the following numbers of wild-taken specimens will be exported :

1992 : 400 nuisance animals and 100 hunting trophies
1993-1994: 200 nuisance animals and 100 hunting trophies each year
1995- : 100 nuisance animals and 100 hunting trophies each year.

- g. The population of Indonesia of Scleropages formosus (PISCES, OSTEOGLOSSIFORMES, Osteoglossidae) included in Appendix II subject to specified annual export quotas is maintained in Appendix II with a zero quota. All specimens of this species to be exported by Indonesia will be specimens bred in captivity by P.D. Bintang Kalbar, Pontianak, West Kalimantan. No more than 3000 such specimens in 1993 and 4000 in 1994, with a maximum length of 15 cm, will be exported.
- h. The population Acinonyx jubatus (MAMMALIA, CARNIVORA, Felidae) included in Appendix I is maintained in that appendix. However, the following annual export quotas for live animals and hunting trophies were adopted :
- Botswana : 5
 Namibia : 150
 Zimbabwe : 50

The trade in such specimens is subject to the provisions of Article III of the Convention.

2. Following the adoption of the amendments set out in item 2, the following species and other taxa will no longer be listed as they were in Appendix I or II of the Convention, once the amendments enter into force. Some of them may, however, be included in either Appendix I or II under other taxa :

<u>Appendix I</u>	<u>Appendix II</u>
<u>FAUNA</u>	
<u>MAMMALIA</u>	
<u>EDENTATA</u> Myrmecophagidae	<u>Tamandua tetradactyla chapadensis</u>
<u>CARNIVORA</u> Ursidae	<u>Ursus arctos</u> <u>Ursus maritimus</u>
Felidae	
<u>Felis rufa escuinapae</u>	
<u>PINNIPEDIA</u> Phocidae	<u>Mirounga spp.</u>
<u>TUBULIDENTATA</u> Orycteropodidae	<u>Drycteropus afer</u>
<u>ARTIODACTYLA</u> Bovidae	<u>Antilocapra americana mexicana</u> <u>Antilocapra americana peninsularis</u> <u>Capra falconeri</u>
<u>Antilocapra americana sonoriensis</u> <u>Capra falconeri chialtanensis</u> <u>Capra falconeri jerdoni</u> <u>Capra falconeri megaceros</u>	<u>Hippotragus equinus</u>
<u>AVES</u> <u>RHETIFORMES</u> Rheidae	<u>Rhea americana albescens</u>
<u>ANSERIFORMES</u> Anatidae	<u>Cygnus columbianus jankowskii</u>
<u>GALLIFORMES</u> Phasianidae	<u>Cyrtonyx montezumae mearnsi</u> <u>Cyrtonyx montezumae montezumae</u>
<u>CORACIFORMES</u> Bucerotidae	<u>Aceros narcondami</u> <u>Buceros bicornis</u> <u>Buceros hydrocorax hydrocorax</u> <u>Buceros rhinoceros</u>
<u>Buceros bicornis homrai</u>	
<u>REPTILIA</u>	
<u>TESTUDINATA</u>	

Appendix I

Appendix II

Emydidae

Clemmys muhlenbergi

SAURIA
Iguanidae

Prynosoma coronatum blainvilliei

PISCES

ATHERINIFORMES
Cyprinodontidae

Cynolebias constanciae
Cynolebias marmoratus
Cynolebias minimus
Cynolebias opalescens
Cynolebias splendens

FLORA

ARACEAE

Alocasia sanderiana

CACTACEAE

Arlocarpus agavoides
Arlocarpus scaphorostrus
Arlocarpus trigonus
Turbincarpus laui
Turbincarpus lophophoroides
Turbincarpus pseudomacrochele
Turbincarpus pseudopectinatus
Turbincarpus schmedickeanus
Turbincarpus valdezianus

FAGACEAE

Quercus copeyensis

HUMIRIACEAE

Vantanea barbourii

JUGLANDACEAE

Dreomunnea pterocarpa

LEGUMINOSAE
(FABACEAE)

Cynometra hemitomophylla
Tachigall versicolor

MORACEAE

Batocarpus costaricensis

PALMAE
(ARECACEAE)

Areca lpot

ZINGIBERACEAE

Hedychium philippinense

N.B. An asterisk (*) placed against the name of a species or higher taxon indicates that one or more geographically separate populations, subspecies or species of that species or taxon are included in Appendix I and are excluded from Appendix II.

Two asterisks (**) placed against the name of a species or higher taxon indicate that one or more geographically separate populations, subspecies or species of that species or taxon are included in Appendix II and are excluded from Appendix I.

3. As a consequence of the adoption of standard references to the nomenclatures of birds and plants listed in the appendices, some purely editorial changes have been introduced in the revised versions of Appendices I, II and III and, where appropriate, annotations have been included in the "Interpretation".

4. The submission by Argentina and Thailand of lists of species for inclusion in Appendix III and the adoption of certain amendments to Appendices I and II resulted in the revision of Appendix III of the Convention.