

Interpretation and Implementation of the Convention
SCIENTIFIC JUSTIFICATION FOR NATIONAL EXPORT QUOTAS

1. This document has been submitted by Israel.
2. In accordance with paragraph I), under the second "RECOMMENDS" of Resolution Conf. 9.3, the Parties may communicate to the Secretariat the export quotas that they have established in each calendar year for specimens of species included in the CITES appendices. Parties may export and import specimens subject to these quotas, as published and distributed by the Secretariat.
3. During 1996 the import of 70 wild-caught squirrel monkeys and 50 capuchin monkeys was permitted to two zoos in Israel, from Guyana, on the basis of Guyana's national quota of 1,500 squirrel monkeys and a similar number of capuchin monkeys. Following this import the Israeli authorities were subjected to criticism by several experts, including Dr Anthony Rylands, the Co-Vice-Chairman of the Neotropical Section of the IUCN/SSC

- Primate Specialist Group. He argued that there was no justification for the capture of specimens of these species in the wild and stated that they are already restricted to habitats that are being destroyed and are illegally hunted for the pet trade and export. Their numbers are, therefore, already declining in the wild. "There is no reason," he claimed, "other than for economic gains and exploitation, to import these wild-caught animals." Dr Rylands, as well as other experts, urged the Israeli authorities not to allow import in future of any wild-caught primates, unless there was a scientific basis for capturing them in the wild.
4. Through the existing quota system, Parties may overlook scientific and conservation considerations, for economic gain. Israel therefore suggests that the attached draft resolution be adopted by the Conference of the Parties.

COMMENTS OF THE SECRETARIAT

5. Paragraph I) of Resolution Conf. 9.3 recommends that when a country has voluntarily fixed national export quotas for specimens of species included in the Appendices It should communicate these to the Secretariat. The Secretariat communicates these quotas to all Parties. This does not imply endorsement of the quotas.
6. The first paragraph of the operative part of the draft resolution does not take into consideration the fact that many countries do not communicate their national quotas to the Secretariat.

7. The second paragraph of the operative part of the draft resolution does not take into consideration that, according to the text of the Convention, the issuance of an export permit implies that the provisions of Article IV have been implemented. These provisions require a Party, before it issues a permit for the export of specimens of CITES species, to determine that the trade will not be detrimental to the species.

Doc. 10.61 Annex

DRAFT RESOLUTION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
Scientific Justification for National Export Quotas

ACKNOWLEDGING that, in accordance with paragraph I), under the second "RECOMMENDS" of Resolution Conf. 9.3, the Parties may communicate to the Secretariat the export quotas that they have established in each calendar year for specimens of species included in the CITES appendices;

ACKNOWLEDGING that Parties may export and import specimens subject to these quotas, as published and distributed by the Secretariat;

CONSIDERING that these quotas should be based on non-detriment findings;

CONSIDERING that no evidence for such findings is requested and therefore both exporting and importing Parties may overlook conservation considerations, for economic gain; and

RECOGNIZING that there are cases where national quotas are strongly criticized by experts in research on and conservation of the species concerned;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

RECOMMENDS that:

- a) any quota for a species included in the CITES appendices, given by any Party, be published and distributed by the CITES Secretariat only if accompanied by a scientific report of a qualified expert on the species concerned, specifying scientific evidence for non-detriment findings for the relevant population of the species; and
- b) any Party allowing import of specimens of species included in the CITES appendices, on the basis of quotas, do so only if scientific justification for the quotas is received from the exporting Party.

Interpretation and Implementation of the Convention

DISPOSAL OF STOCKS OF DEAD SPECIMENS OF APPENDIX-I SPECIES

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This document has been submitted by France. 2. Since the entry into force of the Convention, stocks of dead specimens included in Appendix I have been accumulating in the States Parties. These stocks are the result of the confiscations of illegally imported or detained specimens, of natural deaths, or of slaughter programmes in some instances. 3. The accumulation is bound to increase, and create management problems for the Parties, in particular because of storage and security costs for maintaining specimens that sometimes have a high market value. 4. Paragraph k) of Resolution Conf. 9.10 recommends that Parties transfer confiscated or accumulated dead specimens of Appendix I species of plants only for bona fide scientific/educational or enforcement/identification purposes, and that Parties save in storage or destroy those excess specimens whose transfer for these purposes is not practicable; 5. The destruction of these stock, which would amount to squandering, must only be considered as a last resort, as Resolution Conf. 9.10 recognizes, after having exhausted all options in accordance with the objectives of the Convention; | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. The purpose of this proposal is to allow confiscated or stored animal or plant specimens of species included in Appendix I to be used for educational, research or scientific activities but also for the conservation of the cultural and artistic heritage of the States Parties. 7. Such utilization, granted through transfers of specimens, at no charge, to users duly approved and registered by the States Parties, within the framework of strict control, would exclude any direct or indirect advantage to individuals or legal entities guilty of offences having led to the confiscations. 8. Likewise, the control mechanism implemented must ensure that the specimens that are transferred are not used within the context of illegal trade. 9. The proposed measures should partly relieve the States Parties of the burden of storing specimens, without leading to the regrettable action of having to destroy these specimens. 10. The proposed measures would also permit use of some specimens for the restoration of existing objects belonging to the cultural or artistic heritage, which otherwise risk vanishing because of a lack of available raw-material for such restoration. |
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COMMENTS OF THE SECRETARIAT

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. The attached draft resolution seeks only one change regarding disposal of stocks of dead specimens of Appendix-I species. This relates to the possibility to use such stocks for "the conservation of the cultural and artistic heritage". 12. Such use is acceptable provided that the specimens are not imported for commercial purposes as defined in Resolution Conf. 5.10. This Resolution stipulates that "An activity can generally be described as commercial if its purpose is to obtain economic benefit, including profit (whether in cash or <u>in kind</u>) and is directed toward | <p>resale, exchange, <u>provision of a service</u> or other form of economic use or benefit".</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. If the purpose of the attached draft resolution is to allow trade in Appendix-I specimens, so that they can be used by commercial enterprises in the course of their usual business, then this would be contrary to Article III of the Convention. 14. Furthermore, the proposed draft resolution should have been written as an amendment to Resolution Conf. 9.10. However, it is not clear what changes to this Resolution the proponent wishes to make. |
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Doc. 10.62 Annex

DRAFT RESOLUTION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

Disposal of Stocks of Dead Specimens of Appendix-I Species

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the existence, in countries of export and import, of stocks of specimens animal and plants of species included in Appendix I, obtained after the entry into force of the Convention;

NOTING that the accumulation is bound to increase and that in all events a solution must be found;

RECOGNIZING that the Parties are facing problems with the storage and utilization of Appendix-I specimens;

RECALLING that Paragraph k) of Resolution Conf. 9.10, adopted at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Fort Lauderdale, 1997) recommends that "Parties transfer confiscated or accumulated dead specimens of Appendix-I species of plants only for bona fide scientific/educational or enforcement/identification purposes, and that Parties save in storage or destroy those excess specimens whose transfer for these purposes is not practicable";

CONSIDERING that the destruction of high-value specimens would amount to squandering and must only be considered as a last resort, as Resolution Conf. 9.10 recognizes, after having exhausted all options in accordance with the objectives of the Convention;

RECALLING that paragraph (a) of the operative part of Resolution Conf. 9.10 recommends, regarding the export or re-export of illegally traded specimens, that "Parties not authorize any re-export of specimens for which there is evidence that they were imported in violation of the Convention"; and

RECALLING:

- a) that the Convention on Biological Diversity recognizes "(...) that economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of developing countries"; and
- b) that Article II of the Convention provides the development of "(...) economically and socially sound meas-

ures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity";

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION

RECOMMENDS that confiscated or stored specimens of species included in Appendix I not be destroyed, but rather used for all purposes in accordance with the Convention, in particular for educational, research or scientific activities and for the conservation of the cultural and artistic heritage;

REQUESTS the Parties concerned, in cases where the stock obtained came from illegal trade, to enact appropriate

measures to ensure that individuals or legal entities having perpetrated offences that led to the confiscations do not benefit from any direct or indirect advantage, financial otherwise;

CONSIDERS that, with respect to specimens of species included in Appendix I, a very strict mechanism must be developed to ensure that the transferred specimens are not used within the context of illegal trade; and

URGENTLY REQUESTS that the transfers only be made to users, duly approved by their relevant Management Authority, and within a framework of strict control.

Interpretation and Implementation of the Convention

REVISION OF THE CONSOLIDATED RESOLUTION ON RANCHING AND TRADE IN RANCHED SPECIMENS

1. This document is submitted by the Secretariat.

Background

2. Document Doc. 10.24 Annex 2 contains a draft consolidated resolution on ranching and trade in ranched specimens, incorporating the text from Resolution Conf. 5.16 (amongst other Resolutions). It was prepared within the context of the process of review and consolidation of Resolutions, which was started in 1992. The draft consolidated resolutions in document Doc. 10.24 were considered at the 37th meeting of the Standing Committee (Rome, December 1996), where it was agreed that they should be forwarded to the Conference of the Parties for adoption.
3. The Animals Committee, at its 13th meeting (Pruhonice, Czech Republic, September 1996), discussed the problem of implementation of Resolution Conf. 5.16, on Trade in Ranched Specimens, and as a result proposes the amendments indicated in Annex 1 to the present document.
4. If the draft consolidated resolution in document Doc. 10.24 Annex 2 is adopted, Resolution Conf. 5.16 will be repealed and the text to be amended will be that of the consolidated resolution.
5. However, there are certain aspects of the proposal of the Animals Committee with which the Secretariat does not agree. The Secretariat's comments are provided in italics in the appropriate place in Annex 1.

6. The Secretariat has prepared a draft of a revised consolidated resolution on ranching and trade in ranched specimens, to incorporate the amendments to Resolution Conf. 5.16 proposed by the Animals Committee but with the changes it considers appropriate in view of its comments contained in Annex 1 and with editorial corrections. The draft revised consolidated resolution is contained in Annex 2. Text that does not appear in document Doc. 10.24 Annex 2, or has been amended, appears in italics.
7. An important element of Resolution Conf. 5.16 concerns the marking of specimens to be traded. It should therefore be noted that the Secretariat will prepare a draft consolidated resolution on marking for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th meeting. In the meantime, it has followed the suggestion of the Animals Committee and included relevant text in the draft resolution in Annex 2.

Action

8. The Secretariat recommends that the Conference of the Parties should:
 9. – consider the proposal of the Animals Committee and the comments from the Secretariat in Annex 1; and
 10. – adopt the draft revised consolidated resolution in Annex 2.

Doc. 10.63 Annex 1

Amendment of Resolution Conf. 5.16 Proposed by the Animals Committee

Add the following to the preamble:

RECALLING that, in accordance with Article IV, paragraph 5(a), of the Convention a Management Authority may authorize re-exports of specimens of species included in Appendix II only if it is satisfied that they were imported in accordance with the provisions of the Convention;

NOTING that the Conference of the Parties agreed, in Resolution Conf. 9.3, that all export permits, import permits and re-export certificates should contain the numbers of the marks appearing on specimens the marking of which is prescribed by a Resolution of the Conference of the Parties;

Comment from the Secretariat: As there is no obvious connection between these paragraphs and the text in the operative part of the draft resolution, the Secretariat suggests that they not be included in the preamble.

Amend the operative part of the Resolution as follows:

RECOMMENDS:

that all Parties only permit trade in products of a ranched population if they comply with all the terms, conditions and requirements of this Resolution;

Comment from the Secretariat: This obviously does not make sense as an introduction to the subparagraphs that follow and in fact seems superfluous.

- a) that specimens of primary economic importance produced from a ranched population to be entered into trade be indelibly marked in accordance with the uniform marking system defined in this Resolution;

- b) that parts and derivatives of specimens of primary economic importance to be entered into trade also be indelibly marked in accordance with the uniform marking system or, if this is not practical, be placed in a container for the purpose of shipment in which case any container used immediately to contain them be marked in accordance with the uniform marking system;

Comment from the Secretariat: Since parts and derivatives are "specimens" [see Article I(b) of the Convention] it would be appropriate to combine these two paragraphs.

AGREES that the term "uniform marking system" means a system of marking approved by the Parties for a taxon, which as a minimum includes the International Organization for Standardization code for the country of origin, a unique identification number and the year of production or, if for specimens on hand or manufactured from specimens on hand at the time of the proposal, the year of the approval of the proposal;

Comment from the Secretariat: The approval should be given by the Conference of the Parties rather than by individual Parties. The ISO code should be the two-letter code. (There is also a three-letter code and a number code.) Although the text refers to a proposal, it does not say which proposal.

RECOMMENDS also that:

- a) any ranching proposal submitted by a Party should include the following:

- i) details of a marking system and of a method of application of marks that meet the minimum requirements of the uniform marking system defined in this Resolution, if a system that has already been approved by the Parties specifically for the species this system must be adopted;

Comment from the Secretariat: This text refers to marking systems that should meet the "minimum requirements of the uniform marking system". The text also refers to the specific case where a system has been adopted by the (Conference of the) Parties. But the definition of "uniform marking system" says that it is a system approved by the Parties for a taxon. This means that, if no system has been adopted, there is no uniform marking system and there are therefore no minimum requirements to be met.

- ii) a list of all the specimens of primary economic importance together with the parts and derivatives intended to be entered into trade from the proposing State;

Comment from the Secretariat: It should be indicated that the specimens are those produced from the ranching operation.

- iii) an inventory of current stocks of specimens;

- b) any Party whose ranching proposal has been approved submit any changes in the information required in paragraph a) of this Resolution to the Secretariat. The procedures in Article XV of the Convention applicable to the approval of amendments to Appendices I and II apply to the approval of requested changes in the approved marking system or the approved list of specimens of primary economic importance;

Comment from the Secretariat: As in Resolution Conf. 5.16, it is not said that changes must be approved. If this is expected, it should be said explicitly. Approval should only be needed in the case of changes in the marking system and possibly in the list of products of primary economic

importance. (If the list is to be included, it will need to be added to the attached draft resolution.) The procedures referred to can not be the ones in Article XV but rather procedures equivalent to these.

- c) any Party authorizing the re-export of specimens of primary economic importance, their parts or derivatives, however packaged, ensure that they are re-exported with the original marks intact unless they have been substantially changed in condition by processing in a way that unavoidably removes such marks;

- d) Parties not authorize export or re-export of a specimen from a ranch population to a non-Party or a reserving Party, nor accept an import from such a country;

- e) no Party allow trade in a specimen of a ranch population that was in stock at the time of the approval of the proposal unless such specimen is marked in conformity with the uniform marking system and is included in the inventory submitted as part of the proposal;

Comment from the Secretariat: The reference to the marking system is a repetition (see the paragraphs under the first RECOMMENDS above).

- f) in cases where the Parties decide that there is a need for further implementation and enforcement, and where one of the measures required in re-exporting countries is the re-marking of specimens, parts or derivatives that have lost their original marks, such marking systems should be developed by the Parties on a taxon specific basis.

Comment from the Secretariat: Although this text evidently refers to stricter domestic measures, neither the intention nor the meaning is clear. Moreover, the Conference of the Parties does not need to make recommendations to itself about what it should do. This text has not been included in the draft resolution in Annex 2.

Doc. 10.63 Annex 2

CONSOLIDATED RESOLUTION

Ranching and Trade in Ranch Specimens

RECALLING Resolutions Conf. 3.15, Conf. 5.16 and Conf. 8.22, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its third, fifth and eighth meetings (New Delhi, 1981; Buenos Aires, 1985; Kyoto, 1992), and Resolution Conf. 6.22 (Rev.), adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting (Ottawa, 1987) and amended at its ninth meeting (Fort Lauderdale, 1994);

RECALLING that the terms of the Resolution on specimens bred in captivity or artificially propagated [Conf. 2.12 (Rev.)], adopted at the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties (San José, 1979) and amended at the ninth meeting (Fort Lauderdale, 1994), do not allow the entry into trade of specimens of species included in Appendix I that have been taken from the wild and reared in captivity;

RECOGNIZING the desire of some Parties with successful programmes for the conservation of certain species to allow specimens of those species into international trade as soon as to do so would no longer be detrimental to the survival of their wild populations;

RECALLING Resolution Conf. 9.6, adopted at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Fort Lauderdale, 1994), which recommends that Parties consider all products of ranching operations to be readily recognizable;

RECOGNIZING that marking of parts and derivatives in trade from ranch animals is necessary to achieve adequate control;

RECOGNIZING that, if each Party establishes a different marking system for parts and derivatives of ranch animals of the same species, confusion will result and enforcement will be difficult;

BELIEVING that any proposal for ranching of a species for which a proposal has previously been approved should be consistent with the approved proposal in its intent and in the terms and conditions it specifies;

RECOGNIZING that, if adequate protection is to be provided for wild populations of species for which ranching has been approved, trade in ranch specimens with non-Parties must be discouraged;

RECOGNIZING that, in accordance with Article XIV of the Convention, Parties may adopt more restrictive domestic controls on trade in specimens of populations included in the appendices;

CONSIDERING the necessity of transferring populations back to Appendix I if it is established that ranching operations utilizing them no longer meet the criteria;

AWARE that ranching of crocodylians on the basis of controlled collection of eggs or hatchlings can be potentially a valuable and positive conservation tool, whereas taking of wild adult animals needs stricter control;

CONSCIOUS of the danger of providing greater incentives for the establishment of captive-breeding operations, which may damage efforts to conserve wild populations, than for ranching operations, which in principle are more beneficial to crocodylian conservation; and

EMPHASIZING that the overriding objective of the Convention is to conserve wild populations of the species listed in the appendices and that positive incentives must be offered to programmes designed to achieve this aim;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

Definitions

DECIDES that:

- a) the term "ranching" means the rearing in a controlled environment of specimens taken from the wild; and
- b) *the term "uniform marking system" means a system of marking approved by the Conference of the Parties for a taxon, which as a minimum includes the International Organization for Standardization two-letter code for the country of origin, a unique identification number and the year of production or, for specimens in stock or manufactured from specimens in stock at the time of the adoption of a proposal submitted pursuant to this Resolution, the year of such adoption;*

With respect to proposals to transfer populations from Appendix I to Appendix II for ranching

DECIDES that¹:

- a) populations of species included in Appendix I that occur within the jurisdiction of Parties and are deemed by the Conference of the Parties to be no longer endangered and to benefit by ranching with the intention of trade be included in Appendix II;
- b) in order to be considered by the Conference of the Parties, any proposal to transfer a population to Appendix II in order to conduct a ranching operation should satisfy the following general criteria:
 - i) the operation must be primarily beneficial to the conservation of the local population (i.e., where applicable, contribute to its increase in the wild); and
 - ii) the products of the operation must be adequately identified and documented to ensure that they can be readily distinguished from products of Appendix-I populations;
- c) any proposal for the transfer to Appendix II of a Party's population or a smaller geographically separate population of a species, for the purpose of ranching not be approved by the Conference unless it contains the following:
 - i) evidence that the taking from the wild shall have no significant detrimental impact on wild populations;
 - ii) an assessment of the likelihood of the biological and economic success of the ranching operation;
 - iii) assurance that the operation shall be carried out at all stages in a humane (non-cruel) manner;

- iv) assurance that the operation will be beneficial to the wild population through reintroduction or in other ways;
- v) assurance that the criteria specified in paragraph b) above under RECOMMENDS shall continue to be met;
- vi) *details of the marking system (including the method of application of marks) that is to be used for the specimens from the ranching operation to be entered into trade, which, in the case of a taxon for which a ranching proposal has already been approved, should be at least as effective as the uniform marking system for that taxon;*
- vii) *a list of all the specimens (including parts and derivatives) of primary economic importance produced or to be produced from the ranching operation that are intended to be entered into trade from the proponent State; and*
- viii) *an inventory of current stocks of specimens; and*

- d) in order to be discussed at the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties, any proposal for amendment of the appendices pursuant to this Resolution be received by the Secretariat at least 330 days before that meeting. In consultation with the Standing Committee, the Secretariat shall seek appropriate scientific and technical advice to verify that the criteria specified in paragraph b) above have been met and to review the information and assurances in the proposal that are specified in paragraph e) above. If in the opinion of the Secretariat further information concerning the criteria is required, the Secretariat shall request information from the proposing Party within 150 days after receipt. Thereafter, the Secretariat shall communicate with the Parties in accordance with Article XV of the Convention; and

RECOMMENDS that any Party for which a ranching proposal has been adopted by the Conference of the Parties and that wishes to change the approved marking system, request the approval of the Conference. Procedures equivalent to those in Article XV of the Convention applicable to the approval of amendments to Appendices I and II shall apply to the approval of requested changes in the approved marking system;

With respect to ranching proposals for crocodylians

DECIDES that ranching proposals shall not be considered in accordance with this Resolution if the management of the population concerned is or will be based on a long-term commercial harvest of wild adult crocodylians. For the adoption of such proposals for the transfer of populations to Appendix II the appropriate criteria in Resolution Conf. 9.24 shall be satisfied; and

RECOMMENDS that:

- a) Parties achieving or having achieved the transfer of their populations of crocodylians to Appendix II under the provisions of this Resolution or Resolution Conf. 3.15 limit the manner of exploitation of wild populations to those techniques described in their proposals and not, for example, later initiate new short-term programmes for taking wild animals without notifying the Secretariat;

¹ In document Doc. 10.24 Annex 2, the word used here is "RECOMMENDS". However, if the Resolution is to be revised, the Secretariat suggests that "DECIDES" is the appropriate word since the dependent paragraphs all relate to the Conference of the Parties itself.

- b) proposals based solely on collection of eggs or hatchlings be adopted as a matter of routine provided that appropriate inventories, harvest-level controls and monitoring programmes are proposed and that sufficient safeguards are established in the proposal to ensure that adequate numbers of animals are returned to the wild if necessary;
- c) proposals that include a component of a wild-adult harvest be examined much more stringently than those based purely on collection of eggs or hatchlings; and
- d) any wild-adult harvest component normally be limited to a reasonable number commensurate with the total number taken in control of nuisance animals and sport hunting;

With respect to trade in ranched specimens of species transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II for ranching

RECOMMENDS that:

- a) *specimens of primary economic importance produced from a ranched population to be entered into trade be indelibly marked in accordance with the uniform marking system defined in this Resolution or, if this is not practicable, be placed in a container for the purpose of shipment in which case any container used immediately to contain them be marked in accordance with the uniform marking system;*
- b) *no Party allow trade in a specimen of a ranched population that was in stock at the time of the approval of the proposal unless such specimen was included in the inventory submitted as part of the proposal;*
- c) *any Party authorizing the re-export of specimens (including parts and derivatives) of primary economic importance, however packaged, ensure that they are re-exported with the original marks intact unless they have been substantially changed in condition by processing in a way that unavoidably removes such marks; and*
- d) *Parties not authorize export or re-export of any specimen from a ranched population to a non-Party or a reserving Party, nor accept an import of such a specimen from such a State;*

With respect to monitoring and reporting in relation to species transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II for ranching

RECOMMENDS:

- a) that, in order to facilitate the task of the Secretariat laid down in recommendation e) v) above, annual reports

on all relevant aspects of each approved ranching operation should be submitted to the Secretariat by the Party concerned, and include any new information on the following:

- i) the status of the wild population concerned;
 - ii) the number of specimens (eggs or young) taken annually from the wild;
 - iii) an estimate of the percentage of the production of the wild population that is taken for the ranching operation;
 - iv) the number of animals released and their survival rates estimated on the basis of surveys and tagging programmes, if any;
 - v) the mortality rate in captivity and causes of such mortality;
 - vi) production, sales and exports of products; and
 - vii) conservation programmes and scientific experiments carried out in relation to the ranching operation or the wild population concerned;
- b) that, with the consent of the Standing Committee and the Party concerned, the Secretariat should have the option to visit and examine a ranching operation whenever circumstances require it to do so; and
 - c) that, where the Secretariat reports failure to comply with this Resolution, and the Standing Committee and the Party concerned fail to resolve the matter satisfactorily, the Standing Committee may, after full consultation with the Party concerned, request the Depositary Government to prepare a proposal to transfer the population concerned back to Appendix I; and

REPEALS the Resolutions or parts thereof listed hereunder:

- a) Resolution Conf. 3.15 (New Delhi, 1981) – Ranching;
- b) Resolution Conf. 5.16 (Buenos Aires, 1985) – Trade in Ranched Specimens;
- c) Resolution Conf. 6.22 (Rev.) (Ottawa, 1987; as revised at Fort Lauderdale, 1994) – Monitoring and Reporting Procedures for Ranching Operations; and
- d) Resolution Conf. 8.22 (Kyoto, 1992) – Additional Criteria for the Establishment of Captive Breeding Operations and for the Assessment of Ranching Proposals for Crocodylians – paragraphs a) to d) under "RECOMMENDS also".