



**Convention on the
Conservation of
Migratory Species
of Wild Animals: (CMS)**



**Proceedings of the First Meeting
of the Conference of the Parties**

**BONN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
21-26 OCTOBER 1985**

VOLUME I

**SECRETARIAT OF THE CONVENTION, BONN
NAIROBI, 1985**

CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES
OF WILD ANIMALS (CMS)

Proceedings of the First Meeting of the Conference
of the Parties

BONN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
21-26 OCTOBER 1985

VOLUME I

In these Proceedings, States are designated in accordance with the list provided by the United Nations Secretariat at the time when the original documents were prepared. The designation employed and the presentation of the material in these Proceedings do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations including the United Nations Environment Programme, or of the Secretariat of the Convention concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Secretariat of the Convention, Bonn
UNEP
NAIROBI, 1985

Na.85-6167-6546c

FOREWORD

The Conference of the Parties, the decision-making organ of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), held its first regular meeting in Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany, from 21 to 26 October 1985, in accordance with the provisions of article VII of the Convention. The meeting, which took place at the Wissenschaftszentrum, was hosted by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. All 19 States then Parties to the Convention participated in the first meeting. Forty-four States not Parties, as well as 33 governmental and non-governmental organizations were represented at the meeting by observers.

The Secretariat of the Convention is currently provided by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), which has its headquarters in Nairobi. These Proceedings were prepared by the Secretariat in Bonn in conjunction with and under the supervision of the UNEP Environmental Law Unit in Nairobi. Inquiries may be addressed to:

UNEP/CMS Secretariat
Wissenschaftszentrum
Ahrstrasse 45
5300 Bonn 2
Federal Republic of Germany

The two volumes which constitute the Proceedings of the First Meeting of the Conference of the Parties include the report of the meeting, the resolutions adopted by the Conference of the Parties annexed to the report, summary reports of Committees I and II, and the official working documents of the meeting. Included at the beginning is the authoritative text of the Convention with Appendices I and II, as amended by the Conference of the Parties. At the request of the Conference of the Parties, these documents were revised by the Secretariat after the meeting, in order to take into account the amendments adopted in plenary session and to correct minor mistakes or discrepancies between the English, French and Spanish texts.

The Proceedings of the First Meeting of the Conference of the Parties are also available in French and Spanish.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
VOLUME I	1
Foreword	2
Table of contents	3
<u>Convention Text</u>	5
As corrected by CMS/Conf.1.6, with Appendix I as amended (in force as of 24 January 1986) and Appendix II as amended (in force as of 24 January 1986)	10
 <u>Plenary Report</u>	
CMS/Conf. 1.9 Report of the First Meeting of the Conference of the Parties	16
 <u>Resolutions</u>	
CMS/Res.1.1-8 (Annex I to CMS/Conf.1.9) Resolutions of the Conference of the Parties	33
CMS/Res.1.1 The Standing Committee of the Conference of the Parties	33
CMS/Res.1.2 Financial and budgetary matters	36
CMS/Res.1.3 The location of the Secretariat	44
CMS/Res.1.4 The composition and functions of the Scientific Council	45
CMS/Res.1.5 The format of proposals for amendments of the appendices	47
CMS/Res.1.6 Agreements	50
CMS/Res.1.7 Small cetaceans	51
CMS/Res.1.8 Expression of thanks to the host country	52
 <u>Committee Reports</u>	
CMS/Com.I (Annex II to CMS/Conf.1.9) Summary Report of Committee I (Scientific Committee)	53
CMS/Com.II (Annex III to CMS/Conf.1.9) Summary Report of Committee II (Financial and Administrative Committee)	61

	<u>Page</u>
<u>Participants</u>	
CMS/Inf.1.1/ Rev.2	List of Participants at Conference of the Parties, Bonn 21-26 October 1985 66
CMS/Inf.1.10/ Annex	List of Participants at Informal Consultative Meeting of Scientific Experts, Bonn, 19-20 October 1985 85
<u>Conference Working Documents</u>	
CMS/Conf.1.1/ Add.1	Provisional Work Programme 86
CMS/Conf.1.2/ Rev.1	Rules of Procedure 90
CMS/Conf.1.3/ Rev.1	Report of the Secretariat (includes list of national focal points) 100
CMS/Conf.1.4/ Rev.1	List of Range States 123
CMS/Conf.1.5/ Rev.1	Options for Institutional and Financial Arrangements 134
CMS/Conf.1.6	Report on Text Corrections 157
CMS/Conf.1.8	Report of Chairman of Credentials Committee 160

Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

THE CONTRACTING PARTIES.

RECOGNIZING that wild animals in their innumerable forms are an irreplaceable part of the earth's natural system which must be conserved for the good of mankind;

AWARE that each generation of man holds the resources of the earth for future generations and has an obligation to ensure that this legacy is conserved and, where utilized, is used wisely;

CONSCIOUS of the ever-growing value of wild animals from environmental, ecological, genetic, scientific, aesthetic, recreational, cultural, educational, social and economic points of view;

CONCERNED particularly with those species of wild animals that migrate across or outside national jurisdictional boundaries;

RECOGNIZING that the States are and must be the protectors of the migratory species of wild animals that live within or pass through their national jurisdictional boundaries;

CONVINCED that conservation and effective management of migratory species of wild animals require the concerted action of all States within the national jurisdictional boundaries of which such species spend any part of their life cycle;

RECALLING Recommendation 32 of the Action Plan adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 1972) and noted with satisfaction at the Twenty-seventh Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations;

HAVE AGREED as follows:

Article I

Interpretation

1. For the purpose of this Convention:

- a) "Migratory species" means the entire population or any geographically separate part of the population of any species or lower taxon of wild animals, a significant proportion of whose members cyclically and predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries;
 - b) "Conservation status of a migratory species" means the sum of the influences acting on the migratory species that may affect its long-term distribution and abundance;
 - c) "Conservation status" will be taken as "favourable" when:
 - (1) population dynamics data indicate that the migratory species is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its ecosystems;
 - (2) the range of the migratory species is neither currently being reduced, nor is likely to be reduced, on a long-term basis;
 - (3) there is, and will be in the foreseeable future, sufficient habitat to maintain the population of the migratory species on a long-term basis; and
 - (4) the distribution and abundance of the migratory species approach historic coverage and levels to the extent that potentially suitable ecosystems exist and to the extent consistent with wise wildlife management;
 - d) "Conservation status" will be taken as "unfavourable" if any of the conditions set out in sub-paragraph (c) of this paragraph is not met;
 - e) "Endangered" in relation to a particular migratory species means that the migratory species is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range;
 - f) "Range" means all the areas of land or water that a migratory species inhabits, stays in temporarily, crosses or overflies at any time on its normal migration route;
 - g) "Habitat" means any area in the range of a migratory species which contains suitable living conditions for that species;
 - h) "Range State" in relation to a particular migratory species means any State (and where appropriate any other Party referred to under sub-paragraph k) of this paragraph) that exercises jurisdiction over any part of the range of that migratory species, or a State, flag vessels of which are engaged outside national jurisdictional limits in taking that migratory species;
 - i) "Taking" means taking, hunting, fishing, capturing, harassing, deliberate killing, or attempting to engage in any such conduct;
 - j) "AGREEMENT" means an international agreement relating to the conservation of one or more migratory species as provided for in Articles IV and V of this Convention; and
 - k) "Party" means a State or any regional economic integration organization constituted by sovereign States which has competence in respect of the negotiation, conclusion and application of international agreements in matters covered by this Convention for which this Convention is in force.
2. In matters within their competence, the regional economic integration organizations which are Parties to this Convention shall in their own name exercise the rights and fulfil the responsibilities which this Convention attributes to their member States. In such cases the member States of these organizations shall not be entitled to exercise such rights individually.
3. Where this Convention provides for a decision to be taken by either a two-thirds majority or a unanimous decision of "the Parties present and voting" this shall mean "the Parties present and casting an affirmative or negative vote". Those abstaining from voting shall not be counted amongst "the Parties present and voting" in determining the majority.

Article II

Fundamental Principles

1. The Parties acknowledge the importance of migratory species being conserved and of Range States agreeing to take action to this end whenever possible and appropriate, paying special attention to migratory species the conservation

status of which is unfavourable, and taking individually or in co-operation appropriate and necessary steps to conserve such species and their habitat.

2. The Parties acknowledge the need to take action to avoid any migratory species becoming endangered.
3. In particular, the Parties:
 - a) should promote, co-operate in and support research relating to migratory species;
 - b) shall endeavour to provide immediate protection for migratory species included in Appendix I; and
 - c) shall endeavour to conclude AGREEMENTS covering the conservation and management of migratory species included in Appendix II.

Article III

Endangered Migratory Species: Appendix I

1. Appendix I shall list migratory species which are endangered.
2. A migratory species may be listed in Appendix I provided that reliable evidence, including the best scientific evidence available, indicates that the species is endangered.
3. A migratory species may be removed from Appendix I when the Conference of the Parties determines that:
 - a) reliable evidence, including the best scientific evidence available, indicates that the species is no longer endangered, and
 - b) the species is not likely to become endangered again because of loss of protection due to its removal from Appendix I.
4. Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavour:
 - a) to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore those habitats of the species which are of importance in removing the species from danger of extinction;
 - b) to prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species; and
 - c) to the extent feasible and appropriate, to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger the species, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species.
5. Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall prohibit the taking of animals belonging to such species. Exceptions may be made to this prohibition only if:
 - a) the taking is for scientific purposes;
 - b) the taking is for the purpose of enhancing the propagation or survival of the affected species;
 - c) the taking is to accommodate the needs of traditional subsistence users of such species; or
 - d) extraordinary circumstances so require;provided that such exceptions are precise as to content and limited in space and time. Such taking should not operate to the disadvantage of the species.
6. The Conference of the Parties may recommend to the Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I that they take further measures considered appropriate to benefit the species.
7. The Parties shall as soon as possible inform the Secretariat of any exceptions made pursuant to paragraph 5 of this Article.

Article IV

Migratory Species to Be the Subject of AGREEMENTS: Appendix II

1. Appendix II shall list migratory species which have an unfavourable conservation status and which require international agreements for their conservation and management, as well as those which have a conservation status which would significantly benefit from the international co-operation that could be achieved by an international agreement.
2. If the circumstances so warrant, a migratory species may be listed both in Appendix I and Appendix II.
3. Parties that are Range States of migratory species listed in Appendix II shall endeavour to conclude AGREEMENTS where these would benefit the species and should give priority to those species in an unfavourable conservation status.
4. Parties are encouraged to take action with a view to concluding AGREEMENTS for any population or any geographically separate part of the population of any species or lower taxon of wild animals, members of which periodically cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries.
5. The Secretariat shall be provided with a copy of each AGREEMENT concluded pursuant to the provisions of this Article.

Article V

Guidelines for AGREEMENTS

1. The object of each AGREEMENT shall be to restore the migratory species concerned to a favourable conservation status or to maintain it in such a status. Each AGREEMENT should deal with those aspects of the conservation and management of the migratory species concerned which serve to achieve that object.
2. Each AGREEMENT should cover the whole of the range of the migratory species concerned and should be open to accession by all Range States of that species, whether or not they are Parties to this Convention.
3. An AGREEMENT should, wherever possible, deal with more than one migratory species.
4. Each AGREEMENT should:
 - a) identify the migratory species covered;
 - b) describe the range and migration route of the migratory species;
 - c) provide for each Party to designate its national authority concerned with the implementation of the AGREEMENT;
 - d) establish, if necessary, appropriate machinery to assist in carrying out the aims of the AGREEMENT, to monitor its effectiveness, and to prepare reports for the Conference of the Parties;
 - e) provide for procedures for the settlement of disputes between Parties to the AGREEMENT; and
 - f) at a minimum, prohibit, in relation to a migratory species of the Order Cetacea, any taking that is not permitted for that migratory species under any other multilateral agreement and provide for accession to the AGREEMENT by States that are not Range States of that migratory species.
5. Where appropriate and feasible, each AGREEMENT should provide for, but not be limited to:
 - a) periodic review of the conservation status of the migratory species concerned and the identification of the factors which may be harmful to that status;
 - b) co-ordinated conservation and management plans;
 - c) research into the ecology and population dynamics of the migratory species concerned, with special regard to migration;

- d) the exchange of information on the migratory species concerned, special regard being paid to the exchange of the results of research and of relevant statistics;
- e) conservation and, where required and feasible, restoration of the habitats of importance in maintaining a favourable conservation status, and protection of such habitats from disturbances, including strict control of the introduction of, or control of already introduced, exotic species detrimental to the migratory species;
- f) maintenance of a network of suitable habitats appropriately disposed in relation to the migration routes;
- g) where it appears desirable, the provision of new habitats favourable to the migratory species or reintroduction of the migratory species into favourable habitats;
- h) elimination of, to the maximum extent possible, or compensation for activities and obstacles which hinder or impede migration;
- i) prevention, reduction or control of the release into the habitat of the migratory species of substances harmful to that migratory species;
- j) measures based on sound ecological principles to control and manage the taking of the migratory species;
- k) procedures for co-ordinating action to suppress illegal taking;
- l) exchange of information on substantial threats to the migratory species;
- m) emergency procedures whereby conservation action would be considerably and rapidly strengthened when the conservation status of the migratory species is seriously affected; and
- n) making the general public aware of the contents and aims of the AGREEMENT.

Article VI

Range States

1. A list of the Range States of migratory species listed in Appendices I and II shall be kept up to date by the Secretariat using information it has received from the Parties.
2. The Parties shall keep the Secretariat informed in regard to which of the migratory species listed in Appendices I and II they consider themselves to be Range States, including provision of information on their flag vessels engaged outside national jurisdictional limits in taking the migratory species concerned and, where possible, future plans in respect of such taking.
3. The Parties which are Range States for migratory species listed in Appendix I or Appendix II should inform the Conference of the Parties through the Secretariat, at least six months prior to each ordinary meeting of the Conference, on measures that they are taking to implement the provisions of this Convention for these species.

Article VII

The Conference of the Parties

1. The Conference of the Parties shall be the decision-making organ of this Convention.
2. The Secretariat shall call a meeting of the Conference of the Parties not later than two years after the entry into force of this Convention.
3. Thereafter the Secretariat shall convene ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties at intervals of not more than three years, unless the Conference decides otherwise, and extraordinary meetings at any time on the written request of at least one-third of the Parties.

4. The Conference of the Parties shall establish and keep under review the financial regulations of this Convention. The Conference of the Parties shall, at each of its ordinary meetings, adopt the budget for the next financial period. Each Party shall contribute to this budget according to a scale to be agreed upon by the Conference. Financial regulations, including the provisions on the budget and the scale of contributions as well as their modifications, shall be adopted by unanimous vote of the Parties present and voting.
5. At each of its meetings the Conference of the Parties shall review the implementation of this Convention and may in particular:
 - a) review and assess the conservation status of migratory species;
 - b) review the progress made towards the conservation of migratory species, especially those listed in Appendices I and II;
 - c) make such provision and provide such guidance as may be necessary to enable the Scientific Council and the Secretariat to carry out their duties;
 - d) receive and consider any reports presented by the Scientific Council, the Secretariat, any Party or any standing body established pursuant to an AGREEMENT;
 - e) make recommendations to the Parties for improving the conservation status of migratory species and review the progress being made under AGREEMENTS;
 - f) in those cases where an AGREEMENT has not been concluded, make recommendations for the convening of meetings of the Parties that are Range States of a migratory species or group of migratory species to discuss measures to improve the conservation status of the species;
 - g) make recommendations to the Parties for improving the effectiveness of this Convention; and
 - h) decide on any additional measure that should be taken to implement the objectives of this Convention.
6. Each meeting of the Conference of the Parties should determine the time and venue of the next meeting.
7. Any meeting of the Conference of the Parties shall determine and adopt rules of procedure for that meeting. Decisions at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties shall require a two-thirds majority of the Parties present and voting, except where otherwise provided for by this Convention.
8. The United Nations, its Specialized Agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as any State not a party to this Convention and, for each AGREEMENT, the body designated by the parties to that AGREEMENT, may be represented by observers at meetings of the Conference of the Parties.
9. Any agency or body technically qualified in protection, conservation and management of migratory species, in the following categories, which has informed the Secretariat of its desire to be represented at meetings of the Conference of the Parties by observers, shall be admitted unless at least one-third of the Parties present object:
 - a) international agencies or bodies, either governmental or non-governmental, and national governmental agencies and bodies; and
 - b) national non-governmental agencies or bodies which have been approved for this purpose by the State in which they are located.

Once admitted, these observers shall have the right to participate but not to vote.

Article VIII

The Scientific Council

1. At its first meeting, the Conference of the Parties shall establish a Scientific Council to provide advice on scientific matters.
2. Any Party may appoint a qualified expert as a member of the Scientific Council. In addition, the Scientific Council shall include as members qualified experts selected and appointed by the Conference of the Parties; the number of these experts, the criteria for their selection and the terms of their appointments shall be as determined by the Conference of the Parties.
3. The Scientific Council shall meet at the request of the Secretariat as required by the Conference of the Parties.
4. Subject to the approval of the Conference of the Parties, the Scientific Council shall establish its own rules of procedure.
5. The Conference of the Parties shall determine the functions of the Scientific Council, which may include:
 - a) providing scientific advice to the Conference of the Parties, to the Secretariat, and, if approved by the Conference of the Parties, to any body set up under this Convention or an AGREEMENT or to any Party;
 - b) recommending research and the co-ordination of research on migratory species, evaluating the results of such research in order to ascertain the conservation status of migratory species and reporting to the Conference of the Parties on such status and measures for its improvement;
 - c) making recommendations to the Conference of the Parties as to the migratory species to be included in Appendices I and II, together with an indication of the range of such migratory species;
 - d) making recommendations to the Conference of the Parties as to specific conservation and management measures to be included in AGREEMENTS on migratory species; and
 - e) recommending to the Conference of the Parties solutions to problems relating to the scientific aspects of the implementation of this Convention, in particular with regard to the habitats of migratory species.

Article IX

The Secretariat

1. For the purposes of this Convention a Secretariat shall be established.
2. Upon entry into force of this Convention, the Secretariat is provided by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme. To the extent and in the manner he considers appropriate, he may be assisted by suitable intergovernmental or non-governmental, international or national agencies and bodies technically qualified in protection, conservation and management of wild animals.
3. If the United Nations Environment Programme is no longer able to provide the Secretariat, the Conference of the Parties shall make alternative arrangements for the Secretariat.
4. The functions of the Secretariat shall be:
 - a) to arrange for and service meetings:
 - i) of the Conference of the Parties, and
 - ii) of the Scientific Council;
 - b) to maintain liaison with and promote liaison between the Parties, the standing bodies set up under AGREEMENTS and other international organizations concerned with migratory species;

- c) to obtain from any appropriate source reports and other information which will further the objectives and implementation of this Convention and to arrange for the appropriate dissemination of such information;
- d) to invite the attention of the Conference of the Parties to any matter pertaining to the objectives of this Convention;
- e) to prepare for the Conference of the Parties reports on the work of the Secretariat and on the implementation of this Convention;
- f) to maintain and publish a list of Range States of all migratory species included in Appendices I and II;
- g) to promote, under the direction of the Conference of the Parties, the conclusion of AGREEMENTS;
- h) to maintain and make available to the Parties a list of AGREEMENTS and, if so required by the Conference of the Parties, to provide any information on such AGREEMENTS;
- i) to maintain and publish a list of the recommendations made by the Conference of the Parties pursuant to subparagraphs (e), (f) and (g) of paragraph 5 of Article VII or of decisions made pursuant to subparagraph (h) of that paragraph;
- j) to provide for the general public information concerning this Convention and its objectives; and
- k) to perform any other function entrusted to it under this Convention or by the Conference of the Parties.

Article X

Amendment of the Convention

1. This Convention may be amended at any ordinary or extraordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
2. Proposals for amendment may be made by any Party.
3. The text of any proposed amendment and the reasons for it shall be communicated to the Secretariat at least one hundred and fifty days before the meeting at which it is to be considered and shall promptly be communicated by the Secretariat to all Parties. Any comments on the text by the Parties shall be communicated to the Secretariat not less than sixty days before the meeting begins. The Secretariat shall, immediately after the last day for submission of comments, communicate to the Parties all comments submitted by that day.
4. Amendments shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of Parties present and voting.
5. An amendment adopted shall enter into force for all Parties which have accepted it on the first day of the third month following the date on which two-thirds of the Parties have deposited an instrument of acceptance with the Depository. For each Party which deposits an instrument of acceptance after the date on which two-thirds of the Parties have deposited an instrument of acceptance, the amendment shall enter into force for that Party on the first day of the third month following the deposit of its instrument of acceptance.

Article XI

Amendment of the Appendices

1. Appendices I and II may be amended at any ordinary or extraordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
2. Proposals for amendment may be made by any Party.
3. The text of any proposed amendment and the reasons for it, based on the best scientific evidence available, shall be

ments thereto, specific reservations and notifications of denunciation.

4. As soon as this Convention enters into force, a certified copy thereof shall be transmitted by the Depositary to the Secretariat of the United Nations for registration and publication in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized to that effect, have signed this Convention.

DONE at Bonn on 23 June 1979

In the name of:

APPENDIX I

Interpretation

1. Migratory species included in this Appendix are referred to:
 - (a) By the name of the species or subspecies; or
 - (b) As being all of the migratory species included in a higher taxon or designated part thereof.
2. Other references to taxa higher than species are for the purpose of information or classification only.
3. The abbreviation "(s.l.*)" is used to denote that the scientific name is used in its extended meaning.
4. The symbol (-) followed by a number placed against the name of a taxon indicates the exclusion from that taxon of designated geographically separate populations as follows:
 - 101 Peruvian populations.
5. The symbol (+) followed by a number placed against the name of a species denotes that only designated geographically separate populations of that species are included in this Appendix, as follows:
 - + 201 Northwest African populations
 - + 202 African populations
 - + 203 Upper Amazon populations
 - + 204 Palaearctic populations
6. An asterisk (*) placed against the name of a species indicates that the species or a separate population of that species or a higher taxon which includes that species is included in Appendix II.

MAMMALIA

CHIROPTERA	
Molossidae	<u>Tadarida brasiliensis</u>
PRIMATES	
Pongidae	<u>Gorilla gorilla beringei</u>
CETACEA	
Balaenopteridae	<u>Balaenoptera musculus</u> <u>Megaptera novaeangliae</u>
Balaenidae	<u>Balaena mysticetus</u> <u>Eubalaena glacialis (s.l.)</u>
CARNIVORA	
Felidae	<u>Panthera uncia</u>

PINNIPEDIA

Phocidae

Monachus monachus*

PERISSODACTYLA

Equidae

Equus grevyi

ARTIODACTYLA

Camelidae

Cervidae

Bovidae

Lama vicugna* - 101
Cervus elaphus barbarus
Bos sauveli
Bos grunniens
Addax nasomaculatus
Gazella cuvieri
Gazella dama
Gazella dorcas + 201
Gazella leptocerosa

AVES

PROCELLARIIFORMES

Diomedidae

Procellariidae

Diomedea albatrus
Pterodroma cahow
Pterodroma phaeopygia

PELECANIFORMES

Pelecanidae

Pelecanus crispus*
Pelecanus onocrotalus + 204

CICONIIFORMES

Ardeidae

Ciconiidae

Threskiornithidae

Egretta eulophotes
Ciconia boyciana
Geronticus eremita

ANSERIFORMES

Anatidae

Chloephaga rubidiceps*

FALCONIFORMES

Accipitridae

Haliaeetus albicilla*
Haliaeetus pelagicus*

GRUIFORMES

Gruidae

Grus japonensis*
Grus leucogeranus*
Grus nigricollis*
Chlamydotis undulata* + 201

Otididae

CHARADRIIFORMES

Scolopacidae

Laridae

Alcidae

Numenius borealis*

Numenius tenuirostris*

Larus audouinii

Larus leucophthalmus

Larus relictus

Larus saundersi

Synthliboramphus wumizusume

PASSERIFORMES

Parulidae

Fringillidae

Dendroica kirtlandii

Serinus syriacus

REPTILIA

TESTUDINATA

Cheloniidae

Chelonia mydas*

Caretta caretta*

Eretmochelys imbricata

Lepidochelys kempii*

Lepidochelys olivacea*

Dermochelys coriacea*

Podocnemis expansa* + 203

Dermochelidae

Pelomedusidae

CROCODYLIA

Gavialidae

Gavialis gangeticus

PISCES

SILURIFORMES

Schilbeidae

Pangasianodon gigas

APPENDIX II

Interpretation

1. Migratory species included in this Appendix are referred to:
 - (a) By the name of the species or subspecies; or
 - (b) As being all of the migratory species included in a higher taxon or designated part thereof.
2. Unless otherwise indicated, where reference is made to a taxon higher than species, it is understood that all the migratory species within that taxon could significantly benefit from the conclusion of AGREEMENTS.
3. The abbreviation "spp" following the name of a Family or Genus is used to denote all migratory species within that Family or Genus. Other references to taxa higher than species are for purpose of information or classification only.
4. The abbreviation "s.l." is used to denote that the scientific name is used in its extended meaning.
5. The symbol (+) followed by a number placed against the name of a species or higher taxon denotes that only designated geographically separate populations of that taxon are included in this Appendix as follows:
 - + 201 Asian populations
 - + 202 European populations
 - + 203 Baltic populations
 - + 204 Wadden Sea populations
6. An asterisk (*) placed against the name of a species or higher taxon indicates that the species or a separate population of that species or one or more species included in that higher taxon, are included in Appendix I.

MAMMALIA

CHIROPTERA

Rhinolophidae
Vespertilionidae

R.spp.
V.spp.

CETACEA

Monodontidae

Delphinapterus leucas

PINNIPEDIA

Phocidae

Phoca vitulina + 203, + 204
Halichoerus grypus + 203
Monachus monachus*

PROBOSCIDA

Elephantidae

Loxodonta africana

SIRENIA
Dugongidae

Dugong dugon

ARTIODACTYLA
Camelidae
Bovidae

Lama vicugna*
Oryx dammah
Gazella gazella + 201

AVES

PELECANIFORMES
Pelecanidae

Pelecanus crispus*

CICONIIFORMES
Ciconiidae

Threskionithidae

Ciconia ciconia
Ciconia nigra
Platalea leucorodia
Plegadis falcinellus

Phoenicopteridae

Ph.spp.

ANSERIFORMES
Anatidae

A.spp.*

FALCONIFORMES
Cathartidae
Pandionidae
Accipitridae
Falconidae

C.spp.
Pandion haliaetus
A.spp.*
F.spp.

GALLIFORMES
Phasianidae

Coturnix coturnix coturnix

GRUIFORMES
Gruidae

Grus spp.*
Anthropoides virgo
Chlamydotis undulata* + 201
Otis tarda

Otididae

CHARADRIIFORMES
Charadriidae
Scolopacidae
Recurvirostridae
Phalaropodidae
Burhinidae
Glareolidae

C.spp.
S.spp.*
R.spp.
P.spp.
Burhinus oedicephalus
Glareola pratincola
Glareola nordmanni

CORACIIFORMES
Meropidae
Caraciidae

Merops apiaster
Coracias garrulus

PASSERIFORMES
Muscicapidae

M.(s.l.)spp.

REPTILIA

TESTUDINATA
Cheloniidae
Dermochelidae
Pelomedusidae

C.spp.*
D.spp.*
Podocnemis expansa*

CROCODYLIA
Crocodylidae

Crocodylus porosus

PISCES

ACIPENSERIFORMES
Acipenseridae

Acipenser fulvescens

INSECTA

LEPIDOPTERA
Danaiidae

Danaus plexippus

Report of the First Meeting of the Conference of the Parties

INTRODUCTION

1. The first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the 1979 Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) was called by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), in accordance with article VII of the Convention and decision 12/14, section IV, of the Governing Council of UNEP.

2. At the invitation of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the meeting was held at the Wissenschaftszentrum, Bonn, from 21 to 26 October 1985.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

A. Opening of the meeting

3. Mr. J.C. Wheeler, Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), opened the meeting by welcoming all present on behalf of the Executive Director of UNEP and introducing, as temporary Chairman designated by the host Government in accordance with rule 5 of the provisional rules of procedure, Mr. G. Gallus, Parliamentary Secretary of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry of the Federal Republic of Germany.

B. Attendance

4. All States were invited to participate in the meeting.

5. All of the current Parties to the Convention were represented at the meeting:

Cameroon	Luxembourg
Chile	Netherlands
Denmark	Niger
Egypt	Norway
Germany, Federal Republic of	Portugal
Hungary	Spain
India	Sweden
Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Israel	European Economic Community
Italy	

6. The following States were represented by observers:

Argentina	Malaysia
Austria	Mexico
Australia	Morocco
Belgium	Nicaragua
Bolivia	Nigeria
Brazil	Pakistan

Canada
 China
 Colombia
 Cyprus
 Ecuador
 Ethiopia
 Finland
 France
 Guatemala
 Honduras
 Indonesia
 Jamaica
 Japan
 Kenya
 Kuwait
 Liberia
 Madagascar

Paraguay
 Philippines
 Peru
 South Africa
 Sri Lanka
 Switzerland
 Thailand
 Togo
 Turkey
 Uganda
 United States of America
 Uruguay
 Venezuela
 Zaire
 Zambia
 Zimbabwe

7. The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) were also represented.

8. In addition, the organizations listed in paragraph 19 were represented by observers.

C. Welcoming addresses

9. Mr. Gallus spoke on behalf of the host Government. He said that it was an honour for the Federal Republic of Germany to host the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Bonn, following the pledge it had given there in 1979. He emphasized the serious decline in plant and animal species and the need for international co-operation, in relation to which the development of the World Conservation Strategy and the World Charter for Nature with the help of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and National Resources (IUCN) was noteworthy. He identified the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 1972) as the starting-point for initiatives to safeguard the ecological, aesthetic, moral and genetic aspects of natural species, and mentioned the role of the Federal Republic of Germany in promoting the development of the Convention by preparing draft texts together with IUCN, holding a Diplomatic Conference in 1979, and accepting the responsibility of acting as Depositary Government and as host of the present meeting. He acknowledged the valuable assistance of UNEP, especially in providing the secretariat for the Convention to ensure its effectiveness. He remarked upon the need for effective agreements to be concluded pursuant to the provisions of the Convention and drew attention to a pilot project for the protection of harbour seals through a draft tripartite agreement between Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands currently being prepared. Finally, he wished the Conference success in its deliberations which should take place in a spirit of tolerance and compromise.

10. Mr. J.C. Wheeler spoke on behalf of UNEP. He thanked Mr. Gallus for his comments and asked him to convey the appreciation of UNEP and the Conference for the Federal Republic of Germany's initiatives in promoting the rapid development of the Convention. The Bonn Convention was one of a number under UNEP responsibility, the others including the 1973 Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the 1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, and several conventions on Regional Seas. Work was now needed to meet the goals of the World Conservation Strategy and to make the Bonn Convention effective. That required institutional arrangements to enable the Secretariat to continue to function after 1987 when the UNEP commitment totalling \$390,000 would end. He pointed out that UNEP was a catalytic programme and that parties to conventions were expected eventually to assume full responsibility. UNEP would, however, be willing to establish and administer a trust fund for the Convention.

11. The first meeting of the Conference should lay down foundations of a structure for effective implementation of the Convention. Since the Conference met only at three-yearly intervals, a Standing Committee was needed to ensure continuing advice to the secretariat. A fully representative and professional Scientific Council would be essential for the credibility of the Convention. The Convention was intended to conserve migratory species, and its legal provisions must be translated into action through operational plans, such as the "Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Management and Utilization of Marine Mammals". With reference to marine mammals in particular, he mentioned the draft tripartite agreement between Denmark, the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany concerning conservation in the Wadden Sea, proposed as an agreement under the Convention as well as a valuable component of the Marine Mammals Action Plan.

12. He hoped that action plans would eventually be developed under the Convention for all endangered migrant animals. As successful outcomes of the Bonn Convention, he looked forward to a world-wide adherence to the Convention, a comprehensive series of agreements between Range States, a network of national wildlife management authorities co-operating amongst each other and with concerned non-governmental institutions and organizations, global scientifically-based conservation plans and action programmes and, finally, well co-ordinated public information and awareness campaigns.

D. Appointment of Credentials Committee

13. On the proposal of the temporary Chairman, the Conference appointed the representatives of the following five States as members of the Credentials Committee: Cameroon, Chile, Germany, Federal Republic of, Netherlands and Sweden.

E. Adoption of agenda

14. The following agenda was adopted:

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Welcoming address.
3. Appointment of Credentials Committee.
4. Adoption of agenda.

5. Report of the Credentials Committee.
6. Adoption of rules of procedure.
7. Admission of observers.
8. Election of officers.
9. Organization of work and establishment of sessional committees.
10. Opening statements.
11. Report of the secretariat.
12. Implementation of the Convention.
 - (a) Review of the conservation status of migratory species, especially those listed in appendices I and II to the Convention,
 - (b) Review of a list of Range States of migratory species listed in appendices I and II,
 - (c) Review of progress made in respect of agreements,
 - (d) Consideration of measures to improve the conservation status of migratory species,
 - (e) Consideration of proposals for amendments to appendices I and II.
13. Institutional arrangements of the Convention;
 - (a) Consideration of the establishment of a Standing Committee,
 - (b) Establishment of the Scientific Council,
 - (c) Review of the secretariat arrangements.
14. Financing of the secretariat and of meetings of the Conference of the Parties;
 - (a) Establishment of trust fund and adoption of financial regulations,
 - (b) Adoption of budget 1986-1988.
15. Relationship with other international agreements and organizations.
16. Report on errors in the texts of the Convention.
17. Determination of time and venue of the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
18. Other business.
19. Closure of the meeting.

F. Report of the Credentials Committee

15. In accordance with rule 3, paragraph 1, of the provisional rules of procedure of the Conference, the Credentials Committee examined the credentials of the delegations of the Parties present. The Committee found the credentials in order and so reported to the Conference, which approved the Committee's report (CMS/Conf.1.8).

G. Adoption of rules of procedure

16. The Chairman introduced the provisional rules of procedure which were based on the provisions of the Convention and the customary procedure at similar conferences. He made it clear that in rule 11 the stated deadline of 150 days applied only to proposals for amendments to the appendices of the Convention and not to other motions or proposals.

17. Several amendments were proposed and adopted. The Rules of Procedure as amended were then adopted by the meeting (CMS/Conf.1.2/Rev.1).

18. One delegate expressed the view that rule 2, paragraph 3, rule 5, paragraph 1, and rule 11, paragraph 1 were inappropriate in their present form and should be reconsidered by the Conference at its next meeting.

H. Admission of observers

19. In accordance with rule 2, paragraph 2, of the Rules of Procedure and article VII, paragraph 9, of the Convention, the following organizations were admitted as observers, there being no objection by the Parties:

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Berne Convention) - Council of Europe

International Whaling Commission (IWC)

Conseil International de la Chasse et de la Conservation du Gibier (CIC)

Fédération des Associations des Chasseurs de la CEE (FACE)

Fauna and Flora Preservation Society

Greenpeace International

Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP)

International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP)

International League for the Protection of Cetaceans (ILPC)

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)

International Waterfowl Research Bureau (IWRB)

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums (AAZPA), United States of America

Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Umweltfragen (AGU), Federal Republic of Germany

Brehm Fonds, Federal Republic of Germany

Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland e.V. (BUND), Federal Republic of Germany

Deutsche Sektion des Internationalen Rates für Vogelschutz (DS-IRV), Federal Republic of Germany

Deutscher Bund für Vogelschutz/Deutscher Naturschutzverband e.V. (DBV), Federal Republic of Germany

Deutscher Jagdschutzverband e.V. (DJV), Federal Republic of Germany

Deutscher Rat für Landespflege (DRL), Federal Republic of Germany

Deutscher Tierschutzbund e.V., Federal Republic of Germany

Ducks Unlimited, Inc., United States of America

Environmental Investigation Agency, United Kingdom

Florida Audubon Society, United States of America

Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg, Federal Republic of Germany

Hai-Bar, National Wildlife Restoration Program, Israel

Koninklijke Nederlandse Jagers Vereniging (KNJV), Netherlands

Ornithological Society of Egypt

Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), United Kingdom

Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild e.V. (SDWILD), Federal Republic of Germany

Umweltstiftung WWF-Deutschland (World Wildlife Fund), Federal Republic of Germany

Whale Center, United States of America

Wild Bird Society of Japan

1. Election of officers

20. The Conference elected the following officers:

Chairman: Mr. G. Gallus (Federal Republic of Germany)
Vice Chairmen: Mr. I. Gesztelyi (Hungary)
 Mr. Hamidil Alio (Niger)

J. Organization of work and establishment of sessional committees

21. On the proposal of the Chairman, the Conference established the following two committees:

- (i) A Scientific Committee (Committee I) to address agenda items 12 and 13 (b);
- (ii) A Financial and Administrative Committee (Committee II) to address agenda items 13 (a), 13 (c) and 14.

Mr. M.K. Ranjitsinh (India) was elected Chairman of Committee I.
 Mr. F.C. Argent (United Kingdom) was elected Chairman of Committee II.

AGENDA ITEM 10: OPENING STATEMENTS

22. The representative of EEC congratulated the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and UNEP on their preparatory work for the Conference. He said that EEC provided an important intermediate stage between national and world levels for the protection of nature by providing a framework for the adequate protection of habitats. EEC had adopted rules for the protection of all bird species in the European territory of member States through special protection areas and by compiling inventories of areas of major importance for the conservation of birds. EEC strongly believed in international co-operation in that field. Its Council had implemented CITES, after negotiating an amendment of the Convention to enable it to become a contracting party. It had adopted regulations and directives concerning the import of certain whale products and products derived from seal pups. It worked closely with appropriate international bodies in developing international conservation agreements. The Community had become a party to the Berne Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats and had ratified the Protocol to the Barcelona Convention concerning specially protected Mediterranean areas. Recognizing the dependence on protection given to migratory species outside Europe, EEC was ready to urge non-signatory States to sign the Bonn Convention as soon as possible. The Convention provided a framework within which EEC wished to co-operate with other Parties to protect endangered species listed in appendix I and to promote agreements for the conservation of those species included in annex II of the Community directive on the conservation of wild birds as well as the endangered species of the Mediterranean, which might include a joint programme with member States for the conservation of the Mediterranean monk seal Monachus monachus. EEC had co-operated in research on the conservation of sites for western Palearctic migratory birds in Tunisia and Mauritania and hoped that such work would provide the basis for regional agreements. The priority for agreements was considered to be those species with conservation problems in both their breeding and wintering areas (e.g. Ciconia ciconia and Falco neumanni). EEC was ready to do all that it could to ensure the future progress of the Convention.

23. The representative of Sweden thanked the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, UNEP, and other organizations for their efforts to help bring the Convention into force in the comparatively short period of 11 years since the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment had initiated discussions on the protection of migratory species. The fact that, besides the Parties to the Convention, a great number of countries, as well as international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, which had been involved in the Convention's history, were represented by observers, attested to the interest in the Convention. The Swedish delegation believed that regional Agreements under the Convention were essential tools for conservation, wildlife management and the rational use of living resources. It hoped that the exemplary agreements between India and the USSR on migratory birds and between the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands on the Wadden Sea would inspire others. Sweden was willing to participate in an agreement on certain ducks to show how a co-operative scheme could benefit both conservation and hunting interests. His delegation called for a study by the secretariat on small marine mammals in need of internationally agreed protective measures.

24. The representative of the United Kingdom thanked the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, UNEP and IUCN for promoting the Convention. The United Kingdom believed the Committee would become an increasingly significant tool in conserving threatened migratory species and promoting co-operation among the Parties. The United Kingdom recognized the importance of stimulating the interest of non-party States and of demonstrating the value of international co-operation. The Conference should therefore observe sound scientific principles and show understanding of the problems and aspirations of developing countries. The United Kingdom was determined to play its full part in achieving those common objectives of the meeting.

25. The observer for Belgium also stressed the importance of international co-operation in wildlife conservation. The regional authorities in Belgium had already agreed to Belgium's accession to the Bonn Convention, and the necessary procedures had been initiated.

26. The observer for Finland said that his country, although not a Party to the Convention, was not unconcerned about migratory species. Within the country many migratory species had good habitat and legal protection but were threatened outside Finland. Finland maintained close co-operation with neighbouring countries, a good example of which was concerted action for the conservation of wild reindeer Rangifer tarandus Pennicus. Finland was most interested to see how the provisions affecting the species in appendix II which occur in Finland would be implemented, and its decision as to accession to the Convention would bear this in mind.

27. The observer for Kenya said that his Government supported efforts to conserve migratory species and their habitats, and had already set the machinery in motion towards joining the Bonn Convention.

28. The observer for Uruguay announced the intention of the Government to accede to the Convention even though it faced the social and economic difficulties of a country recently restored to democratic Government. Uruguay regarded the Convention as an important conservation instrument which complemented CITES and the Ramsar Wetlands Convention, to which it had already acceded, in developing long-term international co-operation for environmental conservation efforts in the face of commercial over-exploitation. Migratory species were living and eloquent proof that the biosphere was a single whole and that there was a need for legal instruments that could provide the necessary global regulation, transcending artificial political divisions.

29. The observer for Zaire said his Government was in a position to deposit its instrument of accession in the near future and urged the secretariat to encourage all observers to ratify. The Scientific Council should take account of species occurring at a regional level so that regional agreements could be concluded.

30. The observer for the International Whaling Commission (IWC) stressed the importance of co-operation between IWC and the Convention wherever it was possible. The flexible interpretation of the 1946 International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling had enabled its continued use in the conservation and permissible utilization of whale species living largely outside areas of national jurisdiction and moving through different national territorial waters.

31. The observer for the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Berne Convention) pointed out that while the scope and activities of the Berne Convention differed from those of the Bonn Convention, their objectives were the same and the two Conventions were fully compatible and mutually reinforcing. That was demonstrated by the fact that nine States and the European Economic Community were actually parties to both Conventions. The parties to the Berne Convention, which was open for accession by East European and African States as well, welcomed the opportunity to strengthen future co-operation with the Bonn Convention and between their secretariats.

32. The observer for the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) was pleased that the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention was taking place. He was proud of IUCN's association with the Convention, and praised those responsible for its establishment. He stressed that it could only be successful if promoted by a competent international secretariat and that much additional work needed to be done, particularly in adopting subsidiary agreements related to appendix II species, in encouraging non-party States to join, and in providing adequate secretariat support. IUCN hoped to contribute not only to the work of the Conference but also to the future work of the Convention.

33. The observer for the International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP) presented a show of slides and spoke of the special character of migration and man's fascination with bird migration since ancient times. He described the journeys made by several species of migratory birds and the dangers they faced. A network of protected areas along migration routes was essential for their survival. At that moment, millions of birds were migrating and he hoped this Conference would take the necessary measures to protect them.

34. The observer for the Conseil International de la Chasse et de la Conservation du Gibier (CIC) explained that hunters had a major role to play in conserving migratory species, and that CIC had established a working group to promote co-operation between States in the western Palearctic.

35. The observer for the Fédération des Associations des Chasseurs de la CEE (FACE) said his organization was very interested in the conservation of migratory species and that the rational use of natural resources was the best way of ensuring the conservation of wildlife and the natural environment.

AGENDA ITEM 11: REPORT OF THE SECRETARIAT

36. The representative of the UNEP/CMS secretariat presented the report (CMS/Conf.1.3) and provided additional information updating it.

37. Hungary, EEC and the Federal Republic of Germany had submitted proposals to amend the appendices, and further information including reasons submitted in support of these proposals was made available to the meeting. No comments on these proposals had been transmitted to the secretariat by Parties, but some had been received at an informal consultative meeting of scientific experts convened by the secretariat on 19 and 20 October.

38. The text of the proposed migratory bird agreement between India and the USSR was made available to the meeting. IUCN had prepared a comprehensive list and analysis of existing agreements covering migratory species. On migratory birds, notable bilateral or regional agreements which predated the Bonn Convention included those between Australia and Japan; China and Japan; and Canada, Mexico and the United States. The basis for a seashore bird conservation aid programme was provided by a recent agreement between the Government of Ghana and the International Council for Bird Preservation and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds.

39. The position of co-ordinator in the secretariat was now open for international recruitment, and applications were invited.

40. Parties were encouraged to inform the secretariat of their national focal point for all matters concerning the Bonn Convention.

41. Further information documents made available to the meeting included a communication by the United Kingdom regarding its progress in implementing the Convention, a communication from Argentina, and current membership lists of the Bonn Convention, CITES and the Ramsar Convention.

42. Attention was drawn to a wall chart produced through the co-operation of the Secretariat with ICBP, and an appeal made for funds to enable its printing and distribution, as a valuable information and education tool depicting migratory bird routes on the western Palearctic fly-way shared by Africa and Europe.

AGENDA ITEM 12: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

43. Discussion of agenda item 12 (Implementation of the Convention) was referred to Committee I, the Scientific Committee. An account of the action taken by the plenary on this item is contained in paragraphs 64, 68, and 71 to 79 of this report.

AGENDA ITEM 13: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

44. The Chairman opened a general discussion on this agenda item to serve as guidance for the meeting of the sessional Committees I and II. An account of the action taken by the plenary on the report by the sessional committees on this item is contained in paragraphs 54 to 59 of this report.

(a) Establishment of a Standing Committee

45. Several representatives supported the establishment of a Standing Committee and suggested it should be small with wide regional representation. It was important that the Convention had the strongest possible institutional structures and that the Secretariat had a body from whom it could seek guidance between meetings of the Conference of the Parties. One representative suggested it should be open-ended in number, given the small number of Parties; but one observer mentioned that an open-ended Standing Committee might be problematic as more and more other States acceded, and precision was important. One representative said the composition of the committee was linked to the finances available and should be discussed at a later stage. Another representative wondered if a Standing Committee was necessary at that stage, while one observer said that it was necessary and pointed out that the current small number of parties would soon increase. The committee should have few members, representing the major regions. Summing up, the Chairman noted that a majority of speakers were in favour of establishing a Standing Committee, and that further details would be discussed in Committee II

(b) Establishment of the Scientific Council

46. The Chairman called on Professor G. Matthews (IWRB) to report on an informal consultative meeting of 37 scientists convened by the UNEP/CMS secretariat on 19 and 20 October to discuss the composition and tasks envisaged for the proposed Scientific Council.

47. Prof. Matthews summarized the recommendations of this informal meeting as follows:

- (i) The proposed Scientific Council should cover, as far as possible, regional groupings and, as a minimum the following: (a) fields of expertise; migratory biology, population ecology, and habitat conservation; and (b) taxa of animals: aquatic mammals, terrestrial mammals, bats, aquatic turtles, and birds;
- (ii) It should address the development of indicative and exemplary agreements; provide information through the secretariat to Range States; determine criteria for defining the terms "endangered" and "migratory"; review the appendices, recommend amendments or additions, and prepare lists of candidate species which could benefit by future inclusion in the appendices.

(c) Secretariat arrangements

48. Several delegates stressed the importance of a strong secretariat in making the Convention effective and urged the Conference to decide on the type of secretariat needed and the financial arrangements for it. Those questions would be further discussed by Committee II.

AGENDA ITEM 14: FINANCING OF THE SECRETARIAT AND OF
MEETINGS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

49. Discussion of agenda item 14 was referred to Committee II, the Financial and Administrative Committee. An account of the action taken by the plenary on the Committee's report on this item is contained in paragraphs 57 and 58 of this report.

AGENDA ITEM 15: RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL
AGREEMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS

50. The secretariat reported that it had established contacts with a number of international organizations including the CITES secretariat, the Council of Europe, the International Whaling Commission (IWC), the International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP), the International Waterfowl Research Bureau (IWRB), the Environment Liaison Centre and UNEP regional offices, as well as with many individual experts on migratory species conservation. Those organizations had helped in many different ways including funding, commenting on species in the appendices, publicizing the Convention and suggesting invitees for the meeting. IUCN had been of special assistance and had provided the secretariat with scientific advice from its Conservation Monitoring Center, and with facilities at the IUCN Environmental Law Centre in Bonn.

51. The observer for IUCN expressed the readiness of IUCN to continue to help in the development of the Convention, especially in the provision of information on the status of migratory species and the legal requirements for their conservation. He explained the functions of the IUCN Secretariat under the Ramsar Convention and the potential for close co-operation between the two Conventions.

52. In addition to numerous non-governmental organizations based in Europe and North America, many of which attended the meeting, the secretariat had actively sought contacts in other regions. With the assistance of the Environmental Liaison Centre in Nairobi, it had invited the participation of numerous organizations in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the responses to date had resulted in correspondence with the Ornithological Society of Egypt, the Indian Federation of Naturalists, the Malayan Nature Society, the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Commission, the Brazilian Foundation for the Conservation of Nature and the Wild Bird Society of Japan.

AGENDA ITEM 16: REPORT ON ERRORS IN THE TEXT OF THE CONVENTION

53. The representative of the Depositary Government introduced the report and summarized the diplomatic procedure for correcting errors identified in the text adopted in 1979. The list of corrections was reproduced in document CMS/Conf.1.6. In the absence of further corrections, the list was accepted by the Conference and would be reflected in the revised authentic text of the Convention.

CONSIDERATION OF COMMITTEE REPORTS AND ADOPTION OF DECISIONS

Report of Committee II (Financial and Administrative Committee)

54. The Chairman of Committee II reported to plenary on the results of the Committee's deliberations, summarized in CMS/Com.II, annex III to the present report. He explained that these had focussed on four main topics: the proposed standing committee, secretariat arrangements in relation to location and effective operation within financial constraints, examination of the implications of a trust fund arrangement with UNEP, and examination of the budget in relation to all the foregoing.

55. Arising from the discussions in the Committee, three draft resolutions had been prepared for the attention of plenary.

Resolution on the Standing Committee (CMS/Res.1.1)

56. The resolution as amended was adopted with the recognition that the rules of procedure of the Committee should provide for the contingency of a tied vote.

Resolution on financial and budgetary matters (CMS/Res.1.2)

57. The Chairman of the Committee said that the Committee had also recognized the continuing contribution already made by the Federal Republic of Germany which was not reflected in the budget document, and felt that in future budget estimates the true total budget figures should be indicated by reference in the document to that contribution. This would be of the order of \$15,000 in 1987 and \$16,000 in 1988 for rental of office premises.

58. The budget was then approved and the resolution adopted as amended. */

Resolution on the location of the Secretariat (CMS/Res.1.3)

59. The resolution was adopted as amended.

Report of Committee I (Scientific committee)

60. The Chairman of Committee I reported to plenary on the results of the Committee's deliberations, summarized in CMS/Com.I, annex I to the present report. The work of the Committee had focussed on agenda items 12 (Implementation of the Convention) and 13 (b) (Establishment of the Scientific Council).

*/ Note by the Secretariat: The resolution on financial and budgetary matters was adopted by unanimous vote of the Parties in accordance with the requirements of Article VII, paragraph 4, of the Convention.

61. While only a few parties had submitted national reports on the review items relating to implementation of the Convention (review of the conservation status of migratory species, review of progress made in respect of agreements), the Committee had considered in some detail the list of Range States of migratory species listed in appendices I and II (CMS/Conf.1.4) the proposals by several Parties to amend the appendices (CMS/Conf.1.3, annex 1), and the composition and functions of the Scientific Council.

AGENDA ITEM 12 (e) - CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENTS
TO APPENDICES I AND II

62. The Chairman noted that a total of 29 proposals for the amendment of appendices I and II had been received, and were summarized in the Secretariat Report CMS/Conf.1.3/annex I, supplemented by a statement of reasons for the amendments, made available to the meeting in accordance with the provisions of article XI of the Convention, and reproduced in volume II of the Proceedings.

63. On the basis of the advice of the Scientific Committee, as reported in CMS/Com.I, annex II to the present report, the proposals for amendments to appendices I and II were discussed by the Conference and voted on by a show of cards.

64. The following proposals for inclusion in appendix I were approved:

Proposal number	Name	Vote
I/1	<u>Pelecanus onocrotalus</u> (Palearctic population only)	15-0
I/2	<u>Pelecanus crispus</u>	15-0
I/3	<u>Haliaeetus albicilla</u>	16-0
I/5	<u>Panthera uncia</u>	15-0
I/7	<u>Bos grunniens</u>	17-0
I/8	<u>Gazella leptocerosa</u>	16-0
I/11	<u>Larus leucophthalmus</u>	16-0
I/12	<u>Chelonia mydas</u>	13-1
I/13	<u>Eretmochelys imbricata</u>	15-1
I/14	<u>Caretta caretta</u>	14-1
I/15	<u>Lepidochelys olivacea</u>	14-1

65. The representative of the United Kingdom explained that he had no choice but to vote against the four proposals relating to sea turtles because, as a result of the United Kingdom's very recent accession to the Convention, the proposals had been received too late for consultation with the component authorities in United Kingdom dependent territories, some of which were Range States.

66. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that it was the view of his delegation that the inclusion of species of sea turtles in appendix I did not preclude their controlled economic utilization, e.g. under a ranching project meeting the requirements of article III of the Convention.

67. The following proposals for the inclusion of species in appendix I were withdrawn:

Proposal number	Name
I/4	<u>Platanista minor</u>
I/6	<u>Aonyx microdon</u>
I/9	<u>Hippocamelus bisulcus</u>
I/10	<u>Pterodroma longirostris</u>
I/16	<u>Aquila heliaca</u>
I/18	<u>Falco cherrug</u>

68. The following proposals for the inclusion of species in appendix II were approved:

Proposal number	Name	Vote
II/1	<u>Rhinolophidae</u> (European populations only)	15-0
II/2	<u>Vespertilionidae</u> (European populations only)	15-0
II/3	<u>Phoca vitulina</u> (Baltic and Wadden Sea Populations)	
	<u>Halichoerus grypus</u> (Baltic populations)	14-0
II/5	<u>Otis tarda</u>	17-0
II/6	<u>Plegadis falcinellus</u>	14-0
II/7	<u>Burhinus oedicephalus</u>	13-0
II/8	<u>Glareola partincola</u>	13-0
II/9	<u>Glareola nordmanni</u>	13-0
II/10	<u>Merops apiaster</u>	11-0
II/11	<u>Coracias garrulus</u>	11-0

69. The observer for Zimbabwe questioned why Merops apiaster and Coracias garrulus had been singled out for special attention, when, in Africa, there were several species of bee-eaters and rollers.

70. The proposal to include Pelecanidae in appendix II was withdrawn.

AGENDA ITEM 12: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

71. Arising from the discussions in Committee I, several draft resolutions were presented by the Chairman of Committee I to plenary, discussed, amended and adopted as follows:

Resolution on the Scientific Council (CMS/Res.1.4)

72. The resolution was adopted.

Resolution on format of proposals for amendment of
the appendices (CMS/Res.1.5)

73. With reference to this resolution, one delegate stated that in interpreting paragraph 4 of page 3 the assumption was that a proponent would only need to investigate the legal status of conservation in each Range State as far as possible, otherwise there would be a heavy burden in making a proposal.

Resolution on agreements (CMS/Res.1.6)

74. The resolution was adopted.

Resolution on small cetaceans (CMS/Res.1.7)

75. The observer for the IWC said that the IWC had its own working group on small cetaceans and would be ready to co-operate with the future group to be established under the resolution.

76. The representative of Denmark stated that Denmark had been unable to consult Greenland and the Faroe Islands and therefore had to reserve its position on this resolution.

APPOINTMENTS

A. Agenda item 13 (b): Appointments to the Scientific Council

77. The following were appointed by the Parties as members of the Scientific Council:

Name	Field of expertise	Appointing Party
Michael J. Ford	Population ecology habitat conservation	United Kingdom
Fernando Spina	Birds, migratory raptors, water-fowl management	Italy
Attila Bankovics	Ornithology	Hungary
Eleazer Frankenberg	Migration ecology	Israel
Carl Edelstam	Migration biology, ornithology	Sweden
W.J. Wolff	Marine biology, ornithology	Netherlands
Magnar Norderhaug	Ecology	Norway

M.K. Ranjitsinh	Wildlife conservation	India
Eugeniusz Nowak	Animal migrations (birds, mammals), habitat conservation	Federal Republic of Germany
Hamidil Alio	Fauna habitat	Niger
Pierre Devillers	Birds in Europe	European Economic Community

78. Chile and Spain deferred making their appointments.

79. The following were appointed as qualified experts, selected by the Conference of the Parties under article VIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention:

Name	Field of expertise	Country of origin
Archibald Carr	Aquatic reptiles	United States of America
J.C. Daniel	Reptiles, birds, marine mammals	India
Ray Gambell	Cetacean biology	United Kingdom
Christoph Imboden	Bird migration, ICBP	Switzerland
Geoffrey Matthews	Bird migration, water-fowl management, IWRB	United Kingdom
John Newby	Migration of mammals in Africa	United Kingdom
Mr. Somadikarta	Ornithology	Indonesia
Raul Vaz Ferreira	Birds, marine mammals	Uruguay

B. Appointments to the Standing Committee

80. The following Parties were appointed to the Standing Committee: Chile, India, Cameroon, Sweden, Hungary, Germany, Federal Republic of, and the next host Party (following final determination of the venue by the Standing Committee).

AGENDA ITEM 17: DETERMINATION OF TIME AND VENUE OF
SECOND MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

81. The secretariat reported that UNEP would consider the possibility of organizing the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 1988 at UNEP headquarters in Nairobi, subject to further consultations with the Government of Kenya. The delegation of Israel offered to make meeting facilities available in Jerusalem. The observer for Morocco stated that his Government intended to become a Party to the Convention in the near future and would consider hosting the second meeting of the Conference. It was agreed that the final determination of the time and venue should be made by the Standing Committee, on the basis of further negotiations with the governments concerned.

AGENDA ITEM 18: OTHER BUSINESS

82. Following an explanation by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany that the emblem designed for the present meeting of the Conference carried a copyright if used internationally, it was agreed that this matter would be pursued by the Secretariat and the Standing Committee.

83. The observer for Uruguay requested the following statement to be recorded:

"As a general principle all species without exception should be protected, in the sense that their exploitation, where appropriate, or their management and treatment, should be subject to rational norms.

"In particular, special measures of protection should be adopted for all species which are or may be in danger of extinction to various degrees, in accordance with the seriousness of the threat.

"As far as migratory species are concerned, the general principle should be established that it is necessary to protect them as such in all their migrations, so as not to impede the normal accomplishment of their geographical movements.

"Among the migratory species, special measures of protection appropriate to their migratory nature should be adopted for all species which are or may be in danger of extinction to various degrees, in accordance with the seriousness of the threat."

84. The observer for Switzerland expressed appreciation to the host Government and UNEP for their work, and affirmed the support of his Government for future efforts for the preparation of specific agreements between range States, as envisaged in Resolution 1.6, which should follow a pragmatic approach.

AGENDA ITEM 19: ADOPTION OF THE REPORT AND CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

85. On the proposal of the delegation of Portugal, the Conference adopted a resolution expressing its gratitude to the host country (CMS/Res. 1.8).

86. The Conference considered the draft report presented by the Chairman, and adopted it with various amendments. The secretariat was entrusted with the task of finalizing the report and its annexes as amended. Following the customary exchange of courtesies, the Chairman declared the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties closed.

Annex 1

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION
ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS AT
ITS FIRST MEETING (BONN, 21-26 OCTOBER 1985)

Resolution 1.1

THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation
of Migratory Species of Wild Animals,

Considering the usefulness of a small permanent advisory committee for matters relating to the organization of meetings and for the continuous implementation of the Convention,

1. Decides to establish a Standing Committee of the Conference of the Parties, which, within the policy agreed by the Conference of the Parties, shall:
 - (a) Carry out, between one meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the next, such interim activities on behalf of the Conference of the Parties as may be necessary to execute the decisions of the Conference;
 - (b) Monitor, on behalf of the Parties, the execution of the secretariat's budget;
 - (c) Make recommendations, as appropriate, for consideration at the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
 - (d) Provide guidance and advice to the secretariat on the implementation of the Convention, on the preparation of meetings, and on any other matters brought to it by the secretariat;
 - (e) Represent the Conference of the Parties, vis á-vis the Government of the host country of the secretariat's headquarters, UNEP and other international organizations for consideration of matters relating to the Convention and its secretariat;
 - (f) Act as bureau at the meetings of the Conference of the Parties in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties;
 - (g) Perform any other function as may be entrusted to it by the Conference of the Parties; and
 - (h) Submit at each ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties a report on its work since the previous ordinary meeting.

2. Determines the following principles for the composition of and voting procedures to be followed by the Standing Committee;

(a) The Committee shall consist of no more than seven Parties, who shall be nominated by the Conference of the Parties with due regard to geographical distribution. In nominating the members of the Committee, the Conference of the Parties shall ensure that the Committee includes a representative from the Depositary Government and the next host Party;

(b) If an extraordinary meeting or a special meeting of the Conference of the Parties is held between two regular meetings, the host Party of that meeting shall participate in the work of the Committee on matters related to the organization of the meeting;

(c) The Committee may invite observers to attend particular meetings or for particular items;

(d) The membership of the Committee shall be reviewed at each ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the meeting. The term of office of the members nominated on a geographical basis shall expire at the close of the second ordinary meeting following that at which they have been nominated*;

(e) The Committee shall, by consensus, establish its own rules of procedure;

(f) The Secretary for the Committee shall be provided by the secretariat of the Convention.

3. Directs the secretariat to make provision in future budgets for the payment, upon request, of reasonable and justifiable travel expenses of nominated representatives from the group of the least developed countries and from the next host Party. Within the policy agreed by the Conference of the Parties, the secretariat:

(a) Shall make provision for payment of travel cost for any representatives from the group of the least developed countries to attend a maximum of one Standing Committee per calendar year;

* As a transitory measure for one half of the members nominated on a geographical basis at the current first meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the terms of office shall expire at the close of the second regular meeting.

(b) Shall refund travel expenses, upon request, to no more than one representative of a Party at any one meeting of the Standing Committee;

(c) May refund to the Chairman of the Standing Committee all reasonable and justifiable travel expenses for travel undertaken on behalf of the Conference of the Parties or on behalf of the secretariat;

(d) May pay refunds in United States dollars;

(e) Shall receive claims for refunds, supported by receipts, which must be submitted to the secretariat within thirty calendar days of the completion of the travel; and

(f) Shall endeavour, to the extent possible, to obtain external funding for travel expenses.

Resolution 1.2

FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY MATTERS

The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals,

Recalling article VII, paragraph 4, of the Convention which states that the Conference of the Parties shall:

"Establish and keep under review the financial regulations of this Convention, at each of its ordinary meetings, adopt the budget for the next financial period and agree a scale of contributions",

Noting with appreciation Decision 12/14, section IV, adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) at its twelfth session in 1984,

Recognizing that the Parties to the Convention shall bear responsibility for the financing of the administration of the Convention and that, in accordance with the above-mentioned decision, the initial contribution of UNEP will cease by the end of 1987,

Acknowledging with appreciation the services of the provisional secretariat provided by UNEP and the support given by the Depositary Government with regard to the establishment of that provisional secretariat,

Noting the considerable number of Parties as well as organizations attending the meeting of the Conference of Parties as observers, and the resulting additional expenditure to be incurred,

1. Approves the budget for 1986-1988 attached as annex 1;
2. Agrees the scale of assessments for the contributions of Parties to the Convention is listed in annex 2 to this resolution;
3. Urges all Parties to pay their contributions in accordance with the above-mentioned scale of assessments at the beginning of the year to which they relate;
4. Invites States not parties to the Convention, and governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other sources to consider contributing to the Trust Fund referred to below;
5. Decides that the standard participation fee for all non-governmental organizations shall be fixed at \$US 100 (except as otherwise reduced by the Standing Committee as required) and urges such organizations to make a greater contribution if possible;

6. Requests the Executive Director of UNEP, with the approval of the Governing Council of UNEP, to seek the consent of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the establishment of a Trust Fund for an initial period of three years;

7. Approves the terms of reference for the administration of the Trust Fund as set out in annex 3 to this resolution for the period 1986-1988.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

	Environment Fund		Trust Fund	
	1986	1987	1987	1988
	w/m	w/m	w/m	w/m
10 PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT				
1100 Project Personnel				
1101 Sec-Gen/Co-ordinator (P-4)	12	60 000	12	61 000
1102 Programme Officer (P-3)		-	6	21 000
1199 Total		60 000	61 000	21 000
1200 Consultants (fee, travel, DSA)				
1201 Consultants		9 000		20 000
1299 Total		9 000		20 000
1300 Administrative Support				
1301 Bilingual Secretary (G-3/4)	12	14 500	12	15 000
1302 Secretary (G-4)		-	12	15 500
1303 Translators (F/S)		-	6	10 000
1321 Temporary assistance/overtime	6	8 500		-
1399 Total		23 000	15 000	25 500
1600 Travel on official Business				
		5 000		5 000
12 500				
1999 Component Total		97 000	81 000	69 000
30 TRAINING COMPONENT				
3200 Group Training, Meetings				
3201 Meetings of the Standing Com. (1 p.a)		-		15 000
3202 Meetings of Scientific Council		-		20 000
3203 Meetings of the Conference of the Parties		-		-
3200 Total		-		35 000
3999 Component Total		-		35 000

	<u>Environment Fund</u>		<u>Trust Fund</u>	
	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>
40 <u>EQUIPMENT COMPONENT</u>				
4100 Expendable equipment	2 500	2 500	2 500++	5 000
4200 Non-expendable equipment	-	-	10 000	5 500
4999 <u>Component Total</u>	-	2 500	12 500	7 500
50 <u>MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT</u>				
5100 <u>Operation and maintenance of equipment</u>				
5101 Rental and maintenance of equipment	3 500	3 500	-	1 000
5102 Rental and maintenance of photocopier	1 200	1 200	-	500
5103 Maintenance of premises	3 300	3 300	-	3 500
5199 Total	8 000	8 000	-	5 000
5200 Reporting costs ⁺	15 000	15 000	-	15 000
5300 <u>Sundry</u>				
5301 Communications (telex, telephone, postage, pouch charges)	3 600	3 600	-	3 600
5304 Other	2 400	2 400	-	2 400
5399 Total	6 000	6 000	-	6 000
5999 Component Total	29 000	29 000	-	26 000
99 <u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	128 500	112 500	116 500	365 500

+ Proceedings, Conference of the Parties' documents, other reports and information publications including their translation, printing and distribution.

++ For the purchase of a word processing work station and a photocopier.

Annex 2

SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TRUST FUND FOR 1986-1988 *

Parties	A	B	C	D
	Σ	Σ	US\$	US\$
Cameroon	00.01	0.047	222.00	100.00
Chile	00.07	0.336	1 601.00	534.00
Denmark	00.75	3.490	16 825.00	5 606.00
Egypt	00.07	0.326	1 601.00	534.00
Germany, Federal Republic of	08.54	25.000	120 525.00	40 162.00
Hungary	00.23	1.071	5 149.00	1 715.00
India	00.36	1.677	8 080.00	2 692.00
Ireland	00.18	0.838	4 040.00	1 347.00
Israel	00.23	1.071	5 149.00	1 715.00
Italy	03.74	17.422	84 000.00	27 991.00
Luxembourg	00.06	0.280	1 330.00	443.00
Netherlands	01.78	8.292	40 005.00	13 331.00
Niger	00.01	0.047	222.00	100.00
Norway	00.51	2.376	11 455.00	3 817.00
Portugal	00.18	0.838	4 040.00	1 347.00
Spain	01.93	8.991	43 331.00	14 439.00
Sweden	01.32	6.149	29 659.00	9 883.00
United Kingdom	4.67	21.755	104 866.00	34 944.00
European Economic Community**	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	24.64	100.00	482 100.00	160 700.00

Column A: United Nations scale of assessment (ST/ADM/SER.B/275 dated 21 December 1984)

Column B: Percentage rates based on United Nations scale of assessment, adjusted to the present number of Parties to the Convention, and taking into account the requirement that no individual contribution should exceed 25 per cent of the total

Column C: Shares of Parties in total 1986-1988 budget estimate

Column D: Annual contributions for each of the three years 1986-1988 taking into account the requirement that no Party should contribute less than US dollars 100.

* To be adjusted annually to take account of the ratification/accession of new Parties, and in the light of changes in the United Nations scale of assessment.

** EEC is not a member of the United Nations, and is therefore not assessed. It is not included in the contribution estimates. EEC has expressed its intention to contribute a specific lump sum to the Trust Fund, which consequently will be deducted from the total amount before applying the percentage rates.

Annex 3

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST FUND
FOR THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY
SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

1. A Trust Fund for the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (hereinafter referred to as the Trust Fund) shall be established for an initial period of three years to provide financial support for the aim of the Convention.
2. The financial period shall be for three calendar years beginning 1 January 1986, and ending 31 December 1988.
3. The administration of the Trust Fund shall be entrusted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, should he deem it necessary, to the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
4. The establishment and administration of the Trust Fund shall be governed by the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, and other administrative policies or procedures, promulgated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. It is understood that these Rules provide that all expenditures from the Trust Fund shall incur a deduction according to the standard percentage factor approved for UNDP* to finance the administrative costs of the Trust Fund.
5. In the event that the Parties wish the Trust Fund to be extended beyond 31 December 1988, the Executive Director of UNEP shall be so advised in writing immediately after the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties. It is understood that such extension of the Trust Fund shall be decided at the discretion of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
6. The financial resources of the Trust Fund for 1986-1988 shall be derived from:
 - (a) The contributions made by the Parties by reference to Annex 2 including contributions from any new Parties which are to be added to Annex 2.
 - (b) Contributions from States not parties to the Convention, other governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other sources.
7. All contributions to the Trust Fund shall be paid in fully convertible United States dollars. Contributions from States that become Parties after the beginning of the financial period shall be made on a pro-rata basis for the balance of the financial period. Contributions shall be paid in annual instalments. The contributions shall be due on 1 January 1986, 1987 and 1988. Contributions shall be paid into the following account:

* See UN Secretary-General's Bulletin ST/SGB/146/Rev.1 "Establishment and management of Trust Funds".

Account No. 015-002756
UNEP General Trust Funds Account for the Trust Fund
for the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory
Species of Wild Animals,
Chemical Bank, United Nations Branch
New York, N.Y. 10017, USA

8. For the convenience of the Parties, for each of the years of the financial period the Executive Director of UNEP shall as soon as possible notify the Parties to the Convention of their assessed contributions.
9. Contributions received into the Trust Fund that are not immediately required to finance activities shall be invested at the discretion of the United Nations, and any income shall be credited to the Trust Fund.
10. The Trust Fund shall be subject to audit by the United Nations Internal Audit Service.
11. The budget estimates covering the income and expenditure for each of the three calendar years constituting the financial period to which they relate, prepared in US dollars, shall be submitted to the ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.
12. The estimates of each of the calendar years covered by the financial period shall be divided into sections and objects of expenditures, shall be specified according to budget lines, shall include references to the programmes of work to which they relate, and shall be accompanied by such information as may be required by or on behalf of the contributors, and such further information as the Executive Director of UNEP may deem useful and advisable. In particular, estimates shall also be prepared for each programme of work for each of the calendar years, with expenditure itemized for each programme so as to correspond to the sections, objects of expenditure, and budget lines described in the first sentence of this paragraph. The sum of the programme estimates shall equal the sum of the estimates described in the first sentence of this paragraph.
13. In addition to the budget estimates for the financial period described in the preceding paragraphs, the Secretary-General of the Convention, in consultation with the Standing Committee and the Executive Director of UNEP, shall prepare a medium term plan as envisaged in Chapter III of Legislative and Financial Texts Regarding the United Nations Environment Programme and the Environment Fund. The medium term plan will cover the years 1986 to 1991, inclusive, and will incorporate the budget for the 1986 to 1988 financial period.
14. The proposed budget and medium term plan, including all the necessary information, shall be dispatched by the secretariat to all Parties at least ninety days before the date fixed for the opening of the ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

15. The budget and medium term plan shall be adopted by unanimous vote of the Parties present and voting at the ordinary meeting.
16. In the event that the Executive Director of UNEP anticipates that there might be a shortfall in resources over the financial period as a whole, he shall consult with the Secretary-General, who shall seek the advice of the Standing Committee as to its priorities for expenditure.
17. Commitments against the resources of the Trust Fund may be made only if they are covered by the necessary income of the Convention. No commitments shall be made in advance of the receipt of contributions.
18. Upon the request of the Secretary-General of the Convention, after seeking the advice of the Standing Committee, the Executive Director of UNEP should, to the extent consistent with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, make transfers from one budget line to another. At the end of the first or second calendar year of a financial period, the Executive Director of UNEP may proceed to transfer any uncommitted balance of appropriations to the second or third calendar year respectively, provided that the total budget approved by the Parties shall not be exceeded unless this is specifically sanctioned in writing by the Standing Committee.
19. At the end of each calendar year of a financial period, the Executive Director of UNEP shall submit to the Parties the accounts for the year. He shall also submit, as soon as practicable the audited accounts for the financial period.
20. Those financial reports required to be submitted to the Executive Director of UNEP shall be transmitted simultaneously by the Secretary-General of the Convention to the members of the Standing Committee.
21. The Secretary-General of the Convention shall provide the Standing Committee with an estimate of proposed expenditure over the coming quarter simultaneously with, or as soon as possible after, distribution of the accounts and reports referred to in the preceding paragraphs.
22. These Terms of Reference shall be effective from the date of the establishment of the Fund which date shall be notified to all Parties.

Resolution 1.3

LOCATION OF THE SECRETARIAT

The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the
Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals,

Recalling Decision 12/14, section IV, adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its twelfth session in 1984,

Taking into account that article XI, paragraph 2, of the Convention states that the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme shall provide a secretariat,

Acknowledging with appreciation the support given by the Depositary Government with regard to the establishment of the provisional secretariat,

Recognizing that proximity to the Depositary Government facilitates the work of the secretariat and improves its operational efficiency,

Welcoming the offer of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to provide continuing support to the secretariat established in Bonn,

1. Invites the Executive Director of UNEP to negotiate with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany all questions concerning the location of the secretariat; and
2. Decides to review the arrangements concerning the location of the secretariat at the next ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties, taking into account further developments with regard to other relevant conventions such as the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat.

Resolution 1.4

COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL

The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the
Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals,

Taking into account that article VIII of the Convention calls for the establishment of a Scientific Council at the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties,

1. Decides to establish a Scientific Council of the Conference of the Parties;
2. Recommends that the Parties interpret the first sentence of article VIII, paragraph 2, to mean that their nominees should have scientific expertise relevant to the aims and objectives of the Convention;
3. Further recommends that the special qualifications of members of the Scientific Council should initially cover the following fields of expertise:
 - (a) (i) migration biology
(ii) population ecology
(iii) habitat conservation
 - (b) (i) aquatic mammals
(ii) terrestrial mammals
(iii) bats
(iv) aquatic reptiles
(v) birds;
4. Determines the following principles for the composition and procedure of the Scientific Council:
 - (a) The number of members of the Scientific Council selected and appointed by the Conference of the Parties in accordance with the second sentence of article VIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention shall be not more than eight;
 - (b) The Scientific Council and its working groups may invite additional experts to take part in their work;
 - (c) The membership of the Scientific Council shall be reviewed at each ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the meeting;
 - (d) The Secretary for the Scientific Council and its working groups shall be provided by the secretariat of the Convention;
5. Determines the following guidelines for the functioning of the Council:
 - (a) Whilst Parties would be expected to finance the expenses of their own nominees, those of the Conference nominees must be covered by the Convention budget as a high priority;

(b) For reasons of economy and efficiency, the Scientific Council should work mainly in small groups dealing with particular problems. The full Council should normally meet only in connection with a meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(c) Continuity between the groups and during the intervals between meetings of the Conference should be provided by a scientific member of the secretariat;

6. Directs the Scientific Council to address the following questions and tasks, in order of priority:

(a) To assist in the development of indicative and exemplary agreements between Range States according to the Convention;

(b) To formulate guidelines for the application of such terms of the Convention as "endangered" and "migratory species";

(c) To review, in the light of these guidelines, the existing list of species on the appendices of the Convention;

(d) To recommend, in accordance with article VIII, paragraph 5 (c), of the Convention, species to be included in appendices I or II, such additions to be made according to a clear, defined set of principles;

(e) To develop a comprehensive and consistent candidate list of species which could benefit by future inclusion in appendices I and II, as they are put forward;

(f) To provide information, channelled through the secretariat, to all Range States of particular species, with a view to encouraging all non-party Range States to become Parties to the Convention and to participate in its implementation.

Resolution 1.5

FORMAT OF PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENT OF THE APPENDICES

The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the
Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals,

Considering the need to ensure that the listing of migratory species on the appendices of the Convention must be based on the best scientific evidence available,

Recommends the following format for drawing up official proposals for the inclusion of individual species in appendices I or II of the Convention:

- A. PROPOSAL
- B. PROPONENT
- C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT
 1. Taxon
 - 1.1 Classis
 - 1.2 Ordo
 - 1.3 Familia
 - 1.4 Genus or Species resp. subspecies, including author and year
 - 1.5 Common name(s), when applicable
 2. Biological data
 - 2.1 Distribution (current and historical) - see also 5
 - 2.2 Population (estimates and trends)
 - 2.3 Habitat (short description and trends)
 - 2.4 Migrations (kinds of movement, distance, proportion of the population migrating)
 3. Threat data
 - 3.1 Direct threat of the population (factors, intensity)
 - 3.2 Habitat destruction (quality of changes, quantity of loss)
 - 3.3 Indirect threat (e.g. reduction of breeding success by pesticide contamination)
 - 3.4 Threat connected especially with migrations
 - 3.5 National and international utilization
 4. Protection status and needs
 - 4.1 National protection status
 - 4.2 International protection status
 - 4.3 Additional protection needs;
 5. Range States
 6. Comments from Range States
 7. Additional remarks
 8. References

Explanatory notes

A. Definition of the proposal (species, sub-species or higher taxon; whether the entire or only part of the population should be included; whether inclusion in appendix I or II or in both appendices is proposed)

B. Official name of the Contracting Party submitting the proposal

C. A brief selection of the most important scientific data which explain and substantiate the proposal; these data may be gathered from technical literature or from reports which have so far not been published (indication of source). The proposals should contain the following details:

1. Taxonomy: the relevant scientific names as well as the names in those languages in which the official Convention text was drawn up;

2. Biological data

2.1 Description of the range, including changes in historical times as well as division of the overall range into reproduction, migrating and wintering (resting) ranges; add a map, if necessary;

2.2 Short quantitative characterization of the population (number, sizes, quantitative data from test areas) and its changes, including the population trend (extent and rate);

2.3 Short ecological characterization of habitats which are used by one or more animal species; indication of the most important structures of habitats which are responsible for the survival of the species during migration and in its wintering (resting) areas;

2.4 Description of the character of regular migrations, indicating the geographical extent of the population movements and including information on whether the entire or only part (which ?) of the population undertakes regular migrations.

3. Threat data: Listing of factors - broken down into four groups - which are responsible for the species being endangered or for its poor conservation status; as far as factors 1 to 3 are concerned, it must also be specified whether these factors are operating in breeding, migrating or resting areas.

4. Apart from the legal conservation status in the various Range States and from information on international conservation (under other Conventions), concrete conservation requirements (4.3) should be listed which must be met in order to improve the conservation status of the species. Apart from providing direct protection to the population, proposals from the field of biotope conservation should be listed and explained (if necessary).

5. Listing of States where the occurrence of species has been proved (indicating, perhaps, whether these are breeding, migrating or resting ranges).

6. It is necessary to consult, as far as possible, experts and/or nature conservation authorities of the other Range States before the proposal is submitted and to give a brief outline of their comments upon the proposal on this format. These data make it easier both for the Scientific Council and for the Conference of the Parties to take the necessary decisions.

Resolution 1.6

AGREEMENTS

The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the
Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals,

Recognizing the importance of demonstrating the effectiveness of the Convention,

Aware of the particular need to conclude Agreements for appendix II species,

1. Instructs the secretariat to take appropriate measures to develop Agreements for the following species and groups of migratory animals:
 - a. European species of Chiroptera;
 - b. Ciconia c. ciconia;
 - c. Western palearctic Anatidae;
 - d. North and Baltic Sea populations of Phocoena phocoena and Tursiops truncatus;
2. Recommends that process on these Agreements should be reviewed at meetings of the Standing Committee and Scientific Council, and reported on at the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
3. Further recommends that full account be taken of the record of discussions on the development of exemplary Agreements during the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Resolution 1.7

SMALL CETACEANS

The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the
Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals,

Noting the advice of the Scientific Committee that the small cetaceans be considered for inclusion in appendix II of the Convention at the forthcoming second meeting of the Conference of the Parties,

Recognizing that a working group on marine migratory animals during the present first meeting of the Conference of the Parties has drafted a paper on biological elements for an agreement on certain small cetaceans,

Directs the secretariat to set up, in consultation with the Scientific Council and appropriate national and international organizations, a working group on small cetaceans.

Resolution 1.8

EXPRESSION OF THANKS TO THE HOST COUNTRY

The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the
Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals,

Having held its first meeting in Bonn, at the invitation of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, from 21 to 26 October 1985,

Having adopted at this meeting a number of resolutions and decisions in furtherance of the implementation of the Convention,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for having acted as host to the Conference and for having placed at the disposal of the Conference the premises and facilities for the meeting;
2. Wishes to express to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, to the Federal Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry and to the authorities of the city of Bonn its sincere appreciation for the welcome and generous hospitality shown to participants and for the efficiency of the services provided.

Annex II

SUMMARY REPORT OF COMMITTEE I

1. Committee I (Scientific Committee) met under the chairmanship of Mr. Ranjitsinh (India) to consider agenda items 12 (Implementation of the Convention) and 13 (b) (Establishment of the Scientific Council).

CONSIDERATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE FUNCTIONS OF
THE PROPOSED SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL

2. Dr. Matthews reported on the informal consultative meeting of experts held in Bonn on 19 and 20 October 1985. A number of the recommendations made there were discussed, attention being focused on:

- (a) Definition of terms "migratory" and "endangered";
- (b) Proposals for amendments to appendices I and II of the Convention;
- (c) The need for agreements.

(a) Definition of terms "migratory" and "endangered"

3. "Migratory" is defined in the text of the Convention (article I, paragraph 1 (a)). Representatives and observers were aware that that definition was intended to define migration in its broadest sense in the interests of conservation, and enabled the inclusion in the appendices of species that wandered across national borders or whose populations straddled national borders, as well as those considered truly migratory.

4. Some representatives were concerned that the value of the Convention would be diluted by the inclusion in the appendices of species that according to some scientific criteria could not be considered truly migratory (e.g. the Mountain Gorilla, Snow Leopard, Kouprey). One representative said that many of these species could be served by other conventions and that to make the Convention acceptable to non-party States priority ought to be given to species with obvious "cyclical and predictable" migrations. Another representative pointed out that the text of the Convention (article I, paragraph 1 (a)) states that a species may be considered "migratory" when "a significant proportion" of its members cross national borders and that this would exclude from the appendices some wandering or straddling species though not necessarily all, and certain of such species could make useful 'flagships' for the Convention.

5. One representative said that flagships for the Convention should come from truly migratory species in order to effect international agreements (e.g. White Stork Ciconia ciconia).

6. "Endangered" is defined in the text of the Convention (article I, paragraph 1 (e)). Some representatives were concerned that the term "endangered" is used in the Convention in a different context than in CITES or within IUCN. Although the term is interpreted broadly in the text of the Convention, confusion could arise. Some representatives agreed with the suggestion that the term could be most usefully interpreted in the way that the term "threatened" is used by IUCN.

(b) Proposals for amendments to appendices I and II of the Convention

7. One representative said that there was little point in adding to or amending the appendices when the conservation benefits derived by species by their inclusion in the appendices had yet to be seen.

(c) The need for agreements

8. One representative said that since no agreements exist that are specifically related to the Convention, the need now was to promote agreements for species already in the appendices. Others agreed and said that exemplary species which could demonstrate how particular conservation measures could be achieved through the Convention should be studied.

9. The Committee agreed that learning the advantages of existent agreements could help the Committee to put forward a draft list of recommendations for future agreements under the Convention.

AGENDA ITEM 12 (a): REVIEW OF THE CONSERVATION STATUS OF MIGRATORY SPECIES, ESPECIALLY THOSE LISTED IN APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION

10. The Chairman proposed that comments and recommendations on the conservation status of species in the appendices should be submitted in writing. Some representatives and observers expressed fears that the scale of such a task was beyond their powers as a Scientific Committee acting in a short time. It was suggested that this item be held over as a task for the Scientific Council, though any relevant information that was to hand could be passed to the Chairman, as could, in some cases, an indication, following article I, paragraph 1 (c) and (d) of the Convention of species' conservation status. One representative suspected that the Scientific Council would be unable to carry out the task of the agenda item unless exceptional resources were put at its disposal; such services however could be carried out by the IUCN Conservation Monitoring Centre and/or the International Council for Bird Preservation.

11. The following comments were received on the conservation status of migratory species listed in appendices I and II which occur or occurred in Brazil.

<u>Species</u>	<u>Known Conservation Status</u>	<u>Condition in article I, paragraph 1 (c) not met</u>
<u>Numenius borealis</u>	Unfavourable	1,2,4
<u>Dermochelys coriacea</u>	"	4
<u>Podocnemis expansa</u>	"	2,4
<u>Phoenicopterus chilenses</u>	"	1,2,3,4
<u>Phoenicopterus ruber</u>	"	1,2,4
<u>Dendrocygna bicolor</u>	"	1
<u>Falco peregrinus</u>	"	4
<u>Wetta peposaca</u>	Favourable	
<u>Anas georgiia</u>	"	
<u>Anas disiors</u>	"	
<u>Pandion haliaetus</u>	"	

12. Lack of precise information prevented comment on other species.

AGENDA ITEM 12 (b): REVIEW OF A LIST OF RANGE STATES OF MIGRATORY SPECIES LISTED IN APPENDICES I AND II (CMS/Conf.1.4)

13. The Chairman proposed that additions or corrections to the list of Range State (CMS/Conf.1.4 and addendum) presented at the informal consultative meeting of scientific experts held on 19-20 October 1985 should be submitted in writing.

14. The following comments and corrections were received on the list.

<u>Monachus monachus</u>	delete "including Sardinia and Sicily"
<u>Numenius borealis</u>	amend to read "Spain (including Baleares, Columbrete and Chafarinas)" and add Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname and French Guyana
<u>Larus audouinii</u>	delete "including Sardinia" amend to read "Spain (including Baleares, Columbrete and Chafarinas)"
<u>Caretta caretta</u>	delete "including Sardinia and Sicily" amend to read "Spain (including Baleares, and Canaries)"
<u>Eretmochelys imbricata</u>	add Brazil
<u>Lepidochelys olivacea</u>	add Brazil
<u>Dermochelys coriacea</u>	add "Spain (including Baleares and Canaries)"
<u>Crocodylus porosus</u>	add Kiribati, Fiji, Nauru, New Caledonia, China (?)

AGENDA ITEM 12 (c): REVIEW OF PROGRESS MADE IN RESPECT OF AGREEMENTS AND AGENDA ITEM 12 (d): CONSIDERATION OF MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE CONSERVATION STATUS OF MIGRATORY SPECIES

15. The Chairman divided the Committee into the following working groups to address agenda items 12 (c) and 12 (d).

- (a) White stork, Ciconia c. ciconia;
- (b) Ducks and Geese, Anatidae (W. Palearctic populations);
- (c) Marine animals: cetaceans, seals, sirenians and turtles; and
- (d) Bats, CHIROPTERA

16. The four working groups presented outline proposals for agreements in the form of CMS/Com.I/- papers, which are reproduced in Volume II of the Proceedings. These were discussed by the Committee and some corrections incorporated into the draft texts, as follows:

(a) Bats

17. The working group put forward an outline proposal for a European agreement for bats, CHIROPTERA under the auspices of the Convention discussing species to be included, geographical limits, major threats, measures which would enhance bat conservation and research needs (CMS/Com.I/1).

18. One representative, supporting the outline, urged the approval of the proposal to include two families of bats in appendix II of the Convention.

(b) Ducks and geese in the Western Palearctic

19. The working group put forward an outline proposal for an agreement on Anatidae in the north-west Palearctic (CMS/Com.I/6) based in an IWRB study due to appear at the end of 1985 which could promote mutual confidence between hunting and conservation interests. One observer suggested that the Conference of the Parties could be recommended to approach IWRB, CIC, FACE and the relevant Parties to encourage them to make such an agreement under the auspices of the Convention.

20. The outline was endorsed without amendment.

(c) White stork

21. The working group put forward an outline of the basic elements for the development of an agreement of the conservation of the west Palearctic race of the White Stork Ciconia c. ciconia following article V of the Convention (CMS/Com.I/5). The development of such an agreement which take into account several specific items listed under article V, paragraphs 4 and 5.

22. The outline was endorsed without amendment.

(d) Marine animals

23. The working group identified problems affecting such species: direct catches, incidental catches and habitat change (prompted by disturbance, pollution, concerning food or physical change) and noted specific problems in the preparation of an agreement dealing with some marine animals that are nearly always in international waters (CMS/Com.I/7).

24. With respect to a regional agreement under the Convention to protect seals, one representative indicated that the text of the revised draft of the Wadden Sea seal agreement between Denmark, the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany was currently being reviewed by international law experts.

25. The outline was endorsed without amendment.

26. The meeting agreed to establish a small committee to draft a series of recommendations to plenary based on the four outline proposals in the form of an omnibus resolution (CMS/Res. 1.6) that would annex the four proposals (CMS/Com.I/1, 5, 6, and 7) as specific examples of potential flagbearing species or groups of species. One representative urged that the tasks of the various working groups should be continued by the Scientific Council. The meeting recommended that the Scientific Council take note of the Committee's concern with these issues.

27. One representative drew attention to the agreement between two non-governmental organizations (International Council for Bird Preservation and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds) and a Government (Ghana) for the protection of the roseate tern Sterna dougalli.

28. The Chairman presented a draft resolution on composition and functions of the Scientific Council (CMS/Com.I/2) which would be presented to plenary with four annexes (the outline proposals of the working groups) attached. The Committee discussed and endorsed the recommendations.

AGENDA ITEM 12 (e): CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSAL FOR AMENDMENTS
TO APPENDICES I AND II

29. Proposals submitted to the secretariat by the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, and the European Economic Community and listed in annex I to the report of the secretariat (CMS/Conf. 1.3) with supporting reasons provided to the Conference in an information document (and reproduced in Volume II of the Proceedings) had been considered by the informal consultative meeting of scientific experts held on 19 and 20 October 1985. The conclusions of that informal meeting as presented by its chairman were discussed by the Scientific Committee.

30. One representative noted that several species proposed had a substantial or significant proportion of their range in non-party States and that this might deter such non-party States from joining the Convention. Some representatives believed the findings of the informal consultative expert meeting regarding this proposal should be adopted by Committee I for presentation to plenary, while others believed any such action premature and should be referred to the Scientific Council. The item was deferred for further discussion. The secretariat considered that the Committee had a basic choice regarding the proposals for amendments to the appendices:

(a) Proposals could be positively endorsed or opposed and the Committee could indicate accordingly to Plenary; or

(b) The Committee could decide that it was not in a position to evaluate proposals, and therefore could not endorse them.

Alternatively proposers could, of course, withdraw some of their proposals altogether, in which case no further action by the Committee was required.

31. Two representatives drew attention to the fact that two subjects of proposals (regarding Phocoena phocoena and two families of bats) coincided with two of the priority areas identified by the Committee's working groups as species or groups of species of particular need for agreements.

32. The following written comments were received on the proposals to include Platanista minor and Falco cherrug in the appendix I.

I/4 Platanista minor Indus dolphin
The species is confined to Pakistan only; it does not migrate to India because of a large number of barrages on rivers; thus the species does not fulfil the criteria of the Convention for listing in its appendices.

I/18 Falco cherrug Saker falcon
Listing the species on appendices at this stage would discourage some potential Parties from acceding to the Convention.

33. The proposals for amendments to the appendices were discussed, with the following results:

<u>Proposal number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Action taken by Scientific Committee</u>
I.1	<u>Pelecanus onocrotalus</u>	Endorsed with amendment to include only Palearctic populations
I/2	<u>Pelecanus crispis</u>	Endorsed
I/3	<u>Haliaeetus albicilla</u>	Endorsed
I/4	<u>Platanista minor</u>	Proposal withdrawn by delegate
I/5	<u>Panthera uncia</u>	Endorsed
I/6	<u>Aonyx microdon</u>	Opposed
I/7	<u>Bos grunniens</u>	Endorsed
I/8	<u>Gazella leptocerosa</u>	Endorsed
I/9	<u>Hippocamelus bisulcus</u>	Proposal withdrawn by delegate
I/10	<u>Pterodroma longirostris</u>	Opposed
I/11	<u>Larus leucophthalmus</u>	Endorsed
I/12	<u>Chelonia mydas</u>	Endorsed
I/13	<u>Eretmochelys imbricata</u>	Endorsed
I/14	<u>Caretta caretta</u>	Endorsed
I/15	<u>Lepidochelys olivacea</u>	Endorsed
I/16	<u>Aquila heliaca</u>	Not endorsed
I/17	<u>Haliaeetus albicilla</u>	Endorsed
I/18	<u>Falco cherrug</u>	Not endorsed
II/1	Rhinolophidae	Endorsed
II/2	Vespertilionidae	Endorsed
II/3	Phocidae	Endorsed with amendments to include only <u>Pusa hispida</u> (Baltic population only), <u>Halichoerus grypus</u> , and <u>Phoca vitulina</u>
II/4	Pelecanidae	Not endorsed
II/5	<u>Otis tarda</u>	Endorsed
II/6	<u>Plegadis falcinellus</u>	Not endorsed
II/7	<u>Burhinus oedicephalus</u>	Not endorsed
II/8	<u>Glareola pratincola</u>	Not endorsed
II/9	<u>Glareola nordmanni</u>	Not endorsed
II/10	<u>Merops apiaster</u>	Not endorsed
II/11	<u>Coracias garrulus</u>	Not endorsed

34. One representative recommended that Range States in proposals should be listed as countries rather than as political groupings. The following corrections to listed Range States in proposals were received:

- I. Gazella leptocerosa add Niger, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco
- II. Eretmochelys imbricata add Egypt

35. The following comments were received on the proposals:

Proposal I/5: Some representatives considered the species to be not a good example of a migratory species and were concerned that its inclusion in appendix I should not be regarded as trend-setting. Considerable discussion took place about the species' movements/migrations.

Proposal I/6: One representative was concerned that much of the information provided on the proposal was old, and that the species was considered by some authorities to be an invalid taxon.

Proposal I/12: One representative considered the species not threatened.

Proposal I/14: One representative considered the species not threatened.

Proposals I/12, I/13, I/14, I/15, II/3: One observer reminded the meeting that the Scientific Committee working group on marine animals identified three major threats facing marine animals (direct kill, indirect kill, habitat alteration) and that the subjects of these proposals faced all of these.

Proposals I/16, I/18, II/6, II/7, II/8, II/9, II/10, II/11: One representative and one observer considered that inadequate information had been provided with the proposals to enable accurate consideration. One representative supported proposal I/16.

Proposal I/17 could be endorsed because adequate information was presented on the species with proposal I/3.

Proposal II/3: Some observers were concerned that such broad proposals could be detrimental to the effectiveness of the Convention; modifications were suggested and incorporated into the Committee's review of the proposal. One representative urged that the species relevant to the Wadden Sea seal agreement be retained in the proposal. One observer considered Pusa hispida not to be migratory and the Baltic seals in general to be adequately covered by the 1973 Gdansk Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources in the Baltic Sea and the Belts; others stressed the importance of including the relevant species in the Convention. Another observer (Greenpeace) proposed the exclusion of Monachus tropicalis as the species was considered by authorities to be extinct. One representative proposed the exclusion of Mirounga angustirostris as the species' population was increasing by 7 per cent per annum and needed no conservation measures. Another representative proposed the retention of Pusa hispida with an amendment, because, although the species was unthreatened in the Arctic, in the Baltic it was a threatened species.

Proposal II/4: Two observers considered the populations of pelicans in Africa and the United States of America not to be threatened. Another believed that they still qualified for inclusion. One representative suggested that since the Committee had already endorsed two proposals concerning pelicans (I/1 and I/2), the Committee need not endorse this proposition.

36. One representative urged the Convention to adopt wherever possible a standardized taxonomy of species. One observer urged the Convention to uphold the most rigorous standards of scientific criteria possible, and suggested that the Conference might consider not listing any amendments to the appendices until such criteria were operational.

AGENDA ITEM 13(b): ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL

37. The Chairman established a small drafting committee to take up the recommendations put forward by the informal consultative meeting of scientific experts in order to produce recommendations for the Financial Committee regarding the functions of the Scientific Council to be established by the Conference of the Parties in their plenary meeting.

38. The Chairman presented a draft resolution on the composition and functions of the Scientific Council for discussion. Some corrections were suggested and incorporated in a revised text. One observer was concerned at the implicit exclusion of representation on the Scientific Council of non-governmental organizations. One representative replied that individual merit may enable experts from non-governmental organizations to be represented. Another representative urged that in addition to the terms "endangered" and "migratory", certain other terms in the Convention, such as "cyclically and predictably" and "a significant proposition", merited closer definition.

OTHER MATTERS

39. The Chairman presented two proposals for additions to the Appendices (CMS/Com. I/8 and CMS/Com. I/9) reproduced in Volume II of the Proceedings, as background documents for the Scientific Council to consider in time for the next Conference of the Parties.

40. One representative presented a draft resolution on the format of proposals for amendment of the Appendices which was discussed and endorsed by the Committee. One representative stressed the importance of point 6 "Comments from Range States". Another agreed but reminded the meeting how difficult it would be to get comments from all Range States and urged that the sense of the explanatory note to point 6 should be emphasized, that is that such contact with experts and/or nature conservation authorities of other Range States was meant to provide data to make it easier both for the Scientific Council and for the Conference of the Parties to take the necessary decisions.

41. One representative presented a draft resolution on the formation of a working group of the Scientific Council on small cetaceans which was endorsed by the Committee.

Annex III

SUMMARY REPORT OF COMMITTEE II

1. Committee II (Financial and Administrative Committee) met under the chairmanship of Mr. Argent (United Kingdom) to consider agenda items 13 (a) (Consideration of the establishment of a standing committee), 13 (c) (Review of the secretariat arrangements) and 14 (Financing of the secretariat and of meetings of the Conference of the Parties).
2. The secretariat informed the Committee that the provisional budget (CMS/Conf. 1.5, Annex II) covered the period 1986-1988 and took account of the likely costs of the secretariat, the meetings of the Standing Committee and Scientific Council in 1987 and the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 1988. It made no provision for any meeting costs in 1986, nor did it show the contributions of the host government, which had provided substantial facilities to the secretariat free of charge. It was recognized that the input of the Federal Republic of Germany to the secretariat should be reflected in future budgets.
3. One representative felt that rather than discussing individual budget items it was more important first to decide on how funds would be managed, whether through a trust fund within UNEP or through a self-administered fund, which would save paying overheads to UNEP. The secretariat explained that the budget anticipated zero contributions from the Parties in 1986, joint funding from UNEP and the Parties in 1987, and zero funding from UNEP with full funding from the Parties in 1988. United Nations rules would require a 13 per cent overhead charge for administration of a trust fund, although arrangements had been made in CITES to channel part of this charge back to the CITES secretariat.
4. The Chairman indicated there was a sense the provisional budget was reasonable but there was concern about whether or not to establish a UNEP trust fund. Explaining the draft resolution submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany, the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany said that even if half of the UNEP charge for administration of the Trust Fund reverted back to the secretariat, a self-administered fund could lead to savings of between \$20 - 25,000 at the budget levels currently projected. He explained that savings would be greater if the secretariat was based in the Federal Republic of Germany because the Government could assist the secretariat in the management of the fund, but even if the secretariat were based elsewhere, a self-administered fund would be cheaper than a UNEP trust fund. Other representatives expressed doubts. One representative considered it helpful to have an organization like UNEP behind the Convention to cover staff salaries in case contributions from Parties were not paid in time. An observer explained that some States had difficulties making payments to a non-governmental organization, and that a UNEP trust fund would avoid these difficulties. Other representatives pointed out that significant savings could be made if a host Government which would agree to administer the fund could be found for the secretariat and that whatever funding mechanism was agreed at the first meeting could be changed later if it did not work well.

5. It was then agreed in principle to accept the idea of a UNEP trust fund on an interim basis, subject to review at the next meeting of the Conference, and that the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany would produce a paper elaborating the details.

6. There was much discussion on the level of contributions by Parties, with particular reference to document CMS/Conf. 1.5, paragraph 38. One representative suggested combining alternatives 2 and 3 in that paragraph. Several representatives supported the idea of basing contributions on a percentage of budget, while others preferred a fixed minimum sum with various percentage of budget, while others preferred a fixed minimum contributions and the required budget figure. It was recognized that no method should have the effect of deterring poorer States from joining by expecting contributions which did not bear comparison with those of other Conventions such as CITES. There was general agreement that some sort of minimum figure was needed as a base for comparing the various options, and the Chair undertook to arrange for the preparation of one table based on a minimum flat-rate contribution of 0.1 or 0.2 per cent and another based on a minimum flat-rate payment of \$100.

7. The committee then turned to the establishment of a Standing Committee and outlined its functions, composition and funding. It was agreed that the establishment of a Standing Committee was necessary, although one representative felt its functions as proposed were too wide and ambitious at the moment. The observers from CITES and the Berne Convention explained how the Standing Committee operated under their respective Conventions, and another representative pointed out that the proposed functions as were intended as a framework within which the committee could operate.

8. Regarding the composition of the Standing Committee, it was generally felt that nine members was excessive and that flexibility was needed. It was agreed that the Committee should start with a small number of members which could, if necessary, be increased by future meetings of the Conference of the Parties. It was suggested that since the present host and Depositary Government were the same, the number could be reduced to six by limiting the Committee to the next host and representatives of the four main geographical regions. One representative suggested that the number could be reduced to five if the next host was also the representative of a geographical region, but another thought that unwise. It was thought essential that the next host should be a member of the Standing Committee since one of its primary functions would be to guide preparations for the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The next host should be agreed before determining which Parties would be regional representatives on the Standing Committee.

9. The question was raised as to whether the rules of procedure would apply to the Standing Committee. After advice from the observer from CITES, it was considered that, since the rules of procedure applied specifically to meetings of the Conference of Parties, the Standing Committee should adopt its own rules of procedure.

10. The role and composition of the Convention secretariat was then considered (CMS/Conf. 1.5, paragraphs 19 to 23). One representative requested more precise information about the routine duties of the secretariat other than Conference or meetings preparation. The point was made that the Parties themselves were responsible for determining secretariat duties within the

framework of the Convention, and these in turn were subject to budgetary limitations. Delegates stressed the constraints likely to affect the secretariat's work; namely, the cost and structure required for operating in several languages, the need to promote adherence to the Convention, especially by less developed States, and the limited period of UNEP support. One representative suggested that the Programme Officer's post foreseen in the budget might be eliminated in favour of an increased consultancy provision to give greater flexibility, but others supported the need for a strong secretariat unit which could mobilize help from Parties and properly project the objectives of the Convention.

11. Introducing a draft resolution regarding the location of the Secretariat, the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany offered to make office accommodation available in Bonn to the Secretariat free of charge. Since close co-operation, or even a joint secretariat with the Ramsar Convention, might be desirable in future, he suggested the addition of a paragraph to that effect. A number of representatives thanked the Federal Republic of Germany for its generous offer. In response to a question, the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany confirmed that the offer also extended to the period after the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties if the Conference so decided.

12. Attention was then directed to two tables comparing alternative methods for establishing the level of contributions from Parties to the operational budget of the Convention. An observer pointed out that the fixed minimum contribution method used in the first table resulted in a slightly higher level of contributions from the least developed countries than did the percentage method adopted in the second table, which also had the advantage of easier management. Several representatives expressed concern over the fact that percentage indices would change as new Parties joined the Convention, necessitating a properly authorized adjustment system. It was pointed out that UNEP had established such a mechanism which would be applicable while UNEP was administering the trust fund. The Committee agreed to recommend that plenary adopt the principle of contribution levy embodied in the second table and that the section thereof containing the percentages be attached as an addendum to the draft resolution on financial and budgetary matters.

13. The Committee then considered the provisional budget (CMS/Conf. 1.5, Annex II). After much discussion on the secretariat's tasks and the staff required, there was a general feeling that a secretariat of the kind envisaged in the provisional budget was appropriate. However, many representatives expressed their views on how specific budgetary savings could be made without damaging the effectiveness of the secretariat. Taking account of those suggestions and in the light of the experience of CITES, the project personnel component of the budget was accepted as amended.

14. Discussion on the training component was deferred so that decisions on the Scientific Council budget and any implications arising from recommendations by Committee I could be taken into account.

15. In comparing the figures for the Standing Committee and the Scientific Council with those for the meeting of the Conference of the Parties it was pointed out that the Conference figures were for servicing costs only and did not include participants' travel and other expenses, which were however included in the figures for the Standing Committee and the Scientific Council. After clarification that the Standing Committee had already been reduced in size, need not require interpretation facilities and would only meet once a year, a proposal that \$15,000 for 1987 and 1988 would be sufficient was accepted by the Committee.

16. Regarding the meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 1988, the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the actual cost of the present Meeting was of the order of \$192,000. Some delegates supported the view that arrangements with host Governments should make up the shortfall, while others considered that a realistic figure should be decided which would cover full costs were the meeting to be held in a developing country. In the light of these discussions, the Committee agreed on a figure of US\$100,000 for the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

17. All delegates recognized the need for a big enough budget for meetings of the Scientific Council to enable it to operate effectively, and figures of \$20,000 for 1987 and \$25,000 for 1988 were agreed. The Chairman confirmed that this budget item was for operating costs only and that project costs would be funded separately.

18. There was considerable discussion on the merits of purchasing or leasing a word processing system and photocopier. It was agreed that the budget should provide for leasing this equipment in 1986 and purchasing in mid-1987. It was noted that the amount in the provisional budget for rental and maintenance of equipment (line 5101) in 1986 and 1987 reflected only half the full costs since the Federal Republic of Germany had contributed the other half of the costs in 1984 and it was assumed that this arrangement would continue. It was agreed that the budget should reflect the full costs and that line 5101 would provide for \$7,000 in 1986, \$3,500 in 1987 and \$1,000 in 1988. It was also agreed to delete the name of the manufacturer from line 5101.

19. It was pointed out that the provisional budget made no provision for the costs of renting office premises, which were estimated at \$14,000 for 1986, \$15,000 for 1987 and \$16,000 for 1988. It was agreed to add these figures in future to the budget with a footnote to the effect that these sums would be paid by the host country according to the Headquarters Agreement. It was not expected that there would be a big rise in annual costs in 1989 after the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

20. After a discussion on the draft resolution concerning the establishment, composition and funding of the Standing Committee, it was agreed to change "six" in the first line of paragraph 2 (a) to "seven" so that the representation of the Depository Government on the Standing Committee would not exclude others from the region. It was decided that the Standing Committee should establish its own rules of procedure, including voting rights, and it was expected that the Committee would make appropriate arrangements as to what to do in the event of a tied vote.

21. After a discussion on the draft resolution concerning financial and budgetary matters, it was agreed to replace the words "13 per cent" in the last sentence, paragraph 4 of annex 2 with the words "the standard percentage factor approved for UNDP", and that in annex 3, paragraph 5, the words "at least six months before that date" should be replaced by the word "immediately after the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties". The secretariat remarked that consultations with the UNEP financial personnel would be held on this point.

22. It was agreed to alter the words "EEC agreed" in the last paragraph of annex I to "EEC expressed its intention", subject to any indication to the contrary by EEC in plenary. It was also agreed that annex I should be reproduced showing the amounts in dollar figures which each Party would have to pay.

23. Concerning the draft resolution on the location of the secretariat, it was agreed to delete the word "provisionally" in the last preambular paragraph.

24. The draft Committee reports were accepted with the understanding that with respect to a budget figure for the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 1988, the report should be amended to reflect that decision on a proposed figure of \$110,000 had been deferred, and that a final figure of US\$100,000 for the 1988 meeting had been agreed by the Committee and recommended to plenary.

First Meeting of the Conference of the Parties
Convention on the Conservation of
Migratory Species of Wild Animals
Bonn, 21-26 October 1985

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS
LISTA DE LOS PARTICIPANTES

PARTIES/PARTES

Cameroon

David Momo
Directeur de la Faune et des Parcs Nationaux
Secretariat d'Etat du Tourisme
Yaoundé
République du Cameroun

Chile

Carlos Crohare
Head of Delegation
Embassy of Chile
Kronprinzenstrasse 20
Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

Denmark

Veit Koester
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Environment
National Agency for Protection of Nature,
Monuments and Sites
Amaliegade 13
DK-1256 Copenhagen
Denmark

Soren Eis
Wildlife Administration of the
Ministry of Agriculture
Strandvejen 4
8410 Ronde
Denmark

Christian Prip
Adenauerallee 214
5300 Bonn 1
Federal Republic of Germany

Egypt

Mohamed Ibrahim El Nokaly
Kanzlei der Botschaft der
Arabischen Republik Aegypten
Kronprinzenstrasse 2
5300 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

European Economic Community

A.J. Fairclough
Head of Delegation
Director General a.i.
Consumer Protection and Nuclear Safety
European Economic Community
200 rue de la Loi
1040 Brussels
Belgium

Claus Stuffmann
Chief of Division
EEC
200 rue de la Loi
1040 Brussels
Belgium

Milano Domenico
Head of International Relations
(Environment)
European Economic Community
200 rue de la Loi
1040 Brussels
Belgium

Adele Airoidi
Administrator
EEC Council
170 rue de la Loi
1040 Brussels
Belgium

Richard Geiser
Administrator
European Economic Community
200 rue de la Loi
1040 Brussels
Belgium

Pierre Devillers
Scientific Expert
IRSNB
29 rue Vautier
1040 Brussels
Belgium

Th. van Rijn
EEC Legal Service
200 rue de la Loi
1040 Brussels
Belgium

Federal Republic of Germany

Georg Gallus
Head of Delegation
Parlamentarischer Staatssekretär
Bundesministerium fuer Ernährung
Landwirtschaft und Forsten (BMELF)
Rochusstrasse 1
Federal Republic of Germany

Karl-Gunther Kolodziejczok
Ministerialrat
BMELF
Rochusstrasse 1
5300 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

Karl Borchard
Deputy Head of Delegation
Auswaertiges Amt
Adenauerallee 99-104
5300 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

G. Emonds
Regierungsdirektor
BMELF
Rochusstrasse 1
5300 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

Federal Republic of Germany (cont'd)

Konrad Scharinger
Legationsrat
Auswaertiges Amt
Adenauerallee 99-104
5300 Bonn 1
Federal Republic of Germany

Folker de Soye
Bundesministerium
der Finanzen
5300 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

D. Jelden
Bundesamt fuer
Ernaehrung und Forstwirtschaft
Adickesallee 40
6000 Frankfurt
Federal Republic of Germany

Erwin Bauer
Ministerialrat
Ministerium fuer Ernaehrung
Landwirtschaft und
Forstern des Landes
Nordrhein-Westfalen
Rosstrasse 135
4000 Dusseldorf
Federal Republic of Germany

H. Kalchreuter
Bundesforschungsanstalt
fuer Naturschutz und
Landschaftsoekologie
7823 Bonndorf - Glashutte
Federal Republic of Germany

Eugeniusz Nowak
Bundesforschungsanstalt fuer
Naturschutz und Landschaftsoekologie
Konstantinstrasse 110
5300 Bonn 2
Federal Republic of Germany

Hungary

Jeno Geszetelyi
Head of Delegation
Ungarische Botschaft
Turmstrasse 30
5300 Bonn 2
Federal Republic of Germany

G. Topal
Natural History Museum
Barross u.13
Budapest
H-1088
Hungary

India

M.K. Ranjitsinh
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Environment
Room No. 240
Krishni Bhawan
New Delhi 110011
India

S.A. Huissain
Bombay Natural History Society
Hornhill House
Shahid Bhagat Singh Rd.
Bombay 400023
India

K.P. Varma
Embassy of India
5300 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

Israel

Eli Sadot
Head of Delegation
Chief Biologist
Natural Reserves Authority
78 Yirmayahu St.
Jerusalem 94467
Israel

Italy

Stefano Allavena
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Agriculture
& Forestry
Via Carducci 5
00100 Rome
Italy

Fernando Spina
I.N.B.S.
via Stradelli Guelfi 23A
4064 Ozzano Emilia (BO)
Italy

Ireland

Thomas O'Shaughnessy
Head of Delegation
Department of Fisheries and Forestry
Dublin 3
Ireland

Luxembourg

Charles Zimmer
Head of Delegation
Ingénieur Administration Eaux et Forêts
B.P. 411 Luxembourg

Netherlands

C.J. Kalden
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Agriculture and
Fisheries
P.O. Box 20401
2500 EK The Hague
Netherlands

Nico W. Visser
Ministry of Agriculture
and Fisheries
Directorate for Nature
Conservation, Environment
and Fauna Management
P.O. Box 20401
2500 EK The Hague
Netherlands

G.A. Boon von Ochssee
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
The Hague
Netherlands

Niger

Hamidil Alio
Head of Delegation
Ingénieur des Eaux et Forêts
Chef de Service Aménagement de la Faune
B.P. 578
Niamey, Niger

Norway

Magnar Norderhaug
Head of Delegation
Ministry of Environment
Oslo Dep.
Norway

Karl Baadsvik
Directorate for Protection
and Management of Nature
Tungasletta 2
N-7000 Trondheim
Norway

Portugal

Carlos Manue Paixao de Magalhaes
D. Geral das Florestas
Av. Joao Crisostomo 26
1000 Lisbon
Portugal

Spain

Agustin Piedrabuena Leon
Head of Delegation
Spanische Botschaft
Deutschherrenstrasse 15
5300 Bonn 2
Federal Republic of Germany

Rafael Notario Gomez
ICONA
Gran Via San Francisco 35
28005 Madrid
Spain

Sweden

Ulf Haenninger
Head of Delegation
National Environmental
Protection Board (SNV)
P.O. Box 1302
S-17125 Solna
Sweden

Erick Falk
Swedish Embassy
Heussallee 2
5300 Bonn 2
Federal Republic of Germany

Carl Edelstam
Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet
Box 50007
10405 Stockholm
Sweden

United Kingdom

F.C. Argent
Head of Delegation
Department of Environment
Tollgate House
Houlton Street
Bristol BS2 9DJ
England

Michael J. Monaghan
Head of International Branch
Wildlife Division
Department of Environment
Tollgate House
Houlton Street
Bristol BS2 9DJ
England

Michael Ford
Head of International Branch
Nature Conservancy Council
Northminster House
Peterborough
PE1 1UAL
England

Steven Brown
First Secretary
Science and Technology
British Embassy
5300 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

OBSERVERS/OBSERVATEURS/OBSERVADORES
NON-PARTY STATES/ETATS NON-PARTIES//ESTADOS NO PARTES

Argentina

Eduardo Gonzalez Ruiz
Director Nacional Fauna Silvestre
Paseo Colón 922
1063 Buenos Aires
Argentina

Rolando Burgener
Embassy of Argentina
Adenauerallee 52
5300 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

Austria

Gerd Zaworka
Amt der Karntner Landesregierung
Wulfengasse 13
A-9020 Klagenfurt
Austria

Australia

Joseph Forshaw
Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service
GPO Box 636
Canberra Act 2601
Australia

Belgium

Jean Renault
Ministry of Agriculture
Manhattan Center, 7ème étage
21 av. du Boulevard
1210 Brussels
Belgium

Bolivia

Jaime Roger Lazcano Vasquez
Embassy of Bolivia
Konstantinstrasse 16
5300 Bonn 2
Federal Republic of Germany

Brazil

Paulo de Tarso Zuquim Antas
Dpto. de Parques Nacionais
Ed. Palacio do Desenvolvimento
12 andar sala 1217
Brasilia DF 70 000
Brazil

Canada

Richard Tetu
Embassy of Canada
Friedrich Wilhelm Strasse 18
5300 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

China

Xu Yan Gong
7 Zhongguancun Lu
Beijing
China

Piao Rhen-Zu
Institute of Wildlife
Hei Longjiang, Harbin
China

Zhao Shengcai
Embassy of China
Kurfurstenallee 12
Bonn 2
Federal Republic of Germany

Colombia

Humberto Alvarez Lopez
Universidad del Valle
Apartado Aereo 2188
Cali
Colombia

Oscar Julian Arboleda
Botschaft von Kolumbien
Friedrich Wilhelm St. 35
5300 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

Cyprus

Ambassador Costas Papademas
Embassy of Cyprus
Kronprinzenstrasse 58
5300 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

Ecuador

Diego Fernando Morejon Pazmino
Diplomatic Mission of Ecuador
Koblenzer Strasse 37
5300 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

Ethiopia

Hailu Kebede
Embassy of Ethiopia
Brentano Strasse 1
5300 Bonn 1
Federal Republic of Germany

Finland

Anti Haapanen
Counselor of Nature Conservation
Ministry of the Environment
PB 306
00531 Helsinki
Finland

Christian Krogell
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
National Board of Forestry
Erottajankater 2
00121 Helsinki
Finland

France

Alain Mégret
Ministère de l'environnement
Direction de la protection de
la nature
14 bld, du Général-Leclerc
92524 Neuilly-sur-Seine
France

Jean Untermaier
Professeur de droit de
l'environnement
12 rue Emile Zola
69002 Lyon
France

Guatemala

Reginaldo Arredondo
Embassy of Guatemala
Ziethenstrasse 16
5300 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

Honduras

Norma Heman de Vollmer
Embassy of Honduras
Ubierstr. 1
5300 Bonn 2
Federal Republic of Germany

Indonesia

Syafii Manan
Directorate General for Nature
Conservation
Perlinilungan Hutan dan
Pelastrian Alam (PHPA)
JL 1r H Juanda-Bogor
Indonesia

Bintang Simoraylin
Embassy of Indonesia
Bernkastelerstr. 2
5300 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

Jamaica

Maxine E. Roberts
Embassy of Jamaica
Am Kreuter 1
5300 Bonn 2
Federal Republic of Germany

Japan

N. Yamaguchi
Embassy of Japan
Bundeskanzlerplatz
Bonn Centre Hl 701
5300 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

Kotaro Tanaka
Embassy of Japan
Bundeskanzlerplatz
Bonn Centre Hl 701
5300 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

Kenya

Jackson P. Oriero
Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife
P.O. Box 30027
Nairobi
Kenya

Humphrey K. Ochieng
Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife
P.O. Box 30027
Nairobi
Kenya

Kuwait

Ali Al-Ghaith
Environment Protection Council
P.O. Box 3130
Hawally
Kuwait

Liberia

Gabriel Randall
Embassy of Liberia
Hohenzollernstrasse 73
5300 Bonn 2
Federal Republic of Germany

Sayku A. Kromah
Embassy of Liberia
Hohenzollernstrasse 73
5300 Bonn 2
Federal Republic of Germany

Madagascar

Marie Randrianariso
Embassy of Madagascar
48 Rolandstrasse
5300 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

Malaysia

Louis Ratnam
Head of Wildlife Research and Management
Department of Wildlife
P.O. Box 611
Kuala Lumpur
Malaysia

Mexico

Fernando Ariel Guerra Baldera
Embassy of Mexico
Oxfordstrasse 12-16
5300 Bonn 1
Federal Republic of Germany

Morocco

Said Benjelloun
Direction des Eaux et Forêts
B.P. Rhabat-Chellah
Morocco

Bouziani Hamid
Embassy of Morocco
Gotenstrasse 7-9
5300 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

Abdelkader Benslimane
Embassy of Morocco
Gotenstrasse 7-9
5300 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

Youssef Alaoui
Embassy of Morocco
Gotenstrasse 7-9
5300 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

A. Amor
Embassy of Morocco
Gotenstrasse 7-9
5300 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

Nicaragua

Sergio Baltodano
Embassy of Nicaragua
Konstrantinstrasse 41
5300 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

Nigeria

I.A. Akomolafe
Embassy of the Federal Republic of Nigeria
Goldberweg 13
5300 Bonn 2
Federal Republic of Germany

Pakistan

Abdul Latif Rao
Conservator of Wildlife
National Council for Conservation of
Wildlife
Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Co-operatives
485, Street 84, G 6/4
Islamabad
Pakistan

Paraguay

Victor Godoy
Ambassador of Paraguay
Embassy of Paraguay
Plittersdorfstrasse 121
5300 Bonn 2
Federal Republic of Germany

Oscar Rodolfo Benitez
Embassy of Paraguay
Plittersdorfstrasse 121
5300 Bonn 2
Federal Republic of Germany

Peru

Ivan A. Pinto-Roman
Embassy of Peru
Mozartstrasse 34
5300 Bonn 1
Federal Republic of Germany

Philippines

Ramon V. del Rosario
Representative Ambassador Extraordinary &
Plenipotentiary of the Republic of the
Philippines to the Federal Republic of Germany
Argelanderstrasse 1
5300 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

Delia Domingo-Alber
Alternate Representative
Minister Counsellor
Embassy of the Philippines
Argelanderstrasse 1
5300 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

Reuben Navarro
Science Attaché
Embassy of the Philippines
Argelanderstrasse 1
5300 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

South Africa

David Jacobs
Counsellor
South African Embassy
Auf der Hostert 3
5300 Bonn 2
Federal Republic of Germany

Sri Lanka

Shelton Atapattu
Director
Department of Wildlife Conservation
Transworks House
Lower Chatham Street
Colombo
Sri Lanka

Switzerland

Raymond Pierre Lebeau
Office federale des forêts et de la protection
du paysage (OFPP)
Laupenstrasse 20
3001 Berne
Switzerland

Thailand

Udhai Chanphaka
Royal Forest Department
Bangkhen
Bangkok 10900
Thailand

Suvat Singhapant
Royal Forest Department
Bangkhen
Bangkok 10900
Thailand

Tavatchai Singusaba
Embassy of Thailand
Ubierstrasse 65
5300 Bonn 2
Federal Republic of Germany

Togo

Agbenuna K.H. Dogbe Tomi
Directeur des Forêts, des Chasses et de
l'Environnement
B.P. 355
Lome
Togo

Turkey

Savas Titiz
Agricultural Counsellor
Turkish Embassy
Ute Strasse 47
5300 Bonn 2
Federal Republic of Germany

Uganda

Jenkins N. Kiwanuka
First Secretary
Embassy of Uganda
Durenstrasse 44
5300 Bonn 2
Federal Republic of Germany

United States of America

George A. Furness
Deputy Director
Office of Food and Natural Resources
OES/ENR Room 4325
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20240
U.S.A.

Lawrence N. Mason
Chief, Office of
International Affairs
U.S. Dept. of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Serv.
Washington, D.C. 20240
U.S.A.

C.D. Besadny
Secretary
Wisconsin Department of
Natural Resources
P.O. Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707
U.S.A.

Uruguay

Miss Graciela Dubra
Chargé d'Affaires of Uruguay
Ministerio RREE
Gotenstrasse 1-3
5300 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

Mateo Magarinos de Mello
Ambassador - Consultant for
Environmental Matters
Ministerio RREE
Echevarriarza 3396
Montevideo
Uruguay

Venezuela

Mirna Quero de Pena
Ministerio del Ambiente y de los
Recursos Naturales Renovables
Torre Sur, Centro Simon Bolivar
El Silencio
Caracas
Venezuela

Zaire

Elombe Koli Nze
Kanzlei der Botschaft der
Republik Zaire
Im Meisengarten 133
5300 Bonn 2
Federal Republic of Germany

Ulrich Mueller-Dumont
Secrétaire
Ambassade du Zaire
Im Meisengarten 133
5300 Bonn 2
Federal Republic of Germany

Zambia

Pythias W. Sichone
National Parks and Wildlife Service
P.B. 1, Chilanga
Zambia

Zimbabwe

Peter John Mundy
Department of National Parks and
Wildlife Management
Harare
Zimbabwe

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
ORGANISATIONS INTER-GOUVERNEMENTALES
ORGANIZACIONES INTER-GUBERNAMENTALES

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

W. Schrage
Environment and Human Settlements Division
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva
Switzerland

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Gilbert S. Child
Senior Officer
Forests and Wildlife Conservation Branch
Forestry Resources Division
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome
Italy

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of
Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

Jeques Berney
Deputy Secretary General
Rue du Maupas 6
C.P. 78
CH-1000 Lausanne 9
Switzerland

Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife
and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention)

Hector Hacourt
Principal Administrator and
Secretary of the Standing Committee
Bern Convention
Council of Europe
B.P. 432 R6
67006 Strasbourg
France

Ambassador Alfred Wacker
Chairman of the Standing Committee
Bern Convention
Council of Europe
B.P. 431 R6
67006 Strasbourg
France

International Whaling Commission (IWC)

Ray Gambell
Secretary to the Commission
The Red House
Station Road
Histon Cambridge CB4 4NP
England

INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
ORGANISATIONS NON-GOUVERNEMENTALES INTERNATIONALES
ORGANIZACIONES NO-GUBERNAMENTALES INTERNACIONALES

Conseil International de la Chasse et de la Conservation du
Gibier (CICCG)

Jean-Yves Mondain-Monval
8 rue de Teheran
Paris 8eme
France

Ducks Unlimited, Inc.

James M. Shepard
One Waterfowl Way
at Gilmer Road
Long Grove
IL 60047-0216
U.S.A.

Mary Shepard
One Waterfowl Way
at Gilmer Road
Long Grove
IL 60047-0216
U.S.A.

Fauna and Flora Preservation Society (FFPS)

John Burton
Executive Secretary
c/o Zoological Society of London
Regent's Park
London NW1 4RY

Federation des Associations de Chasseurs de la CEE (FACE)

Yves Lecocq
Secretary General
Rue de la Science, 23-25, Bte. 16
1040 Bruxelles
Belgium

J.C. van Hasselt
Rue de la Science, 23-25, Bte. 16
1040 Brussels
Belgium

Greenpeace International

Jakob Lagercrantz
Andra Langgatan 20
41328
Sweden

Jeffery Canin
36 Graham Street
London N1 8LL
England

Greenpeace International (cont'd)

Lies Wedder
Damrak 83'
1012 LN Amsterdam
Netherlands

International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP)

Christoph Imboden
Director
219c Huntingdon Road
Cambridge CB3 0DL

Wim Verheugt
Co-ordinator
Migratory Birds Programme
England
219c Huntingdon Road
Cambridge CB3 0DL
England

Goetz Rheinwald
Adenauerallee 150
5300 Bonn 1
Federal Republic of Germany

International League for the Protection of Cetaceans (ILPC)

Kees Lankester
ie Helmerstraat 183 III
1054 DT Amsterdam
Netherlands

International Union for Conservation of Nature and
Natural Resources (IUCN)

Wolfgang Burhenne
Chairman IUCN/CEPLA
Adenauerallee 214
5300 Bonn 2
Federal Republic of Germany

Cyril de Klemm
IUCN/CEPLA
21 rue de Dantzig
75015 Paris
France

Francoise Burhenne-Guilmin
Head, IUCN Environmental Law Centre
214 Adenauerallee
5300 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

Jane Thornback
Head
Species Conservation
IUCN Conservation
Monitoring Centre
Cambridge CB3 0DL
England

Malcolm Forster
Counsel to IUCN/CEPLA
214 Adenauerallee
5300 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

Daniel Navid
Head, International Relations
IUCN
Av. du Mont-Blanc
1196 Gland
Switzerland

M. Croockewit
214 Adenauerallee
5300 Bonn 2
Federal Republic of Germany

International Waterfowl Research Bureau

G.V.T. Matthews
Director
Slimbridge
Gloucestershire
England

World Wildlife Fund

Manfred Niekisch
Umweltstiftung WWF-Deutschland
Sophienstr.44
6000 Frankfurt
Federal Republic of Germany

NATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
ORGANISATIONS NON-GOUVERNEMENTALES NATIONALES
ORGANIZACIONES NO-GUBERNAMENTALES NACIONALES

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

Edward C. Schmitt
Assistant Director
Animal Collections
Brookfield Zoo
3300 Golf Road
Brookfield, IL 60513
U.S.A.

Edward D. Asper
Vice-President/
General Curator
Sea World of Florida
7007 Sea World Drive
Orlando, Florida 32821
U.S.A.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft fuer Umweltfragen

H. Worch
Matthias-Gruenewaldstrasse 1-3
5300 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

Bund fuer Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland e.V

G. Kneitz
K-Schnetterstrasse 34
8702 Rimpfing
Federal Republic of Germany

W. Fremueth
In der Raste 2
5300 Bonn 2
Federal Republic of Germany

Deutscher Jagdschutz-Verband e.V

Goddert v. Wuelfing
Geschaeftsfuehrer
Johannes-Henrystrasse 26
5300 Bonn 1
Federal Republic of Germany

Deutscher Rat fuer Landespflege

Paul Leyhausen
Auf'm Driesch 22
5227 Windeck 1/Halscheid
Federal Republic of Germany

Environmental Investigations Agency

Jennifer Gibson
Associate Director
23b Highbury Crescent
London N5

Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg

Konrad Klemmer
Senckenberganlage 25
6000 Frankfurt 1
Federal Republic of Germany

Hai-Bar

Bill Clark
P.O. Box 7274
Jerusalem 91072
Israel

Ornithological Society of Egypt

Moustafa M. Fouda
President
Faculty of Science
Zoology Department
Al-Ahzar University
Egypt

Royal Netherlands Shooting Association

Coert van Hasselt
Director
't Zand 30
3811 GC Amersfoort
Netherlands

Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

Ian Hepburn
International Section
The Lodge
Sandy
Bedfordshire SG19 2DL
England

Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild e.V.

D. von Hegel
Adenauerallee 214
5300 Bonn 2
Federal Republic of Germany

The Whale Center

Maxine McCloskey
President
3929 Piedmont Avenue
Oakland, California 94611
U.S.A.

W.W. Brehm Fonds fuer Internationalen Vogelschutz

Wolfgang E. Burhenne
Adenauerallee 214
5300 Bonn 2
Federal Republic of Germany

Wild Bird Society of Japan

Yozo Tsukamoto
Deputy Director
Aoyama Flower Bldg.
1-1-4 Shibuya-
Shibuya-Ku
Tokyo 150
Japan

SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME/
SECRETARIAT DU PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ENVIRONNEMENT/SECRETARIA DEL PROGRAMA DE LAS
NACIONES UNIDAS PARA EL MEDIO AMBIENTE

Joseph C. Wheeler
Deputy Executive Director
UNEP
P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi, Kenya

Peter H. Sand
Chief, Environmental Law Unit
UNEP
P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi, Kenya

Ralph U. Osterwoldt
Co-ordinator
UNEP/CMS Secretariat
214 Adenauerallee
5300 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

PARTICIPANTS

Informal Consultative Meeting of Scientific Experts
Bonn, 19-20 October 1985

1) Alio, Hamidil	Niger
2) Alaoui, Moulay Youssef	Morocco
3) Alvarez Lopez, Humberto	Colombia
4) Amor, A.	Morocco
5) Atapattu, Shelton	Sri Lanka
6) Bouziani, H.	Morocco
7) Devillers, Pierre	EEC
8) Dogbe-Tomi, A.	Togo
9) Edelstam, Carl	Sweden
10) El Nokaly, M.	Egypt
11) Geiser, Richard	EEC
12) Gonzalez Ruiz, Eduardo	Argentina
13) Hepburn, Ian	United Kingdom
14) Hussain, S.A.	India
15) Imboden, Christoph	ICBP
16) Lagercrantz, Jacob	Greenpeace
17) Lankester, Kees	ILPC
18) Manan, Syafii	Indonesia
19) Matthews, Geoffrey	IWRB
20) Momo, David	Cameroon
21) Mundy, Peter	Zimbabwe
22) Navarro, Reuben	Philippines
23) Nikolaus, Gerhard	Federal Republic of Germany
24) Nowak, Eugeniusz	Federal Republic of Germany
25) Ochien'g, Humphrey	Kenya
26) Oriero, Jackson P.	Kenya
27) Osterwoldt, Ralph	UNEP/CMS Secretariat
28) Piao, Ren Zhu	China
29) Rao, Abdul Latif	Pakistan
30) Ratnam, Louis	Malaysia
31) Sand, Peter	UNEP/CMS Secretariat
32) Spina, Fernando	Italy
33) de Tarso Zuquim Antos, P.	Brazil
34) Thornback, Jane	IUCN
35) Topal, Gyorgy	Hungary
36) Tsukamoto, Yozo	Japan
37) Verheugt, Wim	ICBP
38) Xu, Yan-gong	China
39) Zaworka, Gerd	Austria

CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF
WILD ANIMALS

First Meeting of the Conference of the Parties
Bonn, 21 to 26 October 1985

PROVISIONAL WORKING PROGRAMME

Day	Time	Issue	Agenda Item
Saturday 19 October	10.00 - 17.00	Registration of participants in front of the Conference Room K1/K2 in the Conference Centre "Wissenschaftszentrum", Ahrstr. 45, 5300 Bonn	
Sunday 20 October	10.00 - 17.00	Registration of participants (cont.)	
Monday 21 October	8.00 - 10.00	Registration of participants (cont.)	
	10.00 - 13.00	<u>Plenary session:</u>	
		- Opening of the Meeting by a representative of UNEP	1
		- Welcoming address by a representative of the host country	2
		- Appointment of Credentials Committee	3
		- Adoption of Agenda	4
		- Interim report of Credentials Committee	5
		- Adoption of Rules of Procedure	6
		- Admission of Observers	7
		- Election of Bureau	8
		- Organization of work and appointment of Committees	9
		- Opening statements	10

Day	Time	Issue	Agenda Item
	13.00 - 15.00	Lunch hour	
		Lunch for the heads of the governmental delegations at the invitation of the Parliamentary State Secretary, Mr. Gallus at the "Clubraum" Wissenschaftszentrum, 1st floor	
	15.00 - 18.00	<u>Plenary session:</u>	
		- Report of the Secretariat	11
		- Preliminary discussion:	
		- Institutional arrangements of the Convention: Standing Committee	13 a
		- Institutional arrangements of the Convention Scientific Committee	13 b
		- Institutional arrangements of the Convention: Secretariat arrangements	13 c
		- Financing of the Secretariat and of Meetings of the Conference of the Parties	14
	19.00	Reception given by the Mayor of Bonn in the Old Town Hall	
Tuesday 22 October	10.00 - 13.00	<u>Plenary session:</u>	
		- Report on errors in the texts of the Convention	16
		<u>Afterwards</u>	
		Session of Committees	
	13.00 - 14.30	Lunch hour	
	14.30 - 18.00	Sessions of Committees	

Day	Time	Issue	Agenda Item
	18.30	Reception given by Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Mr. J. Wheeler at the Wissenschaftszentrum	
Wednesday 23 October	10.00 - 13.00	<u>Plenary session:</u> - Relationship with other international agreements and organizations	15
		<u>Afterwards:</u> Sessions of Committees	
	13.00 - 14.30	Lunch hour	
	14.30 - 18.00	Sessions of Committees	
	19.00	Reception given by the Federal Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry, Mr. Kiechle	
Thursday 24 October	10.00 - 13.00	Sessions of Committees	
	13.00 - 14.30	Lunch hour	
		Working lunch for the heads of the delegations of the Contracting Parties at the invitation of the Parliamentary State Secretary, Mr. Gallus at the "Rheinhotel Dreesen"	
	15.00 - 18.00	<u>Plenary session:</u> - Final report of Credentials Committee - Implementation of the Convention: - Report of Committee I - Discussion - Adoption	5 12

Day	Time	Issue	Agenda Item
		- Financing of the Secretariat and of Meetings of the Conference of the Parties:	14
		- Report of Committee II	
		- Discussion	
		- Adoption	
Friday 25 October	10.00 - 13.00	<u>Plenary session:</u>	
		- Implementation of the Convention (cont.)	12
		- Discussion	
		- Adoption	
		- Financing of the Secretariat and of Meetings of the Conference of the Parties (cont.):	14
		- Discussion	
		- Adoption	
		- Institutional arrangements of the Convention (cont.)	15
	13.00 - 14.30	Lunch hour	
	14.30	Departure from Wissenschaftszentrum for an outing of all delegates to the state-owned farm for viticulture "Kloster Marienthal"; wine tasting and a snack in the "Altes Zunfthaus" in Ahrweiler	
Saturday 26 October	10.00 - 13.00	<u>Plenary session:</u>	
		- Appointment of members of the Scientific Council	
		- Appointment of members of the Standing Committee	
		- Determination of time and venue of the Second Meeting of the Conference of the Parties	17
		- Other business	18
		- Closure of the Meeting	19

RULES OF PROCEDURE

PART I

Delegates, Observers, Secretariat

Rule 1 - Delegates

- (1) A Party to the Convention (hereafter referred to as "a Party") 1/ shall be entitled to be represented at the meeting by a delegation consisting of a Representative and such Alternative Representatives and Advisers as the Party may deem necessary.
- (2) The Representative of a Party shall exercise the voting rights of that Party. In his absence, an Alternative Representative of that Party shall act in his place over the full range of his functions.
- (3) Seating limitations may require that no more than four delegates of any Party be present at a plenary session of the meeting.

Rule 2 - Observers

- (1) The United Nations, its Specialized Agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and any State not a Party to the Convention and, for each AGREEMENT, the body designated by the Parties to that AGREEMENT, may be represented at the meeting by observers who shall have the right to participate but not to vote. 2/
- (2) Any body or agency technically qualified in protection, conservation and management of migratory species which is either:
 - (a) an international agency or body, either governmental or non-governmental, or a national governmental agency or body; or
 - (b) a national non-governmental agency or body which has been approved for this purpose by the State in which it is located;

and which has informed the Secretariat of the Convention of its desire to be presented at the meeting by observers, shall be permitted to be so represented unless at least one-third of the Parties present object. Once admitted, these observers shall have the right to participate but not to vote. 3/

1/ See Convention, Article I, sub-paragraph (r), and Article XVIII. A Party is a State which has deposited with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession at least three months before the meeting.

2/ See Convention, Article VII, paragraph 8.

3/ See Convention, Article VII, paragraph 9.

- (3) Bodies and agencies desiring to be represented at the meeting by observers shall submit the name of their representatives (and in the case of bodies and agencies referred to in paragraph (2) (b) of this rule, evidence of the approval of the State in which they are located) to the Secretariat of the Convention at least twenty-four hours prior to the opening of the meeting.
- (4) Seating limitations may require that no more than two observers from any State not a Party, body or agency be present at a plenary session of the meeting.

Rule 3 - Credentials

- (1) The Representative or any Alternative Representative of a Party shall, before exercising the voting rights of the Party, have been granted powers in proper form enabling him to represent the Party at the meeting and to vote on its behalf.
- (2) Such credentials shall be submitted to the Secretariat of the Convention at least twenty-four hours prior to the opening of the meeting.
- (3) A Credentials Committee of not more than five Representatives shall examine the credentials and shall report thereon to the meeting. Pending a decision on their credentials delegates may participate provisionally in the meeting.

Rule 4 - Secretariat

- (1) The Secretariat of the Convention shall provide a Secretary General and secretariat services for the meeting. ^{4/}
- (2) The Secretariat shall be responsible for preparing, receiving, translating and circulating the official documents of the meeting and for interpretation.

PART II

Officers

Rule 5 - Chairman and Vice-Chairman

- (1) The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany shall designate a temporary Chairman of the meeting to act as presiding officer until the meeting elects a Chairman.
- (2) The Conference at its inaugural session shall elect a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen from amongst the Representatives of the Parties. In such election, due consideration shall be given to the geographical distribution of the offices.

^{4/} See Convention, Article IX, paragraph 4 (a)

Rule 6- Presiding Officer

- (1) The Chairman shall preside at all plenary sessions of the meeting.
- (2) If the Chairman is absent or is unable to discharge his duties, one of the Vice-Chairmen shall deputise for him as presiding officer.
- (3) The presiding officer shall not vote but may designate an Alternative Representative from his delegation to vote in his stead.

Rule 7 - Bureau

The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen shall constitute the Bureau of the Conference with the general duty of forwarding the business of the meeting.

PART III

Rules of Order and Debate

Rule 8 - Powers of Presiding Officer

- (1) In addition to exercising powers conferred upon him elsewhere in these Rules, the presiding officer shall at plenary sessions of the meeting:
 - (a) declare the session open and closed;
 - (b) direct the discussion;
 - (c) ensure the observance of these rules;
 - (d) accord the right to speak;
 - (e) put questions to the vote and announce decisions;
 - (f) rule on points or order; and
 - (g) subject to these Rules, have complete control of the proceedings and the maintenance of order.
- (2) The presiding officer may, in the course of discussion at a plenary session of the meeting, propose to the Conference:
 - (a) time limits for speakers;
 - (b) limitation of the number of times the members of a delegation or the representatives of a State not a Party, body or agency may speak on any question;
 - (c) the closure of the list of speakers;
 - (d) the adjournment or the closure of the debate on the particular subject or question under discussion, and
 - (e) the suspension or adjournment of the session.

Rule 9 - Seating, Quorum

- (1) Delegations shall be seated in accordance with the alphabetical order or the English language names of their States.
- (2) A quorum for a plenary session of the meeting shall consist of one-half of the Representatives of Parties having delegations at the meeting. No decision shall be taken at a plenary session in the absence of a quorum.

Rule 10 - Right to Speak

- (1) The presiding officer shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak, with preference given to the Parties.
- (2) A delegate or observer may speak only if called upon by the presiding officer, who may call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.
- (3) A speaker shall not be interrupted except on a point of order. He may, however, with the permission of the presiding officer, give way during his speech to allow any other delegate or observer to request elucidation on a particular point in that speech.
- (4) The Chairman of a committee or working group may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining the conclusion arrived at by his committee or working group.

Rule 11 - Submission of Motions

- (1) As a general rule proposals shall have been communicated at least 150 days before the meeting to the Secretariat subject to any provisions of the Convention itself which shall circulate them to all Parties in the working languages of the meeting. Proposals arising out of discussion of the foregoing may be discussed at any plenary session of the meeting provided copies of them have been circulated to all delegations no later than the day preceding the session. The Presiding Officer may also permit the discussion and consideration of urgent proposals arising after the 150 day period provided they have been circulated as above and their consideration will not unduly inhibit the proceedings of the Conference. He may in addition, permit the discussion and consideration of amendments, or motions as to procedures, even though such amendments or motions have not been circulated previously.
- (2) After a proposal has been adopted or rejected by the Conference it shall not be reconsidered unless a two-thirds majority of the Representatives participating in the meeting so decide. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider a proposal shall be accorded only to a delegate from each of two Parties wishing to speak against the motion, after which the motion shall immediately be put to vote.

Rule 12 - Procedural Motions

- (1) During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to a point of order, and the point of order shall be immediately decided by the presiding officer in accordance with these Rules. A delegate may appeal against any ruling of the presiding officer. The appeal shall be immediately put to the vote and the presiding officer's ruling shall stand unless a majority of the Representatives present and voting otherwise decide. A delegate rising to a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.
- (2) The following motions shall have precedence in the following order over all other proposals or motions before the Conference:
 - (a) to suspend the session;
 - (b) to adjourn the session;
 - (c) to adjourn the debate on the particular subject or question under discussion;
 - (d) to close the debate on the particular subject or question under discussion.

Rule 13 - Arrangements for Debate

- (1) The Conference may, on a proposal by the presiding officer or by a Representative, limit the time to be allowed to each speaker and the number of times delegates or observers may speak on any question. When the debate is subject to such limits, and a speaker has spoken for his allotted time, the presiding officer shall call him to order without delay.
- (2) During the course of a debate the presiding officer may announce the list of speakers, and with the consent of the meeting, declare the list closed. He may, however, accord the right of reply to any delegate if a speech delivered after he has declared the list closed makes this desirable.
- (3) During the discussion of any matter, a Representative may move the adjournment of the debate on the particular subject or question under discussion. In addition to the proposer of the motion, a delegate may speak in favour of, and a delegate of each of two Parties may speak against the motion, after which the motion shall immediately be put to the vote. The presiding officer may limit the time to be allowed to speakers under this rule.
- (4) A Representative may at any time move the closure of the debate on the particular subject or question under discussion, whether or not any other delegate has signified the wish to speak. Permission to speak on the motion for closure of the debate shall be accorded only to a delegate from each of two Parties wishing to speak against the motion, after which the motion shall immediately be put to the vote. The presiding officer may limit the time to be allowed to speakers under this rule.

- (5) During the discussion of any matter a Representative may move the suspension or the adjournment of the session. Such motions shall not be debated but shall immediately be put to the vote. The presiding officer may limit the time allowed to the speaker moving the suspension or adjournment of the session.

PART IV

Voting

Rule 14 - Methods of Voting

- (1) Each duly accredited Representative shall have one vote.
- (2) Plenary sessions of the meeting shall normally vote by show of hands, but any Representative may request a roll call vote or a secret ballot. The roll call vote shall be taken in the seating order of the delegations.
- (3) Voting by roll call or by secret ballot shall be expressed by "Yes", "No", or "Abstain". Only affirmative and negative votes shall be counted in calculating the number of votes cast.
- (4) If votes are equal, the motion or amendment shall not be carried.
- (5) The presiding officer shall be responsible for the counting of the votes and shall announce the result. He may be assisted by tellers appointed by the Conference.
- (6) After the presiding officer has announced the beginning of the vote, it shall not be interrupted except by a Representative on a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting. The presiding officer may permit Representatives to explain their votes either before or after the voting, and may limit the time to be allowed for such explanations.

Rule 15 - Majority

All decisions, except where otherwise required under the provisions of the Convention or these Rules, shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast.

Rule 16 - Procedure for Voting on Motions and Amendments

- (1) A Representative may move that parts of a proposal or of an amendment shall be voted on separately. If objection is made to the request for such division, the motion for division shall be voted upon. Permission to speak on the motion for division shall be accorded only to a delegate from each of two Parties wishing to speak in favour of, and a delegate from each of two Parties wishing to speak against, the motion. If the motion for division is carried, those parts of the proposal or amendments which are subsequently approved shall be put to the vote as a whole. If all operative parts of the proposal or of the amendment have been rejected, the proposal or the amendment shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

- (2) When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Conference shall first vote on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom, and so on until all amendments have been put to the vote. When, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter amendment shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon. A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it merely adds to, deletes from or revises part of that proposal.
- (3) If two or more proposals relate to the same question, the Conference shall, unless it otherwise decides, vote on the proposals in the order in which they have been submitted. The conference may, after voting on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.

Rule 17 - Elections

- (1) If in an election to fill one place no candidate obtains the required majority in the first ballot, a second ballot shall be taken restricted to the two candidates obtaining the largest number of votes. If in the second ballot the votes are equally divided, the presiding officer shall decide between the candidates by drawing lots.
- (2) If in the first ballot there is a tie amongst candidates obtaining the second largest number of votes, a special ballot shall be held amongst them for reducing the number of candidates to two.
- (3) In the case of tie amongst three or more candidates obtaining the largest number of votes in the first ballot, a special ballot shall be held amongst them for reducing the number of candidates to two. If a tie then results amongst two or more candidates, the presiding officer shall reduce the number to two by drawing lots, and a further ballot shall be held in accordance with paragraph (1) of this Rule.

PART V

Languages and Records

Rule 18- Official and Working Languages

- (1) English, French and Spanish shall be the official and working languages of the meeting.
- (2) Speeches made in any of the working languages shall be interpreted into the other working languages.
- (3) The official documents of the meeting shall be distributed in the working languages.

Rule 19 - Other Languages

- (1) A Representative may speak in a language other than a working language. He shall be responsible for providing interpretation into a working language and interpretation by the Secretariat into the other working language may be based upon that interpretation.
- (2) Any document submitted to the Secretariat in any language other than a working language shall be accompanied by a translation into one of the working languages.

Rule 20 - Summary Records

- (1) Summary records of the meeting shall be kept by the Secretariat in the official languages of the meeting. They shall be circulated to all Parties as soon as possible after the meeting.
- (2) Committees and working groups shall decide upon the form in which their records shall be prepared.

PART VI

Publicity of debates

Rule 21 - Plenary Sessions

All plenary sessions of the meeting shall be open to the public, except that in exceptional circumstances the Conference may, by a two-thirds majority of Representatives present and voting, decide that any single session may be closed to the public.

Rule 22 - Sessions of Committees and Working Groups

As a general rule, sessions of Committees and working groups shall be limited to the delegates.

PART VII

Committees and Working Groups

Rule 23 - Establishment of Committees and Working Groups

- (1) The Conference may establish such committees and working groups as may be necessary to enable it to carry out its functions. It shall define the terms of reference and composition of each committee and working group, the size of which shall be limited according to the number of places available in assembly rooms.
- (2) Each committee shall elect its own officers.

Rule 24 - Procedure

Insofar as they are applicable, these rules shall apply mutatis mutandis to the proceedings of committees and working groups, however, interpretation might not be provided in the committees and working groups.

PART VIII

Amendment

These rules shall be established by the Conference and may be amended as required by decision of the Conference.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARIAT

Table of Contents

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	1	102
I. Implementation of the Convention		
A. Membership	2-3	102
B. Amendments to Appendices I and II	4-5	103
C. AGREEMENTS	6-7	103
D. Errors in the texts of the Convention	8-9	103
II. Work of the Secretariat		
A. Administration and finance	10-14	104
B. First Meeting of the Conference of the Parties	15-17	105
III. Relationship with Other International Organizations	18-25	108
Annex 1: Proposals Received from Parties for the Amendment of Appendices I and II to the Convention		110
Annex 2: Report by the Federal Republic of Germany on the Conclusion of AGREEMENTS in accordance with Article IV, paragraph 3, of the Convention		115
Annex 3: Assessment of the Birds Listed in Appendices I and II to the Convention prepared by International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP) May 1985		116

Introduction

1. The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals under Article IX, paragraph 4(e), requires the Secretariat to prepare for the Conference of the Parties reports on the work of the Secretariat and on the implementation of the Convention. The present report covers the period from 1 November 1983 (the date of the entry into force of the Convention) until 31 October 1985. Institutional matters and future financial arrangements for the headquarters of the Secretariat are discussed in Doc. CMS/Conf.1.5.

I. Implementation of the Convention

A. Membership

2. The Convention, adopted in Bonn on 23 June 1979, entered into force on 1 November 1983 after ratification or accession by the minimum required number of 15 Parties. By 31 October 1985, two more States became Parties to the Convention, thus bringing the total number of the Parties to 19. In chronological order the 19 Parties then were as follows:

<u>Parties</u>	<u>Date of entry into force of the Convention</u>
Niger	1.11.83
Portugal	1.11.83
Netherlands	1.11.83
Cameroon	1.11.83
Chile	1.11.83
Egypt	1.11.83
India	1.11.83
Denmark	1.11.83
Luxembourg	1.11.83
Israel	1.11.83
Sweden	1.11.83
Hungary	1.11.83
European Economic Community	1.11.83
Ireland	1.11.83
Italy	1.11.83
Germany, Federal Republic of	1.10.84
Spain	1.05.85
Norway	1.08.85
United Kingdom	1.10.85

3. It should be observed that the 19 Parties represent only a small part of those States identified in the list of Range States of Migratory Species in Appendices I and II (Doc. CMS/Conf.1.4 and Addendum). For the Convention to be meaningful and effective, wider participation of Range States in the Convention would be essential. The Conference may wish to note that, as of 31 October 1985, there were 14 Signatories to the Convention which had not deposited an instrument of ratification, i.e. the Central African Republic, Chad, France, Greece, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Madagascar, Morocco, Paraguay, Philippines, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Togo and Uganda.

B. Amendments to Appendices I and II

4. In accordance with Article XI of the Convention, proposals for the amendment of Appendices I and II have been received from the European Economic Community, the Federal Republic of Germany and Hungary. These proposals are attached as Annex 1 to the present report. Explanatory notes to these proposals were submitted to the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties and are reproduced in Volume II of the Proceedings.

5. Those amendments adopted by the Parties as listed in paragraphs 64 and 68 of the Report of the Bonn meeting will enter into force on 24 January 1986.

C. AGREEMENTS

6. Article IV, paragraph 3, of the Convention provides that Parties that are Range States of migratory species listed in Appendix II shall endeavour to conclude AGREEMENTS where these would benefit the species and should give priority to those species in an unfavourable conservation status. The Secretariat received a document from the Federal Republic of Germany on the progress made in the conclusion of an AGREEMENT on the conservation of North Sea seals between Denmark, the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany; and from India a copy of a 1984 text of a Convention between India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic on Protection of Migratory Birds. The text of the report is attached as Annex 2 to the present report in the original language of submission. The text of the Convention was submitted to the Conference for information, and will be sent to any interested party upon request.

7. The Secretariat also received from the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) a document entitled "Elements of an Agreement on the Conservation of Western Palearctic Migratory Species of Wild Animals." The document is intended to serve as the ground work for an AGREEMENT, under the Convention, for the Western Palearctic Region and was prepared by a working group composed of experts from IUCN, the International Waterfowl Research Bureau (IWRB), the International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP) and International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC). This document was made available to participants in the meeting. A review of existing international instruments relating to migratory species was also made available at the meeting.

D. Errors in the texts of the Convention.

8. Several typing errors have been detected in the English, French and German texts of the Convention. These errors appear in the copy of the original texts which are deposited with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Auswaertiges Amt) of the Federal Republic of Germany.

9. No procedure for correction of such errors is provided for in the provisions of the Convention, unless corrections were considered as amendments to the Convention or to Appendices I and II pursuant to Article X with regard to the text of the Convention and Article XI with regard to Appendices I and II. Considering the nature of the errors, the application of the procedures

provided for in Article X and XI does not seem justified. Therefore, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, as Depositary Government and in agreement with the Secretariat, proposed a simplified procedure for correction through a Notification dated 12 June 1985 to the Parties and Signatory States, and submitted to the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties a Report of the Depositary on corrections of divergences in the German, English and French texts of the Convention of 23 June 1979 on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals. The corrected text of the Convention in English is reproduced at page 4 of these Proceedings.

II. Work of the Secretariat

A. Administration and finance

10. The Convention Secretariat (CMS Secretariat) is provided by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in accordance with Article IX of the Convention and decision 12/14, IV of the Governing Council of UNEP,^{1/} and currently administered under UNEP project RA/6105-84-03 (2542). The headquarters agreement for the establishment of the Secretariat at its provisional location in Bonn, pending a formal decision by the Conference of the Parties, was concluded between the United Nations and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on 18 December 1984, in conformity with the above decision of the Governing Council of UNEP.

11. The Secretariat consists of one professional staff member (Secretary-General/Co-ordinator) and one secretary. The Secretary-General/Co-ordinator assures the preparation and reproduction of documents and reports, as well as correspondence and liaison with Governments and Organizations, in the three working languages of the Secretariat (English, French and Spanish) which are also the proposed official and working languages of the Conference of the Parties (Rule 18, paragraph 1, of the Provisional Rules of Procedure, Doc. CMS/Conf.1.2). Due to the limited staff and funds available, UNEP facilities and services were used for the translation and processing of documents of the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Where necessary, external assistance was employed for this purpose.

12. Office accommodation and basic furniture and equipment for the Secretariat are provided by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany under the terms of the Headquarters Agreement. Recruitment, employment and pension conditions of the Secretariat are governed by the United Nations Staff Rules and Regulations; salaries, post adjustment and allowances are in Deutsche Mark. The Convention of 13 February 1946 on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations applies to the Secretariat.

13. Funding for the work of the CMS Secretariat was provided by UNEP, under project RA/6105-84-03 (2542), totalling U.S. \$132,333 for the period 1 September 1984 - 31 December 1985. Accounting and auditing of the Secretariat's budget is subject to the applicable UNEP procedures. The question of future funding is discussed in detail in Doc. CMS/Conf.1.5.

^{1/} 28 May 1984, Doc. UNEP/G.C.12/19, Annex I

14. In establishing and operating its office, the Secretariat was able to rely on valuable contributions and support from the the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP), the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) and the host Government. These contributions are gratefully acknowledged.

B. First Meeting of the Conference of the Parties

15. Article VII, paragraph 2, of the Convention requires the Secretariat to call the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties not later than two years after the entry into force of the Convention. In accordance with decision 12/14, 1V of the Governing Council of UNEP, the Executive Director in consultation with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany as host government, decided to convene the meeting in Bonn from 21 to 26 October 1985. The Parties, Signatories and all other States which participated in the diplomatic conference convened in June, 1979 to conclude the Convention, were informed through their diplomatic channels of the meeting and of the establishment of the Convention Secretariat provisionally in Bonn, by a notification from the host Government dated 5 March. Letters of invitation to the meeting, together with the Provisional Agenda (Doc. CMS/Conf.1.1), were sent from the Deputy Executive Director of UNEP to the Parties and Signatories on 15 March 1985. United Nations bodies and agencies and other competent international organizations, as well as all States which had not signed the Convention, were informed on 1 and 2 April 1985, respectively of their rights to participate at the meetings of the Conference of the Parties as observers.

16. The first set of working documents for the meeting (CMS/Conf.1.2, 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5) were sent on 8 August 1985 to the Parties, Signatories, and other participating States and international organizations. Other documents including proposals received from Parties were distributed as soon as they became available.

17. In order to establish a regular channel of official communication on matters related to the implementation of the Convention, as well as to the organization of the Conference of the Parties, the Secretariat in the letters of invitation requested each Party to designate a national focal point and to inform the Secretariat of such designation.

For the purpose of communications with those Range States not Parties to the Convention, the Secretariat will also compile and distribute to the Parties a list of responsible national administrative bodies on the basis of available information.

As of 31 October, the Secretariat received designations from Parties of national focal points as follows:

NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS

Denmark

Fredningsstyrelsen
(National Nature Protection Agency)
att: Mr. Veit Koester
Amaliegade 13
1256 - Copenhagen K

European Economic Community

Pierre Devillers
Scientific Expert
IRSMB
29, rue Vautier
1040 - Bruxelles
Belgique

Federal Republic of Germany

Dr. Gerhart Emonds
Regierungsdirektor
Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry
Division 623
Rochusstrasse 1
5300 Bonn 1
Tel: 529 3352 Telex: 886844 BML D

Hungary

Mr. Ervin Szenes
Head of Department of International Relations
The National Authority for Environment Protection
and Nature Conservation, OKTH
P.O. Box 732
Budapest 1365
Tel: 329-924 Telex: 226115 OKTH H

India

Joint Secretary (Forests and Wildlife)
240 Kirishi Bhavan
New Delhi - 110001

Ireland

Ms. Edna O'Connor
Forest and Wildlife Service
Leeson Lane
Dublin 2

Israel

Nature Reserves Authority
78 Jeremiah Street
Jerusalem 94467

Netherlands

C. J. Kalden
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Directorate for Nature Conservation
Environment and Fauna Management
P.O. Box 20401
2500 EK The Hague

Pakistan

Conservator of Wildlife
National Council for Conservation of Wildlife
Agriculture and Cooperatives
Government of Pakistan
485, Street 84, Sector G 6/4
Islamabad
Tel: 92-51-823520 Telegram: Agridiv Islamabad
 92-51-829252 Telex: MINFA PK 5844

Sweden

Mr. U. Haenninger
Division for International Relations (Head of)
Environmental Protection Board
P.O. Box 1302
S-17125 Solna

Uganda

The Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Tourism & Wildlife
P.O. Box 4241
Kampala
Tel: 231783/232971 Telex: 61150

United Kingdom:

Mr. Michael John Monaghan
Head of International Branch
Department of the Environment
Room II/26
Tollgate House
Bristol BS2 9DJ

Zimbabwe:

Dr. G. F. T. Child
Director
Department of National Parks and
Wildlife Management
P.O. Box 8365
Causeway

III. Relationship with Other International Organizations

18. The Secretariat established working contacts through visits and correspondence, with the Secretariats of other relevant international conventions, especially the Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, and the Berne Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, and of relevant organizations, especially the International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP), and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) in particular IUCN's Conservation Monitoring Centre and Environmental Law Centre. The CMS Secretariat has benefited from their expert advice and support throughout the course of preparatory work for the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Their valuable contributions are gratefully acknowledged.

19. In organizing an informal consultative meeting of scientific experts and conservation officials on 19 and 20 October immediately preceding the plenary meeting, the Secretariat had benefited from the advice of the CITES, ICBP and IUCN secretariats as well as contacts with numerous non-governmental organizations including the Environmental Liaison Centre in Nairobi, the World Wildlife Fund, the National Audubon Society (U.S.) and Greenpeace International. The Secretariat's invitations to numerous organizations in Africa, Asia and Latin America had resulted in correspondence with the Ornithological Society of Egypt, the Indian Federation of Naturalists, the Malayan Nature Society, the Southeast Asia Fisheries Development Commission, the Brazilian Foundation for the Conservation of Nature, and the Wild Bird Society of Japan.

20. In addition to its role as a switchboard of information between the Parties and other interested States not yet Parties, Article IX 4(j) mandates the Secretariat to provide for the general public information concerning the Convention and its objectives. A good working relationship with other international organizations is essential to carry out this function. News articles have appeared in UNEP News, Earthscan, IUCN's World Birdwatch, as well as in newspapers reporting on the Bonn meeting.

21. A wall chart depicting migratory bird routes on the western Palearctic fly-way shared by Africa and Europe was produced through the cooperation of the Secretariat with ICBP. The Secretariat appeals to any interested party for funds to enable its printing and distribution as a valuable information and education tool.

22. The Secretariat consulted ICBP on the bird species listed in Appendices I and II in connexion with the preparation of the list of Range States of migratory species in the Appendices. Following a review, ICBP provided the Secretariat with its opinion, summarized as follows:

The present bird listings on Appendix I and Appendix II contain some inconsistencies. These tend to detract from the value of the Convention as a practical tool for conservation.

APPENDIX I lists 20 species of bird, of which 5 are not threatened (= "endangered") in the sense defined by ICBP/IUCN (i.e. are not in the Red Data Book), 5 are not migratory in the sense defined by the Convention itself, and 7 are questionable in terms of the practical value of their inclusion. Only 6 inclusions on the present list appear to be entirely appropriate. Moreover, 13 migratory species included in the last global Red Data Book do not appear in the present list.

APPENDIX II lists 32 taxa, of which 19 concern birds. However, if all these taxa are reduced to species level, the list expands to 2,043, of which 2,025 are birds. This is because the family of Old World warblers and flycatchers Muscicapidae sensu lato contains 1,426 species; moreover, some of the other families listed also possess many species, e.g. ducks Anatidae have 146, hawks Accipitridae 217, falcons Falconidae 60, plovers Charadriidae 64, and sandpipers Scolopacidae 83. A major problem is that a very large proportion (e.g. an absolute minimum 617 of the Muscicapidae) of all these families is not migratory. Another is that many that are migratory will be too numerous and widespread to require any special conservation attention. Finally, many other species (e.g. all the equivalent New World warblers and flycatchers Parulidae, Vireonidae and Tyrannidae) are simply omitted.

Consistency and specificity need to be brought to the Appendices of the Convention. This would best be done by a review by a competent authority (ICBP itself offers its services) which would require certain clarifications of procedure (rationale behind present listings, agreement on precise definitions in the Convention, on standard reference for determining a "threatened" species, and on taxonomy to be followed, consultation on the degree of coverage currently needed). It is proposed that an appropriate first step would be the compilation of a list, with Range States, of European breeding bird species which winter in Africa.

23. A full report of ICBP'S findings is attached as Annex 3 to the present report in the original language of submission.

24. With regard to the relationship with other international agreements, the Secretariat was represented through UNEP at the third meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, which was held in Strasbourg from 4 to 6 December 1984. A statement of the Secretariat was delivered at the meeting in which the Secretariat expressed its interest and readiness to co-operate with the Secretariat of the Council of Europe in whatever manner appropriate to assist the Parties concerned in the co-ordination and effective implementation of the two Conventions. The relationship between the two Conventions were a subject of discussion at that meeting. A summary report of the discussions and relevant information was submitted by the Secretariat of the Council of Europe to the Conference for information.

25. The Secretariat was also represented at the thirty-fifth Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission held in Bournemouth from 15-19 July 1985, during which future cooperation was discussed and Parties to the 1946 International Convention on the Regulation of Whaling (ICRW) were urged to ratify the Bonn Convention (CMS) and to participate in the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Annex 1

Amendments to Appendices I and II of the Convention

Designation of amendments is as follows:

- I/1, 2, 3 etc.= first, second, third etc. proposed amendments to Appendix I.
 II/1, 2, 3 etc.= first, second, third etc. proposed amendments to Appendix II.

Scientific names of species are supplemented by common names in languages submitted by the proposing Party or available to the Secretariat and are designated as follows: E = English, F = French, S = Spanish, D = German.

A. Proposal by the European Economic Community

A) The inclusion in Appendix I of:

Classis AVES

Ordo PELICANIFORMES

Familia Pelecanidae

- I/1. Pelecanus onocrotalus
 E = White pelican
 F = Pelecan blanc
- I/2. Pelecanus crispus
 E = Dalmatian pelican
 F = Pelecan frise

Ordo FALCONIFORMES

Familia ACCIPITRIDAE

- I/3. Haliaeetus albicilla
 E = White-tailed eagle
 F = Pygargue a queue blanche

B. Proposal by the Federal Republic of Germany

a) The inclusion in Appendix I of:

Classis MAMMALIA

(E [English] = Mammals, D [German] = Saeugetiere)

Ordo CETACRA

Familia: Platanistidae

- I/4. Platanista minor (Blyth, 1859)
 (E = Indus Delphin (Susu), D = Indus-Delphin)
 F = Dauphin de l'Indus

Ordo CARNIVORA

Familia: Felidae

- I/5. Panthera uncia (Schreber, 1775)
 (E = Snow Leopard, D = Schneeleopard)
 F = Leopard des neiges

Familia: Mustelidae

- I/6. Aonyx microdon (Pohle, 1920)
 (E = Cameroon Clawless Otter,
 D = Kamerun-Otter)

Ordo ARTIODACTYLA

Familia: Bovidae

- I/7. Bos grunniens (Przewalski, 1883)
 (E = Wild Yak, D = Wildyak)
 F = Yak

- I/8. Gazella leptoceros (Cuvier, 1842)
 (E = Slender-horned Gazelle, D = Duenengazelle)
 F = Gazelle à cornes greles

Familia: Cervidae

- I/9. Hippocamelus bisulcus (Molina, 1782)
 (E = South Andean Huemul,
 D = Suedandenhirsch (Huemul))
 F = Hippocamelus

Classis AVES (D - Voegel, E = Birds)

Ordo PROCELLARIIFORMES

Familia: Procellariidae

- I/10. Pterodroma longirostris (Stejn., 1893)
 (E = Stejneger's Petrel,
 D = Stejnegersturmvoegel)

Ordo CHARADRIIFORMES

Familia: Laridae

- I/11. Larus leucophthalmus (Temminck, 1825)
 (E = White-eyed Gull, D = Weissaugenmoewe)
 F = Goëland à collier blanc
 S = Gaviota de Aden piquirroja

Classis REPTILIA (D = Kriechtiere, E = Reptiles)

Ordo TESTUDINES

Familia: Cheloniidae

- I/12. Chelonia mydas (Linnaeus, 1758)
 (E = Green Turtle, D = Suppenschildkroete)
 F = Tortue verte
 S = Tortuga verde
- I/13. Eretmochelys imbricata (Linnaeus, 1766)
 (E = Hawksbill Turtle,
 D = Echte Karettschildkroete)
 F = Tortue imbriquée
 S = Tortuga Carey
- I/14. Caretta caretta (Linnaeus, 1758)
 (E = Loggerhead Turtle,
 D = Unechte Karettschildkroete)
 F = Caouanne
 S = Tortuga boba
- I/15. Lepidochelys olivacea (Eschholtz, 1829)
 (E = Ridley, D = Bastardschildkroete)
 F = Lepidochélyde
 S = Tortuga lora

- b) The inclusion in Appendix II of:

Classis MAMMALIA (E = Mammals, D = Saugetiere)

Ordo CHIROPTERA (E = Bats, F = Chauves souris, S = Murcièlagos)

- II/1. Familia: Rhinolophidae
 all species
only European populations
- II/2. Familia: Vespertilionidae
 all species
only European populations

Ordo PINNIPEDIA (E = Seals, Sea Lions, Walruses;
 F = Phoques, otarie, morses
 S = Focas, leones marino, morsas)

- II/3. Familia: Phocidae
 all species
- Classis AVES (E = Birds, D = Voegel)
- Ordo PELECANIFORMES (E = Pelicans)

- II/4. Familia: Pelecanidae
 all species

C. Proposal by Hungary

- a) The inclusion in Appendix I of:

Classis AVES

Ordo ACCIPITRIFORMES

Familia: Accipitridea

- I/16. Aquila heliaca
 E = Imperial eagle
 F = Aigle imperial
 S = Aguila imperial

- I/17. Haliaeetus albicilla
 E = White-tailed eagle
 F = Pygargue a queue blanche
 S = Pigargo comun

Ordo FALCONIFORMES

Familia: Falcinidae

- I/18. Falco cherrug
 E = Saker
 F = Faucon sacre
 S = Halcon sacre

- b) The inclusion in Appendix II of:

Classis AVES

Ordo GRUIFORMES

Familia: Otididae

- II/5. Otis tarda
 E = Great bustard
 F = Grande outarde
 S = Avutarda

Classis AVES

Ordo CICONIIFORMES

Familia: Threskiornithidae

- II/6 Plegadis falcinellus
 E = Glossy ibis
 F = Ibis falcinelle
 S = Morito

Ordo CHARADRIIFORMES

Familia: Burhinidae

- II/7 Burhinus oedicnemus
 E = Stone curlew
 F = Oedicneme criard
 S = Alcaravan

Familia: Glaerolidae

- II/8. Glaereola partincola
 E = Collared partincole
 F = Glaereole a collier
 S = Canastera

- II/9. Glaereola nordmanni
 E = Black-winged partincole
 F = Glaereole a ailes noires
 S = Canastera alinegra

Ordo CORACIIFORMES

Familia: Meropidae

- II/10. Merops apiaster
 E = Bee-eater
 F = Guepier d'Europe
 S = Abejaruco comun

Familia: Caraciidae

- II/11. Coracias garrulus
 E = Roller
 F = Rollier d'Europe
 S = Carraca

Annex 2

A. Report by the Federal Republic of Germany on the
conclusion of AGREEMENTS in accordance with Article IV
paragraph 3 of the Convention

Considering the fact that it has so far not been possible to gather experience with AGREEMENTS concluded in accordance with Article IV, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Federal Government intends, for the time being, to conclude an agreement for the conservation of the population of the harbour seal, which permanently occurs in the Wadden Sea areas of Denmark, the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany. This population is endangered in number and regularly migrates across the national boundaries between its Range States. The harbour seal is a significant species of the Wadden Sea, thus being of great importance both as an indicator of its condition and as a symbol. Therefore the Federal Government proposed to the Conference that this population should be included in Appendix II of the Convention.

In the framework of a long-standing and well-established cooperation with the Governments of the Kingdoms of the Netherlands and Denmark, particularly in matters concerning nature conservation in the Wadden Sea, the Federal Government hopes to be able to carry on the necessary negotiations at a steady rate so that it will soon be possible to submit results for an internationally coordinated protection of this species. The experience gathered in connection with this agreement is intended to form the basis of endeavours to improve the conservation status of other animal species or groups of animal species for which the Federal Republic of Germany is a Range State.

Annex 3

Assessment of the Birds Listed in Appendices I and II
of the CMS Convention

Prepared by International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP), May 1985

INTRODUCTION

The Bonn Convention exists to promote the conservation of migratory birds and other animals; ICBP exists to promote the conservation of birds including migratory species. There is thus a large area of overlapping interest in the Convention and the Council. ICBP warmly welcomes the Bonn Convention as a new measure by which international bird conservation can be agreed upon and enacted, and is anxious to provide what support it can for the Convention especially in these early stages of its establishment.

However, it is clear that the enumeration of bird taxa to be addressed by the Convention (as given in its two appendices) has been less than adequate. In the first place both appendices are very incomplete, and in the second some of the entries create considerable imbalances (for example, the first three species on Appendix I do not fall within the Convention's current definition of a "migratory species"; and the listing of all the Muscicapidae sensu lato on Appendix II means investigating no fewer than 1,426 species).

It is ICBP's view that, for the Bonn Convention to be of real, practical value, it should be credible and therefore both comprehensive and workable: the purpose of the Convention is successful conservation, and this can only be achieved if it is truly understandable to those who must apply it. There are over 9,000 species of bird, a sizeable proportion of which are international migrants. It must be obvious that no class of animals stands to benefit more from the application of the Convention than do birds, and indeed that the success of this application will best be demonstrated through cases involving birds. Nevertheless, as we hope to explain below, the appendices to the Convention presently give no comprehensive coverage of the world's migrant bird species, and it is our contention that this is an urgent and vital need which we ourselves would be happy to address.

PROBLEMS OF THE EXISTING APPENDICES

Appendix I

Appendix I deals with threatened species ("threatened" here is the IUCN standard term for any taxon qualifying for inclusion in the Red Data Book series; "endangered" is the most serious category of threat that a "threatened" taxon can be given). Of 40 animal taxa listed (all but two of which are species, two of the mammals being subspecies), 20 are birds. Two questions immediately arise concerning these 20: (i) are they truly threatened, and (ii) are they truly (as defined by the Convention) migratory?

In answer to the first question, 14 of the species were treated in the

most recent complete (second) edition of the international bird Red Data Book, which must be considered the standard authoritative work on the issue of globally threatened birds. One, the Japanese Murrelet Synthliboramphus wumizusume, was treated in the first edition of the Red Data Book but omitted from the second in the belief that its conservation status was better than previously thought. The remaining five, Steller's Sea Eagle Haliaeetus pelagicus, Houbara Bustard Chlamydotis undulata, Slender-billed Curlew Numenius tenuirostris, Saunders's Gull Larus saundersi and Syrian Serin Serinus syriacus, have not appeared in either edition. These five bear close consideration.

Steller's Sea Eagle is said not to be particularly rare in its local haunts, but the total population is not large and the species figures in the Soviet Union's own Red Data Book; since it is endemic as a breeding species to the Soviet Union it therefore possibly qualifies as globally threatened. The Houbara Bustard's populations in north-west Africa (which Appendix I specifies) are certainly in at least local decline. The Slender-billed Curlew is certain to be included in the next edition of the Red Data Book and notice has been served of this. Saunderson's Gull winters chiefly on the coast of China but its breeding grounds remain unknown, and there appear to be no very strong grounds for considering it threatened, although it might be considered under the new (1980) Red Data Book category "Insufficiently Known." The Syrian Serin has a rather restricted distribution in the Middle East but its habitat is chiefly mountain scrub and mountain vegetation, often in arid areas, and it is not at all clear why this species should have been considered threatened with extinction.

In answer to the second question, serious doubt must surround the listing of five of the 20 birds. The Short-tailed Albatross Diomedea albatrus breeds on certain Japanese islands and winters at sea; the Bermuda Petrel Pterodroma cahow breeds on Bermuda and winters at sea; the Dark-rumped Petrel Pterodroma phaeopygia breeds on Hawaii and the Galapagos and winters at sea. The Houbara Bustard in north-west Africa is resident. The Japanese Murrelet breeds on certain Japanese islands and winters at sea. There would thus appear to be no place for these species on Appendix I (but the Houbara might re-qualify as a globally threatened species or at least on account of its threatened Asian populations: see below).

A third question leads directly on from the above. This is, what help can the Convention be to the species on Appendix I (other than the five above which do not qualify under the Convention's own definition)? In answer to this, a degree of doubt must surround seven species.

The Northern Bald Ibis Geronticus eremita is only migratory in its eastern population, and this is no longer of any significance, being reduced to a few pairs only and now bolstered by captive-bred birds released near the breeding site: in practical terms there is nothing the Bonn Convention could possibly do to promote the conservation of this population. The Ruddy-headed Goose Chloephaga rubidiceps occurs in two populations, one in South America and one on south Atlantic islands, and it is only the former which is

migratory; this does not disqualify it from inclusion under the Bonn Convention, but the South American population breeds in Tierra del Fuego (Chile and Argentina) and winters in Argentina, so that to a large extent the species migrates simply within the confines of Argentina (moreover, its abundance on the south Atlantic islands is such that the species as a whole will very probably be dropped from the next edition of the Red Data Book). The Eskimo Curlew Numenius borealis is now so incredibly rare that it is for practical purposes as good as extinct: if any birds survive nothing is known about where they go, so that listing on the Convention can only be of any value as and when birds are rediscovered. Audouin's Gull Larus audouinii breeds in various parts of the Mediterranean but winters very largely at sea. The Relict Gull Larus relictus breeds in the Soviet Union and has been recorded in winter from China and Korea, but it is not yet certain where its wintering grounds are. Kirtland's Warbler Dendroica kirtlandii breeds in the United States and winters in adjacent Bahamas, but all its conservation problems are in the former and it might be speculated that the Bonn Convention could do very little to enhance the conservation prospects of the species. Finally, the Syrian Serin Serinus syriacus is resident as well as migratory, and it is not at all clear what proportion of the population falls into the latter category.

A fourth question to be raised is what other species could be included on Appendix I? Although it is true that the great majority of the taxa listed in the current Red Data Book are resident, a small but significant number are international migrants which for some reason do not appear on the present list. These are:

Dalmatian Pelican Pelecanus crispus
 Aleutian Canada Goose Branta canadensis leucopareia
 White-tailed Eagle Haliaeetus albicilla
 Peregrine Falcon Falco peregrinus
 Hooded Crane Grus monacha
 White-naped Crane Grus vipio
 Asian Dowitcher Limnodromus semipalmatus
 Spotted Greenshank Tringa guttifer
 Bachman's Warbler Vermivora bachmani.

In addition to these, four seabirds undertake migrations that often lead them into the coastal waters of other nations than those where they breed: Jackass Penguin Spheniscus demersus, Christmas Frigate bird Fregata andrewsi, California Least Tern Sterna albifrons browni and Damara Tern Sterna balaenarum. Analysis of the evidence may yet show that Gurney's Pitta Pitta gurneyi, one of South-East Asia's rarest birds, migrates; and the Spotted Ground Thrush Turdus fischeri, included in the first part of the new third edition of the Red Data Book, is an intra-African migrant which might benefit from Bonn Convention listing.

If we reconsider the questions and answers above, it appears that six species should not be on Appendix I: Diomedea albatrus, Pterodroma cahow, Pterodroma phaeopygia, Chlamydotis undulata (north-west Africa), Synthliboramphus wumizusume and Serinus syriacus, and that another eight are

somewhat doubtful: Geronticus eremita, Chloephaga rubidiceps, Haliaeetus pelagicus, Numenius borealis, Larus audouinii, Larus relictus, Larus saundersi and Dendroica kirtlandii. In other words only six species (30%) of Appendix I birds are entirely acceptable listings. Moreover, this performance is not improved if the nine migratory species plus the four seabirds mentioned above are counted as errors of omission.

Finally here it should be noted that several migratory species are likely to be treated in a later part of the third edition of the Red Data Book:

White Stork Ciconia ciconia
 Marbled Teal Marmaronetta angustirostris
 Demoiselle Crane Anthropoides virgo
 Corncrake Crex cúex
 Little Bustard Tetrax tetrax
 Great Bustard Otis tarda
 Houbara Bustard Chlamydotis undulata
 Sociable Plover Chettusia gregaria
 Roseate Tern Sterna dougallii.

Appendix II

Appendix II is for migratory species requiring international agreement to promote their conservation. Of 32 taxa listed, 19 concern birds. However, if these taxa are broken down to species level, the total becomes 2,043 of which 2,025 are birds (in this analysis we, like CITES, follow the taxonomy of Morony, Bock and Farrand, Reference List of the Birds of the World, 1975). As noted above, there are 9,000 species of bird, so the number listed in Appendix II is some 22% of all birds. Two problems arise: first, not all these 2,025 species are migratory; second, the proportion that is still stands to be too unwieldy to allow the convention to be workable. The bird taxa listed comprise one subspecies, seven species, one genus and ten families. These can be briefly considered in this sequence.

The subspecies in the (Eurasian) Quail Coturnix coturnix coturnix (none of the other four races is migratory). This seems an admirable candidate for the Bonn Convention to be concerned with. The six species include the Dalmatian Pelican, which is already listed as a threatened species and thus appears to be a straightforward omission from Appendix I (see above), and the White Stork and the Demoiselle Crane, both candidates for inclusion in the third edition of the Red Data Book (again see above). This leaves the Black Store Ciconia nigra, the Spoonbill Platalea leucorodia, the Osprey Pandion haliaetus (of the monotypic family Pandionidae), the Houbara Bustard (Asian populations). All these appear to be excellent candidates for concern in the Bonn Convention, but the Houbara's Asian populations are sufficiently threatened for the species to be treated on Appendix I.

The genus on Appendix II is Grus of the crane family Gruidae. This family is now considered to comprise 15 species in four genera, 10 in Grus, one in Buggeranus, two in Anthropoides and two in Balaerica. The members of Grus thus covered are the Common Crane G. grus, Black-necked Crane

G. nigricollis, Hooded Crane G. monacha, Sandhill Crane G. canadensis, Japanese Crane G. japonensis, Whooping Crane G. americana, White-naped Crane G. vipio, Sarus Crane G. antigone, Brolga G. rubicunda and Siberian White Crane G. leucogeranus. Of these, nigricollis, japonensis and leucogeranus are already on Appendix I and it is queried above why monacha, americana and vipio are not also. Of the remaining four, grus and canadensis are good candidates for consideration by the Bonn Convention, but antigone and rubicunda are resident species.

The first family is the flamingos Phoenicopteridae, of which there are six species. Two of these are defined by the Convention, and it indeed would appear that only two are eligible under this definition. The second family, the ducks, geese and swans Anatidae, comprises 146 species. It is impossible without considerable research to provide a reliable number for those that do not conform to the definition of "migratory species" provided by the Convention, but it will certainly be substantial. The third family, the New World vultures Cathartidae, comprises seven species; of these, six do not appear to be migratory in the sense employed by the Convention. The fourth, the hawks, eagles, Old World vultures, harriers, kites (etc.) Accipitridae, comprises 217 species, and the fifth, the falcons Falconidae, 60 species; our remarks are as for the Anatidae. The sixth family, the plovers Charadriidae, comprises 64 species, and the seventh, the sandpipers Scolopacidae, 83 species; our remarks are again as for the Anatidae. The eighth, the stilts and avocets Recurvirostridae, comprises 13 species, at least some of which are not migratory in the Convention's sense. The ninth, the ephalaroped Phalaropodidae (treated as a subfamily of the Scolopacidae by Morony, Bock and Farrand), comprises three species, all migratory but only one wintering inland, the other two at sea.

The tenth family listed on Appendix II is the Old World thrushes, chats, warblers, babblers, etc. Muscicapidae (sensu lato). This contains 1,426 species, broken down by subfamily and number of species as follows:

Thrushes and chats Turdinae	308
Logrunners Orthonychinae	19
Babblers Timaliinae	225
Parrotbills Panurinae	19
Picathartes Picathartinae	2
Gnatcatchers Polioptilinae	12
Old World warblers Sylviinae	348
Australian wrens Malurinae	106
Old World flycatchers Muscicapinae	153
Puffback flycatchers Platysteirinae	26
Monarch flycatchers Monarchinae	92
Fantail flycatchers Rhipidurinae	40
Whistlers Pachycephalinae	46

It is obviously impossible to offer a breakdown here of the international migrants within this list, but it is equally obvious that a very high proportion of the birds will not be. The subfamilies Orthonychinae, Timaliinae, Panurinae, Picathartinae, Polioptilinae, Malurinae, Platysteirinae,

Monarchinae, Rhipidurinae and Pachycephalinae (617 species) are exclusively resident. Of the remaining three subfamilies, a large proportion of all three is resident. Moreover, there must be a fair number of migratory species in these three subfamilies whose conservation is largely impracticable or needless, for example the extremely common and widespread Willow Warbler Phylloscopus trochilus and Chiffchaff P. collybita or the Spotted Flycatcher Muscicapa striata. The present listing of the Muscicapidae on Appendix II therefore appears to be sweeping, and considerable refinement is needed before the migratory species of this family that require conservation can be properly covered by the Convention.

The final issue to be considered here is the imbalance in the coverage of the world's migratory birds in the present Appendix II listing. The most obvious and striking feature is the inclusion of the Old World Muscicapidae sensu lato and the omission of the three New World families that are its ecological counterpart, the New World flycatchers Tyrannidae, warblers Parulidae and vireos Vireonidae. This cannot be because the New World is not specifically addressed by the Convention, since the New World vultures Cathartidae are also itemised on Appendix II. Then it must be asked why certain other families were omitted if every migratory muscicapid is considered worthy of conservation: what about rails Rallidae, terns Sterna in the Laridae, cuckoos Cuculidae, certain hummingbirds Trochilidae and nightjars Caprimulgidae, bee-eaters Meropidae, pittas Pittidae, larks Alaudidae, swallows Hirundinidae, wagtails and pipits Motacillidae, shrikes Laniidae, buntings, tanagers, etc. Emberizidae, Old World orioles Icteridae, and so on.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Neither appendix in the Bonn Convention seems to provide complete and consistent coverage for migrating bird species. Appendix I includes species that do not fit the Convention's definition of migratory and others that may not qualify as threatened ("endangered"), while omitting a number that could and ought to have been listed. Appendix II is rendered largely unworkable at present through its listing of families.

What is needed in both appendices is consistency and specificity. These two qualities are essential for the Convention to have practical and successful application. A review of the bird listings is therefore required. For this to be achieved, a series of steps is necessary.

(1) Consultation is needed to discover the rationale behind the compilation of the present appendices.

(2) Consultation is needed to clarify certain definitions in the articles of the Convention, to decide on the standard reference for determining a "threatened species," and to agree a statement concerning the taxonomy to be followed.

(3) Consultation is needed on the procedure to follow in revising the appendices. A mechanism might be devised to determine which species are and which are not to be covered by the Convention. Decisions may need to be taken

on the types of conservaton most likely to be successfully promoted. It would be a feasible first step to prepare a list of all those species that are international migrants. It would then be a considerably longer task to provide the Range States for these species, although before or after this task a decision is needed on species to be excluded. Considerations for the exclusion of species might, for example, be (i) that they are too widespread, (ii) that they are not declining, (iii) that they are adequately conserved in sufficient places despite being locally in decline, (iv) that the Convention cannot realistically do anything to help them, etc. ICBP's proposal for progress is set out in point (5) below.

(4) The work to be done in respect of the appendices needs to be entrusted to a reputable and capable authority and to be undertaken in a scientific, rigorous and responsible manner.

(5) ICBP proposes that an appropriate step at this stage would be the compilation of migratory bird species and their Range States for Europe and Africa (excluding intra-African migrants). This would provide a valuable body of information, and also a concrete example which would assist the Parties in understanding some of the procedural problems listed under point (3) above.

LIST OF RANGE STATES OF MIGRATORY SPECIES
IN APPENDICES I AND II TO THE CONVENTION

Introduction

1. The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals under Article VI, paragraph 1, and Article IX, paragraph 4(f), requires the Secretariat to maintain and publish a list of Range States of all migratory species included in Appendices I and II using information it has received from the Parties. This list has been prepared with the assistance of the Conservation Monitoring Centre of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, the Federal Research Centre for Nature Conservation and Landscape Ecology of the Federal Republic of Germany, and the International Council for Bird Preservation.

2. The term "Range States" used in the present context has the sense of the meaning as defined in Article I, paragraph 1, of the Convention:

" . . .
f) "Range" means all the areas of land or water that a migratory species inhabits, stays in temporarily, crosses or overflies at any time on its normal migration route;

" . . .
h) "Range State" in relation to a particular migratory species means any State (and where appropriate any other Party referred to under sub-paragraph (k) of this paragraph) that exercises jurisdiction over any part of the range of that migratory species, or a State, flag vessels of which are engaged outside national jurisdictional limits in taking that migratory species;

" . . .
k) "Party" means a State or any regional economic integration organization constituted by sovereign States which has competence in respect of the negotiation, conclusion and application of international agreements in matters covered by this Convention for which this Convention is in force."

3. The list is submitted to the Conference for the following purposes:

a) to assist the Parties in determining whether they are Range States in the sense of the above definitions;

b) to assist the Conference of the Parties in making recommendations to the Parties for improving the conservation status of migratory species and reviewing the progress being made under AGREEMENTS;

c) to provide the basic information necessary for the Scientific Council to consider, recommend or coordinate appropriate protective measures to the Conference of the Parties for the species listed in Appendices I and II.

4. The present document contains information regarding the Range States of all listed species, except for Aves in Appendix II. Information regarding the Range States of Aves in Appendix II, to be issued separately as an addendum to the present document, will be presented in a different form and on a more selected basis, since it involves several higher taxa with an approximate total of two thousand species, not all of which will be the subject of AGREEMENTS envisaged by the Convention.

5. In order to maintain an up-to-date list, the Parties are required under Article VI, paragraph 2, of the Convention to keep the Secretariat informed in regard to which of the migratory species listed in Appendices I and II they consider themselves to be Range States, including provision of information on their flag vessels engaged outside national jurisdiction or limits in taking the migratory species concerned and, where possible, future plans in respect of such taking. Those parties which are Range States for migratory species listed in Appendix I or II are also required under Article VI, paragraph 3, to inform the Conference of the Parties through the Secretariat, at least six months prior to each ordinary meeting of the Conference, on measures that they are taking to implement the provisions of this Convention for the species.

6. To efficiently manage information and to facilitate prompt replies to all inquiries from Parties as well as interested organizations and experts, it is suggested that information on the Range States be stored in a computer.

7. The list has been amended in accordance with corrections submitted to Committee I at the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties. It will need further adjustment, in the light of amendments to Appendices I and II.

8. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat concerning the legal status of any country or territory, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

LIST OF RANGE STATES OF MIGRATORY
SPECIES IN APPENDIX I

Notes

1. Dependent territories, overseas departments etc. of a country are grouped in brackets following the name of that country. If the word "including" is added, e.g. Spain (including Canary Islands), it means that the species occurs in Spain as well as in the Canary Islands. If, on the other hand, the word "including" is omitted, e.g. Spain (Canary Islands), it means that species occurs only in Canary Islands, but does not occur in mainland Spain. Similarly, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Montserrat) means only in the island and not mainland United Kingdom, whereas United Kingdom (including Montserrat) would mean the range including mainland United Kingdom as well as the island of Montserrat. Names of those Range States that are Parties to the Convention (as of 10 October 1985) are underlined for easy reference.

2. "(Ex)" after a country listing denotes that the taxon is extinct in that country. Several species, e.g. Monachus monachus and Oryx dammah have only recently disappeared from these countries; if they recover in number they may still return to parts of their former range. For this reason, these countries are also included in the list.

3. Reference to "international waters" in the list indicates the migration of the species in or above the sea or oceans beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, which falls within the substantive scope of the Convention in accordance with Article 1, paragraphs 1.f) and h). The text within parentheses indicates the specific regions of these waters in which migration takes place.

4. With regard to Aves in Appendix I, the list does not distinguish different categories of known usage and occurrence, and therefore many of the countries listed for certain species, e.g. Numenius tenuirostris, have records of vagrancy rather than established patterns of migration, according to the information available.

Appendix I

Mammalia

Order CHIROPTERA

Family Molossidae

Tadarida brasiliensis Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France (Guadeloupe, Martinique, St Martin, St Barthélemy), Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands (Saba, Sint Eustatius and Sint Maarten), Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Montserrat), Uruguay, Venezuela.

Order PRIMATES

Family Pongidae

Gorilla gorilla beringei Rwanda, Uganda, Zaire

Order CETACEA

Family Balaenopteridae

Balaenoptera musculus Australia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Denmark (Greenland), Ecuador (Galapagos Is.), Iceland, India, Japan, Mexico, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Namibia, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom (Falkland Islands (Malvinas), South Georgia), United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, international waters (North Pacific, North Atlantic, Southern Ocean)

Megaptera novaeangliae Australia, Brazil, Cape Verde Is., Ecuador, Fiji, Iceland, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico, Mozambique, Netherlands (Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao), Tonga, United States (Alaska, American Samoa, Hawaiian Island, Mariana Island, Marshall Island), USSR, Venezuela (Lesser Antilles), Samoa, international waters (Indian Ocean, Pacific, Atlantic)

Family Balaenidae

Balaena mysticetus Canada, Denmark (Greenland), Norway, United States, USSR, international waters (Arctic Ocean, North Atlantic, North Pacific)

Eubalaena glacialis Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, France (Crozet Is., Amsterdam Is.), Japan, New Zealand, Portugal (Madeira), South Africa, United Kingdom (Tristan da Cunha), United States, USSR, international waters (Southern Ocean, North Pacific, North Atlantic)

Order PINNIPEDIA

Family Phocidae

Monachus monachus Albania (?), Algeria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Egypt (Ex), France (extinct on mainland, but still possibly surviving around Corsica), Greece, Israel (Ex), Italy, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Portugal (including Madeira), Spain (including the Balearic Is. and the Canary Is.), Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia, international waters (Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea)

Order PERISSODACTYLA

Family Equidae

Equus grevyi Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia (Ex), Sudan (?)

Order ARTIODACTYLA

Family Camelidae

Lama vicugna Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru

Family Cervidae

Cervus elaphus barbarus Algeria, Morocco (Ex), Tunisia

Family Bovidae

Bos sauveli Democratic Kampuchea, Lao People's Democratic Republic (?), Thailand, Viet Nam

Addax nasomaculatus Algeria (Ex?), Chad, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (Ex), Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Sudan, Tunisia (Ex),

Gazella cúvieri Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia

Gazella dama Algeria (Ex), Chad, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (Ex), Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria (Ex?), Senegal (Ex), Sudan, Tunisia (Ex),

Gazella dorcas Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Democratic Yemen, Niger, Nigeria (Ex?), Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia,

Aves

Order PROCELLARIIFORMES

Family Diomedidae

Diomedea albatrus Japan, international waters (Pacific)

Family Procellariidae

Pterodroma cahow Bermuda, international waters (Atlantic)

Pterodroma phaeopygia Ecuador (Galapagos), United States (Hawaii), international waters (Pacific)

Order CICONIIFORMES

Family Ardeidae

Egretta eulophotes China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, United Kingdom (Hong Kong), United States (Aleutians), USSR

Family Ciconiidae

Ciconia boyciana China, Japan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, USSR

Family Threskiornithidae

Geronticus eremita Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Yemen

Order ANSERIFORMES

Family Anatidae

Chloephaga rubidiceps Argentina, Chile, United Kingdom (Falkland Islands (Malvinas))

Order FALCONIFORMES

Family Accipitridae

Haliaeetus pelagicus China, Japan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, USSR

Order GRUIFORMES

Family Gruidae

Grus japonensis China, Japan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, USSR

Grus leucogeranus Afghanistan, China, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mongolia, Pakistan, USSR

Grus nigricollis Bangladesh (?), Bhutan, Burma, China, India, Viet Nam

Family Otididae

Chlamydotis undulata (north-west African populations of) Algeria, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia,

Order CHARADRIIFORMES

Family Scolopacidae

Numenius borealis Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Canada, Chile, French Guyana, Guyana, Mexico, Paraguay, Spain (including Balears, Columbretes and Chafarinas), Surinam, Uruguay, United States, Venezuela

Numenius tenuirostris Albania, Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, European Economic Community, German Democratic Republic, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iraq, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Morocco, Netherlands, Oman, Poland, Portugal (Azores), Romania, Somalia, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, USSR, Yugoslavia

Family Laridae

Larus audouinii Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, European Economic Community, France, Greece, Italy, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Spain (including Balears, Columbretes and Chafarinas), Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, international waters (Mediterranean, Atlantic)

Larus relictus China, Mongolia, USSR, Viet Nam

Larus saundersi China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom (Hong Kong), USSR, international waters (Pacific)

Family Alcidae

Synthliboramphus wumizusume Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Republic of Korea, USSR, international waters (Pacific)

Order PASSERIFORMES

Family Parulidae

Dendroica kirtlandii Bahamas, Mexico, United States

Family Fringillidae

Serinus syriacus Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic

Reptilia

Lepidochelys kempii Cuba, Mexico, Portugal (Madeira), United Kingdom, United States

Dermodochelys coriacea Angola, Australia, Belize, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, France (including Guadeloupe, French Guiana), Gabon, Ghana, Grenada (Grenadines), Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India (including Andaman Is., Nicobar Is., Lakshadweep Is.), Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Panama, Malaysia, Peru (?), Philippines, Portugal (?) (but definitely including Azores and Madeira), Puerto Rico, Senegal, Solomon Is., Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname,

Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, United Kingdom (including Brit. Virgin Is.), United Republic of Tanzania, United States (including Alaska, Hawaiian Is., United States Virgin Is.), Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, international waters (Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Pacific)

Podocnemis expansa Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, France (French Guiana), Guyana, Peru (?), Suriname (?), Venezuela

Order CROCODYLIA

Family Gavialidae

Gavialis gangeticus Bangladesh, Bhutan (?), India, Nepal, Pakistan

Pisces

Order SILURIFORMES

Family Pangasiidae

Pangasianodon gigas Democratic Kampuchea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand, Viet Nam

Appendix II

Mammalia

Order CETACRA

Family Monodontidae

Delphinapterus leucas Canada, Denmark (Greenland), USSR, United States, international waters (Arctic Ocean, North Pacific, North Atlantic)

Order PROBOSCIDEA

Family Elephantidae

Loxodonta africana Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi (Ex), Central African Republic, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia (Ex), Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau (Ex), Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho (Ex), Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland (Ex), Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Order SIRENIA

Family Dugongidae

Dugong dugon Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Burma, China, Comoros, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, France (Loyalty Is., New Caledonia), India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, South Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Solomon Is., Somalia, South Africa (Natal?), Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, United Republic of Tanzania, United States (Guam, Palau & Yap Is.), Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, international waters (Indian Ocean, South-West Pacific)

Order PINNIPEDIA

Family Phocidae

Monachus monachus Algeria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Egypt (Ex), France (extinct on mainland, but still possibly surviving around Corsica), Greece,

Israel (Ex), Italy (including Sardinia and Sicily), Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Portugal (including Madeira), Spain (including the Balearic Is. and the Canary Is.), Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia, international waters (Arctic Ocean, North Atlantic, North Pacific)

Order ARTIODACTYLA

Family Camelidae

Lama vicugna Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru

Oryx dammah Algeria (Ex), Burkina Faso (Ex), Chad, Egypt (Ex?), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (Ex), Mali, Mauritania (Ex), Morocco (Ex), Niger, Nigeria (Ex), Senegal (Ex), Sudan (Ex?), Tunisia (Ex),

Gazella gazella Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon (Ex), Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates, Yemen

Reptilia

Order TESTUDINATA

Family Cheloniidae

Caretta caretta Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Belize, Brazil, Burma, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France (Corsica, New Caledonia, Reunion), Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands (Saba, Sint Eustatius and Sint Maarten), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Portugal (including Azores and Madeira), Puerto Rico, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Is., Somalia, South Africa (Natal), Spain (including Balearics and Canaries), Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania (including Zanzibar), United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, international waters (Atlantic, Mediterranean Sea, Indian Ocean, Pacific)

Chelonia depressa Australia, Indonesia (?), Papua New Guinea

Chelonia mydas Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belize, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador (including Galapagos), Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, France (Guadeloupe, Martinique, New Caledonia, Reunion, Society Is., Tuamotu Is., French Guiana), Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India (including Andaman Is., Lakshadweep, and Nicobar Is.), Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy (including Sicily), Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius (including Rodrigues), Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands (Saba, Sint Eustatius and Sint Maarten), Nicaragua, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal (Azores and Madeira), Puerto Rico, Qatar, Samoa, Sao Tome, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Is., Somalia, South Africa, Spain (Canary Is.), Sri Lanka, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Turkey, Tuvalu, United Arab Emirates,

United Kingdom (Ascension I., Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, Cayman Is., Turks and Caicos Is.), United Republic of Tanzania, United States (including American Samoa, Guam, Hawaiian Is., Mariana Is., Marshall Is., United States Virgin Is.), Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire, international waters (Atlantic, Mediterranean Sea, Indian Ocean, Pacific)

Eretmochelys imbricata Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Belize, Benin, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador (including Galapagos Is.), El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, France (French Polynesia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, New Caledonia, Reunion, French Guiana), Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India (including the Andaman Is., Lakshadweeps and Nicobar Is.), Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands (Saba, Sint Eustatius and Sint Maarten), New Zealand (Cook Is. and Tokelau Is.), Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal (Azores, Madeira), Puerto Rico, Qatar, Samoa, Sao Tome, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Is., Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Turkey, United Kingdom (Ascension Is., British Indian Ocean Territory, Cayman Is., Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Is.), United Republic of Tanzania, United States (including American Samoa, Guam, the Hawaiian Is., United States Virgin Is.), Vanuatu, Venezuela, Western Sahara, Yemen, Zaire, international waters (Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Pacific)

Lepidochelys kempii Cuba, Mexico, Portugal (Madeira), United Kingdom, United States, international waters (Gulf of Mexico, Atlantic)

Lepidochelys olivacea Angola, Australia, Benin, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, France (New Caledonia, French Guiana), Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India (including the Andaman Is., Lakshadweeps and Nicobar Is.), Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Is., South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, United States (Hawaiian Is.), Venezuela, Zaire, international waters (Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Pacific)

Order TESTUDINATA

Family Dermochelyidae

Dermochelys coriacea Angola, Australia, Belize, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, France (including Guadeloupe, French Guiana), Gabon, Ghana, Grenada (Grenadines), Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India (including Andaman Is., Nicobar Is., Lakshadweep Is.), Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Panama, Peru (?), Philippines, Portugal (?) (but definitely including Azores and Madeira), Puerto Rico, Senegal, Solomon Is., Somalia, South Africa, Spain (including Balears and Canaries), Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, United Kingdom (including British Virgin Is.), United Republic of Tanzania, United States (including Alaska,

Hawaiian Is., United States Virgin Is.), Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, international waters (Atlantic, Mediterranean Sea, Indian Ocean, Pacific)
Podocnemis expansa Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, France (French Guiana), Guyana, Peru (?), Suriname (?), Venezuela

Order CROCODYLIA

Family Crocodylidae

Crocodylus porosus Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Burma, China(?), Democratic Kampuchea, Fiji, India (including Andaman Is. and Nicobar Is.), Indonesia, Kiribati, Malaysia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Pacific Islands (Trust Territories), Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Is., Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Kingdom (Hong Kong), Vanuatu, Viet Nam

Pisces

Order ACIPENSERIFORMES

Family Acipenseridae

Acipenser fulvescens Canada, United States

Insecta

Order LEPIDOPTERA

Family Danaidae

Danaus plexippus Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador (including Galapagos), El Salvador, Fiji, France (including Guadeloupe, Martinique, New Caledonia, French Guiana), Grenada (including Grenadines), Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands (Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao), Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal (including Azores), Puerto Rico, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Solomon Is., Spain (including Canary Islands), Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom (including Bermuda, British Virgin Is., Cayman Is., Hong Kong, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos), United States (including American Samoa, Guam, United States Virgin Is.), Venezuela

OPTIONS FOR INSTITUTIONAL AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS
REQUIRED FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

Table of Contents

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	1-2	136
I. General Principles for Institutional Arrangements	3	136
A. Conference of the Parties	4-8	137
B. Standing Committee of the Conference of the Parties	9-14	138
C. Scientific Council	15-18	139
D. Secretariat	19-23	140
E. National focal points	24-26	142
F. Standing bodies under AGREEMENTS	27	143
G. International organizations	28	143
II. General Principles for Financial Arrangement ..	29	143
A. Structure of cost	30-34	143
B. Funding mechanisms	35-46	145
III. Financial Plan	47-48	150
Annex I: Draft Terms of Reference for the Administration of the Trust Fund for the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals		152
Annex II: CMS, 1986-1988 Budget Estimates		154

Introduction

1. The implementation of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals requires administrative machinery, expertise and financial resources at the international as well as national level. The Convention under Articles VII - IX prescribes certain general principles for institutional and financial arrangements for this purpose. It is the task of the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to determine the practical implications of these principles and agree upon means and ways of making such arrangements.

2. The present document has been prepared by the Secretariat to illustrate some of the options that may be considered by the Parties in their review of the institutional and financial arrangements for the Convention.

I. General Principles for Institutional Arrangements

3. The Convention provides for three types of machinery to supervise and administer the implementation of the Convention: the Conference of the Parties (Article VII); the Scientific Council (Article VIII) and the Secretariat (Article IX). In order to ensure the co-ordination of work between these structures, their respective mandate and lines of authority should be defined clearly. In addition, a special mechanism to ensure the smooth functioning of inter-sessional work may be required. Provisions should also be made for the establishment of a network of communication and collaboration among the Parties, and between the Parties and the Secretariat, and for the promotion of co-operation with other international organizations.

A. Conference of the Parties

4. An essential step towards the development of the Convention machinery is to establish an overall authority to review, direct and co-ordinate the implementation of the Convention. Article VII of the Convention provides that this authority rests with the Conference of the Parties, which is the decision-making organ of the Convention. In accordance with the provisions of Article VII, paragraph 5, it performs the following specific functions:

- a) review and assess the conservation status of migratory species;
- b) review the progress made towards the conservation of migratory species, especially those listed in Appendices I and II;
- c) make such provision and provide such guidance as may be necessary to enable the Scientific Council and the Secretariat to carry out their duties;
- d) receive and consider any reports presented by the Scientific Council, the Secretariat, any Party or any standing body established pursuant to an AGREEMENT;
- e) make recommendations to the Parties for improving the conservation status of migratory species and review the progress being made under AGREEMENTS;

f) in those cases where an AGREEMENT has not been concluded, make recommendations for the convening of meetings of the Parties that are Range States of a migratory species or group of migratory species to discuss measures to improve the conservation status of the species;

g) make recommendations to the Parties for improving the effectiveness of the Convention; and

h) decide on any additional measure that should be taken to implement the objectives of the Convention.

5. Article VII, paragraph 7, also provides that any meeting of the Conference of the Parties shall determine and adopt the rules of procedure for that meeting. With regard to voting, the same paragraph provides that decisions at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties shall require a two thirds majority of the Parties present and voting, except for the adoption of financial regulations which requires under Article VII, paragraph 4, the unanimous vote of the Parties present and voting. Each Party shall have one vote: In the case of the European Economic Community (EEC), the exercise of their right to vote vis a vis that of their members States which are Parties to the Convention would require further consideration by the Parties concerned.

6. With regard to participation, Article VII, paragraph 8, provides that the United Nations, its Specialized Agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as any State not a party to this Convention and, for each AGREEMENT, the body designated by the parties to that AGREEMENT, may be represented by observers at meetings of the Conference of the Parties. These observers shall have the right to participate but not to vote.

7. Article VII, paragraph 9, further provides that any agency or body technically qualified in protection, conservation and management of migratory species in the following categories, which has informed the Secretariat of its desire to be represented at meetings of the Conference of the Parties by observers, shall be admitted unless at least one-third of the Parties present object:

a) international agencies or bodies, either governmental or non-governmental, and national governmental agencies and bodies; and

b) national non-governmental agencies or bodies which have been approved for this purpose by the State in which they are located.

Once admitted, these observers shall have the right to participate but not to vote.

8. With regard to the periodicity of the Conference of the Parties, Article VII, paragraph 3, provides that ordinary meetings of the Conference shall be convened by the Secretariat at intervals of no more than three years, unless the Conference decides otherwise, and extraordinary meetings at any time on the written request of at least one-third of the Parties. In accordance with Article VII, paragraph 6, each meeting of the Conference of the Parties will determine the specific time and venue of the next meeting.

B. Standing Committee of the Conference of the Parties

9. In order to ensure frequent contact between the Parties and the Secretariat (see paragraphs 19-23 below) on the implementation of the Convention and to provide the Secretariat with continued guidance and advice for performing its duties, Parties may decide to authorize a smaller, representative group such as a Standing Committee of the Conference of the Parties to meet in the intersessional period between meetings of the Conference of the Parties. It should be entrusted to review the activities under the Convention and to provide policy guidance to the Secretariat on matters relating to the implementation of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties.

10. If the Parties decide to establish such a Standing Committee, its terms of reference and composition should be agreed upon by the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The functions of the Standing Committee may include the following:

- a) to carry out, between one Conference of the Parties and the next, such interim activity on behalf of the Conference of the Parties as may be necessary to execute the decisions of the previous meeting of the Conference;
- b) to oversee, as a representative of the Parties, the execution of the Secretariat's budget;
- c) to advise the Secretariat on the formulation and elaboration of new activities under the Convention to be submitted to the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
- d) when appropriate, to make recommendations for consideration at the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
- e) to provide guidance and advice to the Secretariat on the implementation of the Convention, on the preparation of meetings, and on any other matters brought to it by the Secretariat;
- f) to represent the Conference of the Parties, vis a vis the Government of the host country of the Secretariat headquarters, UNEP and other international organizations for consideration of matters relating to the Convention and its Secretariat, and at meetings relevant to the objectives of the Convention;
- g) to act as bureau at the meetings of the Conference of the Parties in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties; and
- h) to perform any other functions as may be entrusted to it by the Conference of the Parties.

11. The Standing Committee should be responsible to the Conference of the Parties and submit at any regular meeting of the Conference of the Parties a report on its work since the previous regular meeting.

12. The members of the Standing Committee should be of no more than [nine] Parties, who should be nominated by the Conference of the Parties and consist of:

- a) to the extent possible, a Party nominated from each of the major geographical areas represented at the regular meeting of the Conference of the Parties concerned;
- b) the Depository Government, and
- c) the present host Party and the next host Party.

13. If an extraordinary meeting or a special meeting of the Conference of the Parties is held between two regular meetings, the host Party of that meeting shall participate in the work of the Committee on matters related to the organization of the meeting. The Committee may invite observers to attend particular meetings or to advise on particular items. Parties members of the Committee may designate one [or two] representatives to the meetings of the Committee. All Committee members may participate in Committee business but only those mentioned in paragraph 12(a) that are elected by the Conference should have the right to vote and each should have one vote in the Committee. In the case of a tie vote, the Depository Government representative member shall have the right to vote to break the tie. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and any other necessary executive officers should be elected from the elected members, i.e. the regional representative members by themselves. The secretariat for the Committee should be provided by the Secretariat (see paragraphs 19-23 below) of the Convention. The Committee should establish its own rules of procedure.

14. The membership shall be reviewed at every regular meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the meeting. The term of office of the members of the Committee, except for the Depository Government, should end at the close of the regular meeting following that at which they have been elected.

C. Scientific Council

15. Availability of scientific advice and information is a prerequisite for the efficient implementation of the Convention. Article VIII, paragraph 1, of the Convention provides that at its first meeting, the Conference of the Parties shall establish a Scientific Council to provide advice on scientific matters. In accordance with Article VIII, paragraph 2, any Party may appoint a qualified expert as a member of the Scientific Council. In addition, the Scientific Council shall include, as members, qualified experts selected and appointed by the Conference of the Parties. The number of these experts, the criteria for the selection and the terms of their appointments must be determined by the Conference of the Parties.

16. Article VIII, paragraph 3, further provides that the Scientific Council shall meet at the request of the Secretariat as required by the Conference of the Parties. Subject to the approval of the Conference, the Scientific Council shall establish its own rules of procedure under Article VIII, paragraph 4.

17. In accordance with Article VIII, paragraph 5, the functions of the Scientific Council may include:

- a) providing scientific advice to the Conference of the Parties, to the Secretariat, and, if approved by the Conference of the Parties, to any body set up under the Convention or an AGREEMENT or to any Party;
- b) recommending research and the co-ordination of research on migratory species, evaluating the results of such research in order to ascertain the conservation status of migratory species and reporting to the Conference of the Parties of such status and measures for its improvement;
- c) making recommendations to the Conference of the Parties as to the migratory species to be included in Appendix I or II, together with an indication of the range of such migratory species;
- d) making recommendations to the Conference of the Parties as to specific conservation and management measures to be included in AGREEMENTS on migratory species; and
- e) recommending to the Conference of the Parties solutions to problems relating to the scientific aspects of the implementation of the Convention, in particular with regard to the habitats of migratory species.

18. Depending on the nature of scientific advice required, it may be useful to provide for the establishment of working groups on special topics, particular species, or for particular regions, where necessary. Decisions concerning the establishment of such working groups should be made by the Scientific Council in accordance with applicable rules of procedure.

D. Secretariat

19. Article IX, paragraph 1, of the Convention prescribes that a Secretariat of the Convention shall be established and that it shall be provided by the Executive Director of UNEP, upon entry into force of the Convention.

20. Following the entry into force of the Convention on 1 November 1983 the Governing Council of UNEP adopted decision 12/14, IV,^{1/} by which it authorized the Executive Director, inter alia, to provide secretariat services for the implementation of the Convention in accordance with Article IX, and to negotiate with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany the establishment of a Secretariat which would be provisionally located in Bonn until the Conference takes a final decision. Accordingly, the negotiations took place and the headquarters agreement was concluded between the United Nations and the Federal Republic of Germany on 18 December 1984.

^{1/} Doc. UNEP/G.C. 12/19, Annex I

21. The Secretariat is responsible for the overall technical management and co-ordination of activities carried under the Convention. Article IX defines the functions of the Secretariat as follows:

- a) to arrange for and service meetings:
 - (i) of the Conference of the Parties, and
 - (ii) of the Scientific Council;
- b) to maintain liaison with and promote liaison between the Parties, the standing bodies set up under AGREEMENTS and other international organizations concerned with migratory species;
- c) to obtain from any appropriate source reports and other information which will further the objectives and implementation of the Convention and to arrange for the appropriate dissemination of such information;
- d) to invite the attention of the Conference of the Parties to any matter pertaining to the objectives of the Convention;
- e) to prepare for the Conference of the Parties reports on the work of the Secretariat and on the implementation of the Convention;
- f) to maintain and publish a list of Range States of all migratory species included in Appendices I and II;
- g) to promote, under the direction of the Conference of the Parties, the conclusion of AGREEMENTS;
- h) to maintain and make available to the Parties a list of AGREEMENTS and, if so required by the Conference of the Parties, to provide any information on such AGREEMENTS;
- i) to maintain and publish a list of the recommendations made by the Conference of the Parties pursuant to sub-paragraphs (e), (f) and (g) of paragraph 5 of Article VII or of decisions made pursuant to sub-paragraph (h) of the paragraph;
- j) to provide for the general public information concerning the Convention and its objectives; and
- k) to perform any other function entrusted to it under the Convention or by the Conference of the Parties.

22. The physical location of the Secretariat can affect significantly its operational efficiency and cost. Apart from the existence of actual offer(s) from Parties, the determination of a specific location must be made in consideration of:

- a) availability of support from the Organization under whose authority the Secretariat operates and from the host Government;

- b) proximity to other organizations supporting the implementation of the Convention or carrying out work complementary to the objectives of the Convention;
- c) suitable telecommunication and travel conditions,
- d) local availability of back-up services;
- e) local availability of physical space for offices and adequate conference facilities; and
- f) other factors bearing on the cost and efficient functioning of the Secretariat.

23. The expertise required and composition of the staff of the Secretariat should be determined in the light of the programmes of work adopted by the Conference of the Parties. For its initial stage of operations, however, the Secretariat duties could be performed by two professional staff (one P/4 and one P/3) with a combination of suitable scientific and legal disciplines and experiences in environmental work, provided that the staff are assisted by adequate supporting staff and consultants. It should be noted, however, that the funds available from UNEP for the period 1986 - 1987 would cover one professional staff (P/4) and one bilingual secretary (G/4) only, and the costs of additional staff and consultants or any other services required must be borne by the Parties, rather than by UNEP. Provision of experts on secondment from Party States, without cost to the Secretariat, may also be considered in this context. If the Secretariat were to be located within the offices of an organization that already has an established infrastructure, some of the supporting staff may be reduced or be made available on a part-time basis.

E. National focal points

24. In order to establish a direct channel of communication between the Secretariat and the Parties or between the Parties, and to achieve efficient and well co-ordinated co-operation at both the national and international levels, a national focal point should be established (or an existing body should be designated) within each Party.

25. The role of the national focal points should be:

- a) to act as the official channel of communication between the Secretariat and the respective Parties or between the Parties;
- b) to co-ordinate, as appropriate, the participation of national institutions and agencies in the agreed activities derived from the Convention; and
- c) to consult with all relevant organizations concerned in their national governments on the activities and progress achieved in implementing the Convention.

26. In the letters of invitation to the Parties to the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties, a request has been made to nominate national focal points for the purpose stated in paragraph 25 a) above. As activities to implement the Convention increase, it is expected that the functions described in paragraphs 25 b) and c) will become increasingly important. As of 1 June 1985, a total of four designations have been received from Parties. A list indicating the names, addresses, telephone and telex addresses of such national focal points is included in Doc. CMS/Conf.1.3. For the purpose of communications with those Range States not Parties to the Convention, the Secretariat will also be required to compile and distribute to the Parties a list of responsible national administrative bodies on the basis of available information.

F. Standing bodies under AGREEMENTS

27. Article IX, paragraph 4(b) of the Convention requires the Secretariat to maintain liaison, *inter alia* with the standing bodies set up under AGREEMENTS, if and when such AGREEMENTS are concluded. Co-ordination of work with such bodies would be essential for the Conference of the Parties to achieve maximum efficiency in the use of expertise and financial resources available, as well as to ensure co-operation on policy and technical matters.

G. International organizations

28. Co-operation with relevant international organizations in the activities carried out under the Convention can greatly assist its implementation, and therefore, their technical and managerial support should be solicited, whenever necessary. In general the Secretariat should assume responsibility for co-ordinating such support. In certain cases, it may be appropriate to enter into special co-operative arrangements with some of these organizations to secure their collaboration and support on a continued basis. Contacts established by the Secretariat with some international organizations in the period prior to the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties are reported in Doc. CMS/Conf.1.3, and its addendum.

II. General Principles for Financial Arrangements

29. The provision of adequate financial resources, necessary from the early stage of operation, is essential for the successful implementation of the Convention. Article VII, paragraph 4, of the Convention provides that the Conference of the Parties shall establish and keep under review the financial regulations of the Convention, and that the Conference of the Parties shall, at each of its ordinary meetings, adopt the budget for the next financial period. It further provides that each Party shall contribute to this budget according to a scale to be agreed upon by the Conference, and that financial regulations including the provisions on the budget and the scale of contributions as well as their modifications, shall be adopted by unanimous vote of the Parties present and voting.

A. Structure of cost

30. The cost of the Convention can be broadly divided into two categories:

- common costs, and
- project costs.

31. The common costs include the expenses of the Secretariat related to the co-ordination of the activities agreed to within the framework of the Convention, including the operation of the Secretariat. They also include the costs of servicing the Conference of the Parties and other meetings and of financial management of activities carried out under the Convention. The main items under common costs include:

- a) personnel (salaries and benefits of professional and supporting staff, including consultants);
- b) travel of Secretariat personnel and consultants;
- c) meetings (interpreters, translators, travel of participants, meeting premises, other costs related to servicing of the meetings);
- d) equipment (purchase, rental and maintenance);
- e) rental, utility and maintenance of Secretariat premises;
- f) reporting costs (preparation, translation and printing of documents); and
- g) telecommunication costs (telex, telegrams, postage and freight).

32. The project costs are specific for each project, depending on its nature. They may involve some of the items listed above, as well as additional items, such as:

- a) training/fellowships, and
- b) subcontracts (for execution of a specialized activity).

33. Financial support for the activities of the Convention may come from several sources:

- a) regular contributions from the Parties according to a scale to be determined by them at the Conference of the Parties;
- b) voluntary contributions made in addition to (a) above from the Parties;
- c) contribution from non-Party States supporting the Convention;
- d) support from the United Nations organizations on a project-funding basis;
- e) support from the international organizations which are not part of the United Nations system, in most cases on a project-funding basis;
- f) any other source of funding including non-governmental sources agreed to by the Parties.

34. Contribution to the Convention activities may be both in cash or in kind (staff time, experts, training, facilities, services, etc.). Although contributions in kind may be of great importance, a fixed minimum level of cash contribution is essential for the smooth implementation of the Convention.

B. Funding mechanisms

35. In accordance with Article IX, paragraph 2, of the Convention and decision 12/14, IV of the Governing Council of UNEP, the Executive Director of UNEP has been requested to provide financial support for the staff and operational costs of the Secretariat from the time of its establishment up to the end of 1987 so as to assist the Parties in early implementation phases. For the period 1 September 1984 - 31 December 1985, a total of U.S. \$132,333 has been provided under project RA/6105-84-03 (2542). This level of funding at approximately US \$120,000 per annum is anticipated for each of 1986 and 1987. The UNEP funds, however, will not be available beyond 1987 (except for support possibly for specific project activities); nor will they allow any increase in the size of the Secretariat or in the scope of its activities from the level of 1985. Appropriate funding mechanisms must therefore be agreed upon at the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties in order to supplement the funds to be provided by UNEP during 1986-1987 and to provide continuous sources of funding beyond 1987.

36. Two parallel mechanisms may be envisaged for channeling contributions to the Convention activities:

- a) a Convention (CMS) Trust Fund to cover the expenses related to common costs and the costs of the activities agreed upon by the Parties; and
- b) ear-marked contributions to specific activities as well as special allocations to cover expenses related to the common costs listed in (a) above.

37. While not neglecting the importance of specific activities, the establishment of a trust fund to cover common costs seems to be a prerequisite for the smooth implementation of the Convention. In keeping with the periodicity of meetings of the Conference of the Parties, the trust fund should be established for the period 1 January 1986 - 31 December 1988.

38. There are several possible ways to determine the level of contributions of the Parties to the trust fund. The following alternatives may be applicable to the Parties:

Alternative 1: All Parties should contribute to the trust fund according to the same ratios as applied in the United Nations scale of assessment agreed upon by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Alternative 2: A fixed percentage of the trust fund (such as 45 percent) to be covered by the Parties in equal shares. The remaining percentage (such as 55 percent) to be contributed according to the same ratios as applied in the United Nations assessment scale.

Alternative 3: All Parties contribute according to the same ratios as applied in the United Nations assessment scale, with the application of "the maximum contribution of any one (Party) should not exceed 25 percent of the total" principle.

39. The implications of these alternatives, expressed as relative contributions from the Parties, are shown in tables 1, 2 and 3.

Table 1: Alternative 1 for contributions to the fund (see paragraph 38) expressed as percentage of total.

Parties	A	B
Cameroon	00.01	0.04
Chile	00.07	0.29
Denmark	00.75	3.04
Egypt	00.07	0.29
European Economic Community ^{1/}		
Germany, Federal Republic of	08.54	34.66
Hungary	00.23	0.93
India	00.36	1.46
Ireland	00.18	0.73
Israel	00.23	0.93
Italy	03.74	15.18
Luxembourg	00.06	0.24
Netherlands	01.78	7.23
Niger	00.01	0.04
Norway	00.51	2.07
Portugal	00.18	0.73
Spain	01.93	7.83
Sweden	01.32	5.36
United Kingdom	4.67	18.95
TOTAL	24.64	100.00

Column A: Percentage contribution to the UN budget (A/24.64, United Nations 1984)

Column B: Percentage contribution to the proposed trust fund based on UN scale of assessment (B=A multiplied by 4.0584).

1/ The EEC is not a member of the United Nations, and is therefore, not assessed. It is not included in the contribution estimates. If the EEC were to contribute a specific lump sum to the trust fund, the percentage contributions for each individual country to the balance required, stipulated at 100%, would remain as indicated.

Table 2: Alternative 11 for contributions to the fund (see paragraph 38) expressed as percentage of total.

Parties	A	B	C
Cameroon	2.50	0.0223	2.5223
Chile	2.50	0.1563	2.6563
Denmark	2.50	1.6741	4.1741
Egypt	2.50	0.1563	2.6563
European Economic Community ^{1/}			
Germany, Federal Republic of	2.50	19.0625	21.5625
Hungary	2.50	0.5134	3.0134
India	2.50	0.8036	3.3036
Ireland	2.50	0.4018	2.9018
Israel	2.50	0.5134	3.0134
Italy	2.50	8.3482	10.8482
Luxembourg	2.50	0.1339	2.6339
Netherlands	2.50	3.9732	6.4733
Niger	2.50	0.0223	2.5223
Norway	2.50	1.1384	3.6384
Portugal	2.50	0.4018	2.9018
Spain	2.50	4.3080	6.8080
Sweden	2.50	2.9464	5.4464
United Kingdom	2.50	10.4241	12.9241
TOTAL	45.00	55.00	100.00

Column A: 45 percent of the total contributions to the trust fund to be equally shared by all States.

Column B: 55 percent of the total contribution to be shared according to UN scale of assessment (B=A from table 1 multiplied by 2.2321).

^{1/} The EEC is not a member of the United Nations, and is therefore, not assessed. It is not included in the contribution estimates. If the EEC were to contribute a specific lump sum to the trust fund, the percentage contributions for each individual country to the balance required, stipulated at 100% would remain as indicated.

Table 3: Alternative 111 for contributions to the fund (see paragraph 38) expressed as percentage of total.

Parties	A	B
Cameroon	00.01	0.046
Chile	00.07	0.332
Denmark	00.75	3.490
Egypt	00.07	0.332
European Economic Community ^{1/}		
Germany, Federal Republic of	08.54	25.000
Hungary	00.23	1.068
India	00.36	1.676
Ireland	00.18	0.838
Israel	00.23	1.068
Italy	03.74	17.424
Luxembourg	00.06	0.276
Netherlands	01.78	8.298
Niger	00.01	0.046
Norway	00.51	2.376
Portugal	00.18	0.838
Spain	01.93	8.988
Sweden	01.32	6.152
United Kingdom	4.67	21.752
TOTAL	24.64	100.00

Column A: Percent of contribution based on UN scale of assessment (identical with Column A in Table 7).

Column B: Proportional modifications introduced to keep the maximum contribution at the level of 25 percent, ie.

^{1/} The EEC is not a member of the United Nations, and is therefore, not assessed. It is not included in the contribution estimates. If the EEC were to contribute a specific lump sum to the trust fund, the percentage contributions for each individual country to the balance required, stipulated at 100% would remain as indicated.

40. The alternatives above are offered merely as possible examples of ways to determine the relative contribution of the Parties to a trust fund. If none of the alternatives, all of which are based in some way on the United Nations scale of assessment, appear suitable to the needs of the Parties, they may wish to propose and review other methodology to assess the real capacity of each Party to contribute to a trust fund or to assess the benefits to be gained by each Party from the activities of the Convention.

41. How to manage the financial resources of the trust fund should be decided by the Parties contributing to it. In principle, the management of the trust fund may be entrusted to:

- a) the organization designated to provide the Secretariat of the Convention;
- b) any contributing Party;
- c) an independent financial institution.

42. Should UNEP or another United Nations organization be designated as responsible for managing the trust fund, such management would be subject to the United Nations procedures as outlined in the document entitled "Establishment and Management of Trust Funds," which stipulates that trust funds are governed by the UN Financial Regulations and Rules, the UN Staff Regulations and Rules, and other administrative policies or procedures promulgated by the Secretary-General. While the Secretary-General is the custodian of the trust funds, he may delegate authority for the administration of a trust fund to the executive head of a UN body.

43. According to the document referred to in the preceding paragraph, the costs related to the management of the trust fund, if established, should be borne by the fund itself. In this context a standard 13 percent is levied in respect of all project expenditures financed under trust funds administered by the United Nations to cover administrative support costs (or overheads) which have to be borne by the trust fund.

44. If a non-UN organization or institution is designated by the Parties to manage the trust fund, the UN rules will not necessarily apply but the cost for managing the trust fund may be chargeable to the trust fund.

45. Contributions to the trust fund should be paid according to a schedule agreed to by the Parties before the trust fund is established or extended and phased so as to provide resources for the trust fund in advance of the planned activities of the Convention.

46. Should the Parties entrust the management of the trust fund to UNEP, they will be expected to adopt the terms of reference for its management. A draft of such terms of reference is attached as Annex 1 to this document.

III. Financial Plan

47. The budget estimate for the common and programme costs of the Convention for the period 1 January 1986 - 31 December 1988 is attached as Annex 11 to

this document. The estimate is made on the understanding that contributions of UNEP would be subject to the availability of resources of the Environment Fund of UNEP and to matching funds from the Parties through the trust fund.

48. The proposed budget merely presents a tentative forecast of costs both for the operation of the Secretariat and of activities derived from the Convention, pending decisions by the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the institutional and financial matters, as well as on the activities related to the Convention to be accorded priority in the financial period concerned.

ANNEX 1

DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF
THE TRUST FUND FOR THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF
MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

1. A Trust Fund for the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (hereinafter referred to as the Trust Fund) shall be established for an initial period of three years to provide financial support for the aim of the Convention.
2. The financial period shall be for three calendar years beginning 1 January 1986, and ending 31 December 1988.
3. The administration of the Trust Fund shall be entrusted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, should he deem it necessary, to the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
4. The establishment and administration of the Trust Fund shall be governed by the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, ^{1/} the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, and other administrative policies or procedures, promulgated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. It is understood that these Rules provide that the United Nations shall make a deduction equal to 13 percent of all expenditures from the Trust Fund to finance the administrative support costs of the Trust Fund.
5. In the event that the Parties wish the Trust Fund to be extended beyond 31 December 1988, the Executive Director of UNEP shall be so advised in writing at least six months before that date. It is understood that such extension of the Trust Fund shall be decided at the discretion of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
6. The Trust Fund for 1986-1988 shall be financed from the agreed contributions made by the Parties in accordance with the appendix* to these terms of reference, including contributions from any new Parties which are to be added to the appendix.
7. All contributions to the Trust Fund shall be paid in fully convertible United States dollars. Contributions from States that become Parties after the beginning of the financial period shall be made on a pro-rata basis for the balance of the financial period. Contributions shall be paid in annual installments. The contributions shall be due on 1 January 1986, 1987, 1988. Contributions shall be paid into the following account:

Account No. 015-002756

UNEP General Trust Funds Account for the Trust Fund for the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals,
Chemical Bank, United Nations Branch
New York, N.Y. 10017, USA

^{1/} U.N. Doc. ST/SCB/146/Rev.1

* Appendix will be prepared on the basis of a decision concerning the options described in paragraph 38.

8. Contributions received into the Trust Fund that are not immediately required to finance activities shall be invested at the discretion of the United Nations, and any income shall be credited to the Trust Fund.

9. The Trust Fund shall be subject to audit by the United Nations Internal Audit Service.

10. Appropriation from the Trust Fund towards the common and programme costs of the Convention shall be approved by the meetings of the Conference of the Parties on the basis of detailed budget estimates submitted by the Secretariat to such meetings.

a) The budget estimates covering the income and expenditure for each of the three calendar years constituting the financial period to which they relate, prepared in the United States dollars, shall be submitted to the ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

b) The estimates for each of the calendar years covered by the financial period shall be divided into objects of expenditure specified according to budget lines; and shall be accompanied by such information as may be required by, or on behalf of, the contributors, and such further information as the Executive Director of UNEP may deem useful and advisable.

c) The proposed budget shall be dispatched by the Secretariat to all Parties at least ninety days before the date fixed for the opening of the ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

d) The budget shall be adopted by unanimous vote of the Parties present and voting at the ordinary meeting.

e) The Executive Director of UNEP may make transfers between objects of expenditure within the approved budget. At the end of the first or second calendar year of a financial period, the Executive Director may proceed to transfer any uncommitted balance of appropriations in the second or third calendar year, respectively.

11. No commitments against the resources of the Trust Fund shall be made in advance of the receipt of contributions, and none shall be made before a minimum of the United States dollars _____ has been contributed to the Trust Fund.

12. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, or the organization designated by him to administer the Trust Fund, shall submit annual reports on the administration of the Trust Fund to the ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties. He shall also submit, as soon as practicable, the audited accounts for the financial period.

13. These Terms of Reference shall be effective from the date of the establishment of the Fund which date shall be notified to all parties.

CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY

SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS (CMS)

BUDGET ESTIMATES

10 PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT

1100 Project Personnel	Environment Fund		Trust Fund	
	w/m	1987	w/m	1988
1101 Sec-Gen/Co-ordinator (P-4)	12	60,000	12	61,000
1102 Programme Officer (P-3)	-	-	12	42,000
1199 Total		60,000	42,000	105,000

1200 Consultants (fee, travel, DSA)

1201 Consultant (P-2)	-	-	-	-
1202 Consultants (P-5) (Scientific/legal experts)	-	-	6	30,000
1299 Total	-	-	30,000	30,000

1300 Administrative Support

1301 Bilingual Secretary (G-3/4)	12	14,500	12	15,000
1302 Secretary (G-4)	-	-	12	15,500
1303 Translators (F/S)	-	-	6	15,000
1321 Temporary assistance/overtime	6	8,500	6	9,000
1399 Total		23,000	30,500	59,500

1600 Travel on Official Business

1999 Component Total	5,000	5,000	5,000	12,500
----------------------	-------	-------	-------	--------

30 TRAINING COMPONENT

3200 Group Training, Meetings

3201 Meetings of the standing Co'mt(2p.a)	-	-	50,000	55,000
3202 Meetings of Scientific Council(2p.a)	-	-	30,000	33,000
3203 Meeting of the Conference of the Parties	-	-	-	70,000
3299 Total	-	-	80,000	158,000
3999 Component Total	-	-	80,000	158,000

	Environment Fund		Trust Fund	
	w/m	w/m	w/m	w/m
<u>40 EQUIPMENT COMPONENT</u>				
4100 Expendable Equipment	2,500	2,500	2,500	5,000
4200 Non-expendable Equipment	-	-	10,000**	2,500
4999 Component Total	<u>2,500</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>12,500</u>	<u>7,500</u>
<u>50 MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT</u>				
<u>5100 Operation and maintenance of equipment</u>				
5101 Rental and maintenance of equipment (WANG)	3,500	3,500	-	1,000
5102 Rental and maintenance of photocopier	1,200	1,200	-	500
5103 Maintenance of premises	3,300	3,300	-	3,500
5199 Total	<u>8,000</u>	<u>8,000</u>	-	<u>5,000</u>
5200 Reporting costs*	15,000	15,000	-	15,000
<u>5300 Sundry</u>				
5301 Communications (telex, telephone, postage, pouch charges)	3,600	3,600	-	3,600
5304 Other	2,400	2,400	-	2,400
5399 Total	<u>6,000</u>	<u>6,000</u>	-	<u>6,000</u>
5999 Component Total	<u>29,000</u>	<u>29,000</u>	-	<u>26,000</u>
<u>99 GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>119,500</u>	<u>121,500</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>398,500</u>

* Proceedings, Conference of the Parties' documents, other reports and information publications, including their translation, printing and distribution.

** For the purchase of Wang Work Station and photocopier.

Appendix

Scale of Contributions to the Trust Fund

<u>Party</u>	<u>1987-89 Share</u>	<u>Annual Share (%)</u>	<u>Annual share (US \$)</u>
Cameroon			
Chile			
Denmark			
Egypt			
European Economic Community			
Germany, Federal Republic of			
Hungary			
India			
Ireland			
Israel			
Italy			
Luxemburg			
Netherlands			
Niger			
Norway			
Portugal			
Spain			
Sweden			
United Kingdom			

REPORT OF THE DEPOSITARY ON CORRECTIONS OF DIVERGENCES IN
THE GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH TEXTS OF THE CONVENTION OF 23 JUNE 1979
ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

The Federal Foreign Office, on behalf of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany as depository of the Convention, proposed to the Contracting Parties and Signatory States with Note Verbale, Ref. No. 415-495.54 SB 3 of 12 June 1985, the following corrections to the texts of the Convention:

1. Art. I, paragraph 1 (h)

English text: Replace square brackets before "and where" and after "paragraph" with round brackets.

French text: Insert round brackets before "et, le cas échéant" and after "ci-dessous".

2. Art. I, paragraph 3

German text: Insert the words "oder Einstimmigkeit" after "mit Zweidrittelmehrheit".

3. Art. VIII, paragraph 5 (c)

English text: Replace the word "or" by "and" after "Appendices I".

No objections were raised by the Contracting Parties and Signatory States against the proposed corrections within the prescribed period of 90 days. The German, English and French texts of the Convention have thus been corrected in accordance with the proposals.

The texts of the provisions affected therefore now read as follows:

1. Art. I, paragraph 1 (h)

English text:

"Range State" in relation to a particular migratory species means any State (and where appropriate any other Party referred to under sub-paragraph (k) of this paragraph) that exercises jurisdiction over any part of the range of that migratory species, or a State, flag vessels of which are engaged outside national jurisdictional limits in taking that migratory species;

French text:

"Etat de l'aire de répartition" signifie, pour une espèce migratrice donnée, tout Etat (et, le cas échéant, toute autre Partie visée au sous-paragraph (k) ci-dessous) qui exerce sa juridiction sur une partie quelconque de l'aire de répartition de cette espèce migratrice, ou encore, un Etat dont les navires battant son pavillon procèdent à des prélèvements sur cette espèce en dehors des limites de juridiction nationale.

2. Art. I, paragraph 3

German text:

Wo dieses Ubereinkommen Abstimmungen mit Zweidrittelmehrheit oder Einstimmigkeit der "anwesenden und abstimmenden Vertragsparteien" vorsieht, bedeutet dies die "Vertragsparteien, die anwesend sind und eine Ja-Stimme oder Nein-Stimme abgeben". Die Vertragsparteien, die sich der Stimme enthalten, werden bei der Bestimmung der Mehrheit nicht zu den "anwesenden und abstimmenden" Vertragsparteien gezählt.

3. Art. VIII, paragraph 5 (c)

English text:

making recommendations to the Conference of the Parties as to the migratory species to be included in Appendices I and II, together with an indication of the range of such migratory species.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Pursuant to Rule 3 (3) of the Rules of Procedure, the Credentials Committee has examined the Credentials, put forward by the Parties to the Convention participating in this Meeting in accordance with Rule 3 (1) of the Rules of Procedure.

The Committee had before it the Credentials of the following Parties, which have been put forward, in appropriate form, and have been found in good order:

Cameroon	Italy
Chile	Luxembourg
Denmark	Netherlands
Egypt	Niger
European Economic Community	Norway
Germany, Federal Republic of	Portugal
Hungary	Spain
India	Sweden
Ireland	United Kingdom
Israel	

Thus, according to Rule 3 (1) of the Rules of Procedure, each Representative or any Alternative Representative of all Parties to the Convention has been granted power in proper form enabling him to represent his Party at the Meeting and to vote on its behalf.
