

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



Sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties  
Bangkok (Thailand), 3-14 March 2013

Summary record of the sixth session of Committee I

7 March 2013: 9h15-12h00

Chair: C. Caceres (Canada)  
Secretariat: D. Morgan  
Rapporteurs: S. Delany  
S. Glaser  
J. Gray  
C. Rutherford

***Interpretation and implementation of the Convention***

Amendments of the Appendices

77. Proposals to amend Appendices I and II

Ireland, on behalf of the Member States of the European Union and Croatia, introduced proposal CoP16 Prop. 1 to transfer *Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata* (Abruzzo chamois) from Appendix I to Appendix II, noting that the proposal had resulted from the Periodic review of the Appendices. It pointed out that whilst some biological criteria for Appendix-I listing might be met, the taxon was not in trade (trade appearing in the trade database being due to errors in reporting) and the current listing was not in line with the guidelines for split-listing. The proposal was accepted by consensus.

Ecuador introduced proposal CoP16 Prop. 2 (Rev. 2) to transfer the populations of *Vicugna vicugna* (vicuña) of Ecuador from Appendix I to Appendix II, and drew attention to document CoP16 Inf. 45, which provided further details on the management procedures in place for the species in Ecuador. It pointed out that the annotation proposed was in line with those applicable to other vicuña populations listed in Appendix II and referred to the latest version of the proposal (Spanish only) that had been sent to the Secretariat, which provided amended wording of the proposed annotation as follows:

*Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II of the vicuña population of Ecuador, for the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in wool sheared from live vicuñas and in cloth and items made thereof, including luxury handicrafts and knitted articles. The reverse side of the cloth must bear the logotype adopted by the range States of the species, which are signatories to the Convenio para la Conservación y Manejo de la Vicuña, and the selvages the words 'VICUÑA ECUADOR'. Other products must bear a label including the logotype and the designation 'VICUÑA ECUADOR-ARTESANÍA'.*

The proposal was supported by Argentina, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru, Senegal and Qatar. Mexico congratulated Ecuador and recommended that their proposed annotation include, as in previous proposals related to vicuña, a sentence at the end that clarified that all specimens from other populations should continue to be considered in Appendix I. In response, Ecuador stated it would amend the proposal by adding: All other specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly. Ireland, on behalf of the Member States of the European Union and Croatia, expressed its support of the proposal with this amendment. The amended proposal was accepted by consensus.

The United States of America introduced amendment proposal CoP16 Prop. 3 to transfer *Ursus maritimus* (polar bear) from Appendix II to Appendix I. It recognized that habitat loss caused by climate change was the principal threat to the species, noting that a two-thirds decline in population over the next three generations had been predicted. It considered the transfer to be an important step in reducing pressures on the species, particularly in light of the apparently increasing volume and value of international trade, which it considered unsustainable. It pointed out that the needs of subsistence users were recognized in the proposal.

Comoros, India, Liberia, Niger, Senegal, Russian Federation, Ukraine, the Center for Biological Diversity and the Natural Resources Defense Council, speaking also on behalf of 22 other non-governmental organizations, supported the proposal. The Russian Federation mentioned the issue of legally exported pelts from Canada being used to mask pelts poached from the Russian Arctic. Egypt provisionally supported the proposal, pending the presentation of persuasive data.

Denmark, speaking on behalf of Greenland, and supported by Canada, Iceland, Japan and South Africa opposed the proposal. It considered that proposals should be based on unequivocal scientific evidence. It did not consider the proposal met the criteria for transfer to Appendix I and believed there would be a risk to the credibility of CITES if it were accepted. It pointed out that harvest in Greenland was not market-driven but was for subsistence, based on scientific management and long-standing tradition. It urged countries to address pollution, which was leading to climate change resulting in habitat loss, the main threat to the species. Canada, in supporting Denmark, spoke of the importance of the species to Inuit culture.

Ireland, on behalf of the Member States of the European Union and Croatia, stressed the importance of range States agreeing common approaches. It had had informal discussions with all five range States but had failed to reach consensus. It was proposing the following amendment to Cop16 Prop. 3 as follows:

*To maintain Ursus maritimus on Appendix II with the following annotation:*

*For the exclusive purpose of allowing trade from range States, in specimens of wild source, only in those circumstances where the respective range State has published export quotas in line with Resolution Conf. 14.7, set at an appropriate level for each individual sub-population.*

It also proposed the following draft decisions:

***Directed to the CITES Secretariat***

16.xx *Liaise with the IUCN/SSC PB Specialist Group to encourage them to urgently undertake a review of the status of all subpopulations of polar bears and invite them to make this publicly available so that it can be assessed by the Animals Committee at its 27th meeting (which is due to be held in 2014).*

***Directed to the polar bear range States***

16.xx *Provide to the Animals Committee, as soon as possible and in any case in time to be considered at its 27th meeting, and to the CITES Secretariat, any available updated information regarding:*

- 1. the status and trends of their polar bear sub-populations;*
- 2. the levels of trade in polar bears and their parts and derivatives and how trade is managed and monitored, and any relevant factors influencing trade. Such information should include data on the total trade for personal purposes, including hunting trophies and other Personal and Household Effects, for commercial trade, and for scientific and educational use;*
- 3. the sustainability and management of their polar bear harvest levels and notably how the input of the IUCN/SSC Polar Bear Specialist Group and other sources of information, including traditional ecological knowledge, and observed and projected impacts from climate change, are taken into consideration in the determination of those levels;*

16.xx *Provide the CITES Secretariat before the 65th meeting of the Standing Committee with updated information regarding the level and control of the illegal trade and harvest of polar bears, including domestic legislation addressing wildlife crime and its application in practice, and on the verification of CITES export permits.*

16.xx *Determine if a tagging system would be an effective instrument towards improving traceability of trade in polar bear hides/skins and control of illegal trade.*

**Directed to the Animals Committee**

16.xx *Instructs the Animals Committee to enter polar bears into the Review of Significant Trade as an urgent case under paragraph c) of Res. Conf. 12.8 (Rev CoP13) and to expedite the review process, using the information available from Decision 16.xx and postal procedures if necessary, such that polar bears are categorized under paragraph i) – l) of the same Resolution and recommendations, if any, under paragraphs m) – p) are formulated and transmitted to range States before CoP17.*

16.xx *Review at its 27th meeting the latest scientific information available on the current status and future prospects of the polar bear and its habitat, including outputs from the IUCN/SSC Polar Bear Specialist Group (if available), the CITES trade database and any other information that the Committee deems relevant.*

16.xx *Determine if other appropriate action under CITES could contribute to the long-term survival of polar bears.*

16.xx *Report to the Standing Committee at its 66th meeting (which is due to be held in 2015), at the latest, on the results of the Animals Committee's actions with recommendations to the Standing Committee for other actions that may be appropriate.*

**Directed to all Parties**

16.xx *Note that, ultimately, polar bears are primarily threatened by climate change and the associated loss of Arctic sea ice. Parties are encouraged to take action at all levels, including at national and international level, to mitigate against the impacts of climate change*

Norway and Kuwait supported the amendment and draft decisions. Brazil also supported these, apart from the draft decision to all Parties which they opposed. Ireland, on behalf of the Member States of the European Union and Croatia, agreed to withdraw this draft decision.

Botswana and Japan wished to hear the opinion of range States. Paraguay asked for advice from the IUCN/SSC Polar Bear Specialist Group. Israel, while supporting the amendment in principle, believed that it represented an increase in scope of the original proposal and was therefore not allowed under Rule of Procedure 23.5. It asserted that, in order to adhere to this Rule, and be in conformity with Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP15) on use of annotations in Appendices I and II, the amendment would need to specify actual export quotas from each range State.

The Chair stated that she considered the proposed amendment to represent a reduction in scope of the original proposal, which was why she had allowed it to be considered. Israel challenged the ruling and a vote was called under Rule 18. Seventy-three Parties supported the ruling of the Chair, 28 opposed it and 15 abstained [see Annex 1].

The Chair invited range State comments on the proposed amendments to the proposal. They were supported by Denmark, speaking on behalf of Greenland, and Norway, and opposed by Canada, the Russian Federation and the United States. Canada believed that they could result in the disengagement of Inuit populations from management of their local wildlife. The United States considered that the amendment simply preserved the status quo, while demand for trade was growing, and the Russian Federation feared it would help stimulate such demand.

IUCN stressed that forecasts of future declines in polar bear populations were based on uncertain models of the future habitat of the species, and noted that the guidelines for assessing proposals in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP15) did not explicitly address the time period over which projected future declines

should be considered in the context of the biological criteria for inclusion in Appendix I. It urged the Parties to clarify this in any future revision of the Resolution, regardless of the outcome of the present proposal.

The observer from the Association of Western State Fish and Wildlife Agencies and the leader of the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami opposed the original proposal and the amendment and draft decisions put forward. The latter maintained that Inuit management of polar bear populations was sustainable and reiterated views that the proposal was not in accordance with required biological criteria.

The Chair called for a vote on amendment proposal CoP16 Prop. 3, as amended by Ireland, on behalf of the Member States of the European Union and Croatia. Sixty-three Parties voted for the amendment, 43 against, and 17 abstained: it therefore failed to achieve the two-thirds' majority in favour and was rejected [see Annex 2]. She then put the original proposal CoP16 Prop. 3 to a vote. It was also rejected, with 38 Parties in favour, 42 against and 46 abstentions [see Annex 3].

The meeting was adjourned at 12h00.

VOTE ON THE POINT OF ORDER RELATED TO AMENDMENT PROPOSAL COP16 PROP. 3  
[URSUS MARITIMUS (POLAR BEAR)]

1	Afghanistan	0	NA
2	Albania	0	NA
3	Algeria	1	NO
4	Antigua and Barbuda	1	NV
5	Argentina	1	NO
6	Armenia	1	YES
7	Australia	1	NO
8	Austria	1	NO
9	Azerbaijan	1	NO
10	Bahamas	1	YES
11	Bahrain	1	NVP
12	Bangladesh	0	NA
13	Barbados	0	NA
14	Belarus	1	ABST
15	Belgium	1	NO
16	Belize	1	NV
17	Benin	1	NVP
18	Bhutan	1	ABST
19	Plurinational State of Bolivia	0	NA
20	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	NV
21	Botswana	1	NO
22	Brazil	1	YES
23	Brunei Darussalam	1	NO
24	Bulgaria	1	NO
25	Burkina Faso	1	NV
26	Burundi	1	NV
27	Cambodia	1	YES
28	Cameroon	1	NO
29	Canada	1	YES
30	Cape Verde	0	NA
31	Central African Republic	1	NV
32	Chad	0	NA
33	Chile	1	ABST
34	China	1	YES
35	Colombia	1	NO
36	Comoros	1	NO
37	Congo	1	NV
38	Costa Rica	1	ABST
39	Côte d'Ivoire	0	NA
40	Croatia	1	NO
41	Cuba	1	NO

42	Cyprus	0	NA
43	Czech Republic	1	NO
44	Democratic Republic of the Congo	1	YES
45	Denmark	1	NO
46	Djibouti	0	NA
47	Dominica	0	NA
48	Dominican Republic	1	NO
49	Ecuador	1	ABST
50	Egypt	1	YES
51	El Salvador	1	YES
52	Equatorial Guinea	0	NA
53	Eritrea	0	NA
54	Estonia	1	NO
55	Ethiopia	1	YES
56	Fiji	0	NA
57	Finland	1	NO
58	France	1	NO
59	Gabon	0	NA
60	Gambia	1	NO
61	Georgia	1	YES
62	Germany	1	NO
63	Ghana	1	ABST
64	Greece	1	NO
65	Grenada	1	ABST
66	Guatemala	1	ABST
67	Guinea	1	NO
68	Guinea-Bissau	0	NA
69	Guyana	1	YES
70	Honduras	1	YES
71	Hungary	1	NO
72	Iceland	1	YES
73	India	1	NO
74	Indonesia	1	NO
75	Islamic Republic of Iran	0	NA
76	Ireland	1	NO
77	Israel	1	YES
78	Italy	1	NO
79	Jamaica	1	NO
80	Japan	1	NO
81	Jordan	1	NO
82	Kazakhstan	0	NA
83	Kenya	1	YES
84	Kuwait	1	NO
85	Kyrgyzstan	0	NA
86	Lao People's Democratic Republic	1	NO
87	Latvia	1	NO

88	Lesotho	0	NA
89	Liberia	1	YES
90	Libya	1	NO
91	Liechtenstein	1	NO
92	Lithuania	1	NO
93	Luxembourg	1	NO
94	Madagascar	1	NO
95	Malawi	0	NA
96	Malaysia	1	NO
98	Mali	1	YES
99	Maldives	0	NA
100	Malta	1	NO
101	Mauritania	1	NO
102	Mauritius	0	NA
103	Mexico	0	NA
104	Monaco	1	NO
105	Mongolia	0	NA
106	Montenegro	1	NV
107	Morocco	1	ABST
108	Mozambique	1	NV
109	Myanmar	1	NV
110	Namibia	1	NO
111	Nepal	1	NO
112	Netherlands	1	NO
113	New Zealand	1	ABST
114	Nicaragua	0	NA
115	Niger	1	YES
116	Nigeria	0	NA
117	Norway	1	NO
118	Oman	1	ABST
119	Pakistan	1	NO
120	Palau	0	NA
121	Panama	1	YES
122	Papua New Guinea	0	NA
123	Paraguay	1	ABST
124	Peru	1	NO
125	Philippines	1	NVP
126	Poland	1	NO
127	Portugal	1	NO
128	Qatar	1	NO
129	Republic of Korea	1	NO
130	Republic of Moldova	1	NO
131	Romania	1	NO
132	Russian Federation	1	YES
133	Rwanda	0	NA
134	Saint Kitts and Nevis	1	NV

135	Saint Lucia	1	ABST
136	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	NV
137	Samoa	1	NO
138	San Marino	0	NA
139	Sao Tome and Principe	1	NO
140	Saudi Arabia	0	NA
141	Senegal	1	YES
142	Serbia	1	NV
143	Seychelles	1	NV
144	Sierra Leone	1	NVP
145	Singapore	1	NO
146	Slovakia	1	NO
147	Slovenia	1	NO
148	Solomon Islands	0	NA
149	Somalia	1	NV
150	South Africa	1	NO
151	Spain	1	NO
152	Sri Lanka	1	NVP
153	Sudan	1	NVP
154	Suriname	1	YES
155	Swaziland	1	ABST
156	Sweden	1	NO
157	Switzerland	1	NO
158	Syrian Arab Republic	0	NA
159	Thailand	1	NVP
160	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0	NA
161	Togo	1	NO
162	Trinidad and Tobago	0	NA
163	Tunisia	1	YES
164	Turkey	1	NO
165	Uganda	1	YES
166	Ukraine	1	NO
167	United Arab Emirates	1	ABST
168	United Kingdom	1	NO
169	United Republic of Tanzania	1	YES
170	United States of America	1	YES
171	Uruguay	1	YES
172	Uzbekistan	0	NA
173	Vanuatu	1	NO
174	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	1	NVP
175	Viet Nam	1	NO
176	Yemen	1	NO
177	Zambia	1	NV
178	Zimbabwe	1	NO



VOTE ON AMENDMENT PROPOSAL COP16 PROP. 3 [*URSUS MARITIMUS* (POLAR BEAR)],  
AS AMENDED BY IRELAND, ON BEHALF OF THE MEMBER STATES  
OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND CROATIA

1	Afghanistan	0	NA
2	Albania	0	NA
3	Algeria	1	NO
4	Antigua and Barbuda	1	NV
5	Argentina	1	YES
6	Armenia	1	NO
7	Australia	1	YES
8	Austria	1	YES
9	Azerbaijan	1	YES
10	Bahamas	1	NO
11	Bahrain	1	ABST
12	Bangladesh	0	NA
13	Barbados	0	NA
14	Belarus	1	NO
15	Belgium	1	YES
16	Belize	1	YES
17	Benin	1	ABST
18	Bhutan	1	NO
19	Plurinational State of Bolivia	0	NA
20	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	NV
21	Botswana	1	YES
22	Brazil	1	YES
23	Brunei Darussalam	1	NO
24	Bulgaria	1	YES
25	Burkina Faso	1	NV
26	Burundi	1	ABST
27	Cambodia	1	YES
28	Cameroon	1	NO
29	Canada	1	NO
30	Cape Verde	0	NA
31	Central African Republic	1	NV
32	Chad	0	NA
33	Chile	1	ABST
34	China	1	YES
35	Colombia	1	NO
36	Comoros	1	NO
37	Congo	1	NV
38	Costa Rica	1	ABST
39	Côte d'Ivoire	0	NA
40	Croatia	1	YES

41	Cuba	1	NO
42	Cyprus	0	NA
43	Czech Republic	1	YES
44	Democratic Republic of the Congo	1	NVP
45	Denmark	1	YES
46	Djibouti	0	NA
47	Dominica	0	NA
48	Dominican Republic	1	YES
49	Ecuador	1	YES
50	Egypt	1	YES
51	El Salvador	1	YES
52	Equatorial Guinea	0	NA
53	Eritrea	0	NA
54	Estonia	1	YES
55	Ethiopia	1	NO
56	Fiji	0	NA
57	Finland	1	YES
58	France	1	YES
59	Gabon	0	NA
60	Gambia	1	YES
61	Georgia	1	NO
62	Germany	1	YES
63	Ghana	1	YES
64	Greece	1	YES
65	Grenada	1	ABST
66	Guatemala	1	NV
67	Guinea	1	YES
68	Guinea-Bissau	0	NA
69	Guyana	1	NO
70	Honduras	1	NO
71	Hungary	1	YES
72	Iceland	1	NO
73	India	1	NO
74	Indonesia	1	ABST
75	Islamic Republic of Iran	0	NA
76	Ireland	1	YES
77	Israel	1	NO
78	Italy	1	YES
79	Jamaica	1	YES
80	Japan	1	NO
81	Jordan	1	NO
82	Kazakhstan	0	NA
83	Kenya	1	YES
84	Kuwait	1	NO
85	Kyrgyzstan	0	NA
86	Lao People's Democratic Republic	1	ABST

87	Latvia	1	YES
88	Lesotho	0	NA
89	Liberia	1	NO
90	Libya	1	NO
91	Liechtenstein	1	ABST
92	Lithuania	1	YES
93	Luxembourg	1	YES
94	Madagascar	1	YES
95	Malawi	0	NA
96	Malaysia	1	YES
98	Mali	1	YES
99	Maldives	0	NA
100	Malta	1	YES
101	Mauritania	1	YES
102	Mauritius	0	NA
103	Mexico	0	NA
104	Monaco	1	ABST
105	Mongolia	0	NA
106	Montenegro	1	YES
107	Morocco	1	NVP
108	Mozambique	1	YES
109	Myanmar	1	YES
110	Namibia	1	NO
111	Nepal	1	YES
112	Netherlands	1	YES
113	New Zealand	1	YES
114	Nicaragua	0	NA
115	Niger	1	NO
116	Nigeria	0	NA
117	Norway	1	YES
118	Oman	1	NO
119	Pakistan	1	ABST
120	Palau	0	NA
121	Panama	1	NO
122	Papua New Guinea	0	NA
123	Paraguay	1	YES
124	Peru	1	YES
125	Philippines	1	NVP
126	Poland	1	YES
127	Portugal	1	YES
128	Qatar	1	ABST
129	Republic of Korea	1	NO
130	Republic of Moldova	1	NO
131	Romania	1	YES
132	Russian Federation	1	NO
133	Rwanda	0	NA

134	Saint Kitts and Nevis	1	NV
135	Saint Lucia	1	ABST
136	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	NV
137	Samoa	1	NO
138	San Marino	0	NA
139	Sao Tome and Principe	1	ABST
140	Saudi Arabia	0	NA
141	Senegal	1	NO
142	Serbia	1	YES
143	Seychelles	1	NV
144	Sierra Leone	1	NVP
145	Singapore	1	NO
146	Slovakia	1	YES
147	Slovenia	1	YES
148	Solomon Islands	0	NA
149	Somalia	1	NV
150	South Africa	1	YES
151	Spain	1	YES
152	Sri Lanka	1	NVP
153	Sudan	1	NO
154	Suriname	1	ABST
155	Swaziland	1	NO
156	Sweden	1	YES
157	Switzerland	1	ABST
158	Syrian Arab Republic	0	NA
159	Thailand	1	NVP
160	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0	NA
161	Togo	1	YES
162	Trinidad and Tobago	0	NA
163	Tunisia	1	NO
164	Turkey	1	YES
165	Uganda	1	NO
166	Ukraine	1	NO
167	United Arab Emirates	1	ABST
168	United Kingdom	1	YES
169	United Republic of Tanzania	1	NO
170	United States of America	1	NO
171	Uruguay	1	NO
172	Uzbekistan	0	NA
173	Vanuatu	1	NO
174	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	1	YES
175	Viet Nam	1	YES
176	Yemen	1	NO
177	Zambia	1	NV
178	Zimbabwe	1	YES

VOTE ON THE ORIGINAL AMENDMENT PROPOSAL COP16 PROP. 3  
[*URSUS MARITIMUS* (POLAR BEAR)]

1	Afghanistan	0	NA
2	Albania	0	NA
3	Algeria	1	ABST
4	Antigua and Barbuda	1	NV
5	Argentina	1	YES
6	Armenia	1	YES
7	Australia	1	YES
8	Austria	1	ABST
9	Azerbaijan	1	ABST
10	Bahamas	1	NO
11	Bahrain	1	NO
12	Bangladesh	0	NA
13	Barbados	0	NA
14	Belarus	1	YES
15	Belgium	1	ABST
16	Belize	1	NO
17	Benin	1	ABST
18	Bhutan	1	YES
19	Plurinational State of Bolivia	0	NA
20	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	NV
21	Botswana	1	ABST
22	Brazil	1	ABST
23	Brunei Darussalam	1	NO
24	Bulgaria	1	ABST
25	Burkina Faso	1	NV
26	Burundi	1	NO
27	Cambodia	1	YES
28	Cameroon	1	YES
29	Canada	1	NO
30	Cape Verde	0	NA
31	Central African Republic	1	NV
32	Chad	0	NA
33	Chile	1	YES
34	China	1	NO
35	Colombia	1	YES
36	Comoros	1	YES
37	Congo	1	NV
38	Costa Rica	1	YES
39	Côte d'Ivoire	0	NA
40	Croatia	1	ABST
41	Cuba	1	NO

42	Cyprus	0	NA
43	Czech Republic	1	ABST
44	Democratic Republic of the Congo	1	YES
45	Denmark	1	NO
46	Djibouti	0	NA
47	Dominica	0	NA
48	Dominican Republic	1	NO
49	Ecuador	1	NO
50	Egypt	1	YES
51	El Salvador	1	NO
52	Equatorial Guinea	0	NA
53	Eritrea	0	NA
54	Estonia	1	ABST
55	Ethiopia	1	YES
56	Fiji	0	NA
57	Finland	1	ABST
58	France	1	ABST
59	Gabon	0	NA
60	Gambia	1	NO
61	Georgia	1	YES
62	Germany	1	ABST
63	Ghana	1	ABST
64	Greece	1	ABST
65	Grenada	1	NO
66	Guatemala	1	NV
67	Guinea	1	NO
68	Guinea-Bissau	0	NA
69	Guyana	1	NO
70	Honduras	1	ABST
71	Hungary	1	ABST
72	Iceland	1	NO
73	India	1	YES
74	Indonesia	1	ABST
75	Islamic Republic of Iran	0	NA
76	Ireland	1	ABST
77	Israel	1	YES
78	Italy	1	ABST
79	Jamaica	1	NO
80	Japan	1	NO
81	Jordan	1	YES
82	Kazakhstan	0	NA
83	Kenya	1	YES
84	Kuwait	1	NO
85	Kyrgyzstan	0	NA
86	Lao People's Democratic Republic	1	ABST
87	Latvia	1	ABST

88	Lesotho	0	NA
89	Liberia	1	YES
90	Libya	1	YES
91	Liechtenstein	1	NO
92	Lithuania	1	ABST
93	Luxembourg	1	ABST
94	Madagascar	1	NO
95	Malawi	0	NA
96	Malaysia	1	NO
98	Mali	1	YES
99	Maldives	0	NA
100	Malta	1	ABST
101	Mauritania	1	YES
102	Mauritius	0	NA
103	Mexico	0	NA
104	Monaco	1	ABST
105	Mongolia	0	NA
106	Montenegro	1	ABST
107	Morocco	1	NVP
108	Mozambique	1	NO
109	Myanmar	1	ABST
110	Namibia	1	NO
111	Nepal	1	YES
112	Netherlands	1	ABST
113	New Zealand	1	ABST
114	Nicaragua	0	NA
115	Niger	1	YES
116	Nigeria	0	NA
117	Norway	1	NO
118	Oman	1	YES
119	Pakistan	1	YES
120	Palau	0	NA
121	Panama	1	YES
122	Papua New Guinea	0	NA
123	Paraguay	1	ABST
124	Peru	1	NO
125	Philippines	1	NO
126	Poland	1	ABST
127	Portugal	1	ABST
128	Qatar	1	ABST
129	Republic of Korea	1	NO
130	Republic of Moldova	1	YES
131	Romania	1	ABST
132	Russian Federation	1	YES
133	Rwanda	0	NA
134	Saint Kitts and Nevis	1	NV

135	Saint Lucia	1	NO
136	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	NV
137	Samoa	1	ABST
138	San Marino	0	NA
139	Sao Tome and Principe	1	ABST
140	Saudi Arabia	0	NA
141	Senegal	1	YES
142	Serbia	1	ABST
143	Seychelles	1	NV
144	Sierra Leone	1	NVP
145	Singapore	1	NO
146	Slovakia	1	ABST
147	Slovenia	1	ABST
148	Solomon Islands	0	NA
149	Somalia	1	NV
150	South Africa	1	NO
151	Spain	1	ABST
152	Sri Lanka	1	YES
153	Sudan	1	NVP
154	Suriname	1	NO
155	Swaziland	1	NO
156	Sweden	1	ABST
157	Switzerland	1	NO
158	Syrian Arab Republic	0	NA
159	Thailand	1	ABST
160	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0	NA
161	Togo	1	NO
162	Trinidad and Tobago	0	NA
163	Tunisia	1	YES
164	Turkey	1	NO
165	Uganda	1	NO
166	Ukraine	1	YES
167	United Arab Emirates	1	ABST
168	United Kingdom	1	ABST
169	United Republic of Tanzania	1	NO
170	United States of America	1	YES
171	Uruguay	1	YES
172	Uzbekistan	0	NA
173	Vanuatu	1	NO
174	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	1	NO
175	Viet Nam	1	YES
176	Yemen	1	YES
177	Zambia	1	NV
178	Zimbabwe	1	NO



NUARYUAMI KATIMARYUAKTUT NIUVRUTIKKUT TAMMALIQTUNIK  
NAUTTIAT NAUNAIT

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Sistiin katimajut Katimaryuarutat Katimayiit  
Bangkok-mi (Thailand),  
3-14 Qiqailruq 2013

Naittumik titiqat sisinik katimaviani Katimayiit

7 Qiqailruq 2013: 9h15 12h00

Ikhivautalik: C. Caceres (Kanata)  
Titiraqtat: D. Morgan  
Uqaquyahimayut: S. Delany  
S. Glaser  
J. Gray  
C. Rutherford

***Kangikhityutait atuqtitiliutaitlu Katimaryuaktut***

***Ihuakhautait Ilaliutihimayut***

**77. *Ihuakhautikhaliurutait Ilaliutihimayut I umalu II***

Ireland-mi, Ilauyut Uqaqtut European Union-mit unalu Croatia-mit, uqautigiyat CoP16 Prop. 1 nutittumaplugu una *Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata* (Abruzzo chamois) uvanga Appendix I-mit Appendix II-mut, una piyauyumayug naunaikhugu Ihivriuktauqattaqnianit Ilaliutihimayut. Naunaiyautimingnit qanurituuyakhaita umani Appendix-I titiraqhimayut pillahitjutikhainik, qanuritjutainik niuvrutauyut (niuvrutauyut uvani niuvrutit tutqumaviani ihuittumik titiraqtauhimayut) una nutaak titiqat maliqatingitug maliruagakhanut amihunguktukhanut titiqani. Uuktuqtauyumayug angiktauyuq tamainit.

Ecuador-miut tuniyaat piyumayaktik una CoP16 Prop. 2 (Rev. 2) nutittumaplugu una inungit atauttimiuyut *Vicugna vicugna* (vicuña) Ecuador-miutat uvanga Appendix I-mit Appendix II-mut, imatutlu takuyakhanut titiqat umani CoP16 Inf. 45, naunaiyautikhainik ataniuyunut atuqtakhaitnut nalvaqtauhimayut Ecuador-mi. Naunaiktauihimayug niuvrutikhanut ihuakhaqtauqattaqpakhimayut uvani atuqtakhait vicuña atauttimiuyunut titiraqtauhihimayut uvani Appendix II kingullirmik titiraqtauhihimayuni uuktutikhani (Spanish-tuinnaq) tuyutauhimayut Titiraqtianut, ihuakhaqtauhihimayut uqauiit imatut ukunani:

*Nutirutait uvanga Appendix I-mit Appendix II-mut ukuat vicuña atauttimiuyut Ecuador-miutat, niuvrutauyangini uquyut mitqut kivyqtauhihimayut umayunit vicuñas-nit kalitutlu hunavalluit havaktauhihimayut kalikunit, niuvrutikhaliuqtauhihimayut qilaktauhihimayutlu. Kalikut uluanit mikhuqtauhihimayukhat naunaitkutakhamik tiguaktauhihimayut allatqinit Uqaqtug qanurittuuyakhanik, naunatkutaanik uvani Convenio para la Conservación y Manejo de la Vicuña, hinaanik uqautinik 'VICUÑA ECUADOR'. Allat tamayat havaktauhihimayut naunaitkutaqaqtukhat nakingakhimayut 'VICUÑA ECUADOR- ARTESANÍA'.*

Ihuariyahimayug hamna Argentina-mit, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela-mit, Chile-mit, Colombia-mit, Costa Rica-mit, Mexico-mit, Peru-mit, Senegal-mit Qatar-mit. Mexico-miut quviagiyat Ecuador-miut ilautqiyiyutlu uminga, kinguani uktutit vicuña-mut, naunaikhityjutikhainik tamaita allatqiiktut nauttiat allatlu ilauyuminuqkhat uvani Appendix I. Kiutjutaat, Ecuador-kut uqaqtut ihuakhautikhat uktutit ilaliutlugit: Tamaita allat nauttit ilaliutiyanaqagat hapkununga uvani Appendix I niuvrutait munariyauniaktut maliqatilutik. Ireland-mik, Ilauyunut States-ngit European Union-mi uvanilu Croatia-mi, ikayuutikhaktik uktutininut umani ihuakhautainik. Una ihuakhautainik uktut angiktauyuq tamainit.

Amialikatkut niupkaiyut umninga ihuakhaunmik uuktut CoP16 Prop. 3 nutittumaplugu una *Ursus maritimus* (nanut) uvanga Appendix II-mit Appendix I-mut. Iitariyaat nunamiutat tamaaktut hilaao allangutaanit una qayangaktuq huratjanut, naunaikhiyut malrunnit pingahunut ikikliyuumiutat atauttimiuyut tukliuyuni pingahukhani niriuriyauyuni. Nutirutait anginiqaqtut huratjani, amigaikyumitjutaani niuvrutauvaktut nunaryuani, qayangnariyautjutanut. Naunaiktauuyut atuqpaktut ilitariyauyukhat uuktunmi.

Comoros-mi, India-mi, Liberia-mi, Niger-mi, Senegal-mi, Russian Federation-mi, Ukraine-mi, Allatqingutjutainut ukuallu (Natural Resources Defense Council) Katimayiit, uqaqtitauyut 22-nguyunit kavamatkuni timiqtauyunit, ihuariyat uuktutikhaq. Russian Federation-kut uqaqtut tuyutauhimayut amiit Kanatamit atuqtauyut ihuitumik amiit tuyutauhimayut Russian Arctic-mit. Egypt-kut ihuariyat uuktutikhaq, tuniyautjutanit tutqumaviata naunaiyutainit.

Denmark-kut, uqaqtitauyut kalaathliit, Kanatamit ikayuqtauyuplutik, Iceland-lu, Japan-lu ukuallu South Africa-lu ihuigiyaat uuktut. Uuktutauhimayut hapkuat atuqlugit piyukhauyut. Uuktutauhimayut maliqangitut hakuninga nutirutait Appendix I-mut ukpiriyauyut ayukhautauniaktuq CITES-mut angiktaugumi. Kalathimiut anguniayuitut niuvrutikhanik kihimik atuqtakhamingnik, munakhitjutikhatik atuqhurit hiovituyumutlu inuuhimingni atuqtamingnik. Nunallaat nuyaryuami halummaimirmut uqautigiyakhat, hilaup allangutaat nunami nungutpalliatjutaungmat, huratjanut ayukhautauniaktuq. Kanatami, ikayuqtauyut Denmark-mik, uqautigiyaat anginiqaqtut huratjanik Inuit pitquhianut.

Ireland-mi, Ilauyunut States-ngit European Union-mi uvanilu Croatia-mi, uqautat anginiqaqtut State-kut angitut atjikiktunut atuqtakhanut. Uqaqpaktugaluaktut kihimik atauhirmut angiqatigingit. Ihuakhautaata hapkunani ihuakhaqhimayuni Cop16 Prop. 3 ukunani:

*Aullayakhaitangini Ursus maritimus umani Appendix II hapkutiguuna:*

*Umunga niuvrutikhanut uvanga hapkutiguuna States-mi, huratjanut, ukunani hivituiqaqtunut State-kut titiranguktaini amigaitilakhainik uvani Resolution Conf. 14.7, inirikhimayuni atauhullanut amigaitilaakrainik.*

Hapkuningalu piyumayut angigutinik:

#### ***Pitquyainik CITE-kut Titiraqtiat***

16.xx *Kivraqtuivaktut IUCN/SSC PB-kut Ayuitiaqhimayut Ilauyut naunaiyayukhat ihivriukhitjutikhanik katimayunut nanut qaitqulugillu kitkuinnait ihuakhaiyukhat Anngutit Katimiyiit uvani 27th katimaviani (katimayukhauyut 2014-mi).*

#### ***Pitquyainik nanut unghiktilanganik States***

16.xx *Tunilugit Anngutit Katimiyiit, qilamiviyak uvani naunaiktukhanik 27th katimaviani, CITES Titiraqtiat, nuitaanik titiqanik iliturijutikhanik ukuninga:*

- 1. qanurijutainik nanut amigaitilanginiklu;*
- 2. niuvrutauvaktunut nanut amit nanut ilainik hunaniklu munariyayukhat titiraqtauyukhatlu, hunatlu ihuakhaktautjutikhat niuvrutauvaktunut. Hapkuat naunaikutat ilaliutiyukhat tutqumavianit katititauhimayut amigaitilanginik niuvrutit inungnut atuqtauvaktut, annguniarutimingnutlu atakhihimayait allatlu Inmingnut Iglumiutamingnutlu Qanurijutait, niuvrutait, nallunaqtunut ilihautikhanutlu atuqpaktait;*
- 3. aullatjutikhat munakhitjutikhaillu nanut anguniaktauhimayut qanuqtutlu iliyauhimatjutaat uvanga IUCN/SSC Nanut Ayuitut Ilauyunut iamtutlu allat naunaiktakhat, ilauyut nunatigut qauyimayakhait, unalu naunaiktauhimayut ayukhautaavaktunut uvanga hilaup allanngutait, naunairutikhanut hapkuninga;*

16.xx *Tunilugit CITES Titiraqtiat tikitinagu 65th katimavikhat Katimayiralaat nutanik ilituriyakhanik niuvrutigiayuvaktunut nanut, maliruagakhat anngutitut ayukhautauvaktunut uuktutainiklu, imatutlu allatqinut CITES nunanut tuyutikhanik ahinut laisikhanik.*

16.xx *Naunaikhilutik haviqihiktuinikkut atuqtauvaktut ihuariakhaita ihuakthitjutauvagiakhaitalu amigitjutikhanik nanut amiinik/ amit ihuitumiklu niuvrutaunianut .*

#### **Pitquyainik Anngutit Katimiyiit**

16.xx *Pitquyait Anngutit Katimiyiit ilitlugit nanut Ihivriuktauyukhanut Niuvrutikhanut qilamiurutikhat atani uvani ilangata c) uvani Res. Conf. 12.8 (Rev CoP13) unalu tuyutigillugu ihivriuktauyukhanut atuqtakhat, ihivriuktauyukhanut atuqtakhaliukhimayunut uvanga Ihumaliurutait 16.xx imatutlu nanut ihuaqhaqtauvaktut atani uvunga titiqat i) – l) atjikutanilu Maligaliurutit atuqquyahimayutlu, piqaqqat, atani uvani titiqat m) – p) ihuakhaqtauvaktut havaktauyukhaugaluut uvani States uvani CoP17.*

16.xx *Takuinariaqaqtahi katimatjutani 27th katimayut nutautqiyat qanuritjutanic nanut nayuqtaillu , titiqatlu uvanga IUCN/SSC Nanunut Katimayiyut (piyuminaqqata), una CITES-kut niuvatjutit tuqtumaviat allatlu tuhaqtakhat Katimayit ihuariyait.*

16.xx *Naunaitiaklugit qanuriliurutikhalliuqtait atani CITES-kut tunillayait hivituyumut nanuqautikhanik.*

16.xx *Uqaqlutik Katimayiralaanut 66th katimaviani (katimavikhaat 2015-mi), kingulirmik, qanuriliurutikhaliuqtaini Anngutit Katimiyiit qanuriliurutikhaat Katimayiralaat qanuriliurutikhat ihuaqniarunakhuyut.*

#### **Turangayut tamainut Ilauyunut**

16.xx *Naunaiklugu, ihumagilugu, nanunut qayanganutauyuq hilaup allannguqtirninganut Ukiuqtaqtumi tariup hikuimariqpalimat. Ilauyut qanuriliurutikhanik uuktuquyayut nunaptingni nunaryuamilu, hakuat ayuqhautigiyumanginamiku hilaup aalannguqtirninganut*

Norway-lu Kuwait-lu ihuariyat hamna ihuakhautat iniqtauhimaitutlu ihumaliurutait. Brazil-kut ihuariyat Hamna, hivullirmik ihumaliurutainik iniqtauhimaitutlu taimainut Ilauyunut angiqtaungituuq . Ireland-lu, Ilauyunut States-ngit European Union-mi uvanilu Croatia-mi, angiqatigiiktut una ihumaliurutainik iniqtauhimaitutlu ungavarumaplugu.

Botswana lu Japan-lu tuharumayaat ihumagiyainik States-mi. Paragua-miut apiqhiyut ihumaliurutainik ukuat uvanga IUCN/SSC Nanunut Katimayiyut. Israel-kut, ihuarigalluakhugu ihuakhautat maligaliuni, ukpiriyaat angiklivalliania pipkaktuayuuqlu Maiktakhaliangani Atuqtakhat 23.5. Pipkaktaukpat, maliqayangani umunga Atuqtakhamut, Maliqayakhatlu uvani Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP15) atuqtautjutikhainik uvanillaliutihimayut I unalu II, ihuakhautat naunaikpiaktauyukhat amigaitilakhainik tuyutaayunut State-mut

Ikhivautalik uqaqtuuq ihumaliurutigiyani ihuakhaqtauhimayutnikikliyumiutikhanik hivulliq uuktut, taimaitumik una uuktuqtitayut. Israel-kut ihuiruhungmata uminga niruaktituyut atani Maliktakhaq 18. Saivati-trii Ilauyunut ihuariyat ihumaliurutat Ikhivautalik, 28-nguyut qingiyut imatullu 15-nguyut niruungitut takulugu Annex 1-mi].

Ikhivautalik uktuquyait State-kut uqaqtait umani ihuakhautini uuktutmi. Ikayuqtauyut Denmark-kunit, uqaqtitayut kalaathliit, ukuallu Norway-mi, qingiyayut Kanatamit, Russian Federation-kut Amialiqarmiutlu. Kanatamiut ukpiriyat havaqatigiyait Inuit atauttimiuyut uvanga munakhuyut nunamingni huratjanik. Amialiqarmiut imatut ihumagiyat, niuvvirumayut amigaiiqtuni, ukuallu Russian Federation-kutihumalutigivaktait hapkuat niuvvingnikkut.

IUCN-kut uqaqtut hivunikhat nanut atauttimiuyut uvanga pihimayait hivuniani nanut nunagiyainik huratjatlu, naunaikhugillu maliruagakhat naunaiyaitjutini uuktutit uvani Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP15) una uqaqtigiyangituuq hivitunikhangani ihuakhaqtauhimayut nungulvikhanik

ihumagiyauyukhaugalluaktuq uvani iniutikhani Appendix I-mi. Ilauyunut pitquyiyut naunaikhitquyiplutik hivunikhanganut ihuakhautikhanik Nutikrutainik, una piqtaungitkalluaklugu tadja qanuritjutanic uuktutit.

Tautuktiit (Association of Western State Fish) iqaluktigut Katimayit Huratjat Katimayit unalu hivulliqtiat Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami ihuigiyat hivulliq uuktutit ihuakhaqtauhimayuqlu titiraqqaqtatnut ihumaliurutait tuniyanut. Kingullirmi inuit munagiyani nanunut amigaitilanginik ihuariyauyuq ihivriurutikhaniklu uuktutit maliqatingituq maliktakhanut.

Ikhivautalik niruaquyiyuq ihuakhaqtauhimayunut uuktutit CoP16 Prop. 3, ikhuakhaqtanut Ireland-mi, Ilauyunut States-ngit European Union-mi uvanilu Croatia-mi. Sikti-trii Ilauyut niruaqtat ihuakhaqtauhimayuq, 43-nguyut piyumangit, ukuallu 17 niruangit: taimaitumik pillahingit malrungnik-pingahunit amigaitqiyat piyumayut imatutlu angingitut [see Annex 2]. Iliffaakta hivuliq uuktut CoP16 Prop. 3 niruaqtut. Angingitut, 38-nguyut Ilauyut piyumayaaat, 42-nguyut piyumangit ukuallu 46-nguyut niruangit

[see Annex 3]. Katimayut taimaaqiktut 12h00.





16.xx *Provide the CITES Secretariat before the 65th meeting of the Standing Committee with updated information regarding the level and control of the illegal trade and harvest of polar bears, including domestic legislation addressing wildlife crime and its application in practice, and on the verification of CITES export permits.*

16.xx *Determine if a tagging system would be an effective instrument towards improving traceability of trade in polar bear hides/skins and control of illegal trade.*

**Directed to the Animals Committee**

16.xx *Instructs the Animals Committee to enter polar bears into the Review of Significant Trade as an urgent case under paragraph c) of Res. Conf. 12.8 (Rev CoP13) and to expedite the review process, using the information available from Decision 16.xx and postal procedures if necessary, such that polar bears are categorized under paragraph i) – l) of the same Resolution and recommendations, if any, under paragraphs m) – p) are formulated and transmitted to range States before CoP17.*

16.xx *Review at its 27th meeting the latest scientific information available on the current status and future prospects of the polar bear and its habitat, including outputs from the IUCN/SSC Polar Bear Specialist Group (if available), the CITES trade database and any other information that the Committee deems relevant.*

16.xx *Determine if other appropriate action under CITES could contribute to the long-term survival of polar bears.*

16.xx *Report to the Standing Committee at its 66th meeting (which is due to be held in 2015), at the latest, on the results of the Animals Committee's actions with recommendations to the Standing Committee for other actions that may be appropriate.*

**Directed to all Parties**

16.xx *Note that, ultimately, polar bears are primarily threatened by climate change and the associated loss of Arctic sea ice. Parties are encouraged to take action at all levels, including at national and international level, to mitigate against the impacts of climate change*

Norway and Kuwait supported the amendment and draft decisions. Brazil also supported these, apart from the draft decision to all Parties which they opposed. Ireland, on behalf of the Member States of the European Union and Croatia, agreed to withdraw this draft decision.

Botswana and Japan wished to hear the opinion of range States. Paraguay asked for advice from the IUCN/SSC Polar Bear Specialist Group. Israel, while supporting the amendment in principle, believed that it represented an increase in scope of the original proposal and was therefore not allowed under Rule of Procedure 23.5. It asserted that, in order to adhere to this Rule, and be in conformity with Resolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP15) on use of annotations in Appendices I and II, the amendment would need to specify actual export quotas from each range State.

The Chair stated that she considered the proposed amendment to represent a reduction in scope of the original proposal, which was why she had allowed it to be considered. Israel challenged the ruling and a vote was called under Rule 18. Seventy-three Parties supported the ruling of the Chair, 28 opposed it and 15 abstained [see Annex 1].

The Chair invited range State comments on the proposed amendments to the proposal. They were supported by Denmark, speaking on behalf of Greenland, and Norway, and opposed by Canada, the Russian Federation and the United States. Canada believed that they could result in the disengagement of Inuit populations from management of their local wildlife. The United States considered that the amendment simply preserved the status quo, while demand for trade was growing, and the Russian Federation feared it would help stimulate such demand.

IUCN stressed that forecasts of future declines in polar bear populations were based on uncertain models of the future habitat of the species, and noted that the guidelines for assessing proposals in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP15) did not explicitly address the time period over which projected future declines

should be considered in the context of the biological criteria for inclusion in Appendix I. It urged the Parties to clarify this in any future revision of the Resolution, regardless of the outcome of the present proposal.

The observer from the Association of Western State Fish and Wildlife Agencies and the leader of the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami opposed the original proposal and the amendment and draft decisions put forward. The latter maintained that Inuit management of polar bear populations was sustainable and reiterated views that the proposal was not in accordance with required biological criteria.

The Chair called for a vote on amendment proposal CoP16 Prop. 3, as amended by Ireland, on behalf of the Member States of the European Union and Croatia. Sixty-three Parties voted for the amendment, 43 against, and 17 abstained: it therefore failed to achieve the two-thirds' majority in favour and was rejected [see Annex 2]. She then put the original proposal CoP16 Prop. 3 to a vote. It was also rejected, with 38 Parties in favour, 42 against and 46 abstentions

[see Annex 3]. The meeting was adjourned at

12h00.



CONVENTION SUR LE COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL DES  
ESPÈCES DE FAUNE ET DE FLORE SAUVAGES MENACÉES  
• D'EXTINCTION

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Seizième session de la Conférence des parties  
Bangkok (Thaïlande)  
Du 3 au 14 mars 2013

Compte rendu de la sixième séance du Comité I

Le 7 mars 2013, de 9 h 15 à 12 h

Présidente : C. Caceres (Canada)  
Secrétariat : D. Morgan  
Rapporteurs : S. Delany  
                  S. Glaser  
                  J. Gray  
                  C. Rutherford

***Interprétation et application de la Convention***

Amendement des annexes

77. Propositions d'amendements à l'annexe I et à l'annexe II

L'Irlande, s'exprimant au nom des États membres de l'Union européenne et de la Croatie, présente la proposition CoP16 Prop. 1 de transfert de *Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata* (chamois des Abruzzes) de l'annexe I à l'annexe II, notant que la proposition est le résultat de l'examen périodique des annexes. Elle note que, bien que certains critères biologiques de l'inscription à l'annexe I peuvent être satisfaits, le taxon n'est pas commercialisé (le commerce figurant dans la base de données résultant d'erreurs dans les rapports) et l'inscription actuelle n'est pas conforme aux orientations concernant les inscriptions scindées. La proposition est acceptée par consensus.

L'Équateur présente la proposition CoP16 Prop. 2 (Rev. 2) de transfert des populations de *Vicugna vicugna* (vigogne) de l'Équateur de l'annexe I à l'annexe II, et attire l'attention sur le document CoP16 Inf. 45 qui fournit des détails supplémentaires sur les procédures de gestion appliquées à cette espèce en Équateur. Il indique que l'annotation proposée est conforme à celles qui s'appliquent aux autres populations de vigognes inscrites à l'annexe II et renvoie à la version la plus récente de la proposition (en espagnol uniquement) qui a été envoyée au Secrétariat, laquelle contient une version modifiée de l'annotation proposée, à savoir :

*Transfert de l'annexe I à l'annexe II des populations de vigognes de l'Équateur, à seule fin d'autoriser le commerce international de fibre provenant de la tonte de vigognes vivantes et de tissus et articles fabriqués à partir de cette fibre, y compris des articles d'artisanat de luxe et tricotés. L'envers des tissus doit porter le logo adopté par les États de l'aire de répartition de l'espèce, signataires de la Convention pour la conservation et la gestion de la vigogne, et les lisières, les mots « VICUÑA ECUADOR ». Les autres produits doivent porter une étiquette incluant le logo et les mots « VICUÑA ECUADOR-ARTESANÍA ».*

L'Argentine, le Chili, la Colombie, le Costa Rica, le Mexique, le Pérou, le Sénégal, le Qatar et la République bolivarienne du Venezuela appuient la proposition. Le Mexique félicite l'Équateur et recommande que l'on inclue dans l'annotation qu'il propose, comme dans les propositions antérieures relatives à la vigogne, une phrase finale expliquant que tous les spécimens d'autres populations doivent continuer à être considérés comme inscrits à l'annexe I. En réponse, l'Équateur déclare qu'il amendera la proposition en ajoutant : Tous les autres spécimens doivent être considérés comme des spécimens d'espèces inscrites à l'annexe I, et leur commerce doit être réglementé en conséquence.

L'Irlande, s'exprimant au nom des États membres de l'Union européenne et de la Croatie, apporte son appui à la proposition avec cet amendement. La proposition modifiée est acceptée par consensus.

Les États-Unis d'Amérique présentent la proposition modifiée CoP16 Prop. 3 de transfert d'*Ursus maritimus* (ours blanc) de l'annexe II à l'annexe I. Ils reconnaissent que la perte de l'habitat provoquée par le changement climatique est la menace principale qui pèse sur l'espèce, notant que le déclin des deux tiers de la population au cours des trois prochaines générations a été prédit. Ils estiment que le transfert serait une étape importante pour réduire les pressions sur cette espèce, en particulier face au volume et à la valeur apparemment croissants du commerce international, qui est jugé non durable. Ils font remarquer qu'il est tenu compte des besoins des utilisateurs à des fins de subsistance dans la proposition.

Les Comores, la Fédération de Russie, l'Inde, le Libéria, le Niger, le Sénégal, l'Ukraine, le Center for Biological Diversity et le Natural Resources Defense Council, s'exprimant au nom de 22 autres organisations non gouvernementales, appuient la proposition. La Fédération de Russie mentionne le problème que représentent les peaux légalement exportées du Canada qui sont utilisées pour masquer les peaux issues du braconnage dans l'Arctique russe. L'Égypte appuie provisoirement la proposition sous réserve de présentation de données convaincantes.

Le Danemark, s'exprimant au nom du Groenland, et appuyé par l'Afrique du Sud, le Canada, l'Islande et le Japon, s'oppose à la proposition. Il estime que les propositions doivent s'appuyer sur des données scientifiques sans ambiguïté. Il ne pense pas que la proposition satisfait aux critères de transfert à l'annexe I et estime que son acceptation porterait atteinte à la crédibilité de la CITES. Il fait remarquer que le prélèvement au Groenland n'est pas dicté par le marché mais à des fins de subsistance, sur la base d'une gestion scientifique et d'une longue tradition. Il exhorte les pays à lutter contre la pollution qui provoque le changement climatique responsable de la perte de l'habitat, qui est la principale menace qui pèse sur l'espèce. Le Canada en appui au Danemark, note l'importance de l'espèce dans la culture inuit.

L'Irlande, s'exprimant au nom des États membres de l'Union européenne et de la Croatie, souligne combien il est important que les États de l'aire de répartition s'accordent sur des approches communes. Elle a eu des discussions non officielles avec chacun des cinq États de l'aire de répartition, lesquelles n'ont pas permis d'aboutir à un consensus. Elle propose de modifier la Cop16 Prop. 3 comme suit :

*De maintenir l'*Ursus maritimus* à l'annexe II avec l'annotation suivante :*

*Dans le but exclusif d'autoriser le commerce, par les États de l'aire de répartition, de spécimens de source sauvage, uniquement dans les cas où l'État de l'aire de répartition en question a publié des quotas d'exportation conformément à la résolution Conf. 14.7, fixés à un niveau approprié pour chaque sous-population individuelle.*

Elle propose également les projets de décisions suivants :

#### **À l'adresse du Secrétariat CITES**

16.xx Prendre contact avec le Groupe de spécialistes de l'ours blanc de la Commission de la sauvegarde des espèces (CSE) de l'Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature (UICN) pour l'encourager à entreprendre de toute urgence un examen de l'état de toutes les sous-populations d'ours blancs et l'inviter à rendre ces renseignements publics de façon à ce qu'elles puissent être évaluées par le Comité pour les animaux lors de sa 27<sup>e</sup> session (qui se déroulera en 2014).

#### **À l'adresse des États de l'aire de répartition de l'ours blanc**

16.xx Fournir au Comité pour les animaux, aussi rapidement que possible, et en tout cas à temps pour être examinées lors de sa 27<sup>e</sup> session, et au Secrétariat CITES, tous les renseignements disponibles à jour concernant :

1. le statut et les tendances des sous-populations d'ours blancs;

2. *les niveaux de commerce d'ours blancs, de leurs parties et dérivés, et la manière dont le commerce est géré et suivi, et tout autre facteur pertinent influençant ce commerce. Ces renseignements devraient comprendre des données sur le commerce total à des fins personnelles, y compris les trophées de chasse et autres objets personnels ou à usage domestique, à des fins commerciales, et à des fins d'utilisation scientifique et pédagogique;*
3. *la durabilité et la gestion de leurs niveaux de prélèvement de l'ours blanc et surtout la manière dont l'apport du Groupe de spécialistes de l'ours blanc de la CSE de l'UICN et d'autres sources d'information, y compris les connaissances écologiques traditionnelles, et les impacts observés et projetés du changement climatique, sont pris en compte dans la détermination de ces niveaux.*

16.xx *Fournir au Secrétariat CITES avant la 65<sup>e</sup> session du Comité permanent, des renseignements à jour concernant le niveau et le contrôle du commerce et des prélèvements illégaux d'ours blancs, notamment sur la législation interne relative aux délits contre les espèces sauvages et son application en pratique, et sur la vérification des permis d'exportation CITES.*

16.xx *Déterminer si un système d'identification serait un instrument efficace pour améliorer la traçabilité du commerce de fourrures et peaux d'ours blancs, et le contrôle du commerce illégal.*

#### **À l'adresse du Comité pour les animaux**

16.xx *Donner pour instructions au Comité pour les animaux d'entrer les ours blancs dans l'étude du commerce important comme espèce dont il faut s'occuper en urgence, conformément au paragraphe c) de résolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev CoP13) et d'achever rapidement le processus d'étude, en utilisant les renseignements disponibles dans la décision 16.xx et des procédures postales si nécessaires, de sorte que les ours blancs entrent dans la catégorie figurant aux paragraphes i) à l) de la même résolution et que les recommandations, s'il y en a, aux termes des paragraphes m) à p), soient formulées et transmises aux États de l'aire de répartition avant la CoP17.*

16.xx *Examiner lors de sa 27<sup>e</sup> session les renseignements scientifiques disponibles les plus récents sur l'état actuel et les perspectives d'avenir de l'ours blanc et de son habitat, notamment les résultats présentés par le Groupe de spécialistes de l'ours blanc de la CSE de l'UICN (si disponibles), la base de données CITES sur le commerce et tout autre renseignement que le Comité jugera pertinent.*

16.xx *Déterminer si d'autres mesures appropriées aux termes de la CITES pourraient contribuer à long terme à la survie de l'ours blanc.*

16.xx *Faire rapport au Comité permanent lors de sa 66<sup>e</sup> session (prévue pour 2015), au plus tard, sur les résultats des actions menées par le Comité pour les animaux avec recommandations au Comité permanent concernant d'autres mesures jugées appropriées*

#### **À l'adresse de toutes les parties**

16.xx *Noter que, en fin de compte, les ours blancs sont surtout menacés par le changement climatique et la perte de la glace de l'océan Arctique qui en découle. Les parties sont encouragées à prendre des mesures à tous les niveaux, notamment aux niveaux national et international, pour atténuer les impacts du changement climatique.*

La Norvège et le Koweït appuient l'amendement et les projets de décisions, tout comme le Brésil, qui s'oppose toutefois au projet de décision adressé à toutes les parties. L'Irlande, s'exprimant au nom des États membres de l'Union européenne et de la Croatie, accepte de retirer ce projet de décision.

Le Botswana et le Japon désirent entendre l'opinion des États de l'aire de répartition. Le Paraguay demande conseil au Groupe de spécialistes de la CSE de l'UICN. Israël, qui appuie en principe l'amendement, estime qu'il représente un élargissement de la portée de la proposition originale, ce qui n'est pas autorisé par l'article 23.5 du règlement intérieur. Il affirme que, conformément à cet article et à la résolution Conf. 11.21 (Rev. CoP15) sur l'utilisation des annotations dans les annexes I et II,

l'amendement devra spécifier les des quotas réels d'exportation pour chacun des États de l'aire de répartition.

La présidente estime que l'amendement proposé diminue la portée de la proposition originale, ce qui explique pourquoi elle a autorisé son examen. Israël remet en question cette décision et demande un vote, conformément à l'article 18. Soixante-treize parties appuient la décision de la présidente, vingt-huit s'y opposent et quinze s'abstiennent [voir annexe 1].

La présidente invite les États de l'aire de répartition à faire leurs commentaires sur l'amendement proposé pour cette proposition. Le Danemark, s'exprimant au nom du Groenland et la Norvège, l'appuie, tandis que le Canada, les États-Unis et la Fédération de Russie s'y opposent. Le Canada estime qu'il pourrait entraîner un désengagement des populations inuit de la gestion de leur faune et de leur flore sauvages. Les États-Unis estiment que l'amendement préserve le statu quo, alors que la demande de commerce augmente; la Fédération de Russie craint qu'il ne stimule cette demande.

L'UICN souligne que les prévisions de déclin des populations d'ours blancs se fondent sur des modèles incertains d'habitat futur de l'espèce, et note que les lignes directrices relatives à l'évaluation des propositions figurant dans la résolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP15) ne mentionnent pas explicitement la période pour laquelle les déclins projetés doivent être envisagés dans le contexte des critères biologiques d'inscription à l'annexe I. Elle exhorte les parties à éclaircir ce point dans les révisions futures de la résolution, quelle que soit l'issue de la proposition actuelle.

L'observateur de l'Association of Western State Fish and Wildlife Agencies et le chef de l'Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami s'opposent à la proposition originale, ainsi qu'à l'amendement et aux projets de décisions présentés. Ce dernier soutient que la gestion des populations d'ours blancs par les Inuits est durable et répète que la proposition n'est pas conforme aux critères biologiques requis.

La présidente demande un vote sur l'amendement à la proposition CoP16 Prop. 3, tel que modifié par l'Irlande, s'exprimant au nom des États membres de l'Union européenne et de la Croatie. Soixante-trois parties votent en faveur de l'amendement, quarante-trois contre et dix-sept s'abstiennent : l'amendement n'ayant pas obtenu la majorité des deux tiers est rejeté [voir annexe 2]. Elle soumet alors l'original de la proposition CoP16 Prop. 3 à un vote. Il est également rejeté : 38 parties votent pour, 42 vote contre et 46 s'abstiennent [voir annexe 3].

La séance est levée à 12 h.