

**AMENDMENTS, AGREED AT BANGKOK, IN OCTOBER 2004, TO  
APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL  
TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA  
OF 3 MARCH 1973  
[2004] ATNIF 14**

**Documents tabled on 8 February 2005:**

**National Interest Analysis [2005] ATNIA 3  
with Annex 1: List of changes  
and Annex 2: Consultation**

**Text of the Proposed Treaty Action**

**Background information: Current status list**

# NATIONAL INTEREST ANALYSIS: CATEGORY 1 TREATY

## SUMMARY PAGE

### **Amendments, agreed at Bangkok, in October 2004, to Appendices I and II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora of 3 March 1973 [2004] ATNIF 14**

#### **Nature and Timing of Proposed Treaty Action**

1. The treaty action concerns amendments to Appendices I and II of the *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora* (CITES) [1976] ATS 29. The amendments were adopted at the 13<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES, held in Bangkok, Thailand from 2 – 14 October 2004.
2. Amendments to Appendices I and II automatically enter into force ninety days after the meeting of the Conference of the Parties at which they were adopted, in accordance with Article XV(1)(c). Parties may, however, enter a reservation in respect to particular amendments in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article XV of CITES.
3. As Australia does not propose to lodge a reservation to the amendments, the amendments would automatically enter into force for Australia on 12 January 2005.

#### **Overview and National Interest Summary**

4. The listing of species on Appendices I and II entails regulation of international movement of those species in accordance with Articles II, III, and IV of CITES. Listing on Appendix I means that international commercial trade in the listed species is generally prohibited, while Appendix II listing means that international trade is permitted and monitored. The amendments are in the national interest, being consistent with Australia's commitment to international cooperation for the protection and conservation of wildlife that may be adversely affected by trade.
5. The amendment of Appendices I and II is not seen to have significant impact on Australian business due to limited trade occurring in these species within Australia or because Australian laws governing these species are already equivalent to CITES obligations. Additionally, consultation undertaken with Australian industries regarding the proposed amendments to the Appendices did not identify any significant impacts or concerns.

## Reasons for Australia to Take the Proposed Treaty Action

6. CITES is a multilateral environmental agreement that entered into force generally on 1 July 1975 and to which Australia has been a party since 27 October 1976. It regulates international trade (export, re-export and import) in specimens of wild fauna and flora. It arose from recognition that international cooperation is essential to protect and conserve endangered and threatened species of terrestrial and marine animals and plants from over-exploitation through international trade. CITES provides a mechanism for strict regulation of trade in species threatened with extinction (Appendix I), and for regulating and monitoring trade in other species that may be threatened with extinction (Appendix II). Appendix III lists species which any Party identifies as being subject to regulation within its jurisdiction for conservation purposes, and needing the cooperation of other Parties in the control of trade (Article II(3)). The proposed Treaty Action does not affect Appendix III.

7. The treaty action involves the transfer of 5 taxa (groupings of similar organisms) from Appendix II to Appendix I, the transfer of 6 taxa from Appendix I to Appendix II, the addition of 17 taxa to Appendix II, and the deletion of 1 taxa from Appendix II. There are seven amendments to the interpretative annotations to the species listed on Appendices I and II of CITES. These amendments are described in detail in Annex 1. The amendments are intended to ensure more effective global action to address the impacts of international trade on the conservation of the species listed.

8. The five taxa transferred from Appendix II to Appendix I (one dolphin species, two parrots, a tortoise species, and a palm tree species) are continuing to decline and/or face increased potential for trade. The 13<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties agreed that the proposals to transfer these taxa met the scientific criteria for Appendix I listing. No significant trade in these taxa is known to occur in Australia, and consequently the listing will have limited impact for Australia.

9. Three marine species, the Great White Shark, the Hump-head Maori Wrasse and the Date Mussel, were listed on Appendix II due to population declines in part related to trade. The 13<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties agreed that the proposals to list these taxa met the criteria for Appendix II listing. In 2001, Australia unilaterally listed the Great White Shark on Appendix III to encourage co-operation between Parties to control trade in the species. At 13<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties, the Great White Shark was jointly nominated to Appendix II by Australia and Madagascar on 5 May 2004 due to population declines resulting from continued unregulated trade in jaws, teeth and fins.

10. The Great White Shark is already regulated under Australia's *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, and consequently the CITES listing will not impose additional import or export requirements.

11. Many of the species listed on the Appendices to CITES have interpretative annotations specifying the populations and/or parts or products derived from these taxa which are subject to the trade controls of CITES. The amendments made to annotations relating to listed African elephants, specific butterfly species, and plant species including *Euphorbia* spp., orchids, *Cistanche deserticola*, *Taxus* spp. more accurately define those products that are subject to trade controls, and define controls specific to the species.

12. The amendments to Appendices I and II following the 13<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties are consistent with Australia's commitment to the conservation of species threatened with trade, and for these reasons, Australia does not propose to lodge a reservation under paragraph 3 of Article XV for any of the amendments.

## Obligations

13. The amendments to Appendices I and II will not add to the existing obligations that Australia already has as a result of becoming a Party to CITES, that is, prohibiting trade in specimens of species included in Appendices I and II except in accordance with the provisions of CITES (Article II(4)). The amendments will, however, bring about a change to the list of species in the Appendices to CITES and to particular obligations that apply to specific species that are now listed on CITES.

14. CITES provides different degrees of regulation of trade depending on the Appendix listing of the species, as outlined in the following paragraphs. Trade is defined as export, re-export, import and introduction from the sea.

15. Species listed on Appendix I:

- Article II(1) defines Appendix I as including all species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade. Trade in Appendix I specimens, or any readily recognisable parts or derivations of these species, is subject to particularly strict regulation in order not to further endanger their survival in the wild and must only be authorised in exceptional circumstances.
- The export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix I requires an export permit. Article III(2) establishes four conditions that must be met before an export permit will be granted. First, a Scientific Authority of the State of export must advise that the export will not be detrimental to the survival of that species (non-detriment finding). Secondly, a Management Authority of the State of export must be satisfied that the specimen was not obtained illegally. Thirdly, where the specimen is a living specimen, the Management Authority must be satisfied that it will be appropriately protected during export. Finally, the Management Authority must be satisfied that an import permit has been granted for the specimen.
- Article III(3) establishes three conditions that must be met before the Importing State can grant an import permit. First, a Scientific Authority of the State of import must advise that the purpose of the import is not detrimental to the survival of the species involved. Secondly, where the specimen is a living specimen, the Scientific Authority must be satisfied that the proposed recipient is suitably equipped to house and care for the specimen. Thirdly, a Management Authority of the State of import must be satisfied that the specimen is not to be used for primarily commercial purposes.

16. Species listed on Appendix II:

- Article II(2) defines Appendix II as including all species which although not necessarily threatened with extinction at this time, may become so unless trade in specimens of such species is subject to strict regulation in order to avoid utilisation incompatible with their survival. Appendix II also regulates look-alike species that are controlled because of their similarity in appearance to other listed species.
- The export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix II requires an export permit. Article IV(2) establishes three conditions that must be met before an export permit will be granted. First, a Scientific Authority of the State of export must advise that the export will not be detrimental to the survival of that species. Secondly, a Management Authority of the State of export must be satisfied that the specimen was not obtained illegally. Finally, where the specimen is a living specimen, the Management Authority must be satisfied that it will be appropriately protected during export.

17. Article VI(2) provides that permits are valid for six months. Each permit must include the full title of CITES, the name and identifying stamp of the Management Authority granting it, and a control number assigned by that Management Authority.

18. Article VII establishes a number of exemptions related to the issuing of export permits. These include: specimens acquired before the provisions of CITES applied to that specimen, personal and household effects, specimens bred in captivity or artificially propagated, and the non-commercial loan, donation or exchange between scientists or scientific institutions.

19. Article IX requires each Party to establish one or more CITES Management Authorities competent to grant export and import permits on behalf of the Party, and one or more CITES Scientific Authorities. Within Australia these authorities are contained within the Department of the Environment and Heritage.

### **Implementation**

20. The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* enables Australia to give effect to its obligations arising out of amendments to the Appendices. The List of CITES Species established under Section 303CA of that Act will be amended in accordance with that section to reflect the amendments to CITES Appendices following the 13<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties. This section provides that the list must include all species, and only those species, included in the Appendices to CITES, and that the Minister may amend the list to include those species. The instrument amending the list under Section 303CA is published in the Gazette, and is not a disallowable instrument.

### **Costs**

21. The treaty action is not expected to impose any additional costs to Australia in complying with its obligations under CITES, nor will there be any significant effect on Australia's trade interests. Australia already regulates trade in CITES species under legislation and has administrative arrangements in place to implement the provisions of CITES. The amendments to the Appendices will not require any new domestic agencies or management arrangements to be put in place.

22. Minor impacts for industry may result from the Appendix II listing of the Hump-head Maori Wrasse. A very small quantity of live export of the Wrasse occurs from Australia. A single operator in Queensland is licensed to take the species for the aquarium trade. The operator has been consulted and will now require a CITES export permit. The amendments to annotations for the species *Euphorbia* spp. and Orchids in Appendix II will reduce the current regulation required for artificially propagated specimens for these species. Australia engages in trade of these species as artificially propagated household plants.

### **Regulation Impact Statement**

23. The Office of Regulation Review, Productivity Commission, has been consulted and confirms that a Regulation Impact Statement is not required.

### **Future Treaty Action**

24. Appendices I and II form an integral part of CITES and are amended from time to time, in accordance with the provisions of Article XV of CITES, by two thirds majority of the Conference of the Parties or through a postal procedure between meetings. Article XVII of

CITES makes provision for the Convention to be amended at an extraordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties, convened at the written request of at least one-third of the Parties.

25. CITES works on the assumption that Appendices I and II will be amended as required to address the impacts of international trade on the conservation of species.

26. Any future amendments to the Appendices will constitute a separate treaty action and would be subject to Australia's treaty making process.

### **Withdrawal or Denunciation**

27. Australia may make a denunciation of CITES in accordance with Article XXIV by written notification to the Depository Government (Government of Switzerland) at any time. A denunciation would be subject to the usual treaty making process. The denunciation takes effect twelve months after the Depository has received the notification.

### **Contact Details**

International Wildlife Trade  
Wildlife Trade and Sustainable Fisheries Branch  
Approvals and Wildlife Division  
Department of the Environment and Heritage

## Annex 1

This list was prepared by the Wildlife Trade and Sustainable Fisheries Branch, Department of the Environment and Heritage, on the basis of the provisional notification of the thirteenth Conference of the Parties to CITES (Thailand, October 2004) provided by the Secretariat to that Convention.

### Taxa transferred from Appendix II to Appendix I

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>	Irrawaddy Dolphin
<i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>	Lesser sulphur-crested cockatoo
<i>Amazona finschi</i>	Lilac-crowned Amazon parrot
<i>Pyxis arachnoides</i>	Malagasy spider tortoise
<i>Chrysalidocarpus decipiens</i>	Manambe palm

### Taxa transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i>	Southern White Rhinoceros
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald eagle
<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>	American crocodile
<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	Nile crocodile
<i>Cattleya trianaei</i>	Christmas orchid
<i>Vanda coerulea</i>	Blue Vanda

### Taxa added to Appendix II

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Malayemys subtrijuga</i>	Malayan snail-eating turtle
<i>Notochelys platynota</i>	Malayan flat-shelled turtle
<i>Amyda cartilaginea</i>	Southeast Asian soft-shelled turtle
<i>Carettochelys insculpta</i>	Pig-nosed turtle
<i>Chelodina mccordi</i>	Roti snake-necked turtle
<i>Uroplatus spp</i>	Malagasy leaf-tailed geckos
<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Great White Shark
<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>	Hump-head Wrasse
<i>Lithophaga lithophaga</i>	Mediterranean date mussel
<i>Hoodia spp.</i> #9	
<i>Taxus chinensis, Taxus cuspidata, Taxus fuana, Taxus sumatrana</i> and infraspecific taxa of these species. #10	Yew
<i>Aquilaria spp</i> #1	Agarwood
<i>Gonystylus spp</i> #1	Ramin
<i>Gyrinops spp</i> #1	Agarwood

### Taxa removed from Appendix II

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Agapornis roseicollis</i>	Peach-faced lovebird

#1 Designates all parts and derivatives, except:

- a) seeds, spores and pollen (including pollinia);
- b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained *in vitro*, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and
- c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants;

#9 Designates all parts and derivatives except those bearing a label "Produced from *Hoodia* spp. material obtained through controlled harvesting and production in collaboration with the CITES Management Authorities of Botswana/Namibia/South Africa under agreement no. BW/NA/ZA xxxxxx";

#10 Designates all parts and derivatives except:

- a) seeds and pollen; and
- b) finished pharmaceutical products.

### Amendments to annotations

Many of the species listed on the Appendices to CITES have interpretative annotations, specifying the populations and/or parts or products derived from these taxa which are subject to the trade controls of the Convention. The following amendments to annotations were adopted:

**African Elephant annotation:** The text of the annotation regarding the inclusion in Appendix II of the populations of *Loxodonta africana* (MAMMALIA, PROBOSCIDA, Elephantidae) of Namibia and South Africa is amended as follows (new or amended text appears in **bold** and ~~strikeout~~):

“Populations of Botswana, Namibia and South Africa (listed in Appendix II): For the exclusive purpose of allowing:

- 1) trade in hunting trophies for non-commercial purposes; Notification No. 2004/073 page 5
- 2) trade in live animals for in situ conservation programmes;
- 3) trade in hides;
- 4) trade in leather goods: for non-commercial purposes **for Botswana; for commercial or non-commercial purposes for Namibia and South Africa;**
- 5) **trade in hair for commercial or non-commercial purposes for Namibia;**
- 6) **trade in individually marked and certified ekipas incorporated in finished jewellery for non-commercial purposes for Namibia; and**
- 7) trade in registered raw ivory (for Botswana and Namibia, whole tusks and pieces; for South Africa, whole tusks and cut pieces of ivory that are both 20 cm or more in length and 1 kg or more in weight) subject to the following:
  - i) only registered government-owned stocks, originating in the State (excluding seized ivory and ivory of unknown origin) and, in the case of South Africa, only ivory originating from the Kruger National Park);
  - ii) only to trading partners that have been verified by the Secretariat, in consultation with the Standing Committee, to have sufficient national legislation and domestic trade controls to ensure that the imported ivory will not be re-exported and will be managed in accordance with all requirements of Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP12) concerning domestic manufacturing and trade;
  - iii) ~~not before May 2004, and in any event~~ not before the Secretariat has verified the prospective importing countries, and the MIKE programme has reported to the Secretariat on the baseline information (e.g. elephant population numbers, incidence of illegal killing);
  - iv) a maximum of 20,000 kg (Botswana), 10,000 kg (Namibia) and 30,000 kg (South Africa) of ivory may be traded, and despatched in a single shipment under strict supervision of the Secretariat;
  - v) the proceeds of the trade are used exclusively for elephant conservation and community conservation and development programmes within or adjacent to the elephant range; and
  - vi) only after the Standing Committee has agreed that the above conditions have been met.



On a proposal from the Secretariat, the Standing Committee can decide to cause this trade to cease partially or completely in the event of non-compliance by exporting or importing countries, or in the case of proven detrimental impacts of the trade on other elephant populations.

All other specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly.”

**Butterflies annotation:** The annotation "*sensu* D’Abrera” is deleted for *Ornithoptera* spp., *Trogonoptera* spp. and *Troides* spp. included in Appendix II.

**Euphorbia spp. annotation:** Regarding *Euphorbia* spp. in Appendix II, the annotation indicating which specimens are not subject to the provisions of the Convention is amended to include artificially propagated specimens of crested, fan-shaped or colour mutants of *Euphorbia lactea*, when grafted on artificially propagated root stock of *Euphorbia nerifolia*, and artificially propagated specimens of cultivars of *Euphorbia* ‘Mili’ when they are traded in shipments of 100 or more plants and readily recognizable as artificially propagated specimens.

**Orchids annotation:** The inclusion of Orchidaceae spp. in Appendix II is annotated as follows:

“Artificially propagated specimens of hybrids of the genera *Cymbidium*, *Dendrobium*, *Phalaenopsis* and *Vanda* are not subject to the provisions of the Convention when:

- 1) the specimens are traded in shipments consisting of individual containers (i.e. cartons, boxes or crates) each containing 20 or more plants of the same hybrid;
- 2) the plants within each container can be readily recognized as artificially propagated specimens by exhibiting a high degree of uniformity and healthiness; and
- 3) the shipments are accompanied by documentation, such as an invoice, which clearly states the number of plants of each hybrid.

Artificially propagated specimens of the following hybrids:

- *Cymbidium*: Interspecific hybrids within the genus and intergeneric hybrids
- *Dendrobium*: Interspecific hybrids within the genus known in horticulture as "nobiletypes" and "phalaenopsis-types"
- *Phalaenopsis*: Interspecific hybrids within the genus and intergeneric hybrids
- *Vanda*: Interspecific hybrids within the genus and intergeneric hybrids

are not subject to the provisions of the Convention when:

- 1) they are traded in flowering state, i.e. with at least one open flower per specimen, with reflexed petals;
- 2) they are professionally processed for commercial retail sale, e.g. labelled with printed labels and packaged with printed packages;
- 3) they can be readily recognized as artificially propagated specimens by exhibiting a high degree of cleanliness, undamaged inflorescences, intact root systems and a general absence of damage or injury that could be attributable to plants originating in the wild;
- 4) the plants do not exhibit characteristics of wild origin, such as damage by insects or other animals, fungi or algae adhering to leaves, or mechanical damage to inflorescences,

5) the labels or packages indicate the trade name of the specimen, the country of artificial propagation or, in the case of international trade during the production process, the country where the specimen was labelled and packaged; and the labels or packages show a photograph of the flower, or demonstrate by other means the appropriate use of labels and packages in an easily verifiable way.

Plants not clearly qualifying for the exemption must be accompanied by appropriate CITES documents.”

***Cistanche deserticola* annotation:** *Cistanche deserticola* in Appendix II is now subject to annotation #1 (Annotation #1 -Designates all parts and derivatives, except: a) seeds, spores and pollen (including pollinia); b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained *in vitro*, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants).

***Taxus* sp. annotation:** In the case of *Taxus chinensis*, *Taxus cuspidata*, *Taxus fuana* and *Taxus sumatrana* and infraspecific taxa of these species, whole artificially propagated plants in pots or other small containers, each consignment being accompanied by a label or document stating the name of the taxon or taxa and the text ‘artificially propagated’, are not subject to the provisions of the Convention.

**Nomenclature amendments:** As a consequence of the adoption by the Conference of the Parties of a Resolution on standard nomenclature containing taxonomic and nomenclature references for species included in the Appendices, the names of several taxa included in the Appendices have been updated. These updates are contained in the Annex to document CoP13 Doc. 9.3.1, except the recommendation relating to *Balaenoptera omurai* in paragraph 2 of that Annex, which was rejected, and with the inclusion of *Brachypelma ruhnaui* in the list of species in that genus that are shown as covered by CITES in paragraph 13. The adoption of these recommendations results in one species, *Brachypelmides klaasi* (ARACHNIDA, ARANEAE, Theraphosidae) being now covered by the listing of *Brachypelma* spp., and no longer being listed separately in Appendix II.

As a consequence of the adoption of standard references to the names of species listed in the Appendices, some purely editorial changes have been introduced in the revised version of Appendices I and II.

**Amendments, agreed at Bangkok, in October 2004, to Appendices I and II of the  
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora  
of 3 March 1973  
[2004] ATNIF 14**

**CONSULTATION**

1. Since May 2004, the Department of the Environment and Heritage (the Department) sought the views of the relevant Commonwealth, State and Territory agencies, and relevant Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and industry groups, in relation to listing proposals to be considered at the 13<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties meeting in October 2004. Letters and comments were sought from a diverse range of stakeholders, as identified in the attached lists.
2. Prior to the full list of proposals for the 13<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties being made available by the Convention Secretariat, the Department advised relevant Government agencies, NGOs and industry groups of the CITES Internet address for these proposals, and invited comments to assist in the development of Australia's position for the Conference. The Department also established a consultation page on the Department's website which advised of the upcoming 13<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties and provided a link to the proposals on the CITES website, and requested comments from the public and interested groups be submitted.
3. The Great White Shark proposal jointly nominated by Australia and Madagascar was subject to an in-depth consultation process with countries within the sharks home range and stakeholders, during development of the proposal prior to submission to the CITES Secretariat for consideration at 13<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties.
4. An Inter-Departmental Committee meeting was held at the end of June 2004 providing relevant Commonwealth agencies the opportunity to identify items for 13<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties where they would provide input for the development of Australia's position. Agencies involved were:
  - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
  - Australian Fisheries Management Authority
  - Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
  - Attorney-General's Department, and
  - Other areas within the Department of the Environment and Heritage, including the International Unit, Wildlife Conservation Branch, Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, and Australian Antarctic Division.
5. The former Minister, the Hon. Mr David Kemp MP, wrote to the Chair of the Joint Standing Committee on Treaties advising of the listing proposals.
6. An NGO Round Table discussion was held in early September 2004 between the Department and key NGO representatives, including the NGO representative on the Australian delegation from the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW).
7. Participating as members of the Australian delegation at the Conference, along with officers from the Department of the Environment and Heritage; Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; and Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, were representatives from the following:
  - State and Territory Government representative from Victoria, nominated by the Natural Resource Management Standing Committee,

- Environment NGO representative nominated by the National Environment Consultative Forum, and
- Australia's CITES Plants committee representative from the NT Government.

8. A complete list of all NGO and Industry groups, and relevant Commonwealth, State and Territory Government Agencies consulted in relation to 13<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties resolutions and amendments is provided on the following pages.

## List of NGOs and Industry groups consulted

Aquarium Specimen Collectors Association Inc	Humane Society International Inc	Seafresh Australia
ARAZPA	National Association of Forest Industries	Seahorse Australia Pty Ltd
Australian Committee for IUCN	National Farmers' Federation	SeaQual
Australian Conservation Foundation	Nature Conservation	South Australian Fishing Industry Council Inc
Australian Institute of Marine Science	Northern Fisheries Companies Association	South Australian Seahorse Marine Services
Australian Marine Conservation Society	Northern Lands Council	South East Non-Trawl Management Advisory Committee
Australian Marine Science Association	Northern Territory Fishing Industry Council	South East Trawl Management Advisory Committee
Australian National Acupuncturists & Chinese Herbalists Association	NT Commercial Fishermen's Association	Tasmanian Conservation Trust
Australian Seafood Industry Council	NT Fishing Industry Council & NT Trawler Owner's Association	Tasmanian Seafoods
Australian Society for Fish Biology	Ocean Oddities	The Wilderness Society
Australian Timber Importers' Association	Pang Quong	Threatened Species Network
Bird Observers Club of Australia	Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council	TRAFFIC Oceania
Business Council of Australia	Queensland Aquarium Supplies Diving Association	Victorian Aquaculture Council
Commercial Fish Australia	Queensland Conservation Council	WA Fishing Industry Council
Conservation Council of South Australia	Queensland Seafood Industry Association	WA Northern Trawler Operators Association
Conservation Council of Western Australia	Queensland Sundried Seafoods	Wildlife Preservation Society of Australia
Federation of National and Traditional Therapies	RecFish Australia	Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland
Greenpeace	RSPCA Australia Inc	WWF Australia
	SA Fishing Industry Council Inc	

## LIST OF STATE AND TERRITORY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES CONSULTED

Department for Environment and Heritage (SA)	(QLD)	Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment (TAS)
Department for Water Land & Biodiversity Conservation (SA)	Department of Primary Industries (VIC)	NSW Department of Primary Industries
Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development (NT)	Department of Primary Industries & Fisheries (QLD)	NSW Fisheries
Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources (NSW)	Environmental Protection Agency (QLD)	Department of Conservation and Land Management (WA)
Department of Conservation & Land Management (WA)	Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment (TAS)	NSW Department of Primary Industries
Department of Environment & Conservation (NSW)	Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (QLD)	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
Department of Environmental Protection (WA)	Department of Sustainability and Environment (VIC)	Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory
Department of Industry and Resources (WA)	Department for Environment and Heritage (SA)	Department of Sustainability and Environment (VIC)
State Forests of NSW	Environment ACT	Primary Industries and Resources (SA)
Department of Urban Services (ACT)	Environment Protection Authority (VIC)	State Forests of NSW
Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment (NT)	Environment Protection Authority (SA)	Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service
Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources (NSW)	Environmental Protection Agency (QLD)	
Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy	Norfolk Island National Park and Botanic Garden	

**Background : Current status list**

The list of CITES Parties (167) is as follows:

**Date 1:** (A) Accession; (Ac) Acceptance; (Ap) Approval; (C) Continuation; (Ds) Declaration of succession; (R) Ratification

**Date 2** Date of entry into force

<b>State</b>	<b>Date 1</b>	<b>Date 2</b>
Afghanistan	30/10/1985 (A)	28/01/1986
Albania	27/06/2003 (A)	25/09/2003
Algeria	23/11/1983 (A)	21/02/1984
Antigua and Barbuda	08/07/1997 (A)	06/10/1997
Argentina	08/01/1981 (R)	08/04/1981
Australia	29/07/1976 (R)	27/10/1976
Austria	27/01/1982 (A)	27/04/1982
Azerbaijan	23/11/1998 (A)	21/02/1999
Bahamas	20/06/1979 (A)	18/09/1979
Bangladesh	20/11/1981 (R)	18/02/1982
Barbados	09/12/1992 (A)	09/03/1993
Belarus	10/08/1995 (A)	08/11/1995
Belgium	03/10/1983 (R)	01/01/1984
Belize	19/08/1986 (Ds)	21/09/1981
Benin	28/02/1984 (A)	28/05/1984
Bhutan	15/08/2002(A)	13/11/2002
Bolivia	06/07/1979 (R)	04/10/1979
Botswana	14/11/1977 (A)	12/02/1978
Brazil	06/08/1975 (R)	04/11/1975
Brunei Darussalam	04/05/1990 (A)	02/08/1990

Bulgaria	16/01/1991 (A)	16/04/1991
Burkina Faso	13/10/1989 (A)	11/01/1990
Burundi	08/08/1988 (A)	06/11/1988
Cambodia	04/07/1997 (R)	02/10/1997
Cameroon	05/06/1981 (A)	03/09/1981
Canada	10/04/1975 (R)	09/07/1975
Central African Republic	27/08/1980 (A)	25/11/1980
Chad	02/02/1989 (A)	03/05/1989
Chile	14/02/1975 (R)	01/07/1975
China	08/01/1981 (A)	08/04/1981
Colombia	31/08/1981 (R)	29/11/1981
Comoros	23/11/1994 (A)	21/02/1995
Congo	31/01/1983 (A)	01/05/1983
Costa Rica	30/06/1975 (R)	28/09/1975
Côte d'Ivoire	21/11/1994 (A)	19/02/1995
Croatia	14/03/2000 (A)	12/06/2000
Cuba	20/04/1990 (A)	19/07/1990
Cyprus	18/10/1974 (R)	01/07/1975
Czech Republic	14/04/1993 (Ds)	01/01/1993
Democratic Republic of the Congo	20/07/1976 (A)	18/10/1976
Denmark	26/07/1977 (R)	24/10/1977
Djibouti	07/02/1992 (A)	07/05/1992
Dominica	04/08/1995 (A)	02/11/1995
Dominican Republic	17/12/1986 (A)	17/03/1987
Ecuador	11/02/1975 (R)	01/07/1975



Egypt	04/01/1978 (A)	04/04/1978
El Salvador	30/04/1987 (A)	29/07/1987
Equatorial Guinea	10/03/1992 (A)	08/06/1992
Eritrea	24/10/1994 (A)	22/01/1995
Estonia	22/07/1992 (A)	20/10/1992
Ethiopia	05/04/1989 (A)	04/07/1989
Fiji	30/09/1997 (A)	29/12/1997
Finland	10/05/1976 (A)	08/08/1976
France	11/05/1978 (Ap)	09/08/1978
Gabon	13/02/1989 (A)	14/05/1989
Gambia	26/08/1977 (A)	24/11/1977
Georgia	13/09/1996 (A)	12/12/1996
Germany	22/03/1976 (R)	20/06/1976
Ghana	14/11/1975 (R)	12/02/1976
Greece	08/10/1992 (A)	06/01/1993
Grenada	30/08/1999 (A)	28/11/1999
Guatemala	07/11/1979 (R)	05/02/1980
Guinea	21/09/1981 (A)	20/12/1981
Guinea-Bissau	16/05/1990 (A)	14/08/1990
Guyana	27/05/1977 (A)	25/08/1977
Honduras	15/03/1985 (A)	13/06/1985
Hungary	29/05/1985 (A)	27/08/1985
Iceland	03/01/2000 (A)	02/04/2000
India	20/07/1976 (R)	18/10/1976

Indonesia	28/12/1978 (A)	28/03/1979
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	03/08/1976 (R)	01/11/1976
Ireland	08/01/2002 (R)	08/04/2002
Israel	18/12/1979 (R)	17/03/1980
Italy	02/10/1979 (R)	31/12/1979
Jamaica	23/04/1997 (A)	22/07/1997
Japan	06/08/1980 (Ac)	04/11/1980
Jordan	14/12/1978 (A)	14/03/1979
Kazakhstan	20/01/2000 (A)	19/04/2000
Kenya	13/12/1978 (R)	13/03/1979
Kuwait	12/08/2002(R)	10/11/2002
Lao People's Democratic Republic	01/03/2004 (A)	30/05/2004
Latvia	11/02/1997 (A)	12/05/1997
Lesotho	01/10/2003 (R)	30/12/2003
Liberia	11/03/1981 (A)	09/06/1981
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	28/01/2003(A)	28/04/2003
Liechtenstein	30/11/1979 (A)	28/02/1980
Lithuania	10/12/2001 (A)	09/03/2002
Luxembourg	13/12/1983 (R)	12/03/1984
Macedonia (see <i>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</i> )	04/07/2000 (A)	02/10/2000
Madagascar	20/08/1975 (R)	18/11/1975
Malawi	05/02/1982 (A)	06/05/1982
Malaysia	20/10/1977 (A)	18/01/1978
Mali	18/07/1994 (A)	16/10/1994
Malta	17/04/1989 (A)	16/07/1989
Mauritania	13/03/1998 (A)	11/06/1998

Mauritius	28/04/1975 (R)	27/07/1975
Mexico	02/07/1991 (A)	30/09/1991
Monaco	19/04/1978 (A)	18/07/1978
Mongolia	05/01/1996 (A)	04/04/1996
Morocco	16/10/1975 (R)	14/01/1976
Mozambique	25/03/1981 (A)	23/06/1981
Myanmar	13/06/1997 (A)	11/09/1997
Namibia	18/12/1990 (A)	18/03/1991
Nepal	18/06/1975 (A)	16/09/1975
Netherlands	19/04/1984 (R)	18/07/1984
New Zealand	10/05/1989 (A)	08/08/1989
Nicaragua	06/08/1977 (A)	04/11/1977
Niger	08/09/1975 (R)	07/12/1975
Nigeria	09/05/1974 (R)	01/07/1975
Norway	27/07/1976 (R)	25/10/1976
Pakistan	20/04/1976 (A)	19/07/1976
Palau	16/04/2004 (A)	15/07/2004
Panama	17/08/1978 (R)	15/11/1978
Papua New Guinea	12/12/1975 (A)	11/03/1976
Paraguay	15/11/1976 (R)	13/02/1977
Peru	27/06/1975 (R)	25/09/1975
Philippines	18/08/1981 (R)	16/11/1981
Poland	12/12/1989 (R)	12/03/1990
Portugal	11/12/1980 (R)	11/03/1981
Qatar	08/05/2001 (A)	06/08/2001

Republic of Korea	09/07/1993 (A)	07/10/1993
Republic of Moldova	29/03/2001 (A)	27/06/2001
Romania	18/08/1994 (A)	16/11/1994
Russian Federation	13/01/1992 (C)	01/01/1992
Rwanda	20/10/1980 (A)	18/01/1981
Saint Kitts and Nevis	14/02/1994 (A)	15/05/1994
Saint Lucia	15/12/1982 (A)	15/03/1983
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	30/11/1988 (A)	28/02/1989
Samoa	09/11/2004 (A)	07/02/2005
Sao Tome and Principe	09/08/2001 (A)	07/11/2001
Saudi Arabia	12/03/1996 (A)	10/06/1996
Senegal	05/08/1977 (A)	03/11/1977
Serbia and Montenegro	27/02/2002 (A)	28/05/2002
Seychelles	08/02/1977 (A)	09/05/1977
Sierra Leone	28/10/1994 (A)	26/01/1995
Singapore	30/11/1986 (A)	28/02/1987
Slovakia	02/03/1993 (Ds)	01/01/1993
Slovenia	24/01/2000 (A)	23/04/2000
Somalia	02/12/1985 (A)	02/03/1986
South Africa	15/07/1975 (R)	13/10/1975
Spain	30/05/1986 (A)	28/08/1986
Sri Lanka	04/05/1979 (A)	02/08/1979
Sudan	26/10/1982 (R)	24/01/1983
Suriname	17/11/1980 (A)	15/02/1981
Swaziland	26/02/1997 (A)	27/05/1997
Sweden	20/08/1974 (R)	01/07/1975

Switzerland	09/07/1974 (R)	01/07/1975
Syrian Arab Republic	30/04/2003(A)	29/07/2003
Thailand	21/01/1983 (R)	21/04/1983
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	04/07/2000 (A)	02/10/2000
Togo	23/10/1978 (R)	21/01/1979
Trinidad and Tobago	19/01/1984 (A)	18/04/1984
Tunisia	10/07/1974 (R)	01/07/1975
Turkey	23/09/1996 (A)	22/12/1996
Uganda	18/07/1991 (A)	16/10/1991
Ukraine	30/12/1999 (A)	29/03/2000
United Arab Emirates	08/02/1990 (A)	09/05/1990
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	02/08/1976 (R)	31/10/1976
United Republic of Tanzania	29/11/1979 (R)	27/02/1980
United States of America	14/01/1974 (R)	01/07/1975
Uruguay	02/04/1975 (R)	01/07/1975
Uzbekistan	10/07/1997 (A)	08/10/1997
Vanuatu	17/07/1989 (A)	15/10/1989
Venezuela	24/10/1977 (R)	22/01/1978
Viet Nam	20/01/1994 (A)	20/04/1994
Yemen	05/05/1997 (A)	03/08/1997
Zambia	24/11/1980 (A)	22/02/1981
Zimbabwe	19/05/1981 (A)	17/08/1981