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ANIMALS



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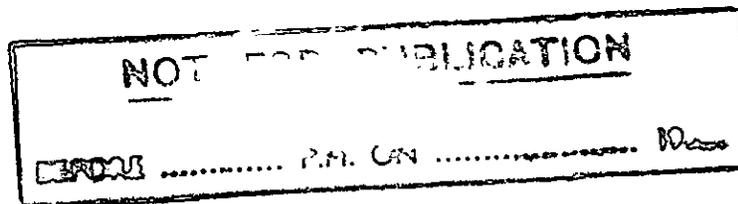
Convention

on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

Bonn, 23 June 1979—22 June 1980

[The United Kingdom instrument of ratification was deposited on 23 July 1985 and
the Convention entered into force for the United Kingdom on 1 October 1985]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
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**CONVENTION
ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS**

The Contracting Parties,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Have agreed as follows:

**ARTICLE I
Interpretation**

1. For the purpose of this Convention:
 - (a) "Migratory species" means the entire population or any geographically separate part of the population of any species or lower taxon of wild animals, a significant proportion of whose members cyclically and predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries;
 - (b) "Conservation status of a migratory species" means the sum of the influences acting on the migratory species that may effect its long-term distribution and abundance;
 - (c) "Conservation status" will be taken as "favourable" when:
 - (1) population dynamics data indicate that the migratory species is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its ecosystems;
 - (2) the range of the migratory species is neither currently being reduced, nor is likely to be reduced, on a long-term basis;
 - (3) there is, and will be in the foreseeable future, sufficient habitat to maintain the population of the migratory species on a long-term basis; and
 - (4) the distribution and abundance of the migratory species approach historic coverage and levels to the extent that potentially suitable ecosystems exist and to the extent consistent with wise wildlife management;
 - (d) "Conservation status" will be taken as "unfavourable" if any of the conditions set out in sub-paragraph (c) of this paragraph is not met;
 - (e) "Endangered" in relation to a particular migratory species means that the migratory species is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range;
 - (f) "Range" means all the areas of land or water that a migratory species inhabits, stays in temporarily, crosses or overflies at any time on its normal migration route;
 - (g) "Habitat" means any area in the range of a migratory species which contains suitable living conditions for that species;

- (h) "Range State" in relation to a particular migratory species means any State (and where appropriate any other Party referred to under sub-paragraph (k) of this paragraph) that exercise jurisdiction over any part of the range of that migratory species, or a State, flag vessels which are engaged outside national jurisdictional limits in taking that migratory species;
- (i) "Taking" means taking, hunting, fishing, capturing, harassing, deliberate killing, or attempting to engage in any such conduct;
- (j) "Agreement" means an international agreement relating to the conservation of one or more migratory species as provided for in Articles IV and V of this Convention; and
- (k) "Party" means a State or any regional economic integration organization constituted by sovereign States which has competence in respect of the negotiation, conclusion and application of international agreements in matters covered by this Convention for which this Convention is in force.

2. In matters within their competence, the regional economic integration organizations which are Parties to this Convention shall in their own name exercise the rights and fulfil the responsibilities which this Convention attributes to their member States. In such cases the member States of these organizations shall not be entitled to exercise such rights individually.

3. Where this Convention provides for a decision to be taken by either a two-thirds majority or a unanimous decision of "the Parties present and voting" this shall mean "the Parties present and casting an affirmative or negative vote". Those abstaining from voting shall not be counted amongst "the Parties present and voting" in determining the majority.

ARTICLE II

Fundamental Principles

1. The Parties acknowledge the importance of migratory species being conserved and of Range States agreeing to take action to this end whenever possible and appropriate, paying special attention to migratory species the conservation status of which is unfavourable, and taking individually or in co-operation appropriate and necessary steps to conserve such species and their habitat.
2. The Parties acknowledge the need to take action to avoid any migratory species becoming endangered.
3. In particular the Parties:
 - (a) should promote, co-operate in and support research relating to migratory species;
 - (b) shall endeavour to provide immediate protection for migratory species included in Appendix I: and
 - (c) shall endeavour to conclude Agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species included in Appendix II.

ARTICLE III

Endangered Migratory Species: Appendix I

1. Appendix I shall list migratory species which are endangered.
2. A migratory species may be listed in Appendix I provided that reliable evidence, including the best scientific evidence available, indicates that the species is endangered.
3. A migratory species may be removed from Appendix I when the Conference of the Parties determines that:
 - (a) reliable evidence, including the best scientific evidence available, indicates that the species is no longer endangered, and
 - (b) the species is not likely to become endangered again because of loss of protection due to its removal from Appendix I.

4. Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavour:

- (a) to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore those habitats of the species which are of importance in removing the species from danger of extinction;
- (b) to prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species; and
- (c) to the extent feasible and appropriate, to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger the species, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating already introduced, exotic species.

5. Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall prohibit the taking of animals belonging to such species. Exceptions may be made to this prohibition only if:

- (a) the taking is for scientific purposes;
- (b) the taking is for the purpose of enhancing the propagation or survival of the affected species;
- (c) the taking is to accommodate the needs of traditional subsistence users of such species; or
- (d) extraordinary circumstances so require:

provided that such exceptions are precise as to content and limited in space and time. Such taking should not operate to the disadvantage of the species.

6. The Conference of the Parties may recommend to the Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I that they take further measures considered appropriate to benefit the species.

7. The Parties shall as soon as possible inform the Secretariat of any exceptions made pursuant to paragraph 5 of this Article.

ARTICLE IV

Migratory Species to be the Subject of Agreements: Appendix II

1. Appendix II shall list migratory species which have an unfavourable conservation status and which require international agreements for their conservation and management, as well as those which have a conservation status which would significantly benefit from the international co-operation that could be achieved by an international agreement.

2. If the circumstances so warrant, a migratory species may be listed both in Appendix I and Appendix II.

3. Parties that are Range States of migratory species listed in Appendix II shall endeavour to conclude Agreements where these would benefit the species and should give priority to those species in an unfavourable conservation status.

4. Parties are encouraged to take action with a view to concluding agreements for any population or any geographically separate part of the population of any species or lower taxon of wild animals, members of which periodically cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries.

5. The Secretariat shall be provided with a copy of each Agreement concluded pursuant to the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE V

Guidelines for Agreements

1. The object of each Agreement shall be to restore the migratory species concerned to a favourable conservation status or to maintain it in such a status. Each Agreement should deal with those aspects of the conservation and management of the migratory species concerned which serve to achieve that object.

2. Each Agreement should cover the whole of the range of the migratory species concerned and should be open to accession by all Range States of that species, whether or not they are Parties to this Convention.
3. An Agreement should, wherever possible, deal with more than one migratory species.
4. Each Agreement should:
 - (a) identify the migratory species covered;
 - (b) describe the range and migration route of the migratory species;
 - (c) provide for each Party to designate its national authority concerned with the implementation of the Agreement;
 - (d) establish, if necessary, appropriate machinery to assist in carrying out the aims of the Agreement, to monitor its effectiveness, and to prepare reports for the Conference of the Parties;
 - (e) provide for procedures for the settlement of disputes between Parties to the Agreement; and
 - (f) at a minimum, prohibit, in relation to a migratory species of the Order Cetacea, any taking that is not permitted for that migratory species under any other multilateral agreement and provide for accession to the Agreement by States that are not Range States of that migratory species.
5. Where appropriate and feasible, each Agreement should provide for, but not be limited to:
 - (a) periodic review of the conservation status of the migratory species concerned and the identification of the factors which may be harmful to that status;
 - (b) co-ordinated conservation and management plans;
 - (c) research into the ecology and population dynamics of the migratory species concerned, with special regard to migration;
 - (d) the exchange of information on the migratory species concerned, special regard being paid to the exchange of the results of research and of relevant statistics;
 - (e) conservation and, where required and feasible, restoration of the habitats of importance in maintaining a favourable conservation status, and protection of such habitats from disturbances, including strict control of the introduction of, or control of already introduced, exotic species detrimental to the migratory species;
 - (f) maintenance of a network of suitable habitats appropriately disposed in relation to the migration routes;
 - (g) where it appears desirable, the provision of new habitats favourable to the migratory species or reintroduction of the migratory species into favourable habitats;
 - (h) elimination of, to the maximum extent possible, or compensation for activities and obstacles which hinder or impede migration;
 - (i) prevention, reduction or control of the release into the habitat of the migratory species of substances harmful to that migratory species;
 - (j) measures based on sound ecological principles to control and manage the taking of the migratory species;
 - (k) procedures for co-ordinating action to suppress illegal taking;
 - (l) exchange of information on substantial threats to the migratory species;
 - (m) emergency procedures whereby conservation action would be considerably and rapidly strengthened when the conservation status of the migratory species is seriously affected; and
 - (n) making the general public aware of the contents and aims of the Agreement.

ARTICLE VI

Range States

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

ARTICLE VII

The Conference of the Parties

1. The Conference of the Parties shall be the decision-making organ of this Convention.
2. The Secretariat shall call a meeting of the Conference of the Parties not later than two years after the entry into force of this Convention.
3. Thereafter the Secretariat shall convene ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties of intervals of not more than three years, unless the Conference decides otherwise, and extraordinary meetings at any time on the written request of at least one-third of the Parties.
4. The Conference of the Parties shall establish and keep under review the financial regulations of this Convention. The Conference of the Parties shall, at each of its ordinary meetings, adopt the budget for the next financial period. Each Party shall contribute to this budget according to a scale to be agreed upon by the Conference. Financial regulations, including the provisions on the budget and the scale of contributions as well as their modifications, shall be adopted by unanimous vote of the Parties present and voting.
5. At each of its meetings the Conference of the Parties shall review the implementation of this Convention and may in particular:
 - (a) review and assess the conservation status of migratory species;
 - (b) review the progress made towards the conservation of migratory species, especially those listed in Appendices I and II;
 - (c) make such provision and provide such guidance as may be necessary to enable the Scientific Council and the Secretariat to carry out their duties;
 - (d) receive and consider any reports presented by the Scientific Council, the Secretariat, any Party or any standing body established pursuant to an Agreement;
 - (e) make recommendations to the Parties for improving the conservation status of migratory species and review the progress being made under Agreements;
 - (f) in those cases where an Agreement has not been concluded, make recommendations for the convening of meetings of the Parties that are Range States of a migratory species or group of migratory species to discuss measures to improve the conservation status of the species;
 - (g) make recommendations to the Parties for improving the effectiveness of this Convention; and
 - (h) decide on any additional measure that should be taken to implement the objectives of this Convention.
6. Each meeting of the Conference of the Parties should determine the time and venue of the next meeting.

7. Any meeting of the Conference of the Parties shall determine and adopt rules of procedure for that meeting. Decisions at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties shall require a two-thirds majority of the Parties present and voting, except where otherwise provided for by this Convention.

8. The United Nations, its Specialised Agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as any State not a party to this Convention and, for each Agreement, the body designated by the parties to that Agreement, may be represented by observers at meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

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

- (a) international agencies or bodies, either governmental or non-governmental, and national governmental agencies and bodies; and
- (b) national non-governmental agencies or bodies which have been approved for this purpose by the State in which they are located.

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

ARTICLE VIII

The Scientific Council

1. At its first meeting, the Conference of the Parties shall establish a Scientific Council to provide advice on scientific matters.

2. Any Party may appoint a qualified expert as a member of the Scientific Council. In addition, the Scientific Council shall include as members qualified experts selected and appointed by the Conference of the Parties; the number of these experts, the criteria for their selection and the terms of their appointments shall be as determined by the Conference of the Parties.

3. The Scientific Council shall meet at the request of the Secretariat as required by the Conference of the Parties.

4. Subject to the approval of the Conference of the Parties, the Scientific Council shall establish its own rules of procedure.

5. The Conference of the Parties shall determine the functions of the Scientific Council, which may include:

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

ARTICLE IX

The Secretariat

1. For the purposes of this Convention a Secretariat shall be established.
2. Upon entry into force of this Convention, the Secretariat is provided by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme. To the extent and in the manner he considers appropriate, he may be assisted by suitable intergovernmental or non-governmental, international or national agencies and bodies technically qualified in protection, conservation and management of wild animals.
3. If the United Nations Environment Programme is no longer able to provide the Secretariat, the Conference of the Parties shall make alternative arrangements for the Secretariat.
4. The functions of the Secretariat shall be:
 - (a) to arrange for and service meetings:
 - (i) of the Conference of the Parties, and
 - (ii) of the Scientific Council;
 - (b) to maintain liaison with and promote liaison between the Parties, the standing bodies set up under Agreements and other international organizations concerned with migratory species;
 - (c) to obtain from any appropriate source reports and other information which will further the objectives and implementation of this Convention and to arrange for the appropriate dissemination of such information;
 - (d) to invite the attention of the Conference of the Parties to any matter pertaining to the objectives of this Convention;
 - (e) to prepare for the Conference of the Parties reports on the work of the Secretariat and on the implementation of this Convention;
 - (f) to maintain and publish a list of Range States of all migratory species included in Appendices I and II;
 - (g) to promote, under the direction of the Conference of the Parties, the conclusion of Agreements;
 - (h) to maintain and make available to the Parties a list of Agreements and, if so required by the Conference of the Parties, to provide any information on such Agreements;
 - (i) to maintain and publish a list of the recommendations made by the Conference of the Parties pursuant to sub-paragraphs (e), (f) and (g) of paragraph 5 of Article VII or of decisions made pursuant to sub-paragraph (h) of that paragraph;
 - (j) to provide for the general public information concerning this Convention and its objectives; and
 - (k) to perform any other function entrusted to it under this Convention or by the Conference of the Parties.

ARTICLE X

Amendment of the Convention

1. This Convention may be amended at any ordinary or extraordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
2. Proposals for amendment may be made by any Party.
3. The text of any proposed amendment and the reasons for it shall be communicated to the Secretariat at least one hundred and fifty days before the meeting at which it is to be considered and shall promptly be communicated by the Secretariat to all Parties. Any comments on the text by the Parties shall be communicated to the Secretariat not less than sixty days before the meeting begins. The Secretariat shall, immediately after the last day for submission of comments, communicate to the Parties all comments submitted by that day.
4. Amendments shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of Parties present and voting.

5. An amendment adopted shall enter into force for all Parties which have accepted it on the first day of the third month following the date on which two-thirds of the Parties have deposited an instrument of acceptance with the Depositary. For each Party which deposits an instrument of acceptance after the date on which two-thirds of the Parties have deposited an instrument of acceptance, the amendment shall enter into force for that Party on the first day of the third month following the deposit of its instrument of acceptance.

ARTICLE XI

Amendment of the Appendices

1. Appendices I and II may be amended at any ordinary or extraordinary meeting of the Conference of Parties.
2. Proposals for amendment may be made by any Party.
3. The text of any proposed amendment and the reasons for it, based on the best scientific evidence available, shall be communicated to the Secretariat at least one hundred and fifty days before the meeting and shall promptly be communicated by the Secretariat to all Parties. Any comments on the text by the Parties shall be communicated to the Secretariat not less than sixty days before the meeting begins. The Secretariat shall, immediately after the last day for submission of comments, communicate to the Parties all comments submitted by that day.
4. Amendments shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of Parties present and voting.
5. An amendment to the Appendices shall enter into force for all Parties ninety days after the meeting of the Conference of Parties at which it was adopted, except for those Parties which make a reservation in accordance with paragraph 6 of this Article.
6. During the period of ninety days provided for in paragraph 5 of this Article, any Party may by notification in writing to the Depositary make a reservation with respect to the amendment. A reservation to an amendment may be withdrawn by written notification to the Depositary and thereupon the amendment shall enter into force for that Party ninety days after the reservation is withdrawn.

ARTICLE XII

Effect on International Conventions and Other Legislations

1. Nothing in this Convention shall prejudice the codification and development of the law of the sea by the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea convened pursuant to Resolution 2750 C (XXV) of the General Assembly of the United Nations nor the present or future claims and legal views of any State concerning the law of the sea and the nature and extent of coastal and flag State jurisdiction.
2. The provisions of this Convention shall in no way affect the rights or obligations of any Party deriving from any existing treaty, convention or agreement.
3. The provisions of this Convention shall in no way affect the right of Parties to adopt stricter domestic measures concerning the conservation of migratory species listed in Appendices I and II or to adopt domestic measures concerning the conservation of species not listed in Appendices I and II.

ARTICLE XIII

Settlement of Disputes

1. Any dispute which may arise between two or more Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the provisions of this Convention shall be subject to negotiation between the Parties involved in the dispute.
2. If the dispute cannot be resolved in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article, the Parties may, by mutual consent, submit the dispute to arbitration, in particular that of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and the Parties submitting the dispute shall be bound by the arbitral decision.

ARTICLE XIV

Reservations

1. The provisions of this Convention shall not be subject to general reservations. Specific reservations may be entered in accordance with the provisions of this Article and Article XI.
2. Any State or regional economic integration organization may, on depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, enter a specific reservation with regard to the presence on either Appendix I or Appendix II or both, of any migratory species and shall then not be regarded as a Party in regard to the subject of that reservation until ninety days after the Depositary has transmitted to the Parties notification that such reservation has been withdrawn.

ARTICLE XV

Signature

This Convention shall be open for signature at Bonn for all States and any regional economic integration organization until the twenty-second day of June, 1980.

ARTICLE XVI

Ratification, Acceptance, Approval

This Convention shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, which shall be the Depositary.

ARTICLE XVII

Accession

After the twenty-second day of June 1980 this Convention shall be open for accession by all non-signatory States and any regional economic integration organization. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Depositary.

ARTICLE XVIII

Entry into Force

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the third month following the date of deposit of the fifteenth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Depositary¹.
2. For each State or each regional economic integration organization which ratifies, accepts or approves this Convention or accedes thereto after the deposit of the fifteenth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the third month following the deposit by such State or such organization of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

ARTICLE XIX

Denunciation

Any Party may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Depositary at any time. The denunciation shall take effect twelve months after the Depositary has received the notification.

ARTICLE XX

Depositary

1. The original of this Convention, in the English, French, German, Russian and Spanish languages, each version being equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Depositary. The Depositary shall transmit certified copies of each of these versions to all States and all regional economic integration organizations that have signed the Convention or deposited instruments of accession to it.

¹ The Convention entered into force on 1 November 1983.

2. The Depositary shall, after consultation with the Governments concerned, prepare official versions of the text of this Convention in the Arabic and Chinese languages.
3. The Depositary shall inform all signatory and acceding States and all signatory and acceding regional economic integration organizations and the Secretariat of signatures, deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, entry into force of this Convention, amendments thereto, specific reservations and notifications of denunciation.
4. As soon as this Convention enters into force, a certified copy thereof shall be transmitted by the Depositary to the Secretariat of the United Nations for registration and publication in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorized to that effect, have signed this Convention.

Done at Bonn on 23 June 1979.

SIGNATURES AND RATIFICATIONS

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of deposit of instrument of Ratification or Acceptance (AC)</i>
Cameroon	10 June 1980	7 Sept. 1981
Central African Republic	23 June 1979	
Chad	23 June 1979	
Côte d'Ivoire	23 June 1979	
Denmark	23 June 1979	5 Aug. 1982*
Egypt	23 June 1979	11 Feb. 1982
France	23 June 1979	
Germany, Federal Republic of	23 June 1979	31 July 1984
Greece	23 June 1979	
India	23 June 1979	4 May 1982
Ireland, Republic of	20 June 1980	5 Aug. 1983
Italy	23 June 1979	26 Aug. 1983
Jamaica	20 June 1980	
Luxembourg	26 Mar 1980	30 Nov. 1982
Madagascar	23 June 1979	
Morocco	23 June 1979	
Netherlands	20 June 1980	5 June 1981(AC)*
Niger	23 June 1979	3 July 1980
Norway	23 June 1979	30 May 1985
Paraguay	23 June 1979	
Philippines	20 June 1980	
Portugal	23 June 1979	21 Jan. 1981
Somalia	23 June 1979	11 Nov. 1985
Spain	23 June 1979	12 Feb. 1985
Sri Lanka	23 June 1979	6 June 1990
Sweden	23 June 1979	9 June 1983
Togo	23 June 1979	
Uganda	22 June 1980	
United Kingdom	23 June 1979	23 July 1985 ¹ *

ACCESSIONS

<i>State</i>	<i>Date</i>
Belgium	11 July 1990
Benin	14 Jan. 1986
Burkina Faso	9 Oct. 1989
Chile... ..	15 Sept. 1981
European Economic Community	1 Aug. 1983*
Finland	3 Oct. 1988
Ghana	19 Jan. 1988
Hungary	12 July 1983
Israel	17 May 1983
Mali	28 July 1987
Nigeria	15 Oct. 1986
Pakistan	22 Sept. 1987
Panama	20 Feb. 1989
Senegal	18 Mar. 1988
Tunisia	27 May 1987
Uruguay	1 Feb 1990

* For statements, reservations and objections see pages 14 and 15.

¹ The United Kingdom Instrument of Ratification included the Bailiwick of Jersey, the Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, Saint Helena, Saint Helena Dependencies, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia in the island of Cyprus.

STATEMENTS, RESERVATION AND OBJECTION

DENMARK

The Government of Denmark, upon depositing its instrument of ratification, stated in its Note Verbale of 5 August 1982 that:—

[*Translation*]

the self-governments of the Faroe Islands and Greenland, which are responsible for questions of conservation in these areas, have not yet stated their opinions as to whether the Convention should include the Faroes and/or Greenland.

The Convention will therefore not include the Faroe Islands and Greenland until the Danish authorities are in possession of further information.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

The European Community stated in its letter of 12 July 1983 that:—

[*Translation*]

the accession of the Community in accordance with Article 2 of the Decision of the Council concerning the conclusion of the Convention does not apply to Greenland.

NETHERLANDS

The Government of the Netherlands, upon depositing its instrument of acceptance, stated in its Note Verbale of 5 June 1981 that:—

[*Translation*]

the Dutch government and the Government of the Dutch Antilles will inform the Secretariat at a later date for which of the migratory species stated in the Annexes they consider themselves to be Range States within the meaning of Article VI of the Convention.

In a Note dated 27 December, 1985 the Netherlands Government informed the Depositary that as from 1 January, 1986 the Convention would apply to the island of Aruba as a separate country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands and would cease to be a part of the Netherlands Antilles.

UNITED KINGDOM

In an Aide Memoire dated 23 December 1985 the Government of the United Kingdom made the following statement to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

“ In accordance with Article XI paragraph 6, of the Bonn Convention on the Conservation of migratory Species of Wild Animals, the United Kingdom hereby informs the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany that it is entering a reservation to the amendment to Appendix I of the convention, adopted at the First meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention held in Bonn from 21 to 26 October 1985, in respect of the addition of the following species of turtles (Cheloniidae):

Chelonia mydas	Green turtle
Eretmochelys imbricata	Hawksbill turtle
Caretta caretta	Loggerhead turtle
Lepidocheyls olivacea	Ridley turtle

The United Kingdom enters this reservation because the listing of these four species on Appendix I would oblige several of the dependent territories included in its ratification of the Convention to give them special protection. As a consequence of the late arrival of the papers for the Meeting of Parties which set out the justifications for the proposals, it was not possible to consult the dependent territories on this matter beforehand. The United Kingdom does not therefore know whether the territories are able, or indeed willing, to give the four species special protection. The dependent territories are being consulted on the acceptability of the listing of the four species on Appendix I but the consultations will not be completed within the 90 day period allowed under Article II of the Convention for the entering of reservations.”

In a Note dated 12 April 1988 this reservation was subsequently withdrawn.

OBJECTION BY ARGENTINA

In a *Note Verbal* dated 19 October 1985 the Government of the Argentine Republic made the following statement to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

“La República Argentina rechaza la extensión de la aplicación territorial de la Convención sobre la Conservación de las Especies Migratorias de Animales Silvestres, firmada en Bonn el 23 de junio de 1979 y que entro en vigor el 1 de noviembre de 1983, a las Islas Malvinas, Georgias del Sur y Sandwich del Sur, que fuera notificada por el Reino Unido de Gran Bretana e Irlanda del Norte a la Secretaría de la Convención al ratificar dicho instrumento el 23 de julio de 1985 bajo la incorrecta designación de “Falkland Islands and Falklands dependencies”.

La República Argentina reafirma sus derechos soberanos sobre dichas Islas, las que integran su territorio nacional y respecto de las cuales existe una disputa de soberanía reconocida por las Resoluciones Nos. 2065, 3160, 31/49, 37/9, 38/12 y 39/6 de la Asamblea General de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas.”

[Unofficial Translation]

The Argentine Republic objects to the territorial application of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, which was signed in Bonn on 23 June 1979 and entered into force on 1 November 1983, being extended to the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and S. Sandwich Island, as notified by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Convention Secretariat at the time of ratifying that instrument on 23 July 1985 under the incorrect designation “Falkland Islands and Falkland Dependencies”.

The Argentine Republic reaffirms its sovereign rights over those Islands, which form part of its national territory, and in respect of which there is a sovereignty dispute, recognised in Resolutions Nos. 2065, 3160, 31/49, 37/9, 38/12 and 39/6 of the United Nations General Assembly.

Communication by the United Kingdom Delegation to the Secretariat of the Convention:

“The United Kingdom Delegation regrets that the Argentine Delegation has chosen to raise a political issue in a technical forum such as this Conference. The Falkland Islands, and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands are British Dependent Territories. Her Majesty’s Government has no doubts concerning United Kingdom Sovereignty over them.”

APPENDIX I

Interpretation

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

MAMMALIA

CHIROPTERA	
Molossidae	<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>
PRIMATES	
Pongidae	<i>Gorilla gorilla beringei</i>
CETACEA	
Balaenopteridae	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i> <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>
Balaenidae	<i>Balaena mysticetus</i> <i>Eubalaena glacialis</i> (s.l.)
PINNIPEDIA	
Phocidae	<i>Monachus monachus</i> *
PERISSODACTYLA	
Equidae	<i>Equus grevyi</i>
ARTIODACTYLA	
Camelidae	<i>Lama vicugna</i> * – 101
Cervidae	<i>Cervus elaphus barbarus</i> <i>Bos sauveli</i> <i>Addax nasomaculatus</i> <i>Gazella cuvieri</i> <i>Gazella dama</i>
Bovidae	<i>Gazella dorcas</i> + 201

AVES

PROCELLARIIFORMES

Diomedeidae
Procellariidae

Diomedea albatrus
Pterodroma cahow
Pterodroma phaeopygia

CICONIIFORMES

Ardeidae
Ciconiidae
Threskiornithidae

Egretta eulophotes
Ciconia boyciana
Geronticus eremita

ANSERIFORMES

Anatidae

*Chloephaga rubidiceps**

FALCONIFORMES

Accipitridae

*Haliaeetus pelagicus**

GRUIFORMES

Gruidae

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

Otididae

CHARADRIIFORMES

Scolopacidae

*Numenius borealis**
*Numenius tenuirostris**
Larus audouinii
Larus relictus
Larus saundersi
Synthliboramphus wumizusume

Laridae

Alcidae

PASSERIFORMES

Parulidae
Fringillidae

Dendroica kirtlandii
Serinus syriacus

REPTILIA

TESTUDINES

Cheloniidae
Dermochelidae
Pelomedusidae

*Lepidochelys kempii**
*Dermochelys coriacea**
Podocnemis expansa + 203*

CROCODYLIA

Gavialidae

Gavialis gangeticus

PISCES

SILURIFORMES

Schilbeidae

Pangasianodon gigas

APPENDIX II

Interpretation

1. Migratory species included in this Appendix are referred to:

(a) by the name of the species or subspecies; or

(b) as being all of the migratory species included in a higher taxon or designated part thereof.

Unless otherwise indicated, where reference is made to a taxon higher than species, it is understood that all the migratory species within that taxon could significantly benefit from the conclusion of AGREEMENTS.

2. The abbreviation "spp" following the name of a Family or Genus is used to denote all migratory species within that Family or Genus.

3. Other references to taxa higher than species are for the purpose of information or classification only.

4. The abbreviation "(s.l.)" is used to denote that the scientific name is used in its extended meaning.

5. The symbol (+) followed by a number placed against the name of a species or higher taxon denotes that only designated geographically separate populations of that taxon are included in this Appendix, as follows:

+ 201 Asian populations

6. An asterisk (*) placed against the name of a species or higher taxon indicates that the species or a separate population of that species or one or more species included in that higher taxon, are included in Appendix I.

MAMMALIA

CETACEA

Monodontidae

Delphinapterus leucas

PROBOSCIDAE

Elephantidae

Loxodonta africana

SIRENIA

Dugongidae

Dugong dugon

PINNIPEDIA

Phocidae

*Monachus monachus**

ARTIODACTYLA

Camelidae

*Lama vicugna**

Bovidae

Oryx dammah

Gazella gazella + 201

AVES

PELECANIFORMES

Pelecanidae

*Pelecanus crispus**

COCONIIFORMES

Ciconiidae

Ciconia ciconia

Ciconia nigra

Threskiornithidae

Platalea leucorodia

Phoenicopteridae

spp.

ANSERIFORMES

Anatidae

spp.*

FALCONIFORMES

Cathartidae
Pandionidae
Accipitridae
Falconidae

spp.
Pandion haliaetus
spp.*
spp.

GALLIFORMES

Phasianidae

Coturnix coturnix coturnix

GRUIFORMES

Gruidae

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

Otididae

CHARADRIIFORMES

Charadriidae
Scolopacidae
Recurvirostridae
Phalaropodidae

spp.
spp.*
spp.
spp.

PASSERIFORMES

Muscicapidae (s.l.)

spp.

REPTILIA

TESTUDINES

Cheloniidae
Dermochelidae
Pelomedusidae

spp*
spp.*
*Podocnemis expansa**

CROCODYLIA

Crocodylidae

Crocodylus porosus

PISCES

ACIPENSERIFORMES

Acipenseridae

Acipenser fulvescens

INSECTA

LEPIDOPTERA

Danaidae

Danaus plexippus

AMENDED APPENDICES I AND II

by the Conference of the Parties in 1985 and 1988
(the amended Appendices entered into force on 24 January 1986 and 12 January 1989)

APPENDIX I

Interpretation

1. Migratory species included in this Appendix are referred to:
 - (a) by the name of the species or subspecies; or
 - (b) as being all of the migratory species included in a higher taxon or designated part thereof.
2. Other references to taxa higher than species are for the purpose of information or classification only.
3. The abbreviation "(s.l.)" is used to denote that the scientific name is used in its extended meaning.
4. An Asterisk (*) placed against the name of a species indicates that the species or a separate population of that species or a higher taxon which includes that species is included in Appendix II.

MAMMALIA

CHIROPTERA Molossidae	<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>
PRIMATES Pongidae	<i>Gorilla gorilla beringei</i>
CETACEA Balaenopteridae Balaenidae	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i> <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> <i>Balaena mysticetus</i> <i>Eubalaena glacialis</i> (s.l.)
CARNIVORA Felidae	<i>Panthera uncia</i>
PINNIPEDIA Phocidae	<i>Monachus monachus</i> *
PERISSODACTYLA Equidae	<i>Equus grevyi</i>
ARTIODACTYLA Camelidae Cervidae Bovidae	<i>Lama vicugna</i> * (except Peruvian populations) <i>Cervus elaphus barbarus</i> <i>Bos sauveli</i> <i>Bos grunniens</i> <i>Addax nasomaculatus</i> <i>Gazella cuvieri</i> <i>Gazella dama</i> <i>Gazella dorcas</i> (only Northwest African populations) <i>Gazella leptocerosa</i>

AVES

PROCELLARIIFORMES

Diomedeidae
Procellariidae

Diomedea albatrus
Pterodroma cahow
Pterodroma phaeopygia

PELECANIFORMES

Pelecanidae

*Pelecanus crispus**
Pelecanus onocrotalus (only Palearctic
populations)

CICONIIFORMES

Ardeidae
Ciconiidae
Threskiornithidae

Egretta eulophotes
Ciconia boyciana
Geronticus eremita

ANSERIFORMES

Anatidae

*Chloephaga rubidiceps**

FALCONIFORMES

Accipitridae

*Haliaeetus albiculla**
*Haliaeetus pelagicus**

GRUIFORMES

Gruidae

*Grus japonensis**
*Grus leucogeranus**
*Grus nigricollis**

Otididae

*Chlamydotis undulata** (only Northwest
African populations)

CHARADRIIFORMES

Scolopacidae

*Numenius borealis**
*Numenius tenuirostris**

Laridae

Larus audouinii
Larus leucophthalmus
Larus relictus
Larus saundersi
Synthliboramphus wumizusume

Alcidae

PASSERIFORMES

Parulidae
Fringillidae

Dendroica kirtlandii
Serinus syriacus

REPTILIA

TESTUDINATA

Cheloniidae

*Chelonia mydas**
*Caretta caretta**
Eretmochelys imbricata
*Lepidochelys kempii**
*Lepidochelys olivacea**
*Dermochelys coriacea**
*Podocnemis expansa** (only Upper Amazon
populations)

Dermochelyidae
Pelomedusidae

CROCODYLIA

Gavialidae

Gavialis gangeticus

PISCES

SILURIFORMES

Schilbeidae

Pangasianodon gigas

APPENDIX II

Interpretation

1. Migratory species included in this Appendix are referred to:

- (a) by the name of the species or subspecies; or
- (b) as being all of the migratory species included in a higher taxon or designated part thereof.

Unless otherwise indicated, where reference is made to a taxon higher than species, it is understood that all the migratory species within that taxon could significantly benefit from the conclusion of agreements.

2. The abbreviation "spp" following the name of a Family or Genus is used to denote all migratory species within that Family or Genus.

3. Other references to taxa higher than species are for the purpose of information or classification only.

4. The abbreviation "(s.l.)" is used to denote that the scientific name is used in its extended meaning.

5. An Asterisk (*) placed against the name of a species or higher taxon indicates that the species or a separate population of that species or one or more species included in that higher taxon, are included in Appendix I.

MAMMALIA

CHIROPTERA

Rhinolophidae
Vespertilionidae

R.spp. (only European populations)
V.spp. (only European populations)

CETACEA

Monodontidae
Phocoenidae

Delphinidae

Delphinapterus leucas
Phocoena phocoena (only North and Baltic Sea populations)
Lagenorhynchus albirostris (only North and Baltic Sea populations)
Lagenorhynchus acutus (only North and Baltic Sea populations)
Grampus griseus (only North and Baltic Sea populations)
Tursiops truncatus (only North and Baltic Sea populations)
Delphinus delphis (only North and Baltic Sea populations)
Globicephala malaena (only North and Baltic Sea populations)

PINNIPEDIA

Phocidae

Phoca vitulina (only Baltic and Wadden Sea populations)
Halichoerus grypus (only Baltic Sea populations)
*Monachus monachus**

PROBOSCIDAE

Elephantidae

Loxodonta africana

SIRENIA

Dugongidae

Dugong dugon

ARTIODACTYLA

Camelidae
Bovidae

*Lama vicugna**
Oryx dammah
Gazella gazella (only Asian populations)

AVES

PELECANIFORMES

Pelecanidae

*Pelecanus crispus**

CICONIIFORMES

Ciconiidae

Ciconia ciconia

Ciconia nigra

Threskiornithidae

Platalea leucorodia

Plegadis falcinellus

Phoenicopteridae

Ph.spp.

ANSERIFORMES

Anatidae

A.spp.*

FALCONIFORMES

Cathartidae

C.spp.

Pandionidae

Pandion haliaetus

Accipitridae

A.spp.*

Falconidae

F.spp.

GALLIFORMES

Phasianidae

Coturnix coturnix coturnix

GRUIFORMES

Gruidae

Grus spp.*

Anthropoides virgo

Otididae

*Chlamydotis undulata** (only Asian populations)

Otis tarda

CHARADRIIFORMES

Charadriidae

C.spp.

Scolopacidae

S.spp.*

Recurvirostridae

R.spp.

Phalaropodidae

P.spp.

Burhinidae

Burhinus oedicephalus

Glareolidae

Glareola pratincola

Glareola nordmanni

CORACIIFORMES

Meropidae

Merops apiaster

Coraciidae

Coracias garrulus

PASSERIFORMES

Muscicapidae

M. (s.l.) spp.

REPTILIA

TESTUDINATA

Cheloniidae

C.spp.*

Dermodochelyidae

D.spp.*

Pelomedusidae

*Podocnemis expansa**

CROCODYLIA

Crocodylidae

Crocodylus porosus

PISCES

ACIPENSERIFORMES

Acipenseridae

Acipenser fulvescens

INSECTA

LEPIDOPTERA

Danaidae

Danaus plexippus



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