



Minnesota State Zoological Board.  
Zoo-Related Organizations Files.

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IUCN

UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DES SES RESSOURCES  
INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Avenue du Mont-Blanc  
1196 Gland - Suisse/Switzerland

Télex/Telex: 22618 iucn  
Tél./Tel. (022) 64 32 54

Télégrammes/Telegrams:  
IUCNATURE GLAND

TO ALL MEMBERS OF IUCN

Transfer of membership

1. At its sixth meeting (Gland, 5-7 November 1979), the IUCN Council transferred An Taisce, the National Trust for Ireland (Ireland) from the category of affiliate (Category C e) to that of national non-governmental organization (Category B c). The information submitted by An Taisce in support of this transfer was considered by the Council to demonstrate adequately that the transfer was appropriate.
2. Members of IUCN should lodge their objection, if any, to this transfer within three months. If any objection is raised by a voting member, the transfer will be submitted to the 15th Session of the General Assembly in 1981 for ratification.

*David Munro*

David A. Munro  
Director General

11 March 1980

*gm wff BIT  
RW*

*note BR: Please note 123  
application. No action re IUCN, and  
please ensure our subscription/participation.  
Hawley ED*

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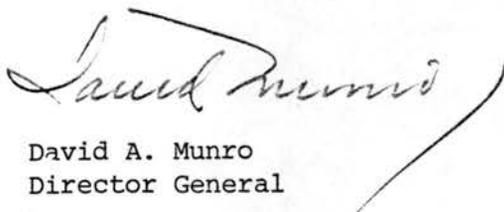
Télégrammes/Telegrams:  
IUCNATURE GLAND

TO ALL MEMBERS OF IUCN

Protected Areas - Plant Lists

I attach a copy of a recent memorandum from the Chairman of the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas (CNPPA) to all members, consultants, and correspondents of his Commission.

IUCN members in a position to respond to the plea for existing plant lists or who can provide assistance in compiling plant lists are requested also to contact the Threatened Plants Committee at The Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey TW9 3AB, England.



David A. Munro  
Director General

Attachment

11 March 1980

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

TO: All Members, Consultants, Correspondents, CNPPA  
FROM: Chairman, Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas  
SUBJECT: Protected Areas - Plant Lists

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Commission meetings in Faro (1978), Costa Rica (1979) and Canberra (1980) have all discussed Plant Lists and assistance to IUCN's Threatened Plants Committee (TPC). We have received from Dr. Gren Lucas, Chairman of that Committee, a plea - a call for help in providing them with lists of plants found in protected areas.

Traditionally, there has been a great deal of attention paid to bird lists, and mammal lists, however, little data has been made available about the plants on which these species ultimately depend.

It is becoming increasingly clear which of the species identified as rare or threatened in the wild are being grown in botanic gardens, but so far it has proved very difficult to find out which are in National Parks and Reserves, etc., a far surer and more economic form of protection than any other. We hope very much that our activities can contribute to filling this crucial gap in our global information base.

We realise that in many cases lists may have been prepared and published, but this data is not readily available to the Threatened Plants Committee.

We would be most grateful therefore if you could send any existing plant lists for your National Parks, Nature Reserves, and other protected areas. If these do not exist, then we hope you will agree with the necessity for compiling plant lists for such areas through your day-by-day activities and so ensure all these areas are eventually covered by plant species lists.

The information (lists) when sent in will be evaluated by the TPC. They will then be available to managers of protected areas and other interested persons. The key data will be incorporated in the data sheets of the "World Directory of National Parks and Other Protected Areas".

We appreciate that these surveys and listings may be difficult tasks and one of an ongoing nature. We hope however that you will feel able to help us in this work and greatly look forward to hearing from you.

Please send your data directly to the TPC at The Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey TW9 3AB, England.

The attached page "Appendix 5 - Vascular plants in the St. Floris National Park" illustrates one approach to compiling the lists.

Many thanks for your anticipated cooperation.

Attachment

February 1980

## APPENDIX 5

## Vascular plants identified in the St. Floris National Park.

The nomenclature of The Flora of West Tropical Africa, Hutchinson and Dalziel (1954, 1958, 1963, 1968, and 1972), was followed except where otherwise mentioned. The column vegetation type gives the general habitat of the species:

- 1) Open savanna woodland
  - 2) Dry forest
  - 3) Laterite shields (shallow soil over indurated ironstone)
  - 4) Flooded plains
  - 5) Lowland savanna of impeded drainage
  - 6) Aquatic (at least 6 months of the year)
- + Abundance  
- Presence  
T Indicates that the plant is indigenous to termitaria

Vegetation type	1	2	3	4	5	6	Notes
MONOCOTYLEDONS							
AGAVACEAE							
<i>Sansevieria liberica</i> Ger. & Labr.		-/T			T		
AMARYLLIDACEAE							
<i>Crinum distichum</i> Herb.				-	+		
<i>C. sp.</i>			+				
<i>Haemantus multiflorus</i> Martyn	T	+	T		T		4527 <sup>1</sup>
<i>H. sp. (rupestris?)</i>							
<i>Pancratius trianthum</i> Herb.				-	+		
COMMELINACEAE							
<i>Commelina schweinfurthii</i> C. B. Cl.	-						
<i>Floscopa sp.</i>							3314
CYPERACEAE							
<i>Bulbostylis coleotricha</i> (A. Rich.) C. B. Cl.				-			
<i>B. oritrephes</i> (Ridley) C. B. Cl.			-				
<i>B. sp.</i>				-	-		
<i>Cyperus digitatus</i> Roxb. subsp. <i>auricomus</i> (Spreng.) Kük var. <i>bruntii</i> Hooper				+		-	

1. Collection numbers of species identified in St. Floris and stored at the Eaux et Forêts herbarium in Bangui. Numbers are also included where identification is questionable. UNIDENTIFIED SPECIMENS SHOULD BE STORED FOR FUTURE IDENTIFICATION.

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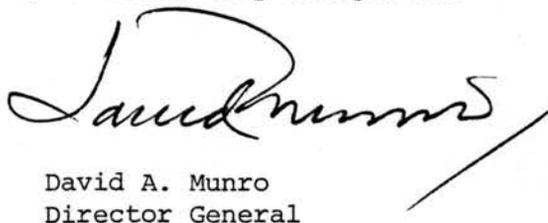
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IUCNATURE GLAND

TO ALL MEMBERS OF IUCN

Applications for membership

1. Only those members wishing to raise an objection to a membership application are requested to respond to this memorandum.
2. Members with objections should ensure that their response reaches IUCN headquarters before 13 June 1980.
3. The IUCN Council made the following decision at its sixth meeting (5-7 November 1979; Decision C/6/9): "As an encouragement to potential members, it was agreed to reduce the waiting time before applications for admission were considered by having the Bureau consider any new applications at its meeting in June 1980. Accordingly, the Bureau was so requested. It was noted that decisions on admissions by the Bureau would be subject to Council's approval."
4. If there are no objections to an application, the Bureau may accept the application and admit the organization as a member at its next meeting (27-28 June 1980). Such admission will be subject to Council's approval.
5. Only those applications which are the subject of objections will be submitted to the 15th Session of the General Assembly (New Zealand, 1981) for ratification.
6. Details of 11 organizations that have applied for membership are set out in Attachments 1, 2, 3 and 4.
7. Bodies may be admitted as members only if their objects and activities have no conflict of interest with the objects of IUCN. In addition, applications from national or international non-governmental organizations may be accepted only if the applicants have a substantial interest in conservation of nature and natural resources.
8. Members' objections are to be limited to the applicant's insufficient interest in the conservation of nature and natural resources, or possible conflicts of interest, or its inappropriateness for the group of membership designated.



David A. Munro  
Director General

Attachments (4)

11 March 1980

ATTACHMENT 1

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Category A b) - Government agencies

1. Department of the Capital Territory  
Conservation and Agriculture  
Post Office Box 158  
Canberra City, ACT 2601  
Australia

Application for membership, dated 13 November 1979, submitted by Mr. L.J. Daniels, Secretary, Department of the Capital Territory.

The Department of the Capital Territory is the Commonwealth Government Department responsible for nature conservation in the ACT and Jervis Bay Territory in Australia. Nature reserves of the two territories include Black Mountain, Tidbinbilla, Gudgenby and Jervis Bay.

2. United States Environmental Protection Agency  
401 M Street, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20460  
USA

Application for membership, dated 1 November 1979, submitted by Mr. Lewis Hughes, Acting Director, Office of International Activities, and Ms. Brenda Bell, Administrative Officer, Office of International Activities.

Agency of the United States Federal Government having responsibility for the implementation of the following Acts:

- a) The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as Amended;
- b) The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 as amended by the Quiet Communities Act of 1978;
- c) The Safe Drinking Water Act of November 1977;
- d) The Clean Air Act as Amended, August 1977;
- e) The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977;
- f) Public Law 94-469 of 11 October 1976; Act to regulate commerce and protect human health and the environment by requiring testing and necessary use restrictions on certain chemical substances, and for other purposes;
- g) The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as Amended, August 1975;
- h) Public Law 92-574 of 27 October 1972; Act to control the emission of noise detrimental to the human environment, and for other purposes;
- i) Public Law 92-532 of 23 October 1972; Act to regulate the transportation for dumping, and the dumping, of material into ocean waters, and for other purposes.

ATTACHMENT 2

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Category B c) - national non-governmental organizations

1. Fraser Island Defenders Organization Limited  
P.O. Box 420  
Maryborough, Q. 4650  
Australia

Application for membership, dated 22 January 1980, submitted by Mr. J. Sinclair, President.

Extract from the Memorandum of Association of Fraser Island Defenders Organization Limited:

"The objects for which the organization is established are:

- a) to ensure the wisest possible use of the natural resources of Fraser Island, Queensland;
  - b) to foster the conservation of the distinctive vegetation and fauna and important natural features of Fraser Island;
  - c) to provide any kind of financial and other assistance to or in respect of specific conservation projects or undertakings including research and the establishment and management of National Parks, Reserves and Sanctuaries on Fraser Island;
  - d) to give grants and make available money, facilities, apparatus, equipment and other resources to any person, trust, corporation, firm, association, institution, government, instrumentality of government, municipal authority or other body for the purpose of carrying out of any object of the organization;
  - e) to cooperate with or promote cooperation by any means among persons, trusts, corporations, firms, associations, institutions, governments, instrumentalities of government, municipal authorities and other bodies in the Commonwealth or its Territories or elsewhere concerned with or interested in conservation;
  - f) generally, to take such action as it considers necessary or appropriate in the interests of promoting conservation and especially with regard to Fraser Island."
2. Association for Environmental Sciences  
c/o Division of Nature Protection  
Environment Protection Office of the State Council  
Beijing  
People's Republic of China

Letter of intent for the Association to become a member of IUCN, presented by Mr. Li Tsao Po, President, dated 29 September 1979.

A five-member delegation of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), headed by Sir Peter Scott, WWF Chairman, visited the People's Republic of China in September 1979. As a result of this mission:

- (1) The Association for Environmental Sciences of the People's Republic of China entered into an agreement with the World Wildlife Fund International, on 23 September 1979, for cooperation on the conservation of wild living resources.
- (2) The Association transmitted to the WWF delegation a letter informing IUCN of China's decision to be represented in IUCN by the Association.
- (3) The People's Republic of China announced its decision to become a Party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

The Association is non-governmental in nature; represented in the Association are the Environment Protection Office, the Academia Sinica and all Ministries, scientific institutes and museums involved with the environment. It represents the highest academic authority for conservation matters in the People's Republic of China.

3. Foreningen til Dyrenes Beskyttelse i Danmark  
Poppelstykket 11  
2450 Copenhagen SV  
Denmark

Application for membership, dated October 1979, submitted by Mr. Jens Mossing, Administrator, and Mr. Erhardt Frederiksen, President.

The objectives of the Society (for the Protection of Animals in Denmark) are to prevent cruelty to animals and to promote interest in animals among the Danish authorities. The Society runs an animal hospital, managed by a veterinary surgeon. It issues a magazine 6 times a year; arranges activity-evenings and exhibitions in schools to promote awareness among and recruit school children and other young people; and is pressing for improved legislation with regard to animals.

Membership: 25,000. The Society is a member of the International Society for the Protection of Animals (ISPA) and the Europäische Tierschutzunion (EUPA); it cooperates also with national and Scandinavian societies and with other bodies such as the RSPCA in the United Kingdom. Its international activities are concerned, in particular, with the following issues: whaling; harvesting of seals; implementation of CITES; ritual slaughter.

4. Fundación para la Ecología y la Protección del Medio Ambiente  
Po. de la Castellana, 8  
Madrid 1  
Spain

Letter of intent for FEPMA to become a member of IUCN, presented by Mr. Julio Martín Casas, Director Gerente, dated 12 December 1979.

Translated extract from FEPMA's brochure: "The objectives of the Fundación are: conservation, protection and management of the natural heritage, in its widest sense, especially:

- a) different natural biotopes, particularly national parks and other areas in need of protection;
- b) natural landscapes;
- c) the sea and all marine species;
- d) species of fauna and flora, especially those endemic to Iberia;
- e) coastal waters, and in particular wetlands.

FEPMA will take all possible measures to avoid destruction and pollution of the natural environment."

5. ANIMAN  
Rue de Bourg 11  
1003 Lausanne  
Switzerland

Application for membership, dated 18 February 1980, submitted by Mr. Gilles E. Guerin, President, and Mr. Daniel A. Quinzani, Secretary General.

Extract from the Statutes of ANIMAN:

"The objectives of ANIMAN are: impartial development aid, particularly to the third world; social aid in Switzerland and abroad; nature protection throughout the world.

The Association's main task will be the review of projects related to its objectives; it may collaborate with any individual or any body having similar objectives."

6. Institute of Marine Affairs  
P.O. Bag 135  
St. James Post Office  
St. James  
Trinidad and Tobago

Application for membership, dated 29 October 1979, submitted by Mr. Cruz A. Matos, Director, a.i.

Extract from Mr. Cruz Matos' United Nations' Statement:

"The objectives of the Institute are:

- (i) to promote and encourage a deeper and broader understanding and appreciation of all aspects of the marine environment;
- (ii) to make available in the Caribbean knowledge of the various disciplines relevant to marine affairs;
- (iii) to increase the capabilities of Government in the formulation of consistent and informed policies in marine affairs.

The following programmes for the Institute have been identified:

- (a) Base-line Data Acquisition of the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the waters of the Gulf of Paria;

- (b) The establishment of a Data and Information Centre at the Institute's headquarters in Chaguaramas; the development of a Coastal Zone Management Programme;
  - (c) the Legal Aspects of Marine Affairs;
  - (d) Education and Training in marine affairs at Secondary Schools and University levels and for the general public;
  - (e) the establishment of a Marine Museum and Aquarium at the Institute's headquarters in Chaguaramas."
7. Council on the Global Environment  
California Institute of Public Affairs  
P.O. Box 10  
Claremont, California 91711  
USA

Application for membership, dated 28 December 1979, submitted by Mr. Thaddeus C. Trzyna, Chairman, Council on the Global Environment, and Mr. Paul F. Smith, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, California Institute of Public Affairs.

Extract from the Guidelines of the Council on the Global Environment: "The Council on the Global Environment is a special program within the corporate structure of the California Institute of Public Affairs.

The purpose of the Council is to promote the protection, conservation, and wise use of the global environment and world natural resources through research, education, technical assistance, leader exchange, and dissemination of information.

The Council shall cooperate with organizations and individuals throughout the United States and the world; however, it shall have a special responsibility to promote action by, and collaboration among, California institutions in the field of international environmental and resource affairs."

ATTACHMENT 3

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Category B d) - international non-governmental organizations

1. International Association of Zoo Educators (IZE)  
c/o Dr. Rosl Kirchshofer, Secretary  
Frankfurt Zoological Garden  
Alfred-Brehm-Platz 16  
6000 Frankfurt am Main 1  
Federal Republic of Germany

Application for membership, dated 21 December 1979, submitted by Mr. Han Rensenbrink, President, and Dr. Rosl Kirchshofer, Secretary.

Extract from the Statutes of the International Association of Zoo Educators:

Preamble

"Man is an inseparable part of nature.

Man has evolved unique means for developing natural resources and for interfering with the natural course in this world.

Human interference can serve a useful purpose if based upon knowledge of the laws of nature.

However, the increasing disturbance of the relation between man and his natural environment threatens to destroy large parts of nature and to lower the human standards of living. Therefore it is of vital importance to make people recognize the responsibility of every human being for the preservation of nature, and for the maintenance and restoration of the natural relations between man and the living world. For that reason the social function of a zoological garden or a related institution is to a high degree defined by its educational work."

Objects

"It shall seek to promote the greater use of zoological gardens, aquaria and other collections of living animals herein after referred to as 'zoos' for educational purposes. The Association shall encourage and facilitate the contact and cooperation between persons concerned with and interested in the educational work in zoos and related institutions. The Association shall promote the organization of regular conferences on education work in zoos and shall issue regularly a publication that can keep those concerned with education in zoos better informed about the educational work in the zoos of the world. The Association shall represent the interests of its members to other relevant organizations."

"Membership is open to all professional education officers of zoos and those of equivalent status; Associate membership is open to others when they are part-time or in some other way involved in zoo-education; Corporate membership is open to organizations that want to cooperate with and to support the objects of the Association."

International status

- (1) Members
  - Full members (68) in Australia, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, Singapore, South Africa, UK, USA, Venezuela.
  - Associate members (25) in Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Netherlands, UK, USA.
  - Corporate members (18) in Australia, Canada, Italy, Netherlands, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland, UK, USA.
- (2) Executive Committee (IZE governing body) includes nationals of 5 States.
- (3) Bi-annual conferences, since the foundation of IZE, in 4 States.

ATTACHMENT 4

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Category C e) - Affiliate

1. Centre Scientifique de Monaco  
16, Boulevard de Suisse  
Monte-Carlo  
Monaco

Letter of intent for the Centre Scientifique de Monaco to become a member of IUCN, presented by Mr. C.C. Solamito, President, and Mr. A. Vatrican, Secretary General, dated 18 December 1979.

Translated extract from Notes on the Centre Scientifique de Monaco:

"The main objectives of the 4 sections of the centre are respectively:

- nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;
- anthropology;
- oceanography;
- environment."

Studies include: applied radioactivity; seismology and meteorology; molecular neurobiology; microbiology and marine pollution.

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INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

1110 MORGES, SUISSE (SWITZERLAND)

(021) 7144 01

TELEGRAMMES: UNICORN MORGES

IUCN  
OCT 9 1979  
10/16 Copied  
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In your reply, please refer to  
En repondant, veuillez rappeler

M/338

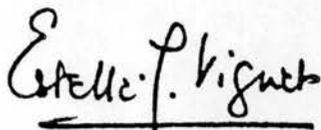
TO MEMBERS OF IUCN WITH 1979 DUES OUTSTANDING

SAT  
Please ensure  
payment for  
current year dues.  
E.F.

Enclosed you will find a photocopy of our invoice to cover your membership dues for the calendar year 1979. Although these dues were payable on 1 January 1979, our accounts section has informed us that, to date, no payment has been received from you.

Would you please arrange for early payment? If you have any queries concerning these dues, I will be glad to be of assistance.

Many thanks for your cooperation.



Estelle F. Viguet  
Membership Officer

Enclosure

1 October 1979

INVOICE No. M/338/79

Minnesota Zoological Garden  
12101 Johnny Cake Ridge Road  
Apple Valley, Minnesota 55124  
USA

30 November 1978

For membership dues in  
respect of the calendar  
year 1979

800 Swiss francs  
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Payment may be made in the following ways:

- by cheque
- or direct to the following accounts:
  - The Riggs National Bank of Washington, D.C., Dupont Circle Office, 1913 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A. Account No. 04 07 077 297.
  - Barclays Bank Ltd., Lowndes Square Branch, 8 West Halkin Street, London S.W.1., U.K. Account No. 3049 2248.
  - IUCN's Account with the Société de Banque Suisse, 1110 Morges, Switzerland.
  - IUCN's Account with the Union de Banques Suisses, 1800 Vevey, Switzerland.
  - IUCN's Post Cheque Account 10-226 05, Lausanne, Switzerland.
  - Crédit Commercial de France S.A., 103 ave. des Champs-Elysées, 75 Paris 8, France. Account No. 020 285.5870.

UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES  
INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

1110 MORGES, SUISSE (SWITZERLAND)

☎ (021) 71 44 01

TELEGRAMMES: UNICORN MORGES

IUCN

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TO ALL MEMBERS OF IUCN

New Headquarters

I am very pleased to inform you that the IUCN Secretariat will be moving to new headquarters, shared with the International office of the World Wildlife Fund, on 22 October 1979.

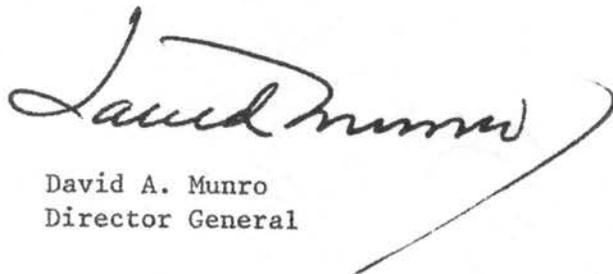
Would you please amend your records accordingly? Our new address will be:

International Union for Conservation of Nature  
and Natural Resources (IUCN)  
Avenue du Mont Blanc  
CH-1196 Gland  
Switzerland

Telephone: (022) 64.32.54  
Telegrams: IUCNATURE GLAND  
Telex: 22618 IUCN CH

The Secretariat for CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) will be joining us in Gland at the new headquarters at the beginning of 1980. In the meantime the CITES address will be unchanged, i.e. 1110 Morges, Switzerland; telephone: (021) 71.06.96. Telex messages and telegrams for the CITES Secretariat should be sent via IUCN in Gland from where they will be forwarded without delay to Morges.

An inauguration ceremony for the new headquarters is planned for the summer of 1980. Further information about this ceremony will be provided in due course.



David A. Munro  
Director General

26 September 1979

UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES  
INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

1110 MORGES, SUISSE (SWITZERLAND)

☎ (021) 7144 01

TELEGRAMMES: UNICORN MORGES

In your reply, please refer to:  
En répondant, veuillez rappeler:

DM/df/1  
EM/M

September 1979

Dear IUCN member,

As you may know, the 14th Session of the General Assembly of IUCN meeting in Ashkhabad, USSR, last autumn, called for a detailed review of the place of education in the work of the Union, and of the role of IUCN's Commission on Education. Following that decision, a task force was set up under the Chairman ad interim of the Commission, Professor Pierre Goeldlin.

That task force, whose report was approved by Council of IUCN this June, felt it would be useful in responding to the decision of the General Assembly, to establish, through a questionnaire, the existing and potential involvement of IUCN members in the field of environmental or conservation education.

Such information could be used in a variety of ways:

- (a) as a basis for the development of a clearing house on the educational activities of IUCN members, so that the relevant work of each member can be made known to other members,
- (b) in order to establish the opportunities which may exist for involving the members of IUCN, jointly or singly, in implementing projects in the field of education,
- (c) to ascertain the needs of members for education information, materials, etc. which IUCN might be able to provide or help provide,
- (d) generally to help develop IUCN activities in education which relate to the needs of members.

I appreciate that questionnaires can be time-consuming, but we have tried to keep this one simple and short. I do hope you can take the

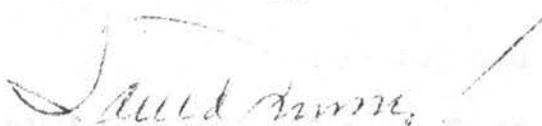
/ Continued ....

September 1979

time to complete it, and return it, by 1 November if possible to -

Alfred Hoffmann  
Acting Executive Officer  
Commission on Education  
IUCN  
Avenue Mont-Blanc  
1196 Gland  
Switzerland

Yours faithfully,



David A. Munro  
Director General

Enclosure

In your reply, please refer to:  
En répondant, veuillez rappeler:

AHH/df/1  
EM/M

September 1979

Dear IUCN member,

Subject: Your Involvement in Environmental/Conservation Education

The purpose of the attached questionnaire is to determine the environmental/conservation education activities of IUCN member organizations and potential environmental education projects in co-operation with or between member organizations.

Explanations to questions:

- A. The description of your organization's activities can easily be extracted from annual reports or other existing documents. However, further details on one or two enterprises in which your organization feels to have been particularly successful would be appreciated.
- B. In answering this question it would be useful to have information on the fields of environmental/conservation education in which your organization places priority, for example, teacher training, development of teaching material, research, curriculum development, etc.
- C., D. and E. are self-explanatory.
- F. This information will be used to make a compilation of the material available in member organizations, and to disseminate this list between members and other interested groups.
- G. Self-explanatory.

/ Continued ....

September 1979

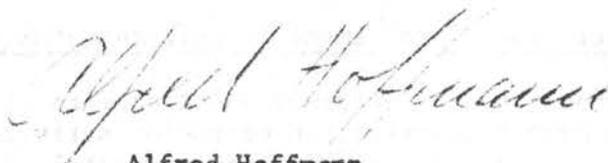
I very much hope that you will be able to answer this questionnaire fully and then please return it to me at the following address -

IUCN  
Avenue Mont-Blanc  
1196 Gland  
Switzerland

by 1 November, at the latest.

Thank you for your co-operation.

Yours sincerely,



Alfred Hoffmann  
Acting Executive Officer  
Commission on Education

Enclosure



D. Are there any other kinds of information which you feel IUCN should have in order to effectively assess the involvement of members in Environmental Education?

E. Would you suggest one or two co-operative ventures in which you would like to be involved in co-operation with IUCN?

F. What kinds of Environmental Education materials can you put at the disposal of IUCN and in which language?

In-School

Out-of-School

G. Please give information on the link between your organization's education activities and the major current local/regional conservation problems/issues



INTERNATIONAL UNION  
FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE  
AND NATURAL RESOURCES

*my W.U.S.S.*

WORLD WILDLIFE  
FUND



IUCN/SSC African Rhino  
Group

P. O. Box 60642  
Nairobi, Kenya

May 22nd, 1979

Dr. Donald D. Bridgewater  
IUCN/SSC Captive Breeding  
Populations Specialist Group

Dear Dr. Bridgewater,

The decline of African rhinos in the wild has been so severe lately that in some situations we are faced with the possibility of having to set up managed breeding sanctuaries. I should therefore be very interested to know how much information you have available on breeding success and management methods for captive rhinos. I have by the way, recently received the **ISIS** records of zoo holdings of rhinos from Janice Olsen; for which I am most grateful.

I look forward to hearing from you.

With thanks,

Yours sincerely,

*Kes Hillman*

Dr. Kes Hillman  
Chairman IUCN African Rhino Group

*CC: B. House  
5/29*

## Office Memorandum

DEPARTMENT MZG

TO : Edward Kohn

DATE: January 9, 1979

FROM : Gerard D. Hegstrom PHONE: 220SUBJECT: I.U.C.N./S.S.C.

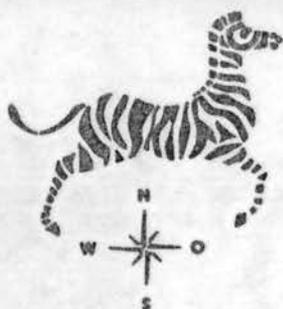
Attached is correspondence from Jeremy J. C. Mallinson from the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust responding to a much earlier proposal for a Captive Breeding Populations Specialist Group.

I took the liberty of pulling out what appears to be the proposal prepared by Don Bridgwater for the S.S.C. together with some later correspondence.

I believe it would be wise for you to personally discuss this project with some of the key individuals involved in order to help develop a response regarding future involvement by you and the Minnesota Zoological Garden.

Attachments

GDH/pc



7/16  
~~cc-Banott~~

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF DIRECTORS OF ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS  
UNION INTERNATIONALE DE DIRECTEURS DE JARDINS ZOOLOGIQUES  
INTERNATIONALER VERBAND VON DIREKTOREN ZOOLOGISCHER GÄRTEN

President: Mr C. G. C. Rawlins  
Secretary: Ir. D. van Dam

FROM: Mr C. G. C. Rawlins, President, IUDZG,  
c/o The Zoological Society of London,  
Regent's Park,  
London NW1 4RY, England.

1st September, 1978.

Mr Earl B. Baysinger,  
Executive Officer,  
Survival Service Commission,  
International Union for Conservation of Nature  
and Natural Resources,  
1110 Morges,  
Switzerland.

Dear Mr Baysinger,

Thank you for your letter EBB/pc/6, A/1/1 SSC, of 23rd August about the proposed IUDZG studbook symposium. You should have received my telegram, sent on 30th August, reading as follows:-

"Your letter of 23rd August. Studbook symposium at Copenhagen is in 1979 not 1978. Letter follows."

This letter is simply to emphasize that our symposium is next year, 1979, not this year as you obviously thought. I hope, therefore, that this will make it more practicable for you to attend.

ISIS will certainly be invited to attend the meeting, as will all zoos of any substance throughout the world.

Yours sincerely,

C. G. C. Rawlins,  
President, IUDZG.

c.c. Dr U. Seal  
Mr D. Bridgwater



*ISIS*

DEPARTMENT ISIS

# Office Memorandum

TO : Jerry Hegstrom  
Chief Operating Officer

DATE: 27 June 1978

FROM : Janice M. Olsen *jmo*  
Systems Manager, ISIS

PHONE: x296

SUBJECT: International Union For Conservation of Nature and Natural  
Resources Memorandum

The attached material was sent to Don, but passed on to ISIS. I am unable to provide the requested response, but have sent a copy of the request to U. S. Seal, who is more familiar with Don's Specialist Group than I am.

JMO/kh  
Encl:

cc: Dr. U.S. Seal

*Brad:*

*Please have your  
staff review, coordinate  
with U.S. Seal, &  
prepare a response.*

*[Signature]*

*cc: Jan A  
U.S. Seal*

## INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

MEMORANDUM

To : All Specialist Group Chairmen/  
Survival Service Commission

From : Executive Officer / Survival Service Commission

Date : 6 June 1978 12 JUN 1978

Subject : Request for Advice and Guidance Concerning  
"adequate housing" of Species About Which  
Your Specialist Group is Knowledgeable

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Enclosed are copies of material received from the United States Endangered Species Scientific Authority. This Authority was established pursuant to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). That international treaty identifies various taxa whose continued existence is felt to be threatened and for which international trade plays at least a potential part in such threat. International trade in specimens of these species is carefully regulated. One aspect of this regulation is the requirement for the Scientific Authority of the country receiving the living specimen to satisfy itself that the recipient has facilities adequate to house the specimen.

Included in the attachments are both the factors the US Authority uses in its general evaluation of the adequacy of facilities and a list of the species presently on Appendix I of the Convention and to which these criteria would apply.

As noted in Dr. Brown's letter, he is seeking advice and guidance from the Survival Service Commission concerning any additional or more specific criteria his organization should use in evaluating applications to import these species.

## ASSISTANCE NEEDED:

- 1) Please scan the attachments and identify those taxa with which your Group members are familiar.
- 2) Please advise me of any additional advice, comments or references of which your Group is aware concerning the captive care and maintenance of those taxa. If you are unaware of any such information but know of other individuals -- either members of your Group or otherwise -- who may be knowledgeable, please either solicit the information from them or advise me of their names and address so that I can solicit such information.

- 3) Upon receipt of this information from the various Specialist Groups, I shall consolidate and forward it to both Washington and the International CITES Secretariat.
- 4) Please supply a "negative report" if you are unable to provide either the requested information or names and address of others who may be able to provide such information. Receipt of a "negative report" will assure me that your comments have not been overlooked or lost in the mail.
- 5) It would be most helpful to receive your comments as follows:
  1. Negative reports: within 2 weeks of the date of this letter.
  2. Names and addresses of other persons who may be able to provide information: within 2 weeks of the date of this letter.
  3. Your or your Group's recommendations concerning criteria for specific taxa: within 30 days of the date of this letter.

I wish to emphasize the importance of this enquiry. The CITES Convention rapidly is becoming the sort of mechanism the Survival Service Commission long has advocated -- an international network of governmental organisations whose goal is the conservation of threatened or endangered species. While our major concern and most of our efforts must be focussed upon the conservation of the species in the wild -- particularly their habitat -- it is also very important that those individuals brought into captivity are wisely utilized and intelligently maintained so that their reproductive potential is not lost.

It is very significant that the US Endangered Species Scientific Authority has turned to the IUCN/Survival Service Commission for advice and guidance. This recognition of the expertise available within the Commission is laudable and, if we can show that expertise can be made available, could be a precursor to greater involvement of the NGO scientific community in governmental decisions affecting Vulnerable or Endangered Species.

For these reasons, I request that you make every effort to respond in as effective and timely a manner as possible.



Earl B. Baysinger  
Executive Officer  
Survival Service Commission

EBB/pc/6  
CS/1

cc: SSC Steering Committee

Register for Order

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1977

PART V



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**ENDANGERED  
SPECIES SCIENTIFIC  
AUTHORITY**

**INTERIM CHARTER**

**Request for Comments on Interim Charter  
and on Criteria for Permit Application  
Evaluation**

**ENDANGERED SPECIES  
SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITY  
INTERIM CHARTER**

**Requests for Comments on Interim Charter  
and on Criteria for Permit Application  
Evaluation**

Notice is hereby given of the Interim Charter of the Endangered Species Scientific Authority (ESSA). Comment is solicited on all aspects of the Interim Charter and on species-by-species criteria for permit application evaluation, as well as on biological and trade information in support of such criteria.

The ESSA was established on April 13, 1976, by Executive Order 11911, 41 FR 15683 (1976). It is composed of the following representatives of six Federal agencies and the Smithsonian Institution:

*Member and Department or Agency*

Mr. John Spinks, Chairman, Department of the Interior  
 Dr. Robert L. Williamson, Department of Agriculture  
 Dr. R. V. Miller, Department of Commerce  
 Dr. Joe R. Held, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Mr. William Sievers, National Science Foundation  
 Dr. Lee M. Talbot, Council on Environmental Quality  
 Dr. David Challinor, Smithsonian Institution.

The ESSA was created to insure the scientific soundness of governmental decisions concerning trade in endangered species of animals and plants. Its primary responsibility is as the United States Scientific Authority for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Convention), TIAS 8249 (1973), which became effective July 1, 1975. Department of the Interior regulations were promulgated to implement the Convention on February 22, 1977, 42 FR 10462-10488, and became generally effective May 23, 1977.

The preamble to the Convention regulations describes the Convention and its history as well as the regulations. In brief, the Convention protects three categories of species. First are those species of animals and plants that are threatened with extinction and which are or may be affected by trade. These species are listed in "Appendix I" of the Convention, and trade in them may only be authorized in exceptional circumstances. Second are those species not necessarily now threatened with extinction but which may become so unless trade in them is subject to strict regulation. These species are listed in "Appendix II" of the Convention, along with any other species whose similarity to truly threatened or potentially threatened species requires that they be regulated because of the risk of confusion. Third are those species that any Party to the Convention conserves within its jurisdiction and has identified as needing the cooperation of other parties to control trade. These species are listed in "Appendix III" of the Convention.

The Convention and its implementing regulations control trade in those species listed in the Appendices, and a complete list of these species may be found in the February 22, 1977 Convention regulations 42 FR 10469-10488. Except for several important exceptions spelled out in the Convention and regulations, permits required for trade in Appendix I and II species may not be issued by the Federal Wildlife Permit Office until it has determined that certain requirements have been met and, in addition, the ESSA has advised it of certain findings: (1) Export permits may not be issued for Appendix I or II specimens unless the ESSA finds that the export will not be detrimental to the survival of the species; (2) Permits may not be issued to introduce from the sea Appendix I or II specimens unless the ESSA finds such action will not be detrimental to the survival of the species, and, for Appendix I, that the recipient is suitably equipped to house and care for living specimens; (3) Permits may not be issued to import Appendix I specimens from other countries, unless the ESSA finds that the import will be for purposes which are not detrimental to the species involved and that the recipient of a living specimen is suitably equipped to house and care for it.

The Interim Charter published with this notice states in very general terms the factors that may be considered by the ESSA to make these findings, and the ESSA would appreciate comments on these factors as well as on every other provision of the Interim Charter. However, the ESSA also intends to establish particular criteria for each listed species as to what trade activity will not be detrimental to survival and, for Appendix I, as to what constitutes suitable housing and care. Although recognizing the difficulty of such an endeavor, and the probable need for frequent amendment of such criteria, the ESSA believes that such criteria are essential if the permit applicant and the general public are to understand how applications are evaluated, and are to know how they may correct deficiencies in that process. To the extent possible, the ESSA will develop such criteria concurrently with evaluating permit applications, seeking to establish eventually refined and biologically sound criteria from which findings on individual applications follow with the greatest possible certainty.

Establishment of truly sound criteria for findings on permit applications will require more information on many Convention species than is currently available. Therefore, the ESSA requests not only recommended criteria for its findings on permit applications, but also biological and trade information in support of those recommendations, as well as any other information on the species that may be relevant to the responsibilities of the ESSA.

Although comments on species will be considered in any form, review will be facilitated if comments approximate the following form, in whole or in part:

1. The common and scientific name of the Appendix I or II species concerned.
2. Summary of life history in the wild, with trends and references, including:
  - (a) Distribution and abundance.
  - (b) Reproductive rate.
  - (c) Death rate.
  - (d) Age at first reproduction.
  - (e) Number of offspring produced.
  - (f) Social behavior relevant to endangerment.
  - (g) Habitat and particular ecological requirements, including as appropriate: space, food, water, light, minerals, cover or shelter, and sites for breeding, reproduction, and rearing of offspring.
3. Causes of endangerment other than trade, including:
  - (a) Habitat destruction or modification.
  - (b) Taking not involving trade.
  - (c) Pollution.
  - (d) Competition, predation, or disease.
  - (e) Other natural or man-made factors.
4. Trade status with trends and references, including purposes of trade and number of individuals, both for the U.S. and worldwide, with discussion including reference to regulatory mechanisms.
5. Housing and care requirements, with any references, including a life history analysis for captivity.
6. Individuals or organizations with expertise on the species.
7. If the species occurs in the wild within the jurisdiction of the United States or occurs on the seas, recommended criteria and supporting grounds for determining whether export or introduction from the sea will not be detrimental to the survival of the species, including:
  - (a) The allowable volume of export, or introduction from the sea, stated as a rate and for different populations and for different purposes, if such exist. For some species the rate might be expressed as number of specimens per year per State. Those commenting should distinguish purposes that tend to reduce demand on wild populations (e.g. development of captive self-sustaining populations) from those purposes that may leave demand unchanged or may increase demand.
  - (b) Any conditions that should be attached to permit issuance, for example conditions concerning method, time, or place of taking, if considered necessary for a finding of no detriment to survival.
8. If the species is on Appendix I, recommended criteria and supporting grounds for determining whether importation from other countries will be for purposes not detrimental to the survival of the species, including:
  - (a) A statement of the allowable volume of import, stated as a rate and for different populations, different countries and different purposes, if considered necessary and appropriate as a check on the finding of no detriment to survival that is required of exporting countries.
  - (b) A statement distinguishing purposes of import that may be detrimental to the survival of the species from those purposes that will not be detrimental.
  - (c) Any conditions of permit issuance that will ensure an appropriate purpose.
9. If the species is on Appendix I, recommended criteria and supporting grounds for determining if recipients are suitably equipped to house and care for living specimens imported from other countries or introduced from the sea. Criteria for particular species should, if possible, follow the format of Article IV D. of the Interim Charter, but should add or delete categories as appropriate for particular species. Comments should be as specific as possible as to what is, suitable, and should be closely tailored to the particular requirements of the specimens

in question. Comment should also include any conditions of permit issuance that will help to ensure that housing and care is suitable.

Comments on the Interim Charter should be made within 60 days of the date this notice is published, so that a Final Charter may be agreed upon without excessive delay. Information on Convention species and recommended criteria for findings on permit applications will be considered on a continuing basis. The ESSA stresses that the value of comment on particular species turns heavily on supporting documentation and specificity. Whereas one small bit of well documented information may be decisive in deliberations of the ESSA, broad but unsubstantiated generalizations are unlikely to be so. The ESSA understands that preparation of such comments is time consuming, and emphasizes that any information on Convention species will be appreciated and will enhance the ESSA's ability to make sound findings.

All comments should be submitted to the Office of the Executive Secretary, Endangered Species Scientific Authority, 18th and C Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240. The ESSA will attempt to acknowledge all comments, but may be unable to respond substantively. However, all comments on the Interim Charter will be considered in development of a Final Charter, and all submissions on particular species will be considered in developing criteria to evaluate permit applications.

Dated: July 6, 1976.

WILLIAM Y. BROWN,  
Executive Secretary.

The text of the Interim Charter is as follows:

UNITED STATES ENDANGERED SPECIES  
SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITY

INTERIM CHARTER

- I. Majority voting.
- II. Agency representatives and alternates.
- III. Meetings.
- IV. Convention permits and certificates.
- V. Amendments to convention appendices.
- VI. Amendments to convention text and regulations.
- VII. International and interstate shipment of fauna and flora.
- VIII. Confiscated specimens.
- IX. Outside opinions.
- X. Authority and duties of the chairperson.
- XI. Authority and duties of the executive secretary.

I. MAJORITY VOTING

The Endangered Species Scientific Authority (ESSA) shall agree to any action, including amendment of this Charter, by majority vote of a quorum consisting of at least five of the seven members or their alternates.

II. AGENCY REPRESENTATIVES AND ALTERNATES  
Each Federal agency represented on the ESSA and the Smithsonian Institution shall provide the Executive Secretary with the name, position, address, and phone number of its representative, and of an alternate.

III. MEETINGS

The ESSA shall meet the first Tuesday of each month unless otherwise agreed.

IV. CONVENTION PERMITS AND CERTIFICATES

A. Appendix I

1. *Exportation of specimens.* The ESSA shall advise the Management Authority whether the export of any Appendix I specimen will not be detrimental to the survival of that species.

2. *Importation of specimens.* (a) The ESSA shall advise the Management Authority whether the import of any Appendix I specimen will be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of that species.

(b) The ESSA shall advise the Management Authority whether it is satisfied that the proposed recipient of any living Appendix I specimen is suitably equipped to house and care for the specimen.

3. *Introduction of specimens from the sea.* (a) The ESSA shall advise the Management Authority whether the introduction from the sea of any Appendix I specimen will not be detrimental to the survival of that species.

(b) The ESSA shall advise the Management Authority whether it is satisfied that the proposed recipient of any living Appendix I specimen is suitably equipped to house and care for the specimen.

B. Appendix II

1. *Exportation of specimens.* (a) The ESSA shall advise the Management Authority whether the export of any Appendix II specimen will not be detrimental to the survival of that species.

(b) The ESSA shall monitor both the export permits granted by the United States for specimens of species included in Appendix II and the actual exports of such specimens. Whenever the ESSA determines that the export of specimens of any such species should be limited in order to maintain that species throughout its range at a level consistent with its role in the ecosystems in which it occurs and well above the level at which that species might become eligible for inclusion in Appendix I, the ESSA shall advise the Management Authority of suitable measures to be taken to limit the grant of export permits for specimens of that species.

2. *Introduction of specimens from the sea.* The ESSA shall advise the Management Authority whether introduction from the sea of any Appendix II specimen will not be detrimental to the survival of that species. Such advisement may, when appropriate, apply to total number of specimens to be introduced over periods not exceeding one year.

C. Actions not detrimental to the survival of a species

In determining whether an export, purpose of import, or introduction from the sea will not be detrimental to the survival of a species, the ESSA may consider the following factors, among others:

1. Whether similar export, import, or introduction from the sea has occurred in the past, and has not reduced the numbers or distribution of the species, nor caused signs of ecological or behavioral stress within the species, or in other species of the affected ecosystem.

2. Whether life history parameters of the species and the structure and function of its ecosystem indicate that the present frequency of export, import, or introduction from the sea will not appreciably reduce the numbers or distribution of the species, nor cause signs of ecological or behavioral stress

within the species or in other species of the affected ecosystem.

3. Whether such export, import, or introduction from the sea is expected to increase, decrease, or remain constant in frequency.

D. Suitable housing and care

In determining whether the proposed recipient of a living Appendix I specimen is suitably equipped to house and care for it, the ESSA may, as appropriate, consider the following factors among others:

1. *Housing.* (a) Whether facilities are of a structure and state of repair adequate to contain and unlikely to injure the specimen.

(b) Whether facilities provide space essential to health and well-being.

(c) Whether facilities are served by an adequate power source.

(d) Whether facilities are properly ventilated and lighted and whether the temperature may be kept within the normal range of the specimen's requirements.

(e) Whether adequate facilities are available for the disposal of water and for cleaning.

(f) Whether food and other materials used in the care of the specimen will be stored and maintained in facilities that keep the food in a wholesome condition.

2. *Care.* (a) Whether ventilation, lighting, and temperature will be adequately monitored and controlled.

(b) Whether water, food, and other nutritional requirements will be supplied that are adequate in kind, amount, quality and availability.

(c) Whether waste will be removed expeditiously, and a high level of sanitation maintained generally.

(d) Whether persons caring for the specimens have experience with the same or similar species.

(e) Whether the specimens will be sheltered from circumstances adverse to their well-being, and will be properly cared for if ill or injured.

V. AMENDMENTS TO CONVENTION APPENDICES

The ESSA shall review the species of the world on a continuing basis to determine whether they should be added to or deleted from the Convention Appendices, and shall advise the Management Authority of any recommended amendments.

A. Appendices I and II

Additions and deletions with respect to Appendices I and II will be recommended consistent with criteria established by the Parties to the Convention.

B. Appendix III

Additions to Appendix III will be recommended if a species on none of the Appendices is subject to protective regulation within the jurisdiction of the United States and is found in need of the cooperation of other Convention parties in the control of trade. Deletion will be recommended if a species is found to no longer meet the criteria above.

VI. AMENDMENTS TO CONVENTION TEXT AND REGULATIONS

As necessary and appropriate, the ESSA shall advise the Management Authority of any amendments to the Convention text or implementing regulations that, in its opinion, will further the purposes of the Convention.

VII. INTERNATIONAL AND INTERSTATE SHIPMENT OF FAUNA AND FLORA

The ESSA shall advise the Secretary of the Interior in developing and implementing a system to standardize and simplify the requirements, procedures, and other activities

## NOTICES

related to the issuance of permits for the international and interstate shipment of fauna and flora, including, as appropriate, the parts or products of such fauna and flora.

## VIII. CONFISCATED SPECIMENS

As necessary and appropriate, the ESSA shall advise the Management Authority on the proper disposition of specimens confiscated because of trade in violation of the Convention.

## IX. OUTSIDE OPINIONS

In the discharge of its responsibilities the ESSA shall, to the extent practicable, ascertain the views of, and utilize the expertise of, the governmental and non-governmental scientific communities, State agencies responsible for the conservation of wild fauna and flora, humane groups, zoological and botanical institutions, recreational and commercial interests, the conservation commu-

nity, and others as appropriate. Such coordination shall include but not be limited to:

- A. Outside review of the ESSA Charter.
- B. Outside comment on implementation of the Charter, including criteria for ESSA findings upon permit applications.
- C. Outside review of ESSA recommendations on amendments to the Convention Appendices and Text.

## X. AUTHORITY AND DUTIES OF THE CHAIRPERSON

The Chairperson of the ESSA shall:

- A. Convene and preside at all meetings of the ESSA.
- B. Represent the ESSA at plenary meetings of the Convention.
- C. Act on behalf of the ESSA pursuant to any authority it may grant.
- D. Supervise the activities of the Executive Secretary.

## XI. AUTHORITY AND DUTIES OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The Executive Secretary of the ESSA shall:

- A. Arrange for and organize the meetings of the ESSA.
- B. Ensure that all available relevant information required for action under Articles IV through VIII of this Charter is put before the ESSA in a timely fashion.
- C. Ensure that the outside opinion provisions of Article IX are pursued vigorously, including personal representation of the ESSA before interested organizations and publication of notices in the FEDERAL REGISTER.
- D. Maintain the records of the ESSA.
- E. Act on behalf of the ESSA pursuant to any authority it may grant.
- F. Arrange the administrative support for the ESSA.
- G. Supervise the staff of the ESSA.

[FR Doc.77-19655 Filed 7-8-77;8:45 am]

**FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE • U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

REPTILES, AMPHIBIANS, FISHES,  
SNAILS, CLAMS, AND INSECTS

LISTED IN APPENDICES  
TO THE

***Convention on International Trade  
in Endangered Species of  
Wild Fauna and Flora***

Federal Wildlife Permit Office  
January 1978

APPENDIX I, II, AND III  
of the  
CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED  
SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

This list is provided for the convenience of the public and reflects corrections in the original publication of the list in the FEDERAL REGISTER on February 22, 1977. Most of the changes are to correct omissions, typographical errors and common names.

How to Read the Appendices

Parts and derivatives of WILDLIFE are included in Appendix I and II but not in Appendix III unless specified.

Parts and derivatives of PLANTS are included in Appendix I but not in Appendix II or III unless specified.

Effective Dates:

Appendix I and II -- Entries marked with an asterisk became effective 2-4-77; those without an asterisk became effective 7-1-75.

Appendix III -- Entries were submitted by the countries indicated in parenthesis; effective dates for Appendix III entries are as follows:

Canada	-	November 16, 1975
Costa Rica	-	October 28, 1976
Ghana	-	February 26, 1976
Mauritius	-	December 4, 1975
Nepal	-	November 16, 1975
Tunisia	-	April 22, 1976
Uruguay	-	July 14, 1976

\*A complete list of all species protected by the Convention is available upon request.

REPTILES

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	APPENDIX
Alligators	Alligatoridae (all species excepting those in Appendix I)	II*
Alligator, American	<u>Alligator mississippiensis</u>	I
Alligator, Chinese	<u>Alligator sinensis</u>	I
Boas	Boidae (all species excepting those in Appendix I)	II*
Boa, Jamaican	<u>Epicrates subflavus</u>	I
Boas, mad	<u>Acrantophis</u> spp. (all species)	I*
Boa, Puerto Rican	<u>Epicrates inornatus</u>	I*
Boas, Round Island	<u>Bolyeria</u> spp. (all species)	I*
Boas, Round Island	<u>Casarea</u> spp. (all species)	I*
Boa, tree	<u>Sanzivia madagascariensis</u>	I*
Caiman, Apaporis River	<u>Caiman crocodilus apaporiensis</u>	I
Caiman, black	<u>Melanosuchus niger</u>	I
Caiman, broad-snouted	<u>Caiman latirostris</u>	I
Chameleons	<u>Chamaeleo</u> spp. (all species)	II*
Cobra, South American false	<u>Cyclagras gigas</u>	II
Crocodiles	Crocodylidae (all species excepting those in Appendix I)	II*
Crocodile, African slender-snouted	<u>Crocodylus cataphractus</u>	I
Crocodile, Cuban	<u>Crocodylus rhombifer</u>	I
Crocodile, dwarf	<u>Osteolaemus tetraspis</u>	I*
Crocodile, Morelet's	<u>Crocodylus moreletii</u>	I
Crocodile, mugger	<u>Crocodylus palustris</u>	I*
Crocodile, Nile	<u>Crocodylus niloticus</u>	I
Crocodile, Orinoco	<u>Crocodylus intermedius</u>	I
Crocodile, Philippine	<u>Crocodylus novaeguineae mindorensis</u>	I
Crocodile, Siamese	<u>Crocodylus siamensis</u>	I
Crocodile, tomistoma	<u>Tomistoma schlegelii</u>	I
Gavial (Gharial)	<u>Gavialis gangeticus</u>	I
Geckos, day	<u>Phelsuma</u> spp. (all species)	II*
Gecko, Serpent Island	<u>Cyrtodactylus serpensinsula</u>	II*
Gila monster & beaded lizards	<u>Heloderma</u> spp. (all species)	II*
Iguanas	<u>Iguana</u> spp. (all species)	II*
Iguana, Galapagos marine	<u>Amblyrhynchus cristatus</u>	II
Iguanas, ground	<u>Cyclura</u> spp. (all species)	II*
Lizard, caiman	<u>Dracaena guianensis</u>	II*
Lizards, land	<u>Conolophus</u> spp. (all species)	II*
Lizard, orange-throated whiptail	<u>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus</u>	II
Lizardet, dragon	<u>Crocodylurus lacertinus</u>	II*
Lizard, San Diego horned	<u>Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei</u>	II
Lizard, snake	<u>Paradelma orientalis</u>	II*
Lizards, spiny-tailed	<u>Uromastyx</u> spp. (all species)	II*
Lizards, tegu	<u>Tupinambis</u> spp. (all species)	II*
Monitor, Bengal	<u>Varanus bengalensis</u>	I
Monitor, desert	<u>Varanus griseus</u>	I
Monitor, Komodo Island	<u>Varanus komodoensis</u>	I
Monitor, yellow	<u>Varanus flavescens</u>	I
Monitors	<u>Varanus</u> spp. (all species excepting those in Appendix I)	II
Pythons	Boidae (all species excepting those in Appendix I)	II*
Python, Indian	<u>Python molurus molurus</u>	I

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	APPENDIX
Snake, Indian egg-eating	<u>Elachistodon westermanni</u>	II
Snake, mussurana	<u>Pseudoboa cloelia</u>	II
Snake, two-striped garter	<u>Thamnophis elegans hammondi</u>	II
Terrapin, helmeted	<u>Pelomedusa subrufa</u>	III (Ghana)
Terrapin, river	<u>Batagur baska</u>	I
Tortoise, angulated	<u>Geochelone (=Testudo) yniphora</u>	I
Tortoise, Galapagos	<u>Geochelone (=Testudo) elephantopus</u>	I
Tortoises, land	Testudinidae (all species excepting those in Appendix I)	II*
Tortoise, Madagascar radiated	<u>Geochelone (=Testudo) radiata</u>	II
Tortoise, short-necked swamp	<u>Pseudemidura umbrina</u>	I
Tuatara	<u>Sphenodon punctatus</u>	I
Turtle, Atlantic ridley	<u>Lepidochelys kempfi</u>	I
Turtle, black softshell	<u>Trionyx nigricans</u>	I
Turtle, box	<u>Terrapene coahuila</u>	I
Turtle, Burmese peacock	<u>Morenia ocellata</u>	I
Turtle, Cuarto Cienegas softshell	<u>Trionyx ater</u>	I
Turtle, geometric	<u>Psammobates (=Testudo) geometrica</u>	I*
Turtle, green	<u>Chelonia mydas</u> (excepting Australian population)	I
Turtle, hawkbill	<u>Eretmochelys imbricata</u>	I*
Turtle, geometric	<u>Psammobates (=Testudo) geometrica</u>	I*
Turtle, green	<u>Chelonia mydas</u> (excepting Australian population)	I
Turtle, Indian flap-shell	<u>Lissemys punctata punctata</u>	I
Turtle, Indian saw back	<u>Kachuga tecta tecta</u>	I
Turtle, Indian softshell	<u>Trionyx pangeticus</u>	I
Turtle, leatherback	<u>Dermodochelys coriacea</u>	I
Turtle, loggerhead	<u>Caretta caretta</u>	I
Turtle, Muhlenberg	<u>Clemmys muhlenbergi</u>	II
Turtle, olive ridley	<u>Lepidochelys olivacea</u>	I
Turtle, peacock softshell	<u>Trionyx hurum</u>	I
Turtle, spotted pond	<u>Geoclemys (=Damonina) hamiltonii</u>	I
Turtle, three-clawed	<u>Trionyx triunguis</u>	III (Ghana)
Turtle, three-keeled Asian	<u>Geomyda (=Nicoria) tricarinata</u>	I
Turtles	<u>Pelusios</u> spp. native to Ghana	III (Ghana)
Turtles, sea	Cheloniidae (all species excepting those in Appendix I)	II*
Turtles, South American river	<u>Podocnemis</u> spp. (all species)	II

### AMPHIBIANS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	APPENDIX
Frog, Panamanian golden	<u>Atelopus varius zeteki</u>	I
Salamander, axolotl	<u>Ambystoma mexicanum</u>	II
Salamander, Chinese giant	<u>Andrias (=Megalobatrachus) davidianus</u>	I
Salamander, Japanese giant	<u>Andrias (=Megalobatrachus) japonicus</u>	I
Salamander, Lake Lerma	<u>Ambystoma lermaensis</u>	II
Salamander, Lake Patzcuaro	<u>Ambystoma dumerilii</u>	II
Toad, African viviparous	<u>Nectophrynoides</u> spp. (all species)	I
Toad, Cameroon	<u>Bufo superciliaris</u>	I
Toad, Monteverde	<u>Bufo periglenes</u>	I
Toad, Sonoran green	<u>Bufo retiformis</u>	II

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## FISHES

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	APPENDIX
Arapaima	<u>Arapaima gigas</u>	II
Beloribitza	<u>Stenodus leucichthys leucichthys</u>	II
Bonytongue, Asiatic	<u>Scleropages formosus</u>	I
Catfish, giant	<u>Pangasianodon gigas</u>	I
Cisco, longjaw	<u>Coregonus alpenae</u>	I
Coelacanth	<u>Latimeria chalumnae</u>	II
Cui-ui	<u>Chasmistes cujus</u>	I
Killifish, annual tropical	<u>Cynolebias constanciae</u>	II
Killifish, annual tropical	<u>Cynolebias marmoratus</u>	II
Killifish, annual tropical	<u>Cynolebias minimus</u>	II
Killifish, annual tropical	<u>Cynolebias opalescens</u>	II
Killifish, annual tropical	<u>Cynolebias splendens</u>	II
Lungfish, Australian	<u>Neoceratodus forsteri</u>	II
Pike, blue	<u>Stizostedion vitreum glaucum</u>	I
Platyfish, Monterrey	<u>Xiphophorus couchianus</u>	II
Squawfish, Colorado	<u>Ptychocheilus lucius</u>	II
Sturgeon, Atlantic	<u>Acipenser oxyrhynchus</u>	I
Sturgeon, Baltic	<u>Acipenser sturio</u>	II
Sturgeon, lake	<u>Acipenser fulvescens</u>	II
Sturgeon, short-nosed	<u>Acipenser brevirostrum</u>	I
Temolek, Ikan	<u>Probarbus jullieni</u>	I
Totoaba	<u>Cynoscion macdonaldi</u>	I*
Trout	<u>Salmo chrysogaster</u>	II
Woundfin	<u>Plagopterus argentissimus</u>	II

## SNAILS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	APPENDIX
Snail, Coahuilix de Hubbs	<u>Coahuilix hubbsi</u>	II
Snail, Miller's	<u>Cochliopina milleri</u>	II
Snail, Durangonella de Coahuila	<u>Durangonella coahuilae</u>	II
Snail, Manus Island tree	<u>Papustyla (Papaina) pulcherrima</u>	II
Snail, Mexipyrgus de Carranza	<u>Mexipyrgus carranzae</u>	II
Snail, Mexipyrgus de Escobeda	<u>Mexipyrgus escobedae</u>	II
Snail, Mexipyrgus de Iugo	<u>Mexipyrgus lugoi</u>	II
Snail, Mexithauma de Cienegas	<u>Mexithauma quadripaludium</u>	II
Snail, Mexipyrgus de Churince	<u>Mexipyrgus churinceanus</u>	II
Snail, Mexipyrgus de East el Mojarral	<u>Mexipyrgus multilineatus</u>	II
Snail, Mexipyrgus de West el Mojarral	<u>Mexipyrgus mojarralis</u>	II
Snail, New Zealand amber	<u>Paraphanta</u> spp. (New Zealand species only)	II
Snail, Nymphophilus de Minckley	<u>Nymphophilus minckleyi</u>	II
Snail, Paludiscala de Oro	<u>Paludiscala caramba</u>	II

## CLAMS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	APPENDIX
Mussel, Alabama lamp pearly	<u>Lamprolaima virescens</u>	I
Mussel, Appalachian monkeyface pearly	<u>Quadrula sparsa</u>	I
Mussel, birdwing pearly	<u>Conradilla caelata</u>	I
Mussel, brown-blossom pearly	<u>Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) walkeri</u>	I
Mussel, club pearly	<u>Pleurobema clava</u>	II
Mussel, Cumberland bean pearly	<u>Villosa (Micromya) trabalis</u>	I
Mussel, Cumberland monkeyface pearly	<u>Quadrula intermedia</u>	I
Mussel, Curtis pearly	<u>Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) florentina curtisi</u>	I
Mussel, dromedary pearly	<u>Dromus dromas</u>	I
Mussel, edible pearly	<u>Cyrogenia aberti</u>	I
Mussel, far pocketbook pearly	<u>Potamilius (Proptera) capax</u>	I
Mussel, fine-rayed pigtoe pearly	<u>Fusconaia cuneolus</u>	I
Mussel, green-blossom pearly	<u>Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) torulosa gubernaculum</u>	I
Mussel, Higgins's eye pearly	<u>Lamprolaima higginsii</u>	II
Mussel, long solid	<u>Fusconaia subrotunda</u>	II
Mussel, Nicklin's pearly	<u>Unio (Megalomias?) nickliniana</u>	I
Mussel, Ozark lamp pearly	<u>Lamprolaima brevicula</u>	II
Mussel, pale lilliput pearly	<u>Toxolasma (=Carunculina) cylinderella</u>	I
Mussel, pink mucket pearly	<u>Lamprolaima orbiculata orbiculata</u>	I
Mussel, plain pocketbook	<u>Lamprolaima satura</u>	I
Mussel, rough pigtoe pearly	<u>Pleurobema plenum</u>	I
Mussel, Sampson's pearly	<u>Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) sampsoni</u>	I
Mussel, shiny pigtoe pearly	<u>Fusconaia edgariana</u>	I
Mussel, Tampico pearly	<u>Crytonaias tampicoensis tecomatensis</u>	I
Mussel, tan-blossom pearly	<u>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</u>	II
Mussel, tubercled blossom pearly	<u>Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) torulosa torulosa</u>	I
Mussel, turgid-blossom pearly	<u>Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) turgidula</u>	I
Mussel, white catspaw	<u>Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) sulcata perobliquus</u>	I
Mussel, white wartyback pearly	<u>Plethobasis cicatricosus</u>	I
Mussel, yellow-blossom pearly	<u>Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) florentina florentina</u>	I
Mussel	<u>Lexingtonia dolabelloides</u>	II
Pimpleback, orange-footed	<u>Plethobasis cooperianus</u>	I

## INSECTS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	APPENDIX
Apollo, mountain	<u>Parnassius apollo</u>	II*
Butterfly, bird wing	<u>Ornithoptera alexandrae</u>	II*
Butterfly, bird wing	<u>Ornithoptera allotai</u>	II*
Butterfly, bird wing	<u>Ornithoptera chimera</u>	II*
Butterfly, bird wing	<u>Ornithoptera goliath</u>	II*
Butterfly, bird wing	<u>Ornithoptera meridionalis</u>	II*
Butterfly, bird wing	<u>Ornithoptera paradisea</u>	II*
Butterfly, bird wing	<u>Ornithoptera victorica</u>	II*

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE • U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

# MAMMALS

LISTED IN APPENDICES

TO THE

*Convention on International Trade  
in Endangered Species of  
Wild Fauna and Flora*

Federal Wildlife Permit Office  
January 1978

APPENDIX I, II, AND III

of the

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED

SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

This list is provided for the convenience of the public and reflects corrections in the original publication of the list in the FEDERAL REGISTER on February 22, 1977. Most of the changes are to correct omissions, typographical errors and common names.

How to Read the Appendices

Parts and derivatives of WILDLIFE are included in Appendix I and II but not in Appendix III unless specified.

Parts and derivatives of PLANTS are included in Appendix I but not in Appendix II or III unless specified.

Effective Dates:

Appendix I and II -- Entries marked with an asterisk became effective 2-4-77; those without an asterisk became effective 7-1-75.

Appendix III -- Entries were submitted by the countries indicated in parenthesis; effective dates for Appendix III entries are as follows:

Canada	-	November 16, 1975
Costa Rica	-	October 28, 1976
Ghana	-	February 26, 1976
Mauritius	-	December 4, 1975
Nepal	-	November 16, 1975
Tunisia	-	April 22, 1976
Uruguay	-	July 14, 1976

\*A complete list of all species protected by the Convention is available upon request.

## MAMMALS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	APPENDIX
Aardvark	<u>Orycteropus afer</u>	II
Addax	<u>Addax nasomaculatus</u>	II
Anoa, lowland	<u>Bubalus (Anoa) depressicornis</u>	I
Anoa, mountain	<u>Bubalus (Anoa) quarlesi</u>	I
Anteater, collared (Tamandua)	<u>Tamandua tetradactyla chapadensis</u>	II
Anteater, giant	<u>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</u>	II
Anteater, scaly	<u>Manis temmincki</u>	I
Anteater, spiny	<u>Zaglossus</u> spp. (all species)	II
Antelope, blackbuck	<u>Antelope cervicapra</u>	III (Nepal)
Antelope, bongo	<u>Boocercus (Taurotragus) euryceros</u>	III (Ghana)
Antelope, bontebok	<u>Damaliscus dorcas dorcas</u>	I
Antelope, duiker, blue	<u>Cephalophus monticola</u>	II
Antelope, four-horned	<u>Tetracerus quadricornis</u>	III (Nepal)
Antelope, lechwe	<u>Kobus leche</u>	I
Antelope, roan	<u>Hippotragus equinus</u>	III (Ghana)
Antelope, giant sable	<u>Hippotragus niger variani</u>	I
Antelope, Mongolian saiga	<u>Saiga tatarica mongolica</u>	I
Antelope, sassaby	<u>Damaliscus lunatus</u>	III (Ghana)
Antelope, sitatunga	<u>Tragelaphus spekei</u>	III (Ghana)
Antelope, Tibetan	<u>Pantholope hodgsoni</u>	II
Apes, great (chimpanzees, gorillas, orang-utans)	Pongidae (all species)	I
Argali, Tibetan	<u>Ovis ammon hodgsoni</u>	I
Argali	<u>Ovis ammon</u> (exc. subspecies in App. I)	II
Armadillo, giant	<u>Priodontes giganteus (=maximus)</u>	I
Armadillo, naked-tailed	<u>Cabassous centralis</u>	III (Costa Rica)
Armadillo, naked-tailed	<u>Cabassous gymnurus (tatouay)</u>	III (Uruguay)
Ass, Asian wild	<u>Equus hemionus</u>	II
Ass, Asian wild	<u>Equus hemionus hemionus</u>	I
Ass, Asian wild	<u>Equus hemionus khur</u>	I
Avahis, woolly lemurs	<u>Avahi</u> spp. (all species)	I
Aye-aye	<u>Daubentonia madagascariensis</u>	I
Babiroussa	<u>Babiroussa babiroussa</u>	I
Bandicoot, barred	<u>Perameles bougainville</u>	I
Bandicoot, lesser rabbit	<u>Macrotis leucura</u>	I
Bandicoot, pig-footed	<u>Chaeropus ecaudatus</u>	I
Bandicoot, rabbit	<u>Macrotis lagotis</u>	I
Bat, white-lined	<u>Vampyrops lineatus</u>	III (Uruguay)
Bear, Asiatic black	<u>Selenarctos thibetanus gedrosianus</u>	I*
Bear, Mongolian	<u>Ursus arctos pruinosus</u>	I
Bear, brown	<u>Ursus arctos</u> (all North American subspecies)	II
Bear, brown	<u>Ursus arctos</u> (distinct Italian population only)	I
Bear, Malayan sun	<u>Helarctos malayanus</u>	II
Bear, Mexican grizzly	<u>Ursus arctos nelsoni</u>	I
Bear, polar	<u>Ursus (Thalarctos) maritimus</u>	II
Bear, spectacled	<u>Tremarctos ornatus</u>	I*
Beaver, Mongolian	<u>Castor fiber birulai</u>	I
Bison, woods	<u>Bison bison athabascae</u>	I
Bobcat, Mexican	<u>Felis-(Lynx) rufa escuinapae</u>	I
Buffalo, water	<u>Bubalus bubalis</u>	III (Nepal)
Camel, Bactrian	<u>Camelus bactrianus</u>	I*
Cats	Felidae (all species except those in Appendix I)	II*

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	APPENDIX
Cat, Andean	<u>Felis jacobita</u>	I
Cat, black-footed	<u>Felis nigripes</u>	I
Cat, flat-headed	<u>Felis planiceps</u>	I
Cat, leopard	<u>Felis bengalensis bengalensis</u>	I
Cat, marbled	<u>Felis marmorata</u>	I
Cat, Temminck's	<u>Felis temmincki</u>	I
Cat, tiger	<u>Felis tigrina oncula</u>	I
Chamois, Apennian	<u>Rupicapra rupicapra ornata</u>	I
Cheetah	<u>Acinonyx jubatus</u>	I
Chimpanzees	Pongidae (all species)	I
Chinchilla	Chinchilla spp. (all South American species)	II*
Civet, Malagasy	<u>Fossa fossa</u>	I*
Civet, otter	<u>Cynogale bennetti</u>	II
Civet, banded palm	<u>Hemigalus derbyanus</u>	II*
Coatimundi	<u>Nasua nasua solitaria</u>	III (Uruguay)
Colobus, red	<u>Colobus badius rufomitratus</u>	I
Colobus, Zanzibar red	<u>Colobus badius kirkii</u>	I
Deer, Bactrian	<u>Cervus elaphus bactrianus</u>	II
Deer, Barbary	<u>Cervus elaphus barbarus</u>	III (Tunisia)
Deer, Bawean	<u>Axis (Hyalaphus) kuhli</u>	I
Deer, Eld's Brow-antlered	<u>Cervus eldi</u>	I
Deer, hog	<u>Axis (Hyalaphus) porcinus annamiticus</u>	I
Deer, marsh	<u>Blastoceros dichotomus</u>	I
Deer, musk	<u>Moschus moschiferus moschiferus</u>	I
Deer, pampas	<u>Ozotoceros bezoarcticus</u>	I
Deer, Persian fallow	<u>Dama mesopotamica</u>	I*
Deer, Philippine	<u>Axis (Hyalaphus) calamianensis</u>	I
Deer, swamp	<u>Cervus duvauceli</u>	I
Dog, Asiatic wild (Dhole)	<u>Cuon alpinus</u>	II
Dog, bush	<u>Speothos venaticus</u>	I*
Dolphin, Ganges River	<u>Platanista gangetica</u>	I
Dolphin, La Plata River	<u>Pontoporia (Stenodelphis) blainvillei</u>	III (Uruguay)
Dugong	<u>Dugong dugon</u> (Australian population)	II
Dugong	<u>Dugong dugon</u> (excepting Australian population)	I
Elephant, African	<u>Loxodonta africana</u>	II*
Elephant, Asian	<u>Elephas maximus</u>	I
Ferret, black-footed	<u>Mustela nigripes</u>	I
Fossa	<u>Cryptoprocta ferrox</u>	II*
Fox, Afghan	<u>Vulpes cana</u>	II
Fox, fennec	<u>Fennecus zerda</u>	III (Tunisia)
Fox, northern kit	<u>Vulpes velox hebes</u>	I
Gazelle, mountain	<u>Gazella gazella</u>	III (Tunisia)
Gazelle, slender-horned	<u>Gazella leptoceros</u>	III (Tunisia)
Gibbons	<u>Hylobates</u> spp. (all species)	I
Goral	<u>Nemorhaedus goral</u>	I
Gorillas	Pongidae (all species)	I
Grison	<u>Galictis allamandi</u>	III (Costa Rica)
Hare, hispid	<u>Caprolagus hispidus</u>	I
Hedgehog	<u>Erinaceus frontalis</u>	II
Hippopotamus	<u>Hippopotamus amphibius</u>	III (Ghana)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	APPENDIX
Hippopotamus, pigmy	<u>Choeropus liberiensis</u>	II
Hog, pigmy	<u>Sus salvanius</u>	I
Honey badger	<u>Mellivora capensis</u>	III (Ghana)
Horse, Przewalski's	<u>Equus przewalskii</u>	I
Huemal, North Andean	<u>Hippocamelus antisensis</u>	I
Huemal, South Andean	<u>Hippocamelus bisulcus</u>	I
Hyaena, brown	<u>Hyaena brunnea</u>	I
Indris	<u>Indri</u> spp. (all species)	I
Jaguar	<u>Panthera onca</u>	I
Jaguarundi	<u>Felis yagouaroundi cacomitli</u>	I
Jaguarundi	<u>Felis yagouaroundi fossata</u>	I
Jaguarundi	<u>Felis yagouaroundi panamensis</u>	I
Jaguarundi	<u>Felis yagouaroundi toteca</u>	I
Kangaroo, tree	<u>Dendrolagus inustus</u>	II
Kangaroo, tree	<u>Dendrolagus ursinus</u>	II
Kouprey	<u>Novibos (Bos) sauveli</u>	I
Langur, entellus	<u>Presbytis entellus</u>	I
Langur, common capped	<u>Presbytis pileatus</u>	I
Langur, douc	<u>Pygathrix nemaeus</u>	I
Langur, golden	<u>Presbytis geei</u>	I
Langur, long-tailed	<u>Presbytis potenzianni</u>	I*
Langur, Pagi Island	<u>Simias concolor</u>	I
Lemurs	<u>Lemur</u> spp. (all species)	I*
Lemurs, sportive and weasel	<u>Lepilemur</u> spp. (all species)	I
Lemurs, gentle	<u>Haplemur</u> spp. (all species)	I
Lemurs, hairy-eared dwarf	<u>Allocebus</u> spp. (all species)	I
Lemurs, fat-tailed dwarf	<u>Cheirogaleus</u> spp. (all species)	I
Lemurs, mouse	<u>Microcebus</u> spp. (all species)	I
Lemurs, fork-marked mouse	<u>Phaner</u> spp. (all species)	I
Leopard	<u>Panthera pardus</u>	I
Leopard, clouded	<u>Neofelis nebulosa</u>	I
Leopard, snow	<u>Panthera uncia</u>	I
Linsang	<u>Prionodon linsang</u>	II
Linsang, spotted	<u>Prionodon pardicolor</u>	I
Lion, Asiatic	<u>Panthera leo persica</u>	I
Macaque, lion-tailed	<u>Macaca silenus</u>	I
Manatee, Amazonian	<u>Trichechus inunguis</u>	I
Manatee, West African	<u>Trichechus senegalensis</u>	II
Manatee, West Indian (Florida)	<u>Trichechus manatus</u>	I
Margay	<u>Felis wiedii nicaraguae</u>	I
Margay	<u>Felis wiedii salvinia</u>	I
Markhor, Chiltan	<u>Capra falconeri chiltanensis</u>	I
Markhor, Kabal	<u>Capra falconeri megaceros</u>	I
Markhor, straight-horned	<u>Capra falconeri jerdoni</u>	I
Markhor	<u>Capra falconeri</u>	II

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	APPENDIX
Marmoset, buff-headed	<u>Callithrix flaviceps</u>	I*
Marmoset, cotton-top	<u>Saguinus oedipus</u>	I*
Marmoset, Goeldi's	<u>Callimico goeldii</u>	I
Marmoset, pygmy	<u>Cebuella pygmaea</u>	I*
Marmoset, white-eared	<u>Callithrix aurita</u>	I*
Marsupial, Eastern jerboa	<u>Antechinomys laniger</u>	II
Marsupial mouse, large desert	<u>Sminthopsis psammophila</u>	I
Marsupial mouse, long-tailed	<u>Sminthopsis longicaudata</u>	I
Mongoose, Malagasy	<u>Eupleres goudoti</u>	II*
Mongoose, Malagasy	<u>Eupleres major</u>	II*
Monkeys	Primates (all species exc. App. I)	II*
Monkey, howler	<u>Alouatta palliata (villosa)</u>	I
Monkey, proboscis	<u>Nasalis larvatus</u>	I
Monkey, red-backed squirrel	<u>Saimiri oerstedii</u>	I
Monkey, spider	<u>Ateles geoffroyi frontatus</u>	I
Monkey, spider	<u>Ateles geoffroyi panamensis</u>	I
Monkey, Tana River Mangabey	<u>Cercocebus galeritus galeritus</u>	I
Monkey, wooley spider	<u>Brachyteles arachnoides</u>	I
Mouse, Australian native	<u>Leporillus conditor</u>	I
Mouse, Australian kangaroo	<u>Notomys aquilo</u>	I
Mouse, Australian native	<u>Zyzomys pedunculatus</u>	I
Mouse, Field's	<u>Pseudomys fieldi</u>	I
Mouse, New Holland	<u>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</u>	I
Mouse, Shark Bay	<u>Pseudomys praeconis</u>	I
Mouse, Shortridge's	<u>Pseudomys shortridgei</u>	I
Mouse, smoky	<u>Pseudomys fumeus</u>	I
Mouse, western	<u>Pseudomys occidentalis</u>	I
Mouse deer, African water	<u>Hyemoschus aquaticus</u>	III (Ghana)
Narwhale	<u>Monodon monocerus</u>	III (Canada)
Numbat, rusty	<u>Myrmecobius fasciatus rufus</u>	I
Ocelot	<u>Felis pardalis mearnsi</u>	I
Ocelot	<u>Felis pardalis mitis</u>	I
Olingo	<u>Bassaricyon gabbii</u>	III (Costa Rica)
Olingo	<u>Bassariscus sumichrasti</u>	III (Costa Rica)
Orang-utan	Pongidae (all species)	I
Oryx, Arabian	<u>Oryx leucoryx</u>	I
Oryx, scimitar-horned	<u>Oryx dammah</u>	II
Otters	Lutrinae (all species except those in App. I)	II*
Otter, European	<u>Lutra lutra</u>	I*
Otter, giant	<u>Pteronura brasiliensis</u>	I
Otter, long-tailed	<u>Lutra longicaudis (including Lutra platensis and Lutra annectens)</u>	I
Otter, marine	<u>Lutra felina</u>	I
Otter, small-clawed	<u>Aonyx microdon</u>	I
Otter, southern river	<u>Lutra provocax</u>	I
Otter, southern sea	<u>Enhydra lutris nereis</u>	I
Panda, lesser	<u>Ailurus fulgens</u>	II
Pangolin	<u>Manis crassicaudata</u>	II
Pangolin	<u>Manis gigantea</u>	III (Ghana)
Pangolin	<u>Manis longicaudata</u>	III (Ghana)
Pangolin	<u>Manis tricuspis</u>	III (Ghana)
Pangolin, Chinese	<u>Manis pentadactyla</u>	II
Pangolin, Malayan	<u>Manis javanica</u>	II

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	APPENDIX
Planigale, southern mouse	<u>Planigale tenuirostris</u>	II
Porcupine, old-world	<u>Histrix</u> spp. (all species native to Ghana)	III (Ghana)
Porcupine, prehensile-tailed	<u>Coendou spinosus</u>	III (Uruguay)
Possum, mountain pigmy	<u>Burramys parvus</u>	II
Possum, scaly-tailed	<u>Wyulda squamicaudata</u>	II
Prairie dog, Mexican	<u>Cynomys mexicanus</u>	I
Primates	Primates (all species excepting those in Appendix I)	II*
Pronghorn, Mexican	<u>Antilocapra americana mexicana</u>	II
Pronghorn, peninsular	<u>Antilocapra americana peninsularis</u>	I
Pronghorn, Sonoran	<u>Antilocapra americana sonoriensis</u>	I
Pudu	<u>Pudu mephistophiles</u>	II
Pudu	<u>Pudu pudu</u>	I
Puma, Costa Rican	<u>Felis concolor costaricensis</u>	I
Puma, Eastern	<u>Felis concolor cugar</u>	I
Puma, Florida	<u>Felis concolor coryi</u>	I
Rabbit, Sumatra short-eared	<u>Nesolagus netscheri</u>	II
Rabbit, volcano	<u>Romerolagus diazi</u>	I
Rat, false water	<u>Xeromys myoides</u>	I
Rat, Phillips kangaroo	<u>Dipodomys phillipsii phillipsii</u>	II
Rat-Kangaroo, brush-tailed	<u>Bettongia penicillata</u>	I
Rat-kangaroo, plain	<u>Caloprymnus campestris</u>	I
Rat-kangaroo, Lesueurs	<u>Bettongia lesueur</u>	I
Rat-kangaroo, Queensland	<u>Bettongia tropica</u>	I
Rhinoceros	Rhinocerotidae (all species)	I*
Saki, white-nosed	<u>Chiropotes albinasus</u>	I
Seal, elephant	<u>Mirounga angustirostris</u>	I
Seals, fur	<u>Arctocephalus</u> spp. (all species)	II*
Seals, monk	<u>Monachus</u> spp. (all species)	I
Seal, South Atlantic elephant	<u>Mirounga leonina</u>	II
Seladang (Gaur)	<u>Bos gaurus</u>	I
Serow, Sumatran	<u>Capricornis sumatraensis</u>	I
Shapo	<u>Ovis vignei</u>	I
Sheep, Barbary	<u>Ammotragus lervia</u>	III (Tunisia)
Sheep, bighorn	<u>Ovis canadensis</u>	II
Siamang	<u>Symphalangus syndactylus</u>	I
Sifakas	<u>Propithecus</u> spp. (all species)	I
Sloth, three-toed	<u>Bradypus boliviensis</u>	II
Sloth, three-toed	<u>Bradypus griseus</u>	III (Costa Rica)
Sloth, two-toed	<u>Choloepus hoffmanni</u>	III (Costa Rica)
Squirrel	<u>Sciurus deppoi</u>	III (Costa Rica)
Squirrel, African palm	<u>Epixerus ebii</u>	III (Ghana)
Squirrel, four-striped ground	<u>Lariscus hosei</u>	II
Squirrels, giant	<u>Ratufa</u> spp. (all species)	II
Squirrel, scaly-tailed flying	<u>Anomalurus</u> spp. (all species native to Ghana)	III (Ghana)
Squirrel, small African flying	<u>Idiurus</u> spp. (all species " " )	III (Ghana)
Stag, Kashmir	<u>Cervus elephus hanglu</u>	I
Tamaraw	<u>Bubalus (Anoa) mindorensis</u>	I

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	APPENDIX
Tamarin, golden lion	<u>Leontopithecus (Leontideus) spp. (all species)</u>	I
Tamarin, white-footed	<u>Saguinus leucopus</u>	I*
Tamarin, pied	<u>Saguinus bicolor</u>	I*
Tapir, Asian	<u>Tapirus indicus</u>	I
Tapir, Central American	<u>Tapirus bairdii</u>	I
Tapir mountain	<u>Tapirus pinchaque</u>	I
Tapir, South American	<u>Tapirus terrestris</u>	II
Tiger	<u>Panthera tigris (excepting Panthera tigris altaica (=amurensis) in Appendix II)</u>	I
Tiger, Tasmanian (Thylacine)	<u>Thylacinus cynocephalus</u>	I
Uakari	<u>Cacajao spp. (all species)</u>	I
Urial (Cyprina mouflon, red sheep)	<u>Ovis orientalis ophion</u>	I
Vicugna	<u>Vicugna vicugna</u>	I
Wallaby, banded hare	<u>Lagostrophus fasciatus</u>	I
Wallaby, bridled	<u>Onychogalea frenata</u>	I
Wallaby, crescent nail-tailed	<u>Onychogalea lunata</u>	I
Wallaby, parma	<u>Macropus parma</u>	II
Wallaby, western hare	<u>Lagorchestes hirsutus</u>	I
Walrus	<u>Odobenus rosmarus</u>	III (Canada)
Whale, bowhead	<u>Balaena mysticetus</u>	I (Pursuant to the 1972 International Whaling Commission Moratorium)
Whale, blue	<u>Balaenoptera musculus</u>	I (Pursuant to the 1972 International Whaling Commission Moratorium)
Whale, fin	<u>Balaenoptera physalus (excepting stocks listed in Appendix II)</u>	I*
Whale, fin	<u>Balaenoptera physalus (Stock in North Atlantic off Iceland; stock in North Atlantic off Newfoundland; stock in area from 40 degrees south latitude to Antarctic Continent, from 60 degrees west longitude to 120 degrees west longitude)</u>	II*
Whale, gray	<u>Eschrichtius robustus (glaucus)</u>	I (Pursuant to the 1972 International Whaling Commission Moratorium)
Whale, humpback	<u>Megaptera novaeangliae</u>	I (Pursuant to the 1972 International Whaling Commission Moratorium)
Whale, right	<u>Eubalaena spp. (all species)</u>	I (Pursuant to the 1972 International Whaling Commission Moratorium)
Whale, sei	<u>Balaenoptera borealis (North Pacific stock and stock in area from 0 degrees longitude to 70 degrees east longitude, from Equator to the Antarctic Continent)</u>	I*
Whale, sei	<u>Balaenoptera borealis (excepting stocks listed in Appendix I)</u>	II*
Wolf, gray	<u>Canis lupus</u>	II* INT: 1976-76
Wolf, maned	<u>Chrysocyon brachyurus</u>	II
Wombat, Gillespie's	<u>Lasiorhinus gillespiei</u>	I
Yak, wild	<u>Bos (grunniens) mutus</u>	I
Zebra, Cape mountain	<u>Equus zebra zebra</u>	I

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FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE • U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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# **BIRDS**

LISTED IN APPENDICES

TO THE

*Convention on International Trade  
in Endangered Species of  
Wild Fauna and Flora*

Federal Wildlife Permit Office  
January 1978

APPENDIX I, II, AND III  
of the  
CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED  
SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

This list is provided for the convenience of the public and reflects corrections in the original publication of the list in the FEDERAL REGISTER on February 22, 1977. Most of the changes are to correct omissions, typographical errors and common names. The reader will note that lines have been drawn through the names of several species in Appendix III. The lines indicate that the country that placed the species on Appendix III has withdrawn the listing.

How to Read the Appendices

Parts and derivatives of WILDLIFE are included in Appendix I and II but not in Appendix III unless specified.

Parts and derivatives of PLANTS are included in Appendix I but not in Appendix II or III unless specified.

Effective Dates:

Appendix I and II -- Entries marked with an asterisk became effective 2-4-77; those without an asterisk became effective 7-1-75.

Appendix III -- Entries were submitted by the countries indicated in parenthesis; effective dates for Appendix III entries are as follows:

Canada	-	November 16, 1975
Costa Rica	-	October 28, 1976
Ghana	-	February 26, 1976
Mauritius	-	December 4, 1975
Nepal	-	November 16, 1975
Tunisia	-	April 22, 1976
Uruguay	-	July 14, 1976

\*A complete list of all species protected by the Convention is available upon request.

## BIRDS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	APPENDIX
Albatross, short-tailed	<u>Diomedea albatrus</u>	I
Birds of paradise and bower birds	Paradisaeidae (all species)	II
Blackbird, saffron-cowled	<u>Xanthopsar flavus</u>	III (Uruguay)
Bobwhite, masked	<u>Colinus virginianus ridgwayi</u>	I
Booby, Abbott's	<u>Sula abbotti</u>	I
Bristlebird, western	<u>Dasyornis brachypterus longirostris</u>	I
Bristlebird, western rufous	<u>Dasyornis broadbenti littoralis</u>	I
Bustard, great	<u>Otis tarda</u>	II
Bustard, great Indian	<u>Choriotis nigriceps</u>	II
Bustard, Houbara	<u>Chlamydotis undulata</u>	II
Cardinal, yellow	<u>Gubernatrix cristata</u>	III (Uruguay)
Cockatoo, black	<u>Calyptorhynchus lathami</u>	II*
Cockatoo, great black	<u>Probosciger aterrimus</u>	II
Cockatoo, slender-billed	<u>Cacatus (Kakatoe) tenuirostris</u>	II*
Cock-of-the-rock	<u>Rupicola rupicola</u>	II
Cock-of-the-rock, Peruvian	<u>Rupicola peruviana</u>	II
Condor, Andean	<u>Vultur gryphus</u>	I
Condor, California	<u>Gymnogyps californianus</u>	I
Cotinga, banded	<u>Cotinga maculata</u>	I
Cotinga, white-winged	<u>Xipholena atro-purpurea</u>	I
Crane, black-necked	<u>Grus nigricollis</u>	I
Crane, crowned	<u>Balearica regulorum</u>	II
Crane, Cuba sandhill	<u>Grus canadensis nesiotes</u>	I
Crane, Florida sandhill	<u>Grus canadensis pratensis</u>	II
Crane, hooded	<u>Grus monacha</u>	I
Crane, Japanese	<u>Grus japonensis</u>	I
Crane, Mississippi sandhill	<u>Grus canadensis pulla</u>	I
Crane, Siberian white	<u>Grus leucogeranus</u>	I
Crane, white-naped	<u>Grus vipio</u>	I
Crane, whooping	<u>Grus americana</u>	I
Curassow, great	<u>Crax rubra</u>	III (Costa Rica)
Curassow, red-billed	<u>Crax blumenbachii</u>	I
Curassow, Trinidad white-headed	<u>Pipile pipile pipile</u>	I
Curlew, eskimo	<u>Numenius borealis</u>	I
Curlew, slender-billed	<u>Numenius tenuirostris</u>	II
Duck, comb	<u>Sarkidiornis melanotos</u>	II
Duck, Cuban tree	<u>Dendrocygna arborea</u>	II
Duck, Laysan	<u>Anas laysanesis</u>	I
Duck, Marianas mallard	<u>Anas oustaletii</u>	I
Duck, Mexican	<u>Anas diazi</u>	I
Duck, pink-headed	<u>Rhodonessa caryophyllacea</u>	I
Duck, white-winged wood	<u>Cairina scutulata</u>	I
Ducks, geese, and swans	Anatidae (all species native to Ghana)	III (Ghana)
Eagles	<u>Aquila</u> spp. (all species excepting those in Appendix I)	II*
Eagle, bald	<u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u>	I*
Eagle, harpy	<u>Harpia harpyja</u>	I
Eagle, imperial	<u>Aquila heliaca</u>	I*
Eagle, monkey-eating	<u>Pithecophaga jefferyi</u>	I
Eagle, New Guinea harpy	<u>Harpyopsis novaeguineae</u>	II*
Eagles, sea	<u>Haliaeetus</u> spp. (all species excepting those on Appendix I)	II*
Eagles, snake	<u>Circus</u> spp. (all species)	II*
Eagle, white-tailed	<u>Haliaeetus albicilla</u>	I*
Egret, cattle	<u>Bubulcus ibis</u>	III (Ghana)
Egret, great white	<u>Casmerodius albus</u>	III (Ghana)
Egret, little	<u>Egretta garzetta</u>	III (Ghana)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	APPENDIX
Falcons	Falconidae (all species excepting those on Appendix I)	II
Falcon, peregrine	<u>Falco peregrinus</u> (including <u>Falco pelegrinoides</u> , <u>Falco babylonicus</u> )	I*
Finches	Fringillidae spp. (all species native to Ghana)	III (Ghana)
Flamingo, Andean	<u>Phoenicoparrus andinus</u>	II
Flamingo, Chilean	<u>Phoenicopterus ruber chilensis</u>	II
Flamingo, James	<u>Phoenicoparrus jamesi</u>	II
Floricon, Bengal	<u>Eupodotis bengalensis</u>	I
Flycatcher	<u>Tchitrea (Terpsiphone) bourbonensis</u>	III (Mauritius)
Flycatcher, Rueck's blue	<u>Muscicapa ruecki</u>	II
Fowl, gray jungle	<u>Gallus sonneratii</u>	II
Francolin, Swierstra's	<u>Francolinus swierstrai</u>	II
Francolin, tadjoura	<u>Francolinus ochropectus</u>	II
Frigate bird	<u>Fregata andrewsi</u>	I
Goose, Aleutian Canada	<u>Branta canadensis leucopareia</u>	I
Goose, Hawaiian (nene)	<u>Branta sandvicensis</u>	I
Goose, red-breasted	<u>Branta ruficollis</u>	II
Goose, Tule white-fronted	<u>Anser albifrons gambelli</u>	II
Goshawk, northern	<u>Accipiter gentilis</u>	II*
Grebe, Atitlan	<u>Podilymbus gigas</u>	I
Greenshank, Nordmann's	<u>Tringa guttifer</u>	I
Grouse, Caucasian black	<u>Lyrurus mlokosiewiczzi</u>	II*
Guan, black-fronted piping	<u>Pipile jacutinga</u>	I
Guan, horned	<u>Oreophasis derbianus</u>	I
Guineafowl, white-breasted	<u>Agelastes meleagrides</u>	III (Ghana)
Gull, brown-headed	<u>Larus brunneicephalus</u>	II
Gull, relict	<u>Larus relictus</u>	I
Harriers	<u>Circus</u> spp. (all species)	II*
Hawk, European sparrow	<u>Accipiter nisus</u>	II*
Hawk, Gundiach's	<u>Accipiter gundiachi</u>	II*
Hermit, hook-billed (Hummingbird)	<u>Ramphodon dohrnii</u>	I
Heron, goliath	<u>Ardea goliath</u>	III (Ghana)
Honeyeater, helmeted	<u>Meliphaga cassidix</u>	I
Hornbill, great Indian	<u>Buceros bicornis</u>	II
Hornbill, helmeted	<u>Rhinoplax vigil</u>	I
Hornbill, Narcondam	<u>Aceros narcondami</u>	I
Hornbill, rhinoceros	<u>Buceros rhinoceros rhinoceros</u>	II
Hornbill, rufous	<u>Buceros hydrocorax hydrocorax</u>	II
Ibis	<u>Lampribus rara</u>	III (Ghana)
Ibis, hadada	<u>Hagedashia hagedash</u>	III (Ghana)
Ibis, Japanese crested	<u>Nipponia nippon</u>	I
Ibis, sacred	<u>Threskiornis aethiopica</u>	III (Ghana)
Ibis, southern bald	<u>Geronticus calvus</u>	II
Kagu	<u>Rhynochetos jubatus</u>	I
Kestrel, Aldabra	<u>Falco newtoni aldabranus</u>	I*
Kestrel, Mauritius	<u>Falco punctatus</u>	I*
Kestrel, Seychelles	<u>Falco araea</u>	I*
Kite, Cuba hook-billed	<u>Chondrohierax wilsonii</u>	I*
Kite, red	<u>Milvus milvus</u>	II*
Lammergeier	<u>Gypaetus barbatus</u>	II*
Macaw	<u>Ara ambiguus</u>	III
Macaw, glaucous	<u>Anodorhynchus glaucus</u>	(Costa Rica)
Macaw, indigo	<u>Anodorhynchus leari</u>	I
Macaw, little blue	<u>Cyanopsitta spixii</u>	I
Macaw, scarlet	<u>Ara macao</u>	I
Martin, white-eyed river	<u>Pseudochelidon sirintarae</u>	III (Costa Rica)
		II

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	APPENDIX
Megapode, Abbott's	<u>Megapodius freycinet abbotti</u>	II
Megapode, Maleo	<u>Macrocephalon maleo</u>	I
Megapode, Nicobar	<u>Megapodius freycinet nicobariensis</u>	II
Mitu	<u>Mitu mitu mitu</u>	I
Osprey	<u>Pandion haliaetus</u>	II*
Owls, barn	Tytonidae (all species native to Ghana)	III (Ghana)
Owls, disk-eyed	Strigidae (all species " " " )	III (Ghana)
Owl, eagle	<u>Bubo bubo</u>	II*
Owl, giant scops	<u>Otus gurneyi</u>	I
Owl, great hawk	<u>Ninox novaeseelandiae royana</u>	I
Owl, Hume's tawny	<u>Strix butleri</u>	II*
Owl, Lapland	<u>Strix nebulosa</u>	III (Canada)
Owl, Moluccan hawk	<u>Ninox squamipila natalis</u>	I
Owl, snowy	<u>Nyctea scandiaca</u>	II*
Owl, Soumagne's	<u>Tyto soumagnei</u>	I
Owl, Virgin Island screech	<u>Otus nudipes newtoni</u>	II
Parakeet, Antipodes Island	<u>Cyanoramphus unicolor</u>	II
Parakeet, paradise	<u>Psephotus pulcherrimus</u>	I
Parakeet, Forbes'	<u>Cyanoramphus auriceps forbesi</u>	I
Parakeet, golden	<u>Aratinga guaruba</u>	I
Parakeet, horned	<u>Eunymphicus cornutus</u>	II
Parakeet, masked	<u>Prosopelia personata</u>	II
Parakeet, Mauritius ring-neck	<u>Psittacula krameri echo</u>	I
Parakeet, New Zealand	<u>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae</u>	I
Parakeet, ochre-marked	<u>Pyrrhura cruentata</u>	I
Parakeet, orange-bellied	<u>Neophema chrysogaster</u>	I
Parakeet, orange-footed	<u>Cyanoramphus malherbi</u>	II
Parakeet, golden-shouldered	<u>Psephotus chrysopterygius</u>	I
Parakeet, scarlet-chested	<u>Neophema splendida</u>	II
Parrots	Psittacidae (all species native to Ghana)	III (Ghana)
Parrot, Australian night	<u>Geopsittacus occidentalis</u>	I
Parrot, Bahaman or Cuban	<u>Amazona leucocephala</u>	I
Parrot, blue-naped	<u>Tanygnathus lucionensis</u>	II
Parrot, Cape	<u>Poicephalus robustus</u>	II
Parrot, ground	<u>Pezoporus wallicus</u>	I*
Parrot, imperial	<u>Amazona imperialis</u>	I
Parrot, owl	<u>Strigops habroptilus</u>	I
Parrot, princess	<u>Polytelis alexandrae</u>	II*
Parrot, Principe	<u>Psittacus erithacus princeps</u>	I
Parrot, Puerto Rican	<u>Amazona vittata</u>	I
Parrot, red-browed	<u>Amazona rhodocorytha</u>	I
Parrot, red-capped	<u>Pionopsitta pileata</u>	I
Parrot, red-capped	<u>Psephotus (Northiella) hamaetogaster narethae</u>	II*
Parrot, red-spectacled	<u>Amazona pretrei pretrei</u>	I
Parrot, St. Lucia	<u>Amazona versicolor</u>	I
Parrot, St. Vincent	<u>Amazona guildingii</u>	I
Parrot, Seychelles Vasa	<u>Coracopsis nigra barklyi</u>	II
Parrot, thick-billed	<u>Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha</u>	I
Parrot, two-eyed fig	<u>Opsittia diophtalma coxeni</u>	II*
Parrot, vinaceous breasted	<u>Amazona vinacea</u>	I
Peafowl, green	<u>Pavo muticus</u>	II*
Pelican, Dalmatian	<u>Pelecanus crispus</u>	II
Penguin, jackass	<u>Spheniscus demersus</u>	II
Pheasant, bar-tailed	<u>Syrnaticus humiae</u>	I

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	APPENDIX
Pheasant, blood	<u>Ithaginus cruentus</u>	II
Pheasant, brown eared	<u>Crossoptilon mantchuricum</u>	I
Pheasant, cheer	<u>Catreus wallichii</u>	II
Pheasant, Chinese monal	<u>Lophophorus lhuysii</u>	I
Pheasant, Edward's	<u>Lophura edwardsi</u>	I
Pheasant, Elliot's	<u>Syrnaticus ellioti</u>	I
Pheasant, great argus	<u>Argusianus argus</u>	II
Pheasant, Himalayan monal	<u>Lophophorus impejanus</u>	I
Pheasant, imperial	<u>Lophura imperialis</u>	I
Pheasant, Malaysian peacock	<u>Polyplectron malacense</u>	II
Pheasant, Mikado	<u>Syrnaticus mikado</u>	I
Pheasant, Palawan peacock	<u>Polyplectron emphanum</u>	I
Pheasant, peacock	<u>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</u>	II
Pheasant, peacock	<u>Polyplectron germaini</u>	II
Pheasant, Sclater's monal	<u>Lophophorus sclateri</u>	I
Pheasant, Swinhoe's	<u>Lophura swinhoii</u>	I
Pheasant, white eared	<u>Crossoptilon crossoptilon</u>	I
Pigeon	<u>Nesoenas mayeri</u>	III (Mauritius)
Pigeons	Columbidae (all species native to Ghana)	III (Ghana)
Pigeon, bleeding heart	<u>Gallicolumba luzonica</u>	II
Pigeon, blue-crowned	<u>Goura cristata</u>	II
Pigeon, maroon-breasted crowned	<u>Goura scheepmakeri</u>	II
Pigeon, Mindoro imperial	<u>Ducula mindorensis</u>	I
Pigeon, Nicobar	<u>Caloenas nicobarica pelewensis</u>	II
Pigeon, Victoria crowned	<u>Goura victoria</u>	II
Pitta, Koch's	<u>Pitta kochi</u>	I
Pitta, fairy	<u>Pitta brachyura nympha</u>	II
Prairie chicken, Attwater's greater	<u>Tympanuchus cupido attwateri</u>	I
Prairie chicken, greater	<u>Tympanuchus cupido pinnatus</u>	II
Quail, Montezuma	<u>Cyrtonyx montezumae mearnsi</u>	II
Quail, Montezuma	<u>Cyrtonyx montezumae merriami</u>	I
Quail, Montezuma	<u>Cyrtonyx montezumae montezumae</u>	II
Quetzal, resplendent	<u>Pharomachrus mocinno costaricensis</u>	I
Quetzal, resplendent	<u>Pharomachrus mocinno mocinno</u>	I
Rail, Lord Howe wood	<u>Tricholimnas sylvestris</u>	I
Rail, eastern weka	<u>Gallirallus australis hectori</u>	II
Raptors	Accipitridae (all species native to Costa Rica)*	III (Costa Rica)
Rhea, common	<u>Rhea americana</u> (exc. subspecies in App. II)	III (Uruguay)
Rhea, common	<u>Rhea americana albescens</u>	II
Rhea, Darwin's	<u>Pterocnemia pennata garleppi</u>	II
Rhea, Darwin's	<u>Pterocnemia pennata pennata</u>	II
Rock fowl, gray-necked	<u>Picathartes oreas</u>	I
Rock fowl, white-necked	<u>Picathartes gymnocephalus</u>	I
Scrub-bird, noisy	<u>Atrichornis clamosa</u>	I
Secretary bird	<u>Sagittarius serpentarius</u>	III (Ghana)
Silvereye, white-breasted	<u>Zosterops albogularis</u>	I
Siskin, red	<u>Spinus cucullatus</u>	I
Siskin, yellow-faced	<u>Spinus yarellii</u>	II
Snowcock, Caspian	<u>Tetraogallus caspius</u>	I
Snowcock, Tibetan	<u>Tetraogallus tibetanus</u>	I
Spoonbill	<u>Platalea leucorodia</u>	II
Starling, Rothschild's	<u>Leucopsar rothschildi</u>	I
Stork, African saddlebill	<u>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</u>	III (Ghana)
Stork, black	<u>Ciconia nigra</u>	II

\*--except those in App. I or II

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	APPENDIX
Stork, marabou	<u>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</u>	III (Ghana)
Stork, white oriental	<u>Ciconia ciconia boyciana</u>	I
Swan, black-necked	<u>Cygnus melancoryphus</u>	II
Swan, coscoroba	<u>Coscoroba coscoroba</u>	II
Swan, Jankowski's	<u>Cygnus bewickii jankowskii</u>	II
Swan, trumpeter	<u>Cygnus buccinator</u>	II
Teal, Auckland Island flightless	<u>Anas aucklandica aucklandica</u>	II
Teal, Campbell Island flightless	<u>Anas aucklandica nesiotis</u>	I
Teal, Madagascar	<u>Anas bernieri</u>	II
Teal, New Zealand brown	<u>Anas aucklandica chlorotis</u>	II
Tinamou, red-winged	<u>Rhynchotus rufescens maculicollis</u>	II
Tinamou, red-winged	<u>Rhynchotus rufescens pallescens</u>	II
Tinamou, red-winged	<u>Rhynchotus rufescens rufescens</u>	II
Tinamou, solitary	<u>Tinamus solitarius</u>	I
Tragopan, Blyth's	<u>Tragopan blythii</u>	I
Tragopan, Cabot's	<u>Tragopan caboti</u>	I
Tragopan, satyr	<u>Tragopan satyra</u>	III (Nepal)
Tragopan, western	<u>Tragopan melanocephalus</u>	I
Turacos	Musophagidae (all species native to Ghana (exc. App. II)	III (Ghana)
Turaco, Kuyana	<u>Tauraco corythaix</u>	II
Turaco, violet-crested	<u>Gallirex porphyreolophus</u>	II
Vulture, European black	<u>Aegypius monachus</u>	II*
Vulture, Griffon	<u>Gyps fulvus</u>	II*
Warbler, Rodriguez	<u>Bebornis rodericanus</u>	III (Mauritius)
Weaverbirds	Ploceidae (all species)	III (Ghana)
Whimbrel, little	<u>Numerius minutus</u>	II
Whipbird, western	<u>Psophodes nigrogularis</u>	I
Woodpecker, imperial	<u>Campephilus imperialis</u>	I
Woodpecker, scaly-bellied green	<u>Picus squamatus flavirostris</u>	II
Woodpecker, Tristram's	<u>Dryocopus javensis richardsi</u>	I
Wren, Eyrean grass	<u>Amytornis goyderi</u>	I



UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES  
INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

1110 MORGES, SUISSE (SWITZERLAND)

☎ (021) 7144 01

TELEGRAMMES: UNICORN MORGES

M/338

The Director  
Minnesota State Zoological Garden  
Veterans Service Building  
Columbus Circle  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155  
USA

31 January 1973

Dear Sir,

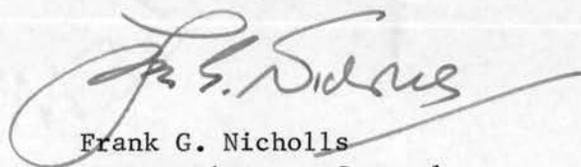
We have pleasure in informing you that in accordance with Article II of IUCN Statutes the membership of the Minnesota State Zoological Garden was duly ratified by our 11th General Assembly which was held in Banff, Canada, 11-16 September 1972.

The question of membership fees was discussed at the General Assembly, and the decision of the Assembly is set out in Resolution 387, a copy of which is enclosed. You will see from the resolution that the minimum fee for national organization members has been established at \$100 per annum with effect immediately in 1973. At the same time you will note that the resolution asks each non-governmental member to assess the amount which it can pay above the minimum fee, and that these membership fees be published by the Union each year. Accordingly, I shall be grateful if you could arrange for such an assessment to be made and let me know as early as possible in order that we may prepare our accounts for membership fees for 1973.

In this connection attention is drawn to the programme and budget for the Union which was approved by the 11th General Assembly and which is being sent to you under separate airmail cover. It will be seen that whereas in 1966 membership fees provided for about 50% of the expenditure of the Union, the new rates will contribute only about 13% of the expenditure projected for 1973.

Also being sent under separate cover is a statement of the services that IUCN offers its members. We shall be glad to hear from you about any matters in which the Union could be helpful to your organization.

Yours sincerely,



Frank G. Nicholls  
Deputy Director General

Enclosure: Resolution 387

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

IUCN Eleventh General Assembly  
Banff, Canada, 11-16 September 1972

Resolution No. 387

The following resolution was passed unanimously:

Whereas the membership fees of non-governmental members have not been raised since the inception of IUCN in 1948;

And whereas the membership fees of State members were last examined in Lucerne in 1966, when adjustments were made designed to meet from membership fees about 50% of IUCN expenditure;

And whereas in 1972, due to devaluation of currency and increasing costs, present membership fees meet only 13% of the IUCN hard-core recurrent expenditure;

And whereas the direct costs of the routine services made available by IUCN to each member exceeds \$100 per annum;

The Eleventh General Assembly

Resolves:

- (1) That membership fees of national organization members be raised to a minimum of \$100 per annum with immediate effect;
- (2) That membership fees for international organization members be fixed at a minimum of \$100 per annum except where IUCN has reciprocal working arrangements with the body concerned;
- (3) That each non-governmental member be obliged to assess the extent to which its resources would enable it to pay a larger fee, and to pledge an appropriate sum;
- (4) That the amount of fees so pledged by each member organization be published by IUCN and that such amount be modifiable only at a subsequent General Assembly;
- (5) That new applicants for membership be required to make a similar assessment and pledge before their membership application is considered;

And further resolves:

That the membership fees of Affiliates to be set at a minimum of \$50 per annum, and that they be subject to the requirements of self--assessment and pledging described above;

And further resolves:

- (1) That the present rates of membership fees for State members be raised to those in the following scale:

<u>Group</u>	<u>Membership Fee</u>
1	\$ 550.
2	1,100.
3	1,650.
4	2,300.
5	3,000.
6	3,800.
7	4,900.
8	6,200.
9	7,600.
10	9,000.

and that these rates become obligatory in 1975;

- (2) That in the meantime all State members be urged to adopt these new rates as soon as possible;

And further resolves:

- (1) That membership fees for all Agency members be set at a minimum of \$100 per annum with immediate effect;
- (2) That the membership fees for Agency members of the central government in countries that are not State members be increased so that the total fees for such agencies in any one country amount to one-third of the State membership fee applicable to that country, this to become effective at the General Assembly if then approved. In the meantime the Agency members concerned be urged to adopt these new rates as soon as possible.

- - - - -



UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES  
INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

1110 MORGES, SUISSE (SWITZERLAND)

☎ (021) 7144 01

TELEGRAMMES: UNICORN MORGES

M/338

The Director  
Minnesota State Zoological Garden  
Veterans Service Building  
Columbus Circle  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155  
USA

31 January 1973

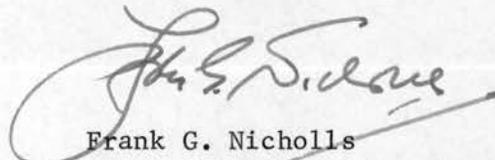
Dear Sir,

We are enclosing a formal notice to the Minnesota State Zoological Garden concerning the increase of membership fees that was approved by our 11th General Assembly.

In reviewing our accounts it has come to our attention that, although the application for membership in IUCN from your organization was accepted by our Executive Board in May 1970, no membership dues have been received from the Minnesota State Zoological Garden for the years 1971 and 1972. We note that payments have been made to IUCN in connection with your subscriptions for the IUCN Bulletin but that no payments in connection with the \$50 annual subscription for 1971 and 1972 have been made for IUCN membership.

We are enclosing our invoice to cover the dues payable for 1971 and 1972 and will appreciate your bringing this matter to the attention of the appropriate office. We look forward to receiving your remittance at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,



Frank G. Nicholls  
Deputy Director General

Enclosures

UNION INTERNATIONALE  
POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE  
ET DE SES RESSOURCES

1110 MORGES - SUISSE



☎ (021) 71 44 01  
Télégr. Unicorn Morges

INTERNATIONAL UNION  
FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE  
AND NATURAL RESOURCES

1110 MORGES - SWITZERLAND

Your ref. :  
Votre réf. :

Date of despatch :  
Date d'envoi :

Minnesota State Zoological Garden  
Veterans Service Building  
Columbus Circle  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155  
USA

INVOICE/FACTURE No. M/338

Date: 31 January 1973

To IUCN membership subscription

for the years 1971 and 1972

US \$100.--

Payable by cheque or to the IUCN Account with :  
Payable par chèque ou au compte UICN auprès :  
Société de Banque Suisse 1110 Morges, Suisse.

C. C. P. 10-22605.



UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES  
INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

1110 MORGES, SUISSE (SWITZERLAND)

☎ (021) 7144 01

TELEGRAMMES: UNICORN MORGES

M/338

Miss V. A. Crawford  
Minnesota Zoological Garden  
Veterans Service Building  
Columbus Circle  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155  
USA

8 February 1973

Dear Miss Crawford,

Thank you for your letter of 1 February 1973 concerning the membership of the Minnesota Zoological Garden in IUCN.

We are most grateful for the action you have taken in arranging for the payment of dues for 1971 and 1972, and we acknowledge with thanks receipt of your Warrant No. 436297 in the amount of \$100 to cover these dues.

We have noted your request to discontinue your separate subscription to the IUCN Bulletin and action is in hand to put this into effect.

As you will have seen from our letter of 31 January 1973, addressed to the Director of the Minnesota Zoological Garden -- a copy is enclosed for easy reference -- our 11th General Assembly in September 1972 approved the increase of membership fees as set out in Resolution 387, a copy of which is also enclosed. You will see that the minimum fee for national organization members has been established at \$100 per annum and that each non-governmental organization member is asked to assess the amount which it can pay above the minimum fee. We look forward to hearing from you in the matter of increased membership dues, and thank you in advance for your kind consideration in this connection.

Yours sincerely,

*Estelle F. Buckley*

Estelle F. Buckley  
for Director General

Enclosures

## Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

Prepared and adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference to Conclude  
an International Convention on Trade in Certain Species of Wildlife held at  
Washington, D. C., from 12 February to 2 March 1973

### The Contracting States,

Recognizing that wild fauna and flora in their many beautiful and varied forms are an irreplaceable part of the natural systems of the earth which must be protected for this and the generations to come;

Conscious of the ever-growing value of wild fauna and flora from aesthetic, scientific, cultural, recreational and economic points of view;

Recognizing that peoples and States are and should be the best protectors of their own wild fauna and flora;

Recognizing, in addition, that international cooperation is essential for the protection of certain species of wild fauna and flora against over-exploitation through international trade;

Convinced of the urgency of taking appropriate measures to this end;

Have agreed as follows:

### Article I

#### Definitions

For the purpose of the present Convention, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) "Species" means any species, subspecies, or geographically separate population thereof;
- (b) "Specimen" means:
  - (i) any animal or plant, whether alive or dead;
  - (ii) in the case of an animal: for species included in Appendices I and II, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof; and for species included in Appendix III, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof specified in Appendix III in relation to the species; and
  - (iii) in the case of a plant: for species included in Appendix I, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof; and for species included in Appendices II and III, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof specified in Appendices II and III in relation to the species;
- (c) "Trade" means export, re-export, import and introduction from the sea;
- (d) "Re-export" means export of any specimen that has previously been imported;
- (e) "Introduction from the sea" means transportation into a State of specimens of any species which were taken in the marine environment not under the jurisdiction of any State;
- (f) "Scientific Authority" means a national scientific authority designated in accordance with Article IX;
- (g) "Management Authority" means a national management authority designated in accordance with Article IX;
- (h) "Party" means a State for which the present Convention has entered into force.

### Article II

#### Fundamental Principles

1. Appendix I shall include all species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade. Trade in specimens of these species must be subject to particularly strict regulation in order not to endanger further their survival and must only be authorized in exceptional circumstances.
2. Appendix II shall include:
  - (a) all species which although not necessarily now threatened with extinction may become so unless trade in specimens of such species is subject to strict regulation in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival; and
  - (b) other species which must be subject to regulation in order that trade in specimens of certain species referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph may be brought under effective control.
3. Appendix III shall include all species which any Party identified as being subject to regulation within its jurisdiction for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation, and as needing the cooperation of other parties in the control of trade.
4. The Parties shall not allow trade in specimens of species included in Appendices I, II and III except in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention.

### Article III

#### Regulation of Trade in Specimens of Species included in Appendix I

1. All trade in specimens of species included in Appendix I shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Article.
2. The export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix I shall require the prior grant and presentation of an export permit. An export permit shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:
  - (a) a Scientific Authority of the State of export has advised that such export will not be detrimental to the survival of that species;
  - (b) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the laws of that State for the protection of fauna and flora;
  - (c) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment; and
  - (d) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that an import permit has been granted for the specimen.
3. The import of any specimen of a species included in Appendix I shall require the prior grant and presentation of an import permit and either an export permit or a re-export certi-

ficate. An import permit shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

(a) A Scientific Authority of the State of import has advised that the import will be for purposes which are not detrimental to the survival of the species involved;

(b) A Scientific Authority of the State of import is satisfied that the proposed recipient of a living specimen is suitably equipped to house and care for it; and

(c) A Management Authority of the State of import is satisfied that the specimen is not to be used for primarily commercial purposes.

4. The re-export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix I shall require the prior grant and presentation of a re-export certificate. A re-export certificate shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

(a) A Management Authority of the State of re-export is satisfied that the specimen was imported into that State in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention;

(b) A Management Authority of the State of re-export is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment; and

(c) A Management Authority of the State of re-export is satisfied that an import permit has been granted for any living specimen.

5. The introduction from the sea of any specimen of a species included in Appendix I shall require the prior grant of a certificate from a Management Authority of the State of introduction. A certificate shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

(a) A Scientific Authority of the State of introduction advises that the introduction will not be detrimental to the survival of the species involved;

(b) A Management Authority of the State of introduction is satisfied that the proposed recipient of a living specimen is suitably equipped to house and care for it; and

(c) A Management Authority of the State of introduction is satisfied that the specimen is not to be used for primarily commercial purposes.

#### Article IV

##### Regulation of Trade in Specimens of Species included in Appendix II

1. All trade in specimens of species included in Appendix II shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

2. The export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix II shall require the prior grant and presentation of an export permit. An export permit shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

(a) A Scientific Authority of the State of export has advised that such export will not be detrimental to the survival of that species;

(b) A Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the laws of that State for the protection of fauna and flora; and

(c) A Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

3. A Scientific Authority in each Party shall monitor both the export permits granted by that State for specimens of species included in Appendix II and the actual exports of such specimens. Whenever a Scientific Authority determines that the export of specimens of any such species should be limited in order to maintain that species throughout its range at a level consistent with its role in the ecosystems in which it occurs and well above the level at which that species might become eligible for inclusion in Appendix I, the Scientific Authority shall advise the appropriate Management Authority of suitable measures to be taken to limit the grant of export permits for specimens of that species.

4. The import of any specimen of a species included in Appendix II shall require the prior presentation of either an export permit or a re-export certificate.

5. The re-export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix II shall require the prior grant and presentation of a re-export certificate. A re-export certificate shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

(a) A Management Authority of the State of re-export is satisfied that the specimen was imported into that State in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention; and

(b) A Management Authority of the State of re-export is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

6. The introduction from the sea of any specimen of a species included in Appendix II shall require the prior grant of a certificate from a Management Authority of the State of introduction. A certificate shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

(a) A Scientific Authority of the State of introduction advises that the introduction will not be detrimental to the survival of the species involved; and

(b) A Management Authority of the State of introduction is satisfied that any living specimen will be so handled as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

7. Certificates referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article may be granted on the advice of a Scientific Authority, in consultation with other national scientific authorities or, when appropriate, international scientific authorities, in respect of species not exceeding one year for total numbers of specimens to be introduced in such periods.

#### Article V

##### Regulation of Trade in Specimens of Species included in Appendix III

1. All trade in specimens of species included in Appendix III shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

2. The export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix III from any State which has included that species in Appendix III shall require the prior grant and presentation of an export permit. An export permit shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

(a) A Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the laws of that State for the protection of fauna and flora; and

(b) A Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

3. The import of any specimen of a species included in Appendix III shall require, except in circumstances to which paragraph 4 of this Article applies, the prior presentation of a certificate of origin and, where the import is from a State which has included that species in Appendix III, an export permit.

4. In the case of re-export, a certificate granted by the Management Authority of the State of re-export that the specimen was processed in that State or is being re-exported shall be accepted by the State of import as evidence that the provisions of the present Convention have been complied with in respect of the specimen concerned.

#### Article VI

##### Permits and Certificates

1. Permits and certificates granted under the provisions of Articles III, IV, and V shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

2. An export permit shall contain the information specified in the model set forth in Appendix IV, and may only be used for export within a period of six months from the date on which it was granted.

3. Each permit or certificate shall contain the title of the present Convention, the name and any identifying stamp of the Management Authority granting it and a control number assigned by the Management Authority.

4. Any copies of a permit or certificate issued by a Management Authority shall be clearly marked as copies only and no such copy may be used in place of the original, except to the extent endorsed thereon.

5. A separate permit or certificate shall be required for each consignment of specimens.

6. A Management Authority of the State of import of any specimen shall cancel and retain the export permit or re-export certificate and any corresponding import permit presented in respect of the import of that specimen.

7. Where appropriate and feasible a Management Authority may affix a mark upon any specimen to assist in identifying the specimen. For these purposes "mark" means any indelible imprint, lead seal or other suitable means of identifying a specimen, designed in such a way as to render its imitation by unauthorized persons as difficult as possible.

#### Article VII

##### Exemptions and Other Special Provisions Relating to Trade

1. The provisions of Articles III, IV and V shall not apply to the transit or trans-shipment of specimens through or in the territory of a Party while the specimens remain in Customs control.

2. Where a Management Authority of the State of export or re-export is satisfied that a specimen was acquired before the provisions of the present Convention applied to that specimen, the provisions of Articles III, IV and V shall not apply to that specimen where the Management Authority issues a certificate to that effect.

3. The provisions of Articles III, IV and V shall not apply to specimens that are personal or household effects. This exemption shall not apply where:

(a) in the case of specimens of a species included in Appendix I, they were acquired by the owner outside his State of usual residence, and are being imported into that State; or

(b) in the case of specimens of species included in Appendix II:

(i) they were acquired by the owner outside his State of usual residence and in a State where removal from that State was required;

(ii) they are being imported into the owner's State of usual residence; and

(iii) the State where removal from the wild occurred requires the prior grant of export permits before any export of such specimens;

unless a Management Authority is satisfied that the specimens were acquired before the provisions of the present Convention applied to such specimens.

4. Specimens of an animal species included in Appendix I bred in captivity for commercial purpose, or of a plant species included in Appendix I artificially propagated for commercial purposes, shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix II.

5. Where a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that any specimen of an animal species was bred in captivity or any specimen of a plant species was artificially propagated, or is that of such an animal or plant or was derived therefrom, a certificate by that Management Authority to that effect shall be accepted in lieu of any of the permits or certificates required under the provisions of Articles III, IV or V.

6. The provisions of Articles III, IV and V shall not apply to the non-commercial loan, donation or exchange between scientists or scientific institutions registered by a Management Authority of their State, of herbarium specimens, other preserved, dried or embedded museum specimens, and live plant material which carry a label issued or approved by a Management Authority.

7. A Management Authority of any State may waive the requirements of Articles III, IV and V and allow the movement without permits or certificates of specimens which form part of a travelling zoo, circus, menagerie, plant exhibition or other travelling exhibition provided that:

(a) the exporter or importer registers full details of such specimens with that Management Authority;

(b) the specimens are in either of the categories specified in paragraphs 2 or 5 of this Article; and

(c) the Management Authority is satisfied that any living specimen will be so transported and cared for as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

#### Article VIII

##### Measures to be Taken by the Parties

1. The Parties shall take appropriate measures to enforce the provisions of the present Convention and to prohibit trade in specimens in violation thereof. These shall include measures:

(a) to penalize trade in, or possession of, such specimens, or both; and

(b) to provide for the confiscation or return to the State of export of such specimens.

2. In addition to the measures taken under paragraph 1 of this Article, a Party may, when it deems it necessary, provide for any method of internal reimbursement for expenses incurred as a result of the confiscation of a specimen traded in violation of the measures taken in the application of the provisions of the present Convention.

3. As far as possible, the Parties shall ensure that specimens shall pass through any formalities required for trade with a minimum of delay. To facilitate such passage, a Party may designate ports of exit and ports of entry at which specimens must be presented for clearance. The Parties shall ensure further that all living specimens, during any period of transit, holding or shipment, are properly cared for so as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

4. Where a living specimen is confiscated as a result of measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article:

(a) the specimen shall be entrusted to a Management Authority of the State of confiscation;

(b) the Management Authority shall, after consultation with the State of export, return the specimen to that State at the expense of that State, or to a rescue centre or such other place as the Management Authority deems appropriate and consistent with the purposes of the present Convention; and

(c) the Management Authority may obtain the advice of a Scientific Authority, or may, whenever it considers it desirable, consult the Secretariat in order to facilitate the decision under subparagraph (b) of this paragraph, including the choice of a rescue centre or other place.

5. A rescue centre as referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article means an institution designated by a Management Authority to look after the welfare of living specimens, particularly those that have been confiscated.

6. Each Party shall maintain records of trade in specimens of species included in Appendices I, II and III which shall cover:

(a) the names and addresses of exporters and importers; and

(b) the number and type of permits and certificates granted; the States with which such trade occurred; the numbers or quantities and types of specimens, names of species as included in Appendices I, II and III and, where applicable, the size and sex of the specimens in question.

7. Each Party shall prepare periodic reports on its implementation of the present Convention and shall transmit to the Secretariat:

(a) an annual report containing a summary of the information specified in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 6 of this Article; and

(b) a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the provisions of the present Convention.

8. The information referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article shall be available to the public where this is not inconsistent with the law of the Party concerned.

#### Article IX

##### Management and Scientific Authorities

1. Each Party shall designate for the purpose of the present Convention:

(a) one or more Management Authorities competent to grant permits or certificates on behalf of that Party; and

(b) one or more Scientific Authorities.

2. A State depositing an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall at that time inform the Depository Government of the name and address of the Management Authority authorized to communicate with other Parties and with the Secretariat.

3. Any changes in the designations or authorizations under the provisions of this Article shall be communicated by the Party concerned to the Secretariat for transmission to all other Parties.

4. Any Management Authority referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall if so requested by the Secretariat or the Management Authority of another Party, communicate to it impressions of stamps, seals or other devices used to authenticate permits or certificates.

#### Article X

##### Trade with States not Party to the Convention

Where export or re-export is to, or import is from, a State not a party to the present Convention, comparable documentation issued by the competent authorities in that State which substantially conforms with the requirements of the present Convention for permits and certificates may be accepted in lieu thereof by any Party.

#### Article XI

##### Conference of the Parties

1. The Secretariat shall call a meeting of the Conference of the Parties not later than two years after the entry into force of the present Convention.

2. Thereafter the Secretariat shall convene regular meetings at least once every two years, unless the Conference decides otherwise, and extraordinary meetings at any time on the written request of at least one-third of the Parties.

3. At meetings, whether regular or extraordinary, the Parties shall review the implementation of the present Convention and may:

(a) make such provision as may be necessary to enable the Secretariat to carry out its duties;

(b) consider and adopt amendments to Appendices I and II in accordance with Article XV;

(c) review the progress made towards the restoration and conservation of the species included in Appendices I, II and III;

(d) receive and consider any reports presented by the Secretariat or by any Party; and

(e) where appropriate, make recommendations for improving the effectiveness of the present Convention.

4. At each regular meeting, the Parties may determine the time and venue of the next regular meeting to be held in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article.

5. At any meeting, the Parties may determine and adopt rules of procedure for the meeting.

6. The United Nations, its Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as any State not a Party to the present Convention, may be represented at meetings of the Conference by observers, who shall have the right to participate but not to vote.

7. Any body or agency technically qualified in protection, conservation or management of wild fauna and flora, in the following categories, which has informed the Secretariat of its desire to be represented at meetings of the Conference 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 XII

##### The Secretariat

1. Upon entry into force of the present Convention, a Secretariat shall be 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 inter-governmental or non-governmental, international or national agencies and bodies technically qualified in protection, conservation and management of wild fauna and flora.

2. The functions of the Secretariat shall be:

(a) to arrange for and service meetings of the Parties;

(b) to perform the functions entrusted to it under the provisions of Articles XV and XVI of the present Convention;

(c) to undertake scientific and technical studies in accordance with programmes authorized by the Conference of the Parties as will contribute to the implementation of the present Convention, including studies concerning standards for appropriate preparation and shipment of living specimens and the means of identifying specimens;

(d) to study the reports of Parties and to request from Parties such further information with respect thereto as it deems necessary to ensure implementation of the present Convention;

(e) to invite the attention of the Parties to any matter pertaining to the aims of the present Convention;

(f) to publish periodically and distribute to the Parties current editions of Appendices I, II and III together with any information which will facilitate identification of specimens of species included in those Appendices;

(g) to prepare annual reports to the Parties on its work and on the implementation of the present Convention and such other reports as meetings of the Parties may request;

(h) to make recommendations for the implementation of the aims and provisions of the present Convention, including the exchange of information of a scientific or technical nature;

(i) to perform any other function as may be entrusted to it by the Parties.

#### Article XIII

##### International Measures

1. When the Secretariat in the light of information received is satisfied that any species included in Appendices I or II is being affected adversely by trade in specimens of that species or that the provisions of the present Convention are not being effectively implemented, it shall communicate such information to the authorized Management Authority of the Party or Parties concerned.

2. When any Party receives a communication as indicated in paragraph 1 of this Article, it shall, as soon as possible, inform the Secretariat of any relevant facts insofar as its laws permit and, where appropriate, propose remedial action. Where the Party considers that an inquiry is desirable, such inquiry may be carried out by one or more persons expressly authorized by the Party.

3. The information provided by the Party or resulting from any inquiry as specified in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be reviewed by the next Conference of the Parties which may make whatever recommendations it deems appropriate.

#### Article XIV

##### Effect on Domestic Legislation and International Conventions

1. The provisions of the present Convention shall in no way affect the right of Parties to adopt:

(a) stricter domestic measures regarding the conditions for trade, taking possession or transport of specimens of species included in Appendices I, II and III, or the complete prohibition thereof; or

(b) domestic measures restricting or prohibiting trade, taking possession, or transport of species not included in Appendices I, II or III.

2. The provisions of the present Convention shall in no way affect the provisions of any domestic measures or the obligations of Parties deriving from any treaty, convention, or international agreement relating to other aspects of trade, taking, possession, or transport of specimens which is in force or subsequently may enter into force for any Party including any measure pertaining to the Customs, public health, veterinary or plant quarantine fields.

3. The provisions of the present Convention shall in no way affect the provisions of, or the obligations deriving from, any treaty, convention or international agreement concluded or which may be concluded between States creating a union or regional trade agreement establishing or maintaining a common external customs control and removing customs control between the parties thereto insofar as they relate to trade among the States members of that union agreement.

4. A State Party to the present Convention, which is also a Party to any other treaty, convention or international agreement which is in force at the time of the coming into force of the present Convention and under the provisions of which protection is afforded to marine species included in Appendix II, shall be relieved of the obligation imposed on it under the provisions of the present Convention with respect to trade in specimens of species included in Appendix II that are taken by ships registered in that State and in accordance with the provisions of such other treaty, convention or international agreement.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles III, IV and V, any export of a specimen taken in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Article shall only require a certificate from a Management Authority of the State of introduction to the effect that the specimen was taken in accordance with the provisions of the other treaty, convention or international agreement in question.

6. Nothing in the present 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.

#### Article XV

##### Amendments to Appendices I and II

1. The following provisions shall apply in relation to amendments to Appendices I and II at meetings of the Conference of the Parties:

(a) Any Party may propose an amendment to Appendix I or II for consideration at the next meeting. The text of the proposed amendment shall be communicated to the Secretariat at least 150 days before the meeting. The Secretariat shall consult the other Parties and interested bodies on the amendment in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraph (b) and (c) of paragraph 2 of this Article and shall communicate the response to all Parties not later than 30 days before the meeting.

(b) Amendments shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of Parties present and voting. For these purposes "Parties present and voting" means Parties present and casting an affirmative or negative vote. Parties abstaining from voting shall not be counted among the two-thirds required for adopting an amendment.

(c) Amendments adopted at a meeting shall enter into force 90 days after that meeting for all Parties except those which make a reservation in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article.

2. The following provisions shall apply in relation to amendments to Appendices I and II between meetings of the Conference of the Parties:

(a) Any Party may propose an amendment to Appendix I or II for consideration between meetings by the postal procedures set forth in this paragraph.

(b) For marine species, the Secretariat shall, upon receiving the text of the proposed amendment, immediately communicate it to the Parties. It shall also consult inter-governmental bodies having a function in relation to those species especially with a view to obtaining scientific data these bodies may be able to provide and to ensuring coordination with any conservation measures enforced by such bodies. The Secretariat shall communicate the views expressed and data provided by these bodies and its own findings and recommendations to the Parties as soon as possible.

(c) For species other than marine species, the Secretariat shall, upon receiving the text of the proposed amendment, immediately communicate it to the Parties, and, as soon as possible thereafter, its own recommendations.

(d) Any Party may, within 60 days of the date on which the Secretariat communicated its recommendations to the Parties under sub-paragraphs (b) or (c) of this paragraph, transmit to the Secretariat any comments on the proposed amendment together with any relevant scientific data and information.

(e) The Secretariat shall communicate the replies received together with its own recommendations to the Parties as soon as possible.

(f) If no objection to the proposed amendment is received by the Secretariat within 30 days of the date the replies and recommendations were communicated under the provisions of sub-paragraph (c) of this paragraph, the amendment shall enter into force 90 days after for all Parties except those which make a reservation in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article.

(g) If an objection by any Party is received by the Secretariat, the proposed amendment shall be submitted to a postal vote in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraphs (h), (i) and (l) of this paragraph.

(h) The Secretariat shall notify the Parties that notification of objection has been received.

(i) Unless the Secretariat receives the votes for, against or in abstention from at least one-half of the Parties within 60 days of the date of notification under sub-paragraph (h) of this paragraph, the proposed amendment shall be referred to the next meeting of the Conference for further consideration.

(j) Provided that votes are received from one-half of the Parties, the amendment shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of Parties casting an affirmative or negative vote.

(k) The Secretariat shall notify all Parties of the result of the vote.

(l) If the proposed amendment is adopted it shall enter into force 90 days after the date of the notification by the Secretariat of its acceptance for all Parties except those which make a reservation in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article.

3. During the period of 90 days provided for by sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 1 or sub-paragraph (l) of paragraph 2 of this Article any Party may by notification in writing to the Depositary Government make a reservation with respect to the amendment.

Until such reservation is withdrawn the Party shall be treated as a State not a Party to the present Convention with respect to trade in the species concerned.

#### Article XVI

##### Appendix III and Amendments thereto

1. Any party may at any time submit to the Secretariat a list of species which it identifies as being subject to regulation within its jurisdiction for the purpose mentioned in paragraph 3 of Article II. Appendix III shall include the names of the Parties submitting the species for inclusion therein, the scientific names of the species so submitted, and any parts or derivatives of the animals or plants concerned that are specified in relation to the species for the purposes of sub-paragraph (b) of Article I.

2. Each list submitted under the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be communicated to the Parties by the Secretariat as soon as possible after receiving it. The list shall take effect as part of Appendix III 90 days after the date of such communication. At any time after the communication of such list, any Party may by notification in writing to the Depositary Government enter a reservation with respect to any species or any parts or derivatives, and until such reservation is withdrawn, the State shall be treated as a State not a Party to the present Convention with respect to trade in the species or part or derivative concerned.

3. A Party which has submitted a species for inclusion in Appendix III may withdraw it at any time by notification to the Secretariat which shall communicate the withdrawal to all Parties. The withdrawal shall take effect 30 days after the date of such communication.

4. Any Party submitting a list under the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall submit to the Secretariat a copy of all domestic laws and regulations applicable to the protection of such species, together with any interpretations which the Party may deem appropriate or the Secretariat may request. The Party shall, for as long as the species in questions is included in Appendix III, submit any amendment of such laws and regulations or any new interpretations as they are adopted.

#### Article XVII

##### Amendment of the Convention

1. An extraordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties shall be convened by the Secretariat on the written request of at least one-third of the Parties to consider and adopt amendments to the present Convention. Such amendments shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of Parties present and voting. For these purposes "Parties present and voting" means Parties present and casting an affirmative or negative vote. Parties abstaining from voting shall not be counted among the two-thirds required for adopting an amendment.

2. The text of any proposed amendment shall be communicated by the Secretariat to all Parties at least 90 days before the meeting.

3. An amendment shall enter into force for the Parties which have accepted it 60 days after two-thirds of the Parties have deposited an instrument of acceptance of the amendment with the Depositary Government. Thereafter, the amendment shall enter into force for any other Party 60 days after that Party deposits its instrument of acceptance of the amendment.

#### Article XVIII

##### Resolution of Disputes

1. Any dispute which may arise between two or more Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the provisions of the present 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 XIX

##### Signature

The present Convention shall be open for signature at Washington until 30th April 1973 and thereafter at Berne until 31st December 1974.





CUPRESSACEAE	<i>Pilgerodendron uviferum</i>	ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Cattleya jongsheana</i> <i>Cattleya skinneri</i> <i>Cattleya trianae</i> <i>Didickea cunninghamii</i> <i>Laelia lobata</i> <i>Lycaste virginialis</i> var. <i>alba</i> <i>Peristeria elata</i>
CYCADACEAE	<i>Encophalartos</i> spp. <i>Microcycas calocoma</i> <i>Stangeria eriopus</i>	PINACEAE	<i>Abies guttamalensis</i> <i>Abies nobrodensis</i>
GENTIANACEAE	<i>Prepusa hookeriana</i>	PODOCARPACEAE	<i>Podocarpus costalis</i> <i>Podocarpus parlatorei</i>
HUMIRIACEAE	<i>Vantanea barbourii</i>	PROTEACEAE	<i>Orothamnus zeyheri</i> <i>Protea odorata</i> <i>Balmea stormae</i>
JUGLANDACEAE	<i>Engelhardtia pterocarpa</i>	RUBIACEAE	<i>Ribes sardoum</i>
LEGUMINOSAE	<i>Ammodiptanthus mongolicum</i> <i>Cynometra hemitomophylla</i> <i>Platymiscium pleiostachyum</i>	SAXIFRAGACEAE (GROSSULARIACEAE)	<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i> <i>Calix aetnensis</i>
LILIACEAE	<i>Aloe albidia</i> <i>Aloe pillansii</i> <i>Aloe polyphylla</i> <i>Aloe thorncroftii</i> <i>Aloe vossii</i>	TAXACEAE	<i>Welwitschia bainesii</i>
MELASTOMATACEAE	<i>Lavoisiera itambana</i>	ULMACEAE	<i>Hedychium philippinense</i>
MELIACEAE	<i>Guiera longipetiolata</i> <i>Tachigalia versicolor</i>	WELWITSCHIAEAE	
MORACEAE	<i>Batocarpus costaricensis</i>	ZINGIBERACEAE	

## APPENDIX II

### Interpretation:

- Species included in this Appendix are referred to:
  - by the name of the species; or
  - as being all of the species included in a higher taxon or designated part thereof.
- The abbreviation "spp." is used to denote all the species of a higher taxon.
- Other references to taxa higher than species are for the purposes of information or classification only.
- An asterisk (\*) placed against the name of a species or higher taxon indicates that one or more geographically separate populations, sub-species or species of that taxon are included in Appendix I and that these populations, sub-species or species are excluded from Appendix II.
- The symbol (#) followed by a number placed against the name of a species or higher taxon designates parts or derivatives which are specified in relation thereto for the purposes of the present Convention as follows:
  - # 1 designates root
  - # 2 designates timber
  - # 3 designates trunks
- The symbol (-) followed by a number placed against the name of a species or higher taxon indicates the exclusion from that species or taxon of designated geographically separate populations, sub-species, species or groups of species as follows:
  - 101 Species which are not succulents
- The symbol (+) followed by a number placed against the name of a species or higher taxon denotes that only designated geographically separate populations, sub-species or species of that species or taxon are included in this Appendix as follows:
  - + 201 All North American sub-species
  - + 202 New Zealand species
  - + 203 All species of the family in the Americas
  - + 204 Australian population.

### FAUNA

#### Mammalia

MARSUPIALIA	
Macropodidae	<i>Dendrolagus inustus</i> <i>Dendrolagus ursinus</i>
INSECTIVORA	
Erinaceidae	<i>Erinaceus frontalis</i>
PRIMATES	
Lemuridae	<i>Lemur catta</i> *
Lorisidae	<i>Nycticebus coucang</i> <i>Loris tardigradus</i>
Cebidae	<i>Cebus capucinus</i>

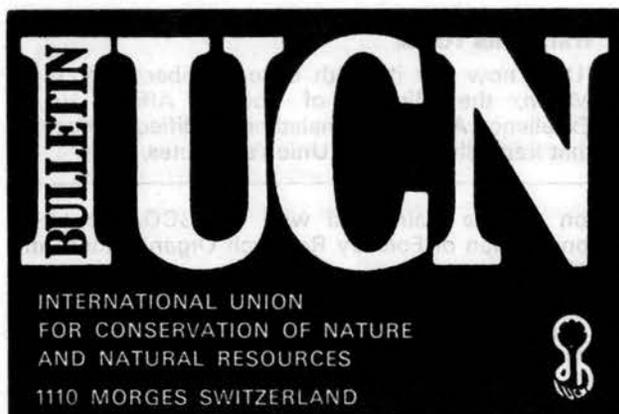
Cercopithecidae	<i>Mascaca sylvanus</i> <i>Colobus badius gordonorum</i> <i>Colobus verus</i> <i>Rhinopithecus roxellanae</i> <i>Presbytis johnei</i>
Pongidae	<i>Pan paniscus</i> <i>Pan troglodytes</i>
EDENTATA	
Myrmecophagidae	<i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i> <i>Tamandua tetradactyla chapadensis</i>
Bradyrodidae	<i>Bradypus boliviensis</i>
PHOLIDOTA	
Manidae	<i>Manis crassicaudata</i> <i>Manis pentadactyla</i> <i>Manis javanica</i>
LAGOMORPHA	
Leporidae	<i>Nesolagus netscheri</i>
RODENTIA	
Heteromyidae	<i>Dipodomys phillipsii phillipsii</i>
Sciuridae	<i>Ratufa</i> spp. <i>Lariscus hosi</i>
Castoridae	<i>Castor canadensis frondator</i> <i>Castor canadensis repentinus</i>
Cricetidae	<i>Ondatra zibethicus bernardi</i>
CARNIVORA	
Canidae	<i>Canis lupus pallipes</i> <i>Canis lupus irremotus</i> <i>Canis lupus crassodon</i> <i>Chrysocyon brachyurus</i> <i>Cuon alpinus</i>
Ursidae	<i>Ursus (Thalartos) maritimus</i> <i>Ursus arctos</i> * + 201 <i>Helarctos malayanus</i>
Procyonidae	<i>Ailurus fulgens</i>
Mustelidae	<i>Martes americana atrata</i> <i>Prionodon linsang</i> <i>Cynogale bennetti</i> <i>Helogale derbyanus</i>
Viveridae	<i>Felis vegouarouardi</i> * <i>Felis colocolo pajeros</i> <i>Felis colocolo crespoi</i> <i>Felis colocolo budini</i> <i>Felis concolor missooulensis</i> <i>Felis concolor mayensis</i> <i>Felis concolor azteca</i> <i>Felis serva</i> <i>Felis lynx isabellina</i> <i>Felis wiedii</i> *

<i>Felis pardalis</i> *	
<i>Felis tigrina</i> *	
<i>Felis</i> (= <i>Caracal</i> ) <i>caracal</i>	
<i>Panthera leo persica</i>	
<i>Panthera tigris altaica</i> (= <i>amurensis</i> )	
PINNIPEDIA	
Otariidae	<i>Arctocephalus australis</i> <i>Arctocephalus galapagoensis</i> <i>Arctocephalus philippii</i> <i>Arctocephalus townsendi</i>
Phocidae	<i>Mirounga australis</i> <i>Mirounga leonina</i>
TUBULIDENTATA	
Orycteropidae	<i>Orycteropus afer</i>
SIRENIA	
Dugongidae	<i>Dugong dugon</i> * + 204
Trichechidae	<i>Trichechus senegalensis</i>

PERISSODACTYLA	
Equidae	<i>Equus hemionus</i> *
Tapiridae	<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>
Rhinocerotidae	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>
ARTIODACTYLA	
Hippopotamidae	<i>Choeropsis liberiensis</i>
Cervidae	<i>Cervus elaphus bactrianus</i> <i>Pudu mephistophilus</i>
Antilocapridae	<i>Antilocapra americana mexicana</i>
Bovidae	<i>Cephalophus monticola</i> <i>Oryx (tao) dammah</i> <i>Adax nasomaculatus</i> <i>Pantholops hodgsoni</i> <i>Capra faconeri</i> * <i>Ovis ammon</i> * <i>Ovis canadensis</i>
	<b>Aves</b>
SPHENISCIFORMES	
Spheniscidae	<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>
RHEIFORMES	
Rheidae	<i>Rhea americana albescens</i> <i>Pterocnemia pennata pennata</i> <i>Pterocnemia pennata garleppi</i>
TINAMIFORMES	
Tinamidae	<i>Rhynchotus rufescens rufescens</i> <i>Rhynchotus rufescens pallidescens</i> <i>Rhynchotus rufescens maculicollis</i>
CICONIIFORMES	
Ciconiidae	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>
Threskiornithidae	<i>Geronticus calvus</i> <i>Platalea leucorodia</i>
Phoenicopteridae	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber chilensis</i> <i>Phoenicoparrus andinus</i> <i>Phoenicoparrus jamesi</i>
PELECANIFORMES	
Pelecanidae	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>
ANSERIFORMES	
Anatidae	<i>Anas aucklandica aucklandica</i> <i>Anas aucklandica chlorotis</i> <i>Anas bernieri</i> <i>Dendrocygna arborea</i> <i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i> <i>Anser albifrons gambellii</i> <i>Cygnus bewickii jankowskii</i> <i>Cygnus melancoryphus</i> <i>Coscoroba coscoroba</i> <i>Branta ruficollis</i>

FALCONIFORMES	
Accipitridae	<i>Gypsetus barbatus meridionalis</i> <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>
Falconidae	Spp.*
GALLIFORMES	
Megapodiidae	<i>Megapodius freycinet nicobariensis</i> <i>Megapodius freycinet abbotti</i> <i>Tympanuchus cupido pinnatus</i>
Tetraonidae	<i>Francolinus ochropectus</i> <i>Francolinus swierstrai</i>
Phasianidae	<i>Catreus wallichi</i> <i>Polyplectron malacense</i> <i>Polyplectron germaini</i> <i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i> <i>Gallus sonneratii</i> <i>Argusianus argus</i> <i>Ithaginis cruentus</i> <i>Cyrtornyx montezumae montezumae</i> <i>Cyrtornyx montezumae mearnsi</i>
GRUIFORMES	
Gruidae	<i>Balaerica regulorum</i> <i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i>
Rallidae	<i>Gallinulus australis hectori</i>
Otididae	<i>Chlamydatis undulata</i> <i>Chlorotis nigricaps</i> <i>Otis tarda</i>
CHARADRIIFORMES	
Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i> <i>Numenius minutus</i>
Laridae	<i>Larus brunneiceps</i>
COLUMBIFORMES	
Columbidae	<i>Gallicolumba luzonica</i> <i>Goura cristata</i> <i>Goura scheepmakeri</i> <i>Goura victoria</i> <i>Caloenas nicobarica pelawensis</i>
PSITTACIFORMES	
Psittacidae	<i>Coracopsis nigra baklyi</i> <i>Prosopeia personata</i> <i>Eunymphicus cornutus</i> <i>Cyanoramphus unicolor</i> <i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae</i> <i>Cyanoramphus malherbi</i> <i>Poicephalus robustus</i> <i>Tanygnathus luzoniensis</i> <i>Probosciger alterrimus</i>
CUCULIFORMES	
Musophagidae	<i>Turaco corythaix</i> <i>Gallirex porphyreolophus</i>
STRIGIFORMES	
Strigidae	<i>Otus nudipes newtoni</i>
CORACIIFORMES	
Bucerotidae	<i>Buceros rhinoceros rhinoceros</i> <i>Buceros bicornis</i> <i>Buceros hydrocorax hydrocorax</i> <i>Aceros narcondami</i>
PICIFORMES	
Picidae	<i>Picus squamatus flavirostris</i>
PASSERIFORMES	
Cotingidae	<i>Rupicola rupicola</i> <i>Rupicola peruviana</i>
Pittidae	<i>Pitta brachyura nympha</i>
Hirundinidae	<i>Pseudochelidon siintarae</i>
Paridae	Spp.
Muscicapidae	<i>Muscicapa ruecki</i>
Fringillidae	<i>Spinus yarellii</i>





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## **Viewpoint**

### **UNEP Governing Council's Second Session**

The Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme has just held its second session at UNEP's new home in Nairobi. A roundup of the Council's major decisions appears elsewhere in this issue of the Bulletin, but the summary scarcely conveys the depth of the operation or the momentum gained by UNEP in shaping and implementing its programme since the first meeting of the Council in Geneva last June.

UNEP is now installed in its new headquarters, the first in the developing world for a UN body. The move to Nairobi and staff recruitment have been heavy tasks but it has been possible also to lay the foundation for a new global programme on the environment. There are gaps, and areas yet to be improved but the programme is dynamic and adaptable.

The Governing Council settled to its task with little of the uneasy tension that underlay the first session, already showing itself familiar with the subject matter and the critical issues involved. The programme submitted gained an easy passage with few major changes, a tribute to the careful preparatory work for the session.

The operations of the Environment Fund were again the subject of careful scrutiny by delegates with the underlying problem of the optimum division of power between the Council and the Executive Director surfacing from time to time.

The major point of stress concerned funding for human settlements, which was a polarized issue between donor and recipient countries. The final compromise of a small allocation from the Fund and reference of the issue to the UN General Assembly leaves much of the tension unresolved.

UNEP is functioning in a dynamic and turbulent world situation and, as UNEP's Executive Director, Maurice Strong, pointed out: "The environment is moving from the level of generality on which much of the discussion has taken place to date, to the need to confront very specific issues, many of which contain the seeds of conflict and division both within nations and internationally."

Some of these issues were raised and dealt with at Nairobi. Many more remain, but at least the international machinery for considering them is already in operation. Now that the first relatively easy steps have been taken the participating nations are in position to face the hard decisions that lie ahead.

## **Decisions of UNEP Governing Council**

Approval of a comprehensive programme in conservation of nature, wildlife and genetic resources was one of the highlights of the second session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme which met at Nairobi, Kenya, 11 to 22 March 1974.

The 58-nation Governing Council reviewed present and future activities of the Environment Programme, set priorities and approved budget allocations, including \$18 million in 1974 and \$20 million in 1975 for Fund Programme activities. This included allocations at the \$1 million level for the Conservation Programme during 1974, and \$1.5 million in 1975.

### **Conservation Programme**

In the Conservation Programme, the following objectives, as adopted by the Governing Council, are stressed:

"Particular attention should be given to the protection of endangered species of fauna and flora. In this connection the Executive Director should take steps to encourage the speeding up of the ratification of the 1973 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, and to assist in the conservation of migratory species and others not adequately covered by existing conventions.

"For the preservation of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, biomes and habitats, effort should be made to expand the network of terrestrial and marine parks, in which studies of the relevant ecosystems should be encouraged. Emphasis should be placed on arid lands, forests, wetlands and marine areas. The Executive Director of UNEP is requested, in cooperation with appropriate international organizations, to promote studies leading to concrete action facilitating the exploration, protection and conservation of nature in the humid equatorial zones.

"The preservation of the diversity of genetic resources should be one of UNEP's most important objectives. Specific attention should be given to establishing a genetic resources network and gene banks."

The Conservation Programme comprises three sub-areas: a) plants, animals and endangered species; b) systems, sites and samples (parks and reserves); c) genetic resources. A variety of actions, some already initiated and others to be undertaken, make up the overall programme in this priority area:

#### **a) *Plants, animals and endangered species***

UNEP has designated IUCN – which it identifies as the primary non-governmental organization with competence in this field – to undertake the secretariat function related to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

As a supporting measure to the Convention, UNEP will examine possibilities of improving the capability of existing machinery to identify illegal exploiters of wildlife in international trade.

#### **12th General Assembly Dates**

Dates for the 12th General Assembly and 13th Technical Meeting in Zaïre have been fixed for 8–18 September 1975. Details will be announced later but the schedule includes the opening General Assembly session on 8 September, Technical Meeting sessions on 9, 10, 11, 15, 16 and 17 September, and General Assembly sessions the afternoon of 17 September, and 18 September. Executive Board meetings precede and follow the General Assembly. Commission meetings will also be scheduled during the period. Three days midway will be devoted to an excursion to Virunga National Park.

A long-term plan will be established for the provision and interpretation of data on wildlife utilization to the governments of member states, with a view to assisting them to improve wildlife management as a source of protein and food, for economic and recreational activities.

A detailed study will be carried out to compare the productivity and return of game production with domestic animal production in several ecosystems, the first of which, it is expected, will be arid lands.

#### b) *Ecosystems, sites and samples*

Approval was given to two IUCN projects concerned with the promotion of a coordinated system of national parks and other protected areas in East Africa and Central America. (These are described in more detail elsewhere in this issue of the Bulletin.)

The protected areas of the West African subregion do not cover more than a fraction of its ecosystems and the programme calls for the examination of rain forest, high mountains, pseudo-steppe and savanna desert areas in particular, and the initiation of discussions with national authorities on the establishment of national parks. Cooperation between park authorities of contiguous protected areas will be fostered at the same time. IUCN will organize and service a working conference of the states concerned.

There is need for a comprehensive programme in each region to train nationals for park management, and the programme calls for detailed assessment of work being done by governments, FAO and other bodies and the elaboration of a long-term regional programme of training.

A summary of current activities and training needs in wildlife management will be prepared, indicating priorities for action and long-term requirements. A meeting of experts will be convened to define a global programme. Technical meetings in each of the regions will, as necessary, elaborate and refine the programme.

Stress is given to support for UNESCO's MAB Project 8 (Conservation of Natural Areas and of the Genetic Material they Contain), one of the objectives of which consists of establishing a world system of biosphere reserves, including parks, contiguous zones, etc. An expert panel is to review the situation and define criteria and ways and means for establishing an adequate network of protected areas and biosphere reserves. Special attention will be given to the problems of zones contiguous to these reserves, including the use of these zones for research activities. IUCN is directly involved with UNESCO in carrying forward this project. The Programme provides for assistance to IUCN to strengthen its contribution to MAB Project 8.

Support is to be given to a conference on the establishment of marine parks and reserves in South West Asia and North and East Africa to be organized in early 1975 by IUCN in cooperation with the Government of Iran which will act as host to the conference. Also included is UNEP support of an international conference sponsored by the Marine Parks Centre of Japan, the Environment Agency of Japan, the National Parks Association of Japan, and IUCN (Tokyo, May 1975). The results of the Conference in Iran will be taken into account by the Tokyo Conference.

#### c) *Genetic resources*

**Crops:** FAO is being supported in its activity relating to the conservation of crop genetic resources, the main objects of which are to reinforce the exploratory work on endangered species, principally in the Near East, Ethiopia, and tropical America; and to support training activities in exploration, conservation and documentation, especially in developing countries.

**Forests:** Assistance has been extended to FAO for preparation of guidelines for the preservation of forests and genetic resources. This will cover their conservation: as natural stands *in situ*, as seeds or other kinds of promulgation, and as an artificial stand *ex situ*. Close

#### Iran joins IUCN

IUCN now has its 36th state member, Iran. In March, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Excellency Abbas Ali Khalatbary, notified Morges that Iran adheres to the Union's Statutes.

liaison will be maintained with UNESCO, the International Union of Forestry Research Organizations, and IUCN.

**Animals:** FAO, in cooperation with UNEP, will carry out a pilot study in two parts on the conservation of animal genetic resources. The first part is designed to make a preliminary survey of breeds of animals throughout the world which will have to be considered for inclusion in the "Inventories of genetic resources most endangered by depletion or extinction". The second part is an action oriented project to deal with the preservation of a unique cattle breed ("Kuri" breed of Lake Chad) in its habitat. This latter part of the pilot study is expected to serve as a model for the preservation of other unique breeds in other developing countries.

**Microorganisms:** A UNEP-sponsored meeting of scientists and representatives of FAO, UNESCO, WHO, IAEA and UNIDO will suggest activities to be undertaken by UNEP relating to microbiological genetic resources. Suggested programmes include the use of rhizobium for nitrogen fixation to replace artificial nitrogen fertilizers; the use of microorganisms for the treatment of waste and water; and the microbiological control of insect vectors.

#### *Other environment programme aspects*

In addition to setting a high priority for conservation of nature, wildlife and genetic resources, the Council:

1. Decided to participate in the financing of the exposition element of the United Nations Conference-Exposition on Human Settlements in Vancouver, Canada, in 1976;
2. Recommended that the UN General Assembly set up, effective 1 January 1975, a new international Voluntary Habitat and Human Settlement Foundation (VHHSF) with an allocation of \$4 million from the Fund of UNEP over four years;
3. Established an Earthwatch system of global monitoring and information services to provide early warning of environmental risks, and to ensure that governments have access to the best scientific knowledge, experience and technology required to deal with these problems;
4. Launched a major effort for arresting the march of deserts and aridity, preventing soil erosion and restoring productivity of arid areas, in an effort to prevent or mitigate "future Sahelian-type" tragedies;
5. Mounted an attack on the problems of the marine environment and its living resources, including specific measures designed to support the UN Law of the Sea Conference;
6. Established a \$100,000 revolving fund for information on environmental matters;
7. Requested the Executive Director, in cooperation with other UN organizations, to study and make proposals for the implementation of a resolution passed at the last General Assembly calling for cooperation in the field of natural resources shared by two or more states;
8. Decided that UNEP, with the cooperation of other UN bodies, should assign a high priority to the monitoring of nucleides resulting from nuclear tests and report regularly to the Governing Council;
9. Decided that its third session will be held in Nairobi, 6 to 21 February 1975;
10. Recommended that the General Assembly take note of the Governing Council's intention to make a recommendation in regard to the convening of a second United Nations Conference on the Human Environment.

#### Summary of Joint UNEP/IUCN Projects

Formal contracts have been given to IUCN by UNEP to enable it to carry out the following projects. UNEP is providing a substantial part of the funding, but the various projects are also being supported by the World Wildlife Fund, the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), and other sources.

##### 1. *Ecological principles for development in the American humid tropics*

Guidelines for economic development based on ecological principles and referring specifically to humid tropical forest areas of Latin America were formulated at a meeting organized by IUCN and held in Caracas, Venezuela, 20-22 February 1974. The Conference was supported by UNEP, WWF and SIDA, and its sponsors included FAO, UNDP, ECLA and OAS. (See IUCN Bulletin 4 (12) p. 51)

##### 2. *Ecological guidelines for development in tropical forest areas in South East Asia*

A further meeting concerned with formulation of ecological guidelines for development of tropical forest areas will be held 28-31 May 1974 in Bandung, Indonesia. The Government of Indonesia is collaborating with IUCN in convening and organizing the meeting. In addition to UNEP, IUCN and WWF, the Conference has the support of SIDA and it is expected that the sponsors will include FAO, UNDP, UNESCO and ECAFE. (See IUCN Bulletin 5 (2) p. 6)

##### 3. *Coordinated system of national parks and reserves in East Africa*

Initiated in early January 1974, this project is designed to evaluate the extent to which the existing parks and reserves in East Africa and other African countries provide protection for the characteristic ecosystems of the areas, and to recommend additional areas that should be protected. A working conference of representatives of the national park administrations of the region, to consider the outcome of the survey and to explore mechanisms for consultation and cooperation, is planned for late 1974. Dr. Hugh F. Lamprey is working as consultant on this project. (See IUCN Bulletin 5 (2) p. 6)

##### 4. *Establishment of coordinated system of national parks and reserves in Middle America*

A survey is under way to evaluate the extent to which the existing parks and reserves in the Central American isthmus provide protection for the characteristic ecosystems and cultural values of the area, and to recommend additional areas that should be protected. Plans for this project are being developed in close cooperation with FAO, particularly that organization's Wildland Management and Environmental Conservation Programme. A working conference will be held 2-9 December in San José, Costa Rica, following the survey of parks and reserves. In addition to UNEP, IUCN and WWF, the project will be carried out in close cooperation with FAO, UNESCO (monuments and sites), UNDP and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund.

##### 5. *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora*

UNEP has designated IUCN to undertake the secretariat functions related to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. At the present time the Convention has been ratified by only one country (USA), and ten ratifications are necessary for it to come into force. IUCN is working with its members, particularly its State Members, in urging governments to take formal action. A conference of the States party to the Convention will be convened as soon as possible after its entry into force.

##### 6. *Pilot seminar on environmental education methodology in East Africa*

IUCN in collaboration with the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession (WCOTP) is organizing a pilot seminar on environmental education

methodology in East Africa. The work is receiving support from UNEP and is being carried out in cooperation with UNESCO. The seminar, which will be held in live-in conditions at the Mombasa Polytechnic in Kenya, will include teachers/educators from Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. It will explore recent developments in techniques for environmental education, in particular the techniques developed in the United States by Total Education in the Total Environment (TETE). A preparatory meeting has already been held in Morges.

##### 7. *Policy shaping, environmental education and public awareness*

Working closely with UNEP, this project aims to extend and make more effective the existing mechanisms for informing and educating citizens throughout the world, and inspiring them to take action needed to initiate and support environmental conservation and protection. (See IUCN Bulletin 5 (1) p. 3)

## Programme activities

### **Duncan Poore joins IUCN staff as Senior Ecologist**

Dr. Duncan Poore, one of Great Britain's best-known conservation scientists, has joined the IUCN Secretariat at Morges as a Senior Ecologist sharing with Dr. Raymond Dasmann responsibility for the ecological aspects of the Union's work with particular reference to the conservation of flora. He will also contribute to work on education and policy, law and administration.

Prior to coming to IUCN, Dr. Poore was Director of the Nature Conservancy, the Government Agency responsible for nature conservation and ecological research in Great Britain. Dr. Poore held that post from 1966 until 1973 when the Agency was reorganized into the new Nature Conservancy Council and the Institute of Terrestrial Ecology.

A graduate of Cambridge University with honours in botany, Dr. Poore holds the doctorate degree in ecology.

From 1959 to 1965 Dr. Poore was Professor of Botany and later Dean of Science at the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur, during which period he found time for considerable research into the internal dynamics of Malayan lowland dipterocarp forest. He later lectured on forest ecology at Oxford.

Dr. Poore has had extensive international experience having worked on land use problems in Jordan, Cyprus, Iraq and West Pakistan in addition to Malaya. He is also a classicist and worked as a Japanese language translator from 1943 to 1945.

### **Conservation objectives set for Marine Turtle Group**

The continuing spread of human activities to the shoreline nesting areas of marine turtles and an ever-increasing demand for turtle products, both for food and curios, are posing serious threats to the natural populations. Turtle farming operations aimed at relieving these threats still rely heavily on natural stocks.

The Survival Service Commission at its meeting in October 1973 initiated a review of marine turtle conservation, to be carried out by the Co-Chairmen of the Marine Turtle Specialist Group, Professors A. Carr and Tom Harrison. Together with the Secretariat, they have now established four conservation objectives to which future marine turtle conservation activity will be directed through the Marine Turtle Specialist Group. These are: 1. positive protection of natural turtle breeding areas, i.e. nesting beaches and related inshore areas; 2. internationally coordinated protection of immature and adult turtle populations at sea; 3. monitoring the commercial exploitation of turtles and their products; and 4. promoting information programmes directed at all levels.

## **West European parks being surveyed; improvement hoped**

A team of experts has been working since last autumn on an IUCN/WWF survey of national parks and protected natural areas in Western Europe, which is expected to be an important step toward their qualitative and quantitative improvement.

Protection and management given to the parks and reserves varies greatly from one area to another, and there is widespread opinion among experts that, both in the number of areas protected and in attention given to these areas, West Europe falls short of the standards needed if they are to be a contribution to a representative world system of national parks and equivalent reserves. In many instances, the level of protection and management is less than in countries where financial resources are extremely limited.

At a meeting in Morges in March, the team reported active co-operation had already been received from 11 of the 16 countries to be covered, while another 4 countries have indicated informally that they will participate.

The project involves collection and analysis of data on representative national parks and protected natural areas and evaluation of the current status, administrative procedures and effective management of these areas.

The survey will study the present system of national parks and protected natural (and semi-natural) areas above 500 ha, plus smaller islands and other protected areas with outstanding conservation value for Europe. The following major aspects will be studied:

- 1) The present network of protected natural areas and the extent it is representative of the major European ecosystems;
- 2) Evaluation of the protection of nature actually provided;
- 3) Review and evaluation of relevant legislation;
- 4) Review of the policy for protecting natural areas and the national park concept in the different countries;
- 5) Problems of land ownership and control of land;
- 6) Public pressure on the areas; visitors, local inhabitants, attitude of the authorities toward these pressures, the control of public uses;
- 7) Exploitation within the protected areas;
- 8) Visitor facilities; interpretation and education;
- 9) International parks and reserves - co-operation in protection and management;
- 10) Training of personnel;
- 11) Administrative structures;
- 12) Financing the development.

The survey team members are: Dr. Duncan Poore, IUCN Headquarters, Senior Investigator and Field Consultant; Mr. Kai Curry-Lindahl, Member ICNP, Field Consultant (conservation status); Sir Hugh Elliott, Editor and Field Consultant; Dr. F. Burhenne-Guilmin, Co-ordinating Consultant on Legislation; Dr. W. Erz, Field Consultant; Mr. Hanno Henke, Consultant on Policy Aspects; and Mrs. Paule Gryn-Ambroes, Co-ordinator of the survey and Field Consultant. Dr. Peter A. Gay (UK) represented the Council of Europe at the March meeting.

### **Two nations ratify World Heritage**

Iraq and Bulgaria on March 5 and 7, respectively, deposited with UNESCO their instruments of ratification of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, becoming the third and fourth nations to do so. Earlier, the USA and Egypt took similar action.

## **Conservation notes**

### **NGOs to create environmental centre in Nairobi**

More than 150 representatives of non-governmental organizations, assembled in Nairobi prior to the Governing Council meeting, decided to create a permanent, independent, international Non-Governmental Organization Environmental Centre in Nairobi. The meeting also decided to constitute itself as a permanent International Assembly of NGOs Concerned with the Environment.

The purpose of the centre is to develop a focus of activity among NGOs on environment matters and to facilitate communication and action with the UNEP. The Centre will not seek to represent or purvey the particular views of any one organization. Several organizations and individuals pledged financial and other support, and the Executive Director of UNEP welcomed the initiative.

The Environment Liaison Board, which was elected at the First World Assembly of NGOs Concerned with the Global Environment in Geneva last year, was given the mandate to create and direct the Nairobi Centre with the assistance of interested NGOs. IUCN and WWF-International are members of the Environment Liaison Board.

The greater part of the four and a half day NGO meeting was devoted to discussions sponsored by working groups on the UNEP programme priorities.

One recommendation made by the working group on natural resources and ecosystems referred to the Conventions on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and on the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. Calling attention to the failure of most governments to ratify these conventions, the group urged the members of the Governing Council to "take the lead in rectifying this unjustifiable situation by urging their own governments to take immediate steps to sign and ratify these conventions without further delay".

### **Five nations sign wetlands convention**

Five nations have now signed the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat. Iran was the first to sign. Successive signatures were filed with UNESCO by Finland, the United Kingdom, USSR and Switzerland.

Of the five countries only the UK has designated wetlands for inclusion in the List. Article 2 of the Convention provides that each contracting party shall designate at least one wetland to be included in the List when signing the Convention or when depositing its instrument of ratification or accession.

### **New National Park in Brazil**

By Presidential decree, Brazil has recently established the new Amazonian National Park. Covering approximately 1 million ha, the park is situated in the Itaituba region about 250 km south east of Manaus.

The New Hebrides Condominium on 11 February issued four new postage stamps in support of a campaign to protect wildlife found in the islands. Designed by J. and H. Bregulla, the stamps feature the night swallow-tail butterfly, Pacific dove, flying fox and the green sea turtle.

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## **Convention to Control Trade in Threatened Wildlife**

As a culmination to more than ten years of preliminary effort by IUCN eighty nations settled the text of a new International Convention at a meeting in Washington D.C., from 12 February to 2 March 1973, convened and hosted by the Government of the United States.

Twenty-three nations have already signed the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and many more are expected to sign soon. The Convention will come into force as soon as ten nations ratify it. The text and Appendices are published as a Special Supplement to this Bulletin.

The Convention establishes a system of permits and certificates for regulating international trade in threatened wildlife by control of exports and imports, and calls for effective national measures to reinforce and implement the border check procedures, including confiscation of specimens and other penalties for violation of the provisions of the Convention.

Endangered species included in Appendix I of the Convention are to be subject to particularly strict regulation and specimens will only move between countries when authorities in both exporting and importing States are satisfied that the transfer will not be detrimental to the survival of the species, that the specimen was not taken in contravention of the law of the exporting State, and that the specimen is not to be used for commercial purposes.

Other threatened species are included in Appendix II and specimens are to be shipped only when an authority in the exporting State is satisfied that this will not be detrimental to the survival of the species and that the specimen was not taken in contravention of the law of that State. Exports will be monitored to avoid over-exploitation.

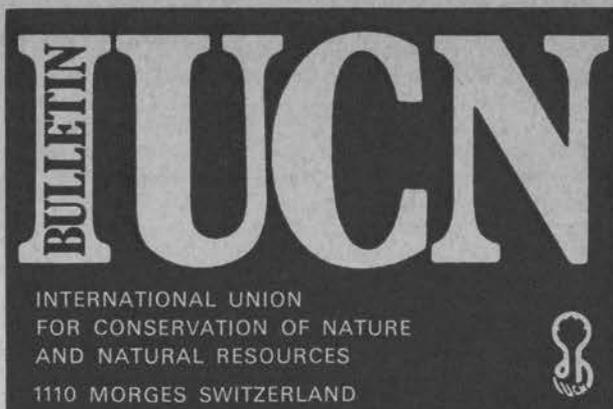
Provision has been made for an Appendix III which will list species which, although not threatened throughout their range, are identified by any State as being subject to its control and as requiring cooperation from other countries if control of trade is to be effective.

The Convention also covers threatened marine species that may be taken outside the jurisdiction of any State. The general controls on trade are applied to the introduction of specimens of such species into any State and their subsequent export and import. Specific arrangements are made for avoiding conflict between the provisions of the new Convention and those of existing treaties covering marine species.

The Conference negotiated every conflict in views between the Delegates without needing a single formal vote. Considerable problems arose over the inclusion of marine species and the concept of introduction from the sea which were linked with other debates elsewhere on the law of the sea and with discussions on control of whaling that have taken place at recent meetings of the International Whaling Commission (IWC). In the event, five species of whales already given complete protection by IWC have been included in Appendix I. Other strong differences of opinion occurred in regard to the provisions for re-export, various aspects of Customs control procedures, and particularly the extent to which the Convention would apply to parts and derivatives of the animals and plants included in the Appendices.

The Executive Director of the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) is to provide the Secretariat called for in the Convention, using the services of agencies technically qualified in protection, conservation and management of wild fauna and flora. A resolution of the Conference recognizes that this will be subject to the approval of the General Conference of UNEP and asks the Swiss Government to arrange for an interim Secretariat in the event that this approval is not forthcoming.

The Government of the Swiss Confederation is named as the Depositary Government. The Convention will be open for signature at Washington until 30 April 1973



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and thereafter at Berne until 31 December 1974. It is open for accession indefinitely. No restriction has been made on the States eligible to sign.

IUCN asked the Conference to include in the Appendices the maximum number of threatened species, even when they were only potentially affected by international trade. The final list covers a wide variety of threatened forms including most of those requiring international trade controls.

The following countries signed the Convention at a ceremony on 3 March: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Guatemala, Iran, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Niger, Panama, Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela, and Republic of Vietnam.

IUCN urges all States to sign and ratify the Convention as soon as possible and to adopt the necessary legislative and other measures to make it fully effective. It points out the need for immediate vigilance to prevent large-scale stock-piling before the Convention becomes effective by traders aiming to avoid the initial impact of the Convention on the exploitative traffic in wild animals and plants.

### **Conference participants and organization**

The Conference was convened by the Government of the United States of America. Governments of the following States were represented at the Conference: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Korea, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malagasy Republic, Malawi, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zambia.

The Governments of Chad, Ecuador, Hungary, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kuwait and Norway were represented by Observers.

The following international organizations were represented by Observers: Customs Cooperation Council, European Communities, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Council for Bird Preservation, International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

(Continued on next page)

## Conference Officers

**Conference Chairman:** Mr. Christian A. Herter, Jr. (USA)  
**Conference Vice-Chairmen:** Dr. Francisco Vizcaino Murray (Mexico), Prof. Dr. Drs. h.c. Hans Karl Oscar Stubbe (German Democratic Republic), H. E. Ambassador S.T. Msindazwe Sukati (Swaziland), Dr. Donald F. McMichael (Australia), Minister Abdul Habir (Indonesia)

### Drafting Committee:

**Chairman:** Dr. M.E.D. Poore (UK)  
**Vice-Chairman:** Mr. Andres Rozental (Mexico)  
**Committee I (Appendices-Animals):**  
**Chairman:** Prof. Jorge Ibarra (Guatemala)  
**Vice-Chairman:** Mr. Perez Olindo (Kenya)  
**Committee II (Appendices-Plants):**  
**Chairman:** Mr. William A. Hartley (Australia)  
**Vice-Chairman:** Mr. Romeo A. Arguelles (Philippines)  
**Committee III (Customs Matters):**  
**Chairmen:** Mr. D. L. O'Connor (Australia)  
Mr. Atsushi Tokinoya (Japan)  
**Vice-Chairman:** Mr. Andrej Florin (German Democratic Republic)

## Secretariat

**Secretary General:** Mr. Francis J. Seidner (USA)

### Assistant Secretaries General:

Mr. John K. Mutinda (Kenya)  
Mr. Frank G. Nicholls (IUCN)

### Technical Secretaries:

Sir Hugh Elliott (IUCN)  
Mr. Harry Goodwin (IUCN)  
Mr. John W. Grandy IV (National Parks and Conservation Association, USA)  
Dr. Collin Holloway (IUCN)

## IUCN Observers

Sir Peter Scott, Chairman, SSC  
Mr. Richard Fitter, member, SSC  
Prof. Richard Gardner, IUCN Representative to United Nations  
Dr. Raymond F. Dasmann, Senior Ecologist, IUCN Secretariat  
Dr. Françoise Burhenne-Guilmin, Legal Officer, IUCN Secretariat

## Recognition of IUCN preparatory work

Many delegates to the Washington Conference referred to IUCN's work in preparation for the Convention.

Sir Peter Scott (leader of the IUCN Observers and chairman of SSC) pointed out that The Survival Commission has given special attention to a variety of measures to conserve threatened species of animals and plants since its formation under the Chairmanship of Mr. Harold J. Coolidge in 1949. Sir Peter reviewed for the Conference the involvement of SSC and the creation of important tools including the Red Data Book - loose-leaf volumes listing species in danger of extinction compiled under the guidance of SSC, in conjunction, in the case of the bird volume, with the International Council of Bird Protection.

The first draft of the text of a Convention was prepared by IUCN in 1964 arising from Resolution No. 5 of the Eighth General Assembly of IUCN (Nairobi, 1963), that resolution being presented by Mr. Wolfgang Burhenne, (member of the Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany, and presently Vice-Chairman of the IUCN Commission of Environmental Policy, Law and Administration).

Formal drafts were sent to governments by IUCN in September 1967, August 1969 and March 1971. The draft presented to the Washington Conference was based on those drafts and had benefitted from the comments submitted by many governments, FAO, GATT, the Customs Cooperation Council and the Special Committee on Antarctic Research.

When the third formal draft was sent by IUCN to the 130 States of the United Nations system in March 1971, each country was asked whether it was willing to sign the Convention in its present form or whether it wished to negotiate and conclude a Convention at a formally convened intergovernmental meeting. In its reply the Government of the United States indicated it was willing to convene such a meeting.

Although enough countries had indicated their willingness to sign a Convention as drafted, it was clearly desirable to provide all concerned governments with an opportunity for free exchange of ideas, and to bring them together to resolve any remaining differences. IUCN welcomed the meeting convened by the Government of the United States and pledged all its resources of expertise and experience should they be required.

Mr. Russell Train, leader of the US Delegation, referred to his own links with IUCN as a former member of the Executive Board. He had attended the Conference on Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources in Modern African States held in Arusha, Tanzania, in 1961, where Dr. Lee Talbot (member of the US Delegation and presently a member of the IUCN Executive Board) chaired a group which proposed an international convention on trade in endangered species. Two years later he had participated in the IUCN General Assembly at Nairobi when it was decided that IUCN would take steps to initiate the Convention being discussed by the Conference.

Mr. Perez Olindo, who led the Delegation of Kenya, also drew attention to the coordinating role played by IUCN since 1963 when in Nairobi, Kenya, the need for a Convention was suggested and approved.

Mr. E. C. Appleyard of the UK Delegation paid tribute to the work of IUCN in laying the basis for intergovernmental discussion. The UK Government had been impressed by the effectiveness and expertise of IUCN and would see much merit in using IUCN to the fullest extent possible in implementing the provisions of the Convention.

The Chairman of the Conference, Mr. Christian A. Herter, Jr., recognized Mr. Harold J. Coolidge, Honorary President of IUCN, and paid tribute to his pioneering work leading to the Convention.

## How it was done

(Extracts from a report by Robert Cahn, Environment Editor of the *Christian Science Monitor*, published in that paper on 3 March 1973.)

Following the successful negotiation of a significant international trade treaty on endangered species by representatives of 80 nations, millions of people around the globe now have hope for gaining better protection of endangered animals and plants.

In most of the Conference conflicts among nations such as Britain, Australia and Canada which resisted hard-to-enforce customs curbs, and the United States and Kenya, leading protectionists, the U.S.-Kenya position prevailed. This was largely due to the overwhelming protectionist sentiment of the majority of the participating nations. And many representatives of nations who lost the diplomatic skirmishes were hopeful of convincing their political superiors in the homeland to allow strategic retreats from earlier positions.

The comprehensiveness of the document and the cooperative attitudes of representatives of nations with vast political differences amazed skeptics who expected a weak treaty to emerge.

Credit for the successful negotiations is due in large part to the efforts of Americans Christian A. Herter Jr. and Ambassador Wymberley D. Coerr, Kenya's Perez Olindo, and Frank Nicholls of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN).

Mr. Herter, as conference chairman, conducted sessions like a maestro on the podium, managing to get every impasse settled without needing a single formal vote. Ambassador Coerr capped a year of world-wide

travel to negotiate a working document by directing the daily policy planning and negotiating efforts of the large US delegation.

Mr. Olindo, director of Kenya's national parks, was a strong, silent force bringing together divergent views from producer and consumer nations. IUCN's Mr. Nicholls, who has spent several years developing treaty concepts, worked 20 hours a day as head of the conference drafting team which found words to make compromises possible.

## Conference hears how illegal fur trade ring was broken

The breakup of the largest ring of traffickers in illegal animal pelts ever uncovered was announced to the Conference on 21 February in a prepared statement from Nathaniel P. Reed, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish, Wildlife and Parks.

A New York fur merchants firm has pleaded guilty to 50 counts of purchasing and receiving illegal skins that could result in a fine of as much as \$500,000. In addition, that firm along with 32 other defendants has signed a consent injunction with worldwide effect enjoining any further illegal international movement or trafficking in such skins. The U.S. Department of State worked with the Departments of Interior and Justice in cooperation with the Canadian, Mexican, Brazilian and other foreign governments to break up this ring.

In pleading guilty to the criminal charges, the firm, Vesely-Forte, Inc., admitted that on 50 separate occasions between 1970 and 1972, they had purchased and received a total of 2,723 otter, 2,984 ocelot, 419 jaguar, 78 puma, 5,975 margay, 3 giant otter skins, all illegally exported from Brazil and Mexico, the statement said.

This large-scale trafficking in hides of endangered and diminishing species was discovered in April of 1972 when employees of Pan American World Airways at Kennedy International Airport in New York noticed that one of four crates bound from Brazil to Canada had a small hole punched in it. They saw spotted cat pelts inside although the air waybill indicated that the contents were leathers. The crates had stopped at Kennedy only so that they could be changed to another airplane. Agents of the Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, were called to investigate. They discovered hundreds of illegal spotted cat and otter pelts inside the crates.

The seizure of these illegal hides sparked an investigation that led through Central and South America, East Africa, Canada, and Europe.

Meticulous review of the books and records seized disclosed that a network of American fur merchants were involved in the illegal traffic. Few of these spotted cat skins actually entered the United States. Most of these skins were purchased either from the actual poachers or through middle men and shipped to store houses in Canada or Switzerland, countries which do not now prohibit the trafficking of endangered or illegal animal skins. These skins were then sold either to other American fur firms, all of whom have entered the civil injunction of this case, or sold to Italian, French, Belgian, English, Greek and German fur processors, the statement said.

Fish and Wildlife Service agents were able to detect from this investigation that Vesely-Forte, Inc., during the period of January 1, 1971, to May 31, 1972, did over \$5 million worth of business involving purchase or sale of the following quantities of wild animal skins: 30,068 ocelot, 46,181 margay, 15,470 otter, 5,644 leopard, 1,867 cheetah, 1,939 jaguar, 468 puma, and 217 ariranha (giant otter) skins. This represents approximately 50 percent of the U.S. trade in spotted cats.

Criminal charges were brought under the Lacey Act (18 U.S.C. 43) which was amended with passage of the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969 to provide for a fine upon conviction of not more than \$10,000 for each illegal transaction.

## Staff Notes

### Mence named Executive Officer for Survival Service Commission

Anthony J. Mence, Principal and Project Manager of the UNDP/FAO Project at the College of African Wildlife Management, has been named as Executive Officer of the IUCN Survival Service Commission. He will take up his duties in July.

Mr. Mence has been Principal of the well-known College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka, since 1966. Prior to that he was curator of animals at the Edinburgh Zoological Park. From 1950 to 1964 he was with the Tanganyika Game Department, becoming its Director in 1963.

Born in England, the new Executive Officer holds degrees in Anatomy and Zoology from the Universities of Birmingham and Wales, respectively. He was a pilot in the Royal Navy from 1941 to 1943, and later was a Commando Officer with the Royal Marines.

Mr. Mence has been closely associated with scientific and technical activities in East Africa, including the Arusha Symposium, the Tanganyika Commission for UNESCO, the East African Wildlife Society, the Serengeti Research Institute's Advisory Council and the Tanganyika National Parks Board of Trustees.

He will succeed Miss Moira Warland who served in the post from June 1970 through February of this year.

## Programme Activities

### Houbara bustard research and conservation

The arid wastes of USSR Turkestan, Uzbekistan and Tadjikistan provide the nesting-grounds for the rare Houbara bustard *Chlamydotis undulata*, a ground-living bird related to the cranes (Gruiformes), which migrates in the winter months to Pakistan, Afghanistan and through Iran to Jordan.

Until recently, the Houbara bustard was found in abundance in suitable habitats throughout the Middle East and parts of North Africa. The species is the traditional game bird for falconry by the Arab Sheikhs and, to a lesser extent, by the falconers of Pakistan. This hunting has wiped out the stock which wintered in Arabia, and other hunting grounds have come under pressure to the extent that protection and rational management of the population as a renewable wildlife resource is essential lest the remaining population become endangered with extinction.

The species is now totally protected in Jordan and Iran, and seriously reduced and totally protected in parts of India adjacent to its wintering grounds in Pakistan. There is very little winter habitat in Afghanistan and, even if protection were feasible, numbers are so reduced as to make this of no potential value. In Pakistan alone there are sufficient wintering numbers to make permanent conservation action a viable proposition.

The Pakistan Government is well aware of the need for conserving the Houbara bustard and have since 1968 effectively curtailed hunting by Pakistani falconers, and restricted hunting by visiting rulers of the Persian Gulf states. No research has been carried out however nor is there any effective check on bag limits.

The Sheikh of Abu Dhabi began to be concerned for the future of the bustard about two years ago when he realized that bags were diminishing and that cleaning out an area, leaving few birds to return to the USSR to perpetuate the race, was not the best of conservation practices. Accordingly, he decided to set up a research station in the compound of his winter palace near Karachi where studies could be undertaken into the bird's breeding biology with the eventual aim of setting up a breeding block which might be used for restocking

(Continued on next page)

purposes in the wild. The project was elaborated with the help of ICBP, IUCN, and WWF. A chief investigator was recently appointed and will take up his duties as soon as formalities are completed. He is Mr. William A. Newlands of Banchory, Scotland, a practising game-bird biologist with extensive experience of captive breeding techniques for rare and delicate game birds, of falconry and of game-bird management in all its aspects. He will be responsible for field investigations and setting up and running the research station.

The USSR, through its Central Laboratory on Nature Conservation in Moscow, is collaborating in the project and has already sent a study party into the Central Asian breeding grounds to ascertain the status of the bird and assess the feasibility of providing young hatchlings for the research station. Their conclusion was that this would not be possible in 1973 but should be contemplated in the near future.

### ***IUCN publishes 1973 version of UN List of National Parks***

The 1973 edition of the *UN List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves* is now in press. Publication is expected late this month, and distribution to members will follow.

The 1973 List is a revision of the English version of the Second Edition of the List, and its Addendum, published by Hayez, Brussels, in 1971 and 1972, covering data available to 30 June 1972.

It inaugurates a simplified format without the detailed information on each area contained in earlier versions. The *World Directory of National Parks and Other Protected Areas*, a new publication now in preparation, will provide such information in much greater detail and scope than was possible in earlier editions of the UN List.

The 1973 List is a continuation of the pioneering work of Professor Jean-Paul Harroy of the University of Brussels and former Chairman of IUCN's International Commission on National Parks (ICNP) who was responsible for Part II of the First Edition and for the Second Edition (French and English versions) of the UN List as well as the Addendum to the English version of the Second Edition.

The new List has been prepared by the Secretariat of IUCN with the advice and guidance of ICNP. Selection of areas for inclusion was carried out by a panel consisting of Mr. J. I. Nicol (Canada), Chairman of ICNP; Mr. Kai Curry-Lindahl (UNESCO), Dr. Raymond F. Dasmann (IUCN Secretariat), Professor Jean-Paul Harroy (Belgium), Mr. P. H. C. Lucas (New Zealand), and Dr. Kenton R. Miller (FAO).

### **Environmental seminar for engineers**

An international post-graduate seminar on environmental conservation for engineers will be held in October this year in Prague, Czechoslovakia, at the Technical University of Prague, in cooperation with the House of Technology Prague. IUCN is sponsoring the seminar.

The course of study totals some 52 hours, plus excursions. It will include such topics as factors deteriorating the biosphere, natural resources and problems of rational use, ecological principles for development, environmental planning, energy and water, etc. Languages will be English and Russian, with simultaneous translation provided.

The Seminar fee, approximately US \$350, will cover accommodation, two meals per day, local transport, excursions, tuition and documentation. Persons interested should immediately contact the organizers: at the following address: Dům Techniky CVTS Praha, (Attn: Ing. Kopalová), Gorkého nám. 23, 112 82 Prague 1, Czechoslovakia.

## **Conservation Notes**

### **New Department of Environment and Conservation organized by Australia**

Dr. D. F. McMichael, a member of IUCN's International Commission on National Parks and former Director of the National Parks and Wildlife Service in New South Wales, Australia, in early February took up a new post as Permanent Head of the Department of Environment and Conservation with the Commonwealth Government.

The new Department was established following the election in December and will be concerned with the establishment of a Commonwealth National Park Service and with the promotion of national parks and wildlife conservation in Australia.

### **Marine mammal conservation**

FAO has established a Marine Mammals Working Party within its Advisory Council on Marine Resources Research to study the current conservation status of whales, seals and porpoises.

A major task will be to examine data on whale stocks and to make a critical assessment of whale statistics and analyses of population dynamics.

The resulting report will be circulated widely for critical comment and is expected to be reviewed by a symposium to be convened next year.

IUCN welcomes this important initiative to provide an independent reassessment of the conservation status of whales and other marine mammals.

### **Sweden opens secretariat for international ecology**

A secretariat for international ecology has been established by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) and the Swedish Natural Science Research Council. It will have advisory functions in relation to the two parent organizations and will direct its activities toward tropical and subtropical areas.

Its main functions will be:

- to advise in ecological questions in connection with research work and aid activities;
- to assess and initiate projects within tropical and subtropical areas;
- to continuously follow and inform about developments in tropical and subtropical ecological research;
- to plan the special education and training in ecology needed in relation to development projects.

The Secretariat's Executive committee chairman is Professor Per Brinck, University of Lund. Dr. Bengt Lundholm of the Ecological Research Committee, Swedish Natural Science Research Council is director. The secretariat will have a small staff of five members including the director but hopes to draw upon and use experts from other countries.

One of the first tasks of the group will be to organize priority studies in order to establish the research needed for development projects in tropical arid and semi-arid areas. In this connection they hope to establish contacts with other groups working in the same field and are open to any kind of cooperation at any level. Enquiries should be directed to the organization at:

Sveavägen 166 <sup>15</sup>  
113 46 Stockholm  
Sweden

### **Danes protect Brent Goose**

Both sub-species of the Brent Goose, occurring in Denmark, have been brought under complete protection for a five-year period dating from August 1972. In a further protective action, Denmark has also ended the spring shooting season on woodcock.

February 14, 1973

Mr. Frank G. Nicholls  
Deputy Director General  
I.U.C.N.  
1110 Morges, Switzerland

Dear Dr. Nicholls:

Thank you so much for informing us that membership of the Minnesota State Zoological Garden was ratified by the 11th General Assembly.

At the present time we are still in the planning phases for the Minnesota Zoological Garden and are currently appearing before our state legislature for implementing construction funds. Therefore, we are operating as a small planning agency of the state on an annual budget of \$75,000, with a staff of three.

If implementation funds are received, we plan to open a major zoological garden in July, 1977. Under these restrictions, I feel that we could not contribute beyond the standard \$100 minimum fee until such time as we are a functioning reality.

Under the above conditions, I would like to request that our membership assessment for the next year be set at \$100.

Thank you for your consideration and best wishes to the I.U.C.N. in the coming year.

Sincerely,

DDB vc

Donald D. Bridgwater, Director

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UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES  
INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

1110 MORGES, SUISSE (SWITZERLAND)

☎ (021) 7144 01

TELEGRAMMES: UNICORN MORGES

M/338

The Director  
Minnesota State Zoological Garden  
Veterans Service Building  
Columbus Circle  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155  
USA

31 January 1973

Dear Sir,

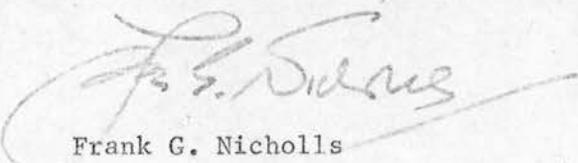
We have pleasure in informing you that in accordance with Article II of IUCN Statutes the membership of the Minnesota State Zoological Garden was duly ratified by our 11th General Assembly which was held in Banff, Canada, 11-16 September 1972.

The question of membership fees was discussed at the General Assembly, and the decision of the Assembly is set out in Resolution 387, a copy of which is enclosed. You will see from the resolution that the minimum fee for national organization members has been established at \$100 per annum with effect immediately in 1973. At the same time you will note that the resolution asks each non-governmental member to assess the amount which it can pay above the minimum fee, and that these membership fees be published by the Union each year. Accordingly, I shall be grateful if you could arrange for such an assessment to be made and let me know as early as possible in order that we may prepare our accounts for membership fees for 1973.

In this connection attention is drawn to the programme and budget for the Union which was approved by the 11th General Assembly and which is being sent to you under separate airmail cover. It will be seen that whereas in 1966 membership fees provided for about 50% of the expenditure of the Union, the new rates will contribute only about 13% of the expenditure projected for 1973.

Also being sent under separate cover is a statement of the services that IUCN offers its members. We shall be glad to hear from you about any matters in which the Union could be helpful to your organization.

Yours sincerely,

  
Frank G. Nicholls  
Deputy Director General

Enclosure: Resolution 387

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

SERVICES AVAILABLE FROM IUCN TO ITS MEMBERS

Morges, Switzerland

November 1972

## Introduction

IUCN is a Union of members - sovereign states, government agencies, and non-governmental organizations - banded together to promote the conservation of nature and natural resources throughout the world. The Union is committed to ensuring that conservation will be recognized as a vital ingredient in international and national development programmes and that it receives a might higher priority than hitherto.

The programme of activities of the Union is examined and approved by delegates of the members every three years at the General Assembly. The organs of the Union - the Executive Board, the Executive Committee, the Commissions, the Secretariat, and the various Working Groups and Task Forces - provide the mechanism for carrying this programme into effect. They enable the members collectively to arrange for conservation action at the international, as well as other, levels, which is the prime purpose of IUCN. One of the major reasons for membership in the Union is to participate in and contribute to the world view of conservation that stems from IUCN's work.

At the same time, however, this mechanism can and does provide services to the members and this present paper examines such services including the possibility of securing financial assistance and suggests ways in which members may best benefit from them. It is especially pertinent now that the Union's potential for service has been expanded, and its governmental members are increasingly involved with conservation issues.

## Assistance available

Services\* that IUCN can provide to members include:

1. technical and scientific advice on specific conservation problems;
2. sending scientific missions to examine and evaluate field situations of relevance to conservation programmes;
3. providing through its publications recent information on the status of world or regional conservation and on new development in conservation;
4. information and clearinghouse services;
5. assistance in supporting and funding specific conservation projects through IUCN/WWF channels;
6. assistance in preparing and channelling requests for larger-scale funding to international agencies and other appropriate sources;
7. assistance in funding capable and well-trained experts to work on local conservation problems or to serve members in other ways;
8. assistance in arranging environmental education and training;

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\*The order of listing does not reflect priorities or other assessments.

9. assistance in forming intergovernmental working groups of experts to examine specific conservation issues;
10. assistance in arranging for or carrying through local, regional or international conferences on relevant conservation issues;
11. assistance in drafting international agreements, treaties, and conventions;
12. assistance in planning national conservation policies;
13. assistance in drafting national conservation legislation.

These services are particularly relevant to State members and agency members amongst developing countries, it being understood that State members may avail themselves of the broadest range of topics.

It must be stressed, however, that these activities are supplementary to the prime function of IUCN: to act internationally. The Union can only do this effectively if members take a more active role in keeping IUCN informed of their views and request it to act on matters which they feel deserve international intervention. In the forthcoming triennium a special effort will be made to improve communication between the Union and its members on a two-way basis. (Members are asked to complete and return the questionnaire (see Annex 3) relating to communications and services.) In the paragraphs that follow some aspects of the services available to members are examined in greater detail.

#### Information and Clearinghouse

IUCN through its network of contacts and correspondents is aware of the conservation status of biotic communities, species and their habitats in most areas of the world and of conservation action programmes planned or in progress. It is able to serve members as a specialized information service and clearinghouse in this field. Although it cannot at present undertake extensive compilation or analyses without charging for the service, it can provide general guidance as to sources of information or indicate in broad terms the status of particular topics on which members may wish to have information.

The IUCN Bulletin which is now issued monthly in English and French advises members of important meetings and their outcome, summarizes conservation issues of current concern, and reviews important new books.

Other more specialized publications, including proceedings of conferences and meetings, provide members with information on topics of major conservation interest. Members receive copies as they are issued, except for the Red Data Book and specialized directories that are financed on a revolving fund basis.

The language coverage has been extended in some notable cases, e.g., a summary version of the Bulletin in Spanish, and the translation and reproduction of selected information in Spanish, German and Russian.

### Scientific Advice

IUCN can provide members with scientific advice on conservation problems, either from its own resources (Commissions, Secretariat, Working Groups, etc.), or by making use of rapid links with other organizations (such as the specialized UN agencies, particularly FAO and UNESCO, and other intergovernmental or non-governmental agencies with which IUCN has close ties) and with appropriate specialists. Such advice is usually available to members free of charge but it may be necessary to examine sources of funding if the query involves special searches or makes heavy demands on a specialist's time.

Delegates of State members attending international conferences at which IUCN is represented by specialists can be assisted with advice on conservation problems and related technical matters on request. Such advice can be available before the Conference by correspondence or visits to Morges or during the Conference itself.

### Support for Conservation Programmes

IUCN can assist its members, particularly State and agency members amongst developing countries, to formulate conservation projects and to find support for them.

Through its close involvement with WWF, IUCN can assist in the development and financing of suitable projects for conservation action. Such projects can stand either as complete units or as exploratory or bridging projects leading to the development of larger projects that may be submitted to the UN or regional or unilateral sources of technical assistance. More than \$1 million will be available to IUCN/WWF in 1973 for this purpose. If IUCN/WWF funding is not available for such projects, IUCN can often assist in exploring other potential sources of assistance. Through its relationship with the UN system and the familiarity of its staff with UN procedures, IUCN is able to advise on the appropriate form for requests to the appropriate UN bodies.

Such assistance can include help in finding fellowships, provision of experts, assistance for attendance at meetings, building links with research institutions in other countries, funding equipment, and so on.

(Annex 1 sets out the broad areas which may be funded under IUCN/WWF project operations and the general guidelines for developing potentially acceptable projects. Annex 2 gives the format for IUCN/WWF project outlines that are required as the basis for requests for assistance.)

### Endorsement of Conservation Programmes

IUCN alone, or jointly with WWF when appropriate and this is usually the case, can help its members by endorsement of conservation programmes. Appropriate letters of endorsement can be directed to heads of State, ministers, and other decision makers when the programme warrants such

endorsement. Because of its independent status, IUCN can act rapidly and objectively in stating the problem, and suggesting solutions.

An endorsement of this kind may also be valuable, when requests are being submitted for funding projects.

It must be realized, of course, that such endorsement can be given only when IUCN/WWF are satisfied after appropriate inquiry that the endorsement is warranted; any other basis would quickly diminish IUCN/WWF credibility.

More general position statements, such as those that now form a regular feature of the IUCN Bulletin, can of course also contribute in this way and can be used in strengthening locally the case for specific conservation action. Members can suggest appropriate topics for such statements, or through their involvement in IUCN meetings or in meetings where IUCN has an important voice, generate recommendations that contribute to the endorsement of local, national or international conservation action.

#### Other Services

IUCN is able to suggest names of participants in international meetings convened by various agencies and to assist in securing the attendance of appropriately qualified representatives of its members at such gatherings.

It is also able to help members with recruitment problems by formulating job descriptions, suggesting candidates for posts, and in some cases finding manpower through its links with the International Secretariat for Volunteer Services and other sources.

Guidelines for IUCN/WWF ProjectsTopics

The following topics are of particular interest for IUCN/WWF projects:

1. Conservation of wild species and biotic communities

As in the past, planning and managing national parks and other protected areas as a way of promoting conservation action is considered particularly worthwhile. The same can be said of wildlife and the control of all factors endangering species and natural communities.

2. Man/environmental interactions

Projects towards better ways of ensuring land and water-use along sound conservation practices and generally speaking to promote what is considered quality-of-life based on the maintenance and enhancement of natural communities, including economic aspects, will be considered with great interest. In this connection, assistance towards shaping environmental policies, promoting appropriate laws, and helping in setting up appropriate administrative procedures, are considered most important.

3. Conservation education and information

This subject deserves the very highest priority, particularly in developing countries, and IUCN/WWF are keenly interested in supporting any programmes that would enhance public understanding of conservation values and any programmes of conservation education and training.

Points to remember

In formulating project outlines (see Annex 2), the following points should be taken into account:

1. Conservation importance of the project must be underlined, even if at an early stage basic research may be called for.
2. It is important that adequate provision be made for thorough follow-up action and that this should be indicated in the application.
3. The project has a greater chance of success if it draws financial support from other sponsoring agencies.
4. In developing countries particularly, local scientists and/or well-trained government officials should be involved wherever possible. Greater attention is likely to be given to a project where its implementation enhances the "prestige" of a local conservationist and his organization vis-à-vis official institutions, thereby increasing the effectiveness in promoting immediate or follow-up conservation action within his country.

INTERNATIONAL UNION  
FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE  
AND NATURAL RESOURCES

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

CONTENT OF IUCN/WWF PROJECT OUTLINE

1. Title: To be descriptive of the Project but to be as short as possible; an amplification by added sub-title may be used if necessary.
2. Originator: Name, title and address of the persons(s) or the association originating the project.
3. Amount of grant requested: Total cost of the project in U.S. dollars.
4. Project description: Provide information under the following sub-headings:

Scope - Define the general ambit of the Project as currently perceived. Describe briefly the topic covered by the Project and indicate the extent to which this will be dealt with. Information on how the Project will be accomplished should not appear here but under "Project Details".

Objective - Define the objective of the Project, that is the basic purpose to be achieved by the Project. In general, this should indicate the expected conservation goal served by the Project.

Justification - Provide the supporting reasons for undertaking the Project, including follow-up action and benefits to be derived. Reasons for IUCN/WWF involvement should also be included, and reference to any pertinent IUCN/WWF resolutions.

Background - Give the current state of knowledge on the topic (including references to pertinent literature) and the history of matters affecting the Project. The current status of related projects (please cite IUCN/WWF numbers), including those of FAO, UNESCO and others, is pertinent here. The relationship of the Project to the work of IUCN Commissions and other groups should also be included. In many cases it will be appropriate to assign details to appendices.

Project Details - Particularly in the case of a complex Project, this may start with a brief statement of the coverage of the Project (give more detail than under "Scope" and set it out in terms of the work to be done).

Indicate the stages into which the Project will be divided or the various phases in which it will be carried out. Separate tasks to be undertaken might also be described here.

The duration of the Project (perhaps with a timetable for accomplishing the several phases, stages or tasks) should be stated, and indicate where it will be carried out, and how it will be done. Pertinent methodology should be outlined.

The personnel required should also be outlined. Brief personal histories of the professional staff involved should be given in the appendices. If personnel has to be found for the work, draft job descriptions giving data on required qualifications and experience should be appended.

Execution - Give name, title and institution affiliation, together with the qualifications of the person(s) who will carry out the Project; also details on collaborating groups and facilities that will be made available.

5. Estimated costs: Estimate Project costs under the headings of salaries, travel, equipment, supplies, and other costs for each calendar year. Provide reasons for adoption of specific cost items.

6. References and responsibilities:

References - Give names and addresses of knowledgeable people known to IUCN/WWF who endorse the Project.

Technical responsibility: Name, title and address of the person or organization responsible for the technical aspects of the Project.

Administrative responsibility: Name, title and address of the person or organization responsible for the administrative aspects of the Project.

7. Timing of financial requirements:

Period - Period during which Project will be carried out.

Timing of financial disbursements - Indicate by quarters of year amount of funds required each quarter.

Bank account for payment - Give name and address of bank, name of individual account, and account number.

Estimates of further applications - Mention should be made of any project which might be prepared as follow up of the present Project.

8. Other funds available: Give details on existing or potential other funding of the project.

9. Remarks: Anything pertinent to financing not included elsewhere.

10. Project Officer: To be filled in by IUCN/WWF.

Date of original application:

Date of issue of IUCN/WWF Project: to be filled in by IUCN/WWF.



INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES

PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1973 - 1975  
PROGRAMME ET BUDGET POUR 1973 - 1975

Morges, Switzerland  
November 1972

## Introduction

La 10<sup>e</sup> Assemblée Générale (New Delhi, 1969) avait adopté, pour la période 1970-1972, un programme de grande envergure comportant une expansion importante des objectifs et du champ d'action de l'Union.

Il avait été indiqué alors que les intérêts de l'Union portaient sur la qualité de la vie, des valeurs physiques, éducatives, sociales et esthétiques, qui enrichissent et apportent plus de signification et de satisfaction à l'expérience humaine. L'UICN formule et met en oeuvre des programmes fondés sur des données scientifiques qui doivent assurer le maintien et l'enrichissement du monde vivant - milieu de vie naturel de l'homme - et des ressources naturelles dont dépend tout être vivant.

La conservation a été définie à New Delhi comme étant la gestion (terme qui recouvre enquêtes, recherches, politiques, administration, protection, utilisation, ainsi qu'éducation et formation) des ressources de l'environnement - air, eau, sol, minéraux et espèces vivantes, l'homme y compris - pour permettre d'instaurer une qualité de vie qui soit aussi haute que possible.

Les objectifs de l'Union, définis par ses statuts, ont été réaffirmés à New Delhi dans les termes suivants :

1. Faire le bilan et l'évaluation continue des problèmes météorologiques mondiaux.
2. Formuler et promulguer des directives sur des sujets présentant une importance pour la conservation des ressources naturelles, fondées sur les données scientifiques les plus exactes.
3. Promouvoir la recherche et l'étude de techniques nouvelles relatives à la conservation de la nature et des ressources naturelles.
4. Apporter une aide consultative aux gouvernements et organisations dans le domaine de la conservation de la nature et de ses ressources.
5. Aider les gouvernements, sur leur demande, à élaborer des politiques nationales de conservation et aider à la mise en oeuvre de ces politiques, par une assistance consultative et par l'établissement de programmes de coopération avec d'autres organismes internationaux.

Les ressources accrues dont a disposé l'Union à la suite des décisions prises à New Delhi ont permis de développer le Secrétariat et de lui adjoindre des compétences professionnelles éminentes, en vue de créer un centre qui se chargerait de faire l'analyse scientifique des problèmes de conservation, d'élaborer des propositions d'action, d'encourager les organisations appropriées à adopter et réaliser ces programmes. Chaque commission a maintenant son secrétaire exécutif et l'amélioration générale des relations a permis aux nombreux collaborateurs bénévoles de l'Union de participer plus efficacement au programme de travail.

## Introduction

The 10th General Assembly (New Delhi, 1969) adopted a far-reaching programme for the triennium 1970-1972 covering a major expansion of the scope and extent of the activities of the Union.

It was then affirmed that the Union is concerned with the quality of life, with the physical, education, social, and aesthetic values which add richness, meaning, and satisfaction to human experience. IUCN initiates and promotes scientifically-based action that will ensure perpetuation and enhancement of the living world - man's natural environment - and the natural resources on which all living things depend.

Conservation was defined at New Delhi as management, (which term includes surveys, research, policy, administration, preservation, utilization, and implies education and training,) of the resources of the environment - air, water, soil, minerals, and living species including man - so as to achieve the highest attainable quality of life.

The objects of the Union, which are defined in its Statutes, were re-stated at New Delhi as follows:

1. To provide a continuing review and assessment of world environmental problems.
2. To formulate and promulgate statements of policy on topics of importance for the conservation of natural resources based on the best scientific evidence.
3. To promote research and new techniques relating to the conservation of nature and natural resources.
4. To provide advice to governments and organizations concerning the conservation of nature and natural resources.
5. To assist governments, on request, in developing national policies of conservation and to assist in their execution by providing advice and establishing cooperative programmes with other international agencies.

The increased resources made available following the New Delhi decisions enabled the Secretariat to be enlarged, adding strong professional competence to create a centre for handling the scientific analysis of conservation problems, the development of action proposals, and the stimulation of appropriate agencies to adopt and carry out these programmes. Each Commission now has an executive officer and overall improvement in communications has enabled the Union's many voluntary contributors to participate more effectively in the work programme.

Au cours des trois dernières années, ces changements ont permis à l'Union de suivre les directives contenues dans la définition de la conservation adoptée à New Delhi et dans les objectifs qui y ont été réaffirmés, et de s'occuper de la gamme étendue des problèmes d'environnement, tout en concentrant ses efforts sur les orientations pour lesquelles elle s'estime particulièrement compétente ou pour lesquelles elle peut le mieux compléter les efforts d'autres organisations.

Les trois années passées ont également été caractérisées par le resserrement des liens de travail avec le Fonds mondial pour la nature. Un programme commun d'administration et de mise en oeuvre des projets, ainsi qu'une étroite coordination des activités existantes ont été institués.

#### Les grandes lignes du programme 1973-1975

L'Union se propose de poursuivre ces activités durant les années 1973 à 1975, en approfondissant et en renforçant les nouvelles orientations et en abordant, dans la mesure des ressources disponibles, d'autres problèmes de planification de l'environnement et de gestion des ressources dont l'importance croît sans cesse.

Les travaux actuels du programme sont basés sur une série de projets décrits dans le rapport annuel de 1971. Ces projets couvrent les activités communes de l'UICN et du WWF, cette dernière organisation finançant la plupart des projets qui exigent une intervention directe sur le plan de la conservation. Les deux secrétariats sont étroitement associés, ce qui permet de rationaliser les efforts et d'avoir une participation commune au programme de travail. Certains de ces projets n'ont pas encore été entrepris, par manque de fonds, mais dans de nombreux cas, il a été possible d'agir par la conjonction des ressources des groupes d'action spéciaux et des commissions travaillant en association avec les deux secrétariats ou grâce aux efforts des secrétariats eux-mêmes.

Les chapitres suivants exposent les grandes lignes des activités envisagées pour 1973-1975. Ce programme nécessitera l'élaboration de nouveaux projets et des remaniements dans l'importance et l'ordre de priorité accordés aux projets en cours.

En ce qui concerne les problèmes de l'environnement en général, l'UICN fera le nécessaire pour être associée aux suites que les Nations Unies donneront à la Conférence de Stockholm et s'efforcera d'y participer étroitement en établissant des contacts avec le système des Nations Unies. Ceci s'inscrit dans la ligne suivie par l'UICN pendant les trois dernières années pour resserrer ses rapports avec l'UNESCO et la FAO, ainsi qu'avec l'UNIDO, l'OMS, l'OMM et les sections du système des Nations Unies siégeant à New York et Genève. Parallèlement, elle continuera son étroite association avec d'autres organisations gouvernementales internationales, notamment l'OEA et l'OUA, et des organisations non gouvernementales, entre autres le CIPO et le BIRS. L'accord établi entre l'UICN le CIUS et le CISS constituera un aspect important de ces activités. Toutes les commissions de l'UICN seront étroitement associées à ces processus.

During the past three years these changes have permitted the Union to follow the directives implicit in the New Delhi definition of conservation and the restated objectives and to concern itself with the broad gamut of environmental problems whilst concentrating on those avenues where it believes it has special competence or where it can most satisfactorily complement the efforts of other agencies.

The past triennium has also been marked by a closer association with the World Wildlife Fund. Joint project management and operation has been instituted and close coordination of activities established.

#### Outline of Programme for 1973-1975

It is proposed that in the triennium 1973-1975 this process will continue with consolidation and deepening of the new lines of work that have been started and an involvement, as resources permit, with other problems of environmental planning and resources management that are becoming increasingly important.

The current work programme is based on a series of projects which are described in the Yearbook 1971. These projects cover the combined operations of IUCN and WWF, the latter providing funding for most of those projects that involve direct conservation action. The two Secretariats are now closely linked, permitting rationalization of effort and joint involvement in the work programme. Some of these projects are not yet operational because of lack of funding but in many cases action has been possible through the combined resources of task forces linked with the Commissions working in association with the two Secretariats or through the efforts of the Secretariats themselves.

In the following sections the broad ambit of the activities proposed for 1973-1975 is given in outline. This programme will require the elaboration of new projects and a change in emphasis and priorities in relation to existing projects.

In relation to environmental problems broadly, IUCN will take positive action to be associated with the United Nations follow up from the Stockholm Conference and will seek a close involvement through contracts with the UN system. This is in line with the strengthening of IUCN links with UNESCO and FAO as well as with UNIDO, WHO, WMO and the elements of the UN complex in New York and Geneva over the past three years. At the same time it will continue its close association with other international governmental organizations including OAS and OAU, and non-government organizations including ICBP and IWRB. The accord IUCN has with ICSU and ISSC will be an important aspect in this activity. All Commissions and the Secretariat will be actively involved with these developments.

## La conservation à l'appui du développement

L'essentiel du programme de 1973-1975 sera basé sur le thème de la 11e Assemblée Générale "la conservation à l'appui du développement", montrant l'importance de la conservation en tant qu'instrument d'un développement sainement conçu aussi bien dans les pays riches que les pays pauvres du monde. Cette orientation reflétera l'évolution rapide des valeurs qui se fait jour dans la plupart des pays et où l'accent est fortement mis sur la qualité de la vie, la faune sauvage, les régions naturelles, le partage des ressources et le freinage de la dégradation de l'environnement. Des mesures seront prises pour susciter une prise de conscience de l'importance de la conservation des forêts, des zones humides et d'autres biotopes, et de la possibilité de créer des parcs nationaux et des réserves, au lieu de mettre les terres en valeur pour les cultures ou l'élevage.

On s'attachera particulièrement à développer et à étendre les idées présentées dans un ouvrage à paraître : "Ecological Principles for Economic Development" de Raymond F. Dasmann, écologiste en chef à l'UICN, John P. Milton et Peter Freeman, tous deux de la Conservation Foundation (Washington, D.C.). Ce travail comportera la préparation de monographies sur des problèmes particuliers à certaines régions. Des dispositions seront prises pour inciter les gouvernements et les organismes s'occupant de développement à appliquer ces principes dans leurs propres programmes de planification et d'exécution des projets. Dans ce contexte, l'accent sera mis sur les problèmes particuliers de l'agriculture, de l'élevage et de la sylviculture.

Plusieurs réunions seront organisées en association avec l'UNESCO et la FAO, en vue de marquer l'importance d'une telle approche dans certaines situations régionales données et de formuler des projets basés sur cette approche pour des pays particuliers. On prévoit entre autres des réunions sur la conservation et le développement des forêts tropicales humides : l'une d'entre elles traitera des problèmes des forêts amazoniennes et une autre des forêts tropicales du sud-est asiatique, en particulier des forêts indonésiennes.

Ces études, de même que l'ensemble du programme, mettront particulièrement l'accent sur l'aide à apporter aux pays en voie de développement pour leurs problèmes de conservation. A côté de l'assistance technique que ses moyens lui permettent de fournir, l'Union aidera les pays en voie de développement à obtenir des fonds auprès d'organismes divers, pour accroître la part de ressources allouées aux programmes de conservation par les budgets locaux.

## Aménagement et gestion de l'environnement

Les travaux liés à l'application des principes écologiques au développement amèneront l'Union à participer à l'aménagement et à la gestion de l'environnement, en insistant plus particulièrement sur les moyens de réparer les dégradations causées à l'environnement par les activités

### Conservation for Development

The major thrust of the 1973-1975 programme will follow up the 11th General Assembly theme of "Conservation for Development", demonstrating the value of conservation as an instrument for soundly-based development in both the richer and poorer countries of the world. This will echo the rapidly changing values that are becoming apparent in most countries with strong emphasis on quality of life, wildlife, natural areas, sharing of resources, and halting environmental degradation. Action will be taken to create awareness of the value of conserving forests, wetlands, and other biotopes and establishing national parks and reserves as an alternative to preparing land for cropping or animal husbandry.

Particular attention will be given to the further amplification and extension of the ideas in the forthcoming book on "Ecological Principles for Economic Development" written by Dr. Raymond F. Dasmann, Senior Ecologist of IUCN, and Mr. John P. Milton and Mr. Peter Freeman of the Conservation Foundation (Washington, D. C.), including the production of monographs on the problems of specific regions. Action will be taken to involve governments and development agencies in applying these principles in their own planning and project execution. Within this framework emphasis will be given to the special problems of agriculture, animal husbandry, and forestry.

A number of meetings will be held in association with UNESCO and FAO to stress this approach in specific regional situations and to evolve follow-up projects in particular countries. Included in these will be meetings on the conservation and development of tropical rain forests; one will deal with the problems of the Amazonian forests and another with Southeast Asian tropical forests, particularly those of Indonesia.

Special emphasis will be given in these studies and elsewhere throughout the programme to helping developing countries with their conservation problems. In addition to providing technical help within the limited resources available to the Union, attention will be given to assisting developing countries obtain funds from various sources to augment the resources they can allocate to conservation programmes from local budgets.

### Environmental Planning and Management

This concern with the application of ecological principles in development will extend to a general involvement in environmental planning and management with specific attention to mitigating the environmental disturbances caused by human activities. With this in mind, the

humaines. La Commission pour l'aménagement de l'environnement - une formule élargie de l'ancienne Commission de l'aménagement du paysage - a été créée dans cette optique, afin de formuler des directives d'ensemble dans cet important domaine.

A côté de questions plus générales telles que la planification du territoire, l'aménagement du paysage, le cycle de développement urbano-rural et les régimes de gestion de situations particulières de l'environnement et des ressources, dont l'Union s'occupe de façon permanente, des problèmes d'actualité particuliers seront également traités. Parmi ceux-ci figure la régulation du tourisme en vue d'assurer que cet aspect important de l'utilisation des ressources puisse être développé sans détruire les valeurs sur lesquelles il repose. D'autres aspects de ce travail porteront sur les régions côtières où s'agglomèrent actuellement de fortes concentrations de population et sur l'identification - à l'aide du "Green Book" - de paysages remarquables et menacés qui nécessitent une protection.

Une attention particulière sera consacrée à la gestion d'écosystèmes fragiles et spécialisés, en particulier ceux de l'Arctique, des hautes montagnes, des îles et des déserts. Ainsi, des travaux sont en cours en vue d'établir un mécanisme de coopération dans les questions de conservation entre scientifiques de pays ayant des territoires arctiques. Des dispositions sont également prises pour établir une coopération avec les gouvernements d'îles sur les questions de gestion de l'environnement; ceci intéressera en un premier temps les Caraïbes et le sud Pacifique.

#### Environnement et gouvernement

L'Union développera ses activités liées à l'intervention des gouvernements dans les questions d'environnement. Les pays seront incités et aidés à élaborer des politiques nationales de l'environnement assurant la conservation à long terme des ressources et le maintien de la diversité et de possibilités de choix pour l'avenir, au lieu de céder à des pressions à court terme dont les conséquences peuvent s'avérer désastreuses.

On espère qu'il sera possible de trouver les appuis nécessaires pour entreprendre, avec la collaboration des groupes universitaires intéressés, une étude à long terme sur les bases conceptuelles d'une politique de l'environnement; ceci donnerait aussi d'excellentes possibilités pour former du personnel dans cet important domaine. On espère également voir des dispositions adéquates prises en vue de formuler une politique globale.

La réunion des documents et du matériel servant à ces études se poursuivra, notamment en ce qui concerne les déclarations de politique des gouvernements, l'analyse des structures administratives créées pour appliquer les politiques officielles et la législation relatives à l'environnement.

Commission on Environmental Planning - an enlargement of the former Commission on Landscape Planning - has been established to provide general policy guidance in this important field.

Apart from the broader issues of land-use planning, landscape planning, the urban-rural development cycle, and regimes for management of environmental situations and resources which form an on-going concern of the Union, attention will be given to particular issues of current concern. One of these is regulation of tourism so that this important aspect of resource utilization may be developed without destroying the values on which it is based. Other aspects will involve concern with coastal areas which are now subject to the greatest concentrations of population, and the identification, through the "Green Book", of outstanding and threatened landscapes that warrant protection.

Specific attention will be directed to the problems of managing fragile and specialized ecosystems, particularly those of the arctic, high mountains, islands and deserts. Thus, for example, action is being taken to develop a mechanism for cooperation between governmental scientists from those nations with arctic territories in matters relating to conservation. Arrangements are also being made to cooperate with island governments in their environmental management problems, initially in the Caribbean and South Pacific areas.

#### Environment and Government

The Union will extend its activities relating to government involvement with the environment. Countries will be urged and assisted to design national environmental policies that can ensure the long-term conservation of resources and the preservation of diversity and options for future choice instead of giving way to short-term pressures that may have disastrous consequences.

It is hoped that support may be found for a long-term study of the conceptual bases of environmental policy in collaboration with appropriate university groups; this will also provide valuable opportunities for training personnel for this important field. It is also hoped that appropriate arrangements may be made leading to the formulation of a global energy policy.

Materials and tools for these studies will continue to be assembled including collection of government policy statements, analyses of the administrative machinery evolved for carrying out governmental policies on environmental issues, and legislation relating to the environment.

Les travaux d'analyse et d'indexation de la documentation au Centre pour le droit de l'environnement à Bonn continueront, parallèlement à des études analytiques des nouveaux principes législatifs et des tendances récentes dans ce domaine en développement rapide. Il est prévu que le système d'indexation de la documentation sur le droit de l'environnement, préparé au Centre pour le droit de l'environnement à Bonn, servira à l'établissement du Service de référence de l'ONU sur l'environnement, dont la création a été recommandée à Stockholm. L'UICN collaborerait à ce travail.

Ces activités s'inscrivent dans le travail fait par l'UICN pour promouvoir des conventions internationales sur des questions de conservation et assurer le secrétariat et les aspects techniques s'y rapportant. Ces travaux portent actuellement sur diverses conventions : Patrimoine mondial, commerce international d'espèces menacées, protection d'îles à des fins scientifiques, zones humides, ours blancs. Des dispositions sont prises pour donner suite à une proposition de la Conférence de Stockholm demandant l'institution de nouveaux traités pour protéger les animaux migrateurs et ceux qui vivent en haute mer.

Il est prévu de poursuivre les travaux relatifs à la formulation d'une nouvelle théorie socio-économique, basée sur la prise de conscience récente du caractère limité des ressources de la planète et sur la nécessité de trouver des modes d'approche compatibles avec les concepts modernes de la conservation. Ceci est lié à la nécessité de réprimer le gaspillage des ressources non renouvelables, ainsi qu'à celle d'inciter à l'emploi généralisé de méthodes de recyclage avec l'aide des gouvernements.

Les problèmes liés à la lutte contre la pollution feront aussi l'objet d'études. La pollution augmentera avec la croissance de la population humaine mais pas nécessairement au même rythme. L'environnement doit être planifié de façon à réduire la pollution et, dans ce but, il est nécessaire de trouver les méthodes d'aménagement techniques et administratives les plus appropriées.

Ces diverses activités relèvent essentiellement de la Commission des politiques, du droit et de l'administration de l'environnement, qui a été créée récemment.

#### Facteurs humains

La 10e Assemblée Générale (New Delhi, 1969) avait reconnu que la croissance démographique est un des facteurs les plus urgents qui affecte le milieu naturel. La pression démographique - par suite de l'impact croissant de l'homme sur les ressources naturelles - est une des causes essentielles des grands problèmes de l'environnement. Bien que les programmes d'action dans ce domaine ne relèvent pas directement des activités de l'Union, celle-ci se préoccupe sérieusement de la croissance démographique et des mesures à prendre pour y remédier. Elle reconnaît qu'à moins de prendre rapidement des mesures correctives le monde sera menacé par la

Further development of the analysis and indexing of documentation at IUCN's Environmental Law Centre at Bonn will be undertaken together with analytical studies of emerging legal principles and new trends in this fast-developing field. It is expected that the computerized indexing of environmental law documentation that has been evolved in IUCN's Environmental Law Centre at Bonn, will be used in the development of the UN Information Referral Service for the Environment recommended by the Stockholm Conference, and IUCN will cooperate in this work.

This work is linked to IUCN's continuing involvement in promoting international conventions on conservation issues, and in carrying through the secretariat and technical functions under such conventions. Currently these include conventions on the World Heritage, international trade in threatened species, islands for science, wetlands, and polar bears. Action is now in hand to follow up the Stockholm Conference proposal for further treaties covering conservation of migratory animals and those that inhabit the high seas.

Work will continue in promoting the development of new socio-economic theory arising from the increasing awareness of the finite resources of the planet and the importance of evolving approaches in line with modern conservation concepts. This is linked with the need to curtail wasteful use of non-renewable resources but also with the importance of pressing for widespread adoption of recycling techniques with government support.

The issues involved in pollution control will also receive attention. Pollution will increase as the human population increases but not necessarily at the same rate. The environment must be managed to reduce pollution and the most appropriate management techniques, both technical and administrative, need to be studied.

These various activities are mainly the concern of the recently-created Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration.

#### Human Factors

The 10th General Assembly (New Delhi, 1969) agreed that human population growth is the most urgent factor affecting the natural environment. Population pressure with the increasing impact of man on natural resources is a prime cause of our major environmental problems. Although action programmes in this area are not directly within the Union's scope, it is deeply concerned with population growth and measures to curtail it. It recognizes that unless corrective action is taken soon, the world faces breakdown of society and irreversible destruction of the life-support

destruction irrémédiable des systèmes biogènes de la planète. En conséquence, elle appuie et approuve tout approfondissement des études sur les questions de population par les organisations qui sont équipées pour le faire. Elle a récemment établi des relations de travail avec la Fédération internationale du planning familial et prévoit d'entreprendre des études en coopération avec celle-ci. L'UICN est consciente de ce que le planning familial n'est qu'un des aspects de ce domaine et que la question démographique est intimement liée au développement. Ceci l'amène à attacher une importance particulière au développement, notamment aux facteurs assurant que ce développement se fait dans le cadre de principes écologiques valables.

En raison des menaces et des pressions mentionnées, notamment des rythmes accrus de consommation dus à des aspirations sans cesse croissantes - en particulier à l'égard de biens et de services - des démunis de la famille humaine, les efforts doivent être décuplés dans le domaine de la conservation, afin de préserver, de protéger et de restaurer les valeurs mésologiques qui seront inévitablement soumises à des pressions humaines destructrices de plus en plus fortes.

S'il est possible d'obtenir une aide financière, l'UICN prévoit d'entreprendre des études sur la qualité de l'environnement, en particulier sur la façon dont la conçoivent les divers peuples du monde. Ces études sociologiques comprendront des recherches sur la manière dont l'homme perçoit les facteurs de l'environnement, considérés comme contribuant ou nuisant à la qualité de cet environnement, ainsi que sur l'identification des facteurs écologiques qui régissent le fonctionnement de l'environnement dans lequel vit l'homme. On effectuera des comparaisons entre divers groupes ethniques, culturels et sociaux, au sein d'une même nation, et des comparaisons entre régions à écosystèmes semblables mais où les populations humaines diffèrent considérablement par leurs origines ethniques et leur niveau de développement culturel ou technologique. Elles aborderont le problème des niveaux de population optimum à la lumière des réalités écologiques et de l'idée que l'homme se fait de la qualité de vie. Il est prévu que l'UNESCO et l'FIPF collaboreront à ces travaux.

#### Evaluation des besoins en matière de conservation de la nature à l'échelle mondiale

L'Union donnera aussi une plus grande importance à l'évaluation scientifique de la situation en matière de conservation dans les diverses parties du monde, de manière à pouvoir assigner des priorités et promouvoir des actions en faveur de la conservation sur des bases valables. La participation toujours plus grande des membres des commissions, déjà obtenue grâce aux progrès sensibles dans l'amélioration des intercommunications et le renforcement du réseau mondial des correspondants de l'Union, est un élément très important de cette activité.

On s'efforcera de mettre sur pied un système de classification des régions biologiques du monde qui sera entre autre attaché à la continuation du "Check Sheet Survey du PBI/CT" dont l'UICN a accepté de prendre la responsabilité.

systems of the planet. It, therefore, supports and welcomes expanded work on population by those organizations equipped to cope with it. Recently it has established a working relationship with the International Planned Parenthood Federation and expects to develop cooperative studies with IPPF. IUCN is aware that family planning is only one factor in this area, and that the question of population is intimately linked with development. For this reason it is paying close attention to development, particularly in relation to ensuring that development takes place in line with sound ecological principles.

Because of the threats and stresses just referred to, including the increased rates of consumption stemming from ever-rising aspirations - especially for goods and services - of the "have not" component of the human family, conservation efforts must be doubled and redoubled in order to preserve, protect and reclaim those environmental values that inevitably will be subject to sharply rising destructive human pressure.

If funding support becomes available IUCN expects to initiate studies on environmental quality, particularly as it is conceived by various communities around the world. These sociological studies will include an investigation of human perception of environmental factors that are considered to contribute to or detract from quality in the environment and a determination of the ecological factors that govern the operation of the environment in which man exists. The studies will involve comparisons between various ethnic, cultural, and social groups within single nations, and comparisons between areas in which the ecosystems are similar but in which the human populations differ markedly in their ethnic origins and cultural or technological levels. They will extend to the question of optimum populations in the light of ecological realities and human perception of quality of life. It is expected that UNESCO and IPPF will cooperate in this work.

#### Monitoring of Status of Conservation

The Union will also move more strongly into the scientific assessment of conservation situations in various parts of the world so that it may assign priorities and promote conservation action from sound bases. The increased involvement of Commission members through improved communications and the strengthening of the network of IUCN correspondents in all parts of the world that has already occurred is an important element in this activity.

One concern will be the development of a classification of biotic regions which, inter alia, will be tied into the continuation of the modified IBP/CT Check Sheet Survey for which IUCN has accepted

Cette classification servira à dresser le bilan de la conservation des espèces des communautés biologiques et d'autres éléments, région par région.

Ceci s'intègre à son tour aux activités poursuivies de longue date par l'Union, intéressant la surveillance de l'état des différentes espèces et communautés biologiques. De grands efforts ont déjà été consacrés à la révision du "Red Data Book" (le premier volume, consacré aux mammifères, a déjà paru sous sa forme révisée) et à la "Liste des Nations Unies des parcs nationaux et réserves analogues", dont la conception a été remaniée, ainsi qu'aux deux nouvelles entreprises dérivant de cette liste que sont le "Répertoire mondial des parcs nationaux et autres territoires protégés" et le "Livre vert des paysages exceptionnels et menacés". Cet aspect essentiel des activités de surveillance sera poursuivi pendant les trois prochaines années, chacune des publications mentionnées devant paraître sous sa forme définitive pendant cette période. Ces activités sont étroitement contrôlées par la Commission du service de sauvegarde, la Commission internationale des parcs nationaux, la Commission de l'aménagement de l'environnement et la Commission de l'écologie.

De même, la liste MAR sera étendue à des territoires extérieurs à l'Europe ou aux régions contiguës de ce continent. La liste AQUA sera mise à jour, une nouvelle liste des zones marines importantes pour la science et la conservation sera préparée et la liste TELMA sera menée à bien. Corollairement, les problèmes soulevés par la conservation des zones aquatiques ou humides feront l'objet d'une attention de portée plus générale.

Une action de ce genre doit permettre à l'Union de planifier la conservation des communautés biologiques grâce à la création d'un système mondial de parcs nationaux et de réserves. Ce système devrait être basé sur des données scientifiques et comprendre des exemples suffisamment représentatifs des divers écosystèmes, en plus des divers territoires déjà protégés suivant la procédure habituelle. Des mesures concrètes, en faveur de la conservation des communautés biologiques, découleront souvent d'une combinaison d'actions préliminaires entreprises par l'UICN (en collaboration avec le WWF) et de projets plus importants exécutés par la FAO et l'UNESCO.

#### Action directe en faveur de la conservation

Le travail entrepris sous l'égide de la Commission du service de sauvegarde, pour empêcher l'extinction des espèces menacées et la destruction de leur habitat, sera poursuivi en tant que partie intégrante et indispensable du programme.

En collaboration étroite avec le WWF (un groupe mixte UICN/WWF administre actuellement des projets de ces deux organisations), l'Union participera à

responsibility. This will be used as a tool in a review, region by region, of the state of conservation covering species, biotic communities and other elements.

In turn this integrates with IUCN's continuing monitoring activity of species and biotic communities. Much effort has already been devoted to the revision of the "Red Data Book" (the first volume, mammals, has already been reissued in revised form), the reorganization of production of the "United Nations List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves" and the associated new "World Directory of National Parks and other Protected Areas", and the "Green Book of Outstanding and Endangered Landscapes". This work which is a vital part of the monitoring activities will be continued actively in the triennium and it is expected that each of these publications will be published in definitive form during the period. These activities are being closely controlled by the Survival Service Commission, the International Commission on National Parks, the Commission on Environmental Planning, and the Commission on Ecology.

Similarly, work will proceed with the expansion of the MAR list to cover areas outside Europe and the contiguous regions, to up-date the AQUA list, to prepare a new list of marine areas of scientific and conservation value, and to complete the TELMA list. Linked with this will be a general involvement in the problems of wetland conservation.

Action of this kind will permit the Union to plan for the conservation of biotic communities through the creation of an organized scientifically-based system of national parks and equivalent reserves throughout the world that will embrace adequate samples of representative ecosystems, in addition to the current ad hoc approach. Action to protect communities will often occur through a combination of preliminary action by IUCN (in collaboration with WWF) and more elaborate projects executed by FAO and UNESCO.

#### Direct Conservation Action

Work under the Survival Service Commission to halt the extinction of threatened species and the destruction of their habitats will continue as a vital ingredient in the programme.

In close collaboration with WWF, through the joint project management group that now operates the projects of both IUCN and WWF, the Union

plusieurs projets comportant une action directe de conservation pouvant englober l'identification de l'intervention nécessaire sur le terrain, la préparation de plans opérationnels, la proposition d'un règlement de gestion, ainsi que la fourniture de matériel, l'acquisition de terrains ou d'autres interventions de nature opérationnelle. Un grand nombre de ces projets auront pour but la conservation de la nature sauvage, en particulier la conservation des espèces menacées et des régions naturelles.

Le succès financier des campagnes du WWF conditionne la réussite et l'étendue de cette partie du programme. Mais d'ores et déjà plus d'un million de dollars sont dépensés chaque année à ce titre.

Plusieurs de ces projets ont été formulés par les commissions de l'UICN et les groupes de travail spécialisés, etc., constitués dans le cadre des commissions. On remarquera cependant qu'une proportion substantielle de ces projets est du ressort de la Commission du service de sauvegarde et de la Commission internationale des parcs nationaux.

#### Science de la conservation de la nature

Bien que l'effet principal doive porter sur la conservation appliquée, l'Union se doit de poursuivre son travail de pionnier sur les concepts fondamentaux sur lesquels repose la conservation de la nature. Sous la direction générale de la Commission de l'écologie, on s'attachera à réaliser des études scientifiques portant par exemple : sur l'effet toxique des produits chimiques et sur d'autres effets néfastes infligés par l'homme aux espèces sauvages, sur les problèmes que crée l'introduction d'espèces animales ou végétales exotiques, sur la détermination de l'importance que doit conserver une population pour permettre le maintien d'une diversité génétique caractéristique des populations naturelles et de la surface de milieu naturel nécessaire à la sauvegarde de ces mêmes populations.

On se préoccupera aussi de problèmes de classification, de problèmes soulevés par les écosystèmes fragiles ainsi que d'autres sujets connexes, qui sont fondamentaux pour les applications mentionnées précédemment.

Certaines de ces recherches seront entreprises dans le cadre du programme MAB de l'UNESCO. L'UICN est intéressée par de nombreux sujets couverts par le MAB et compte participer à une série de projets principalement dans le domaine de l'écologie.

On cherchera tout particulièrement à élargir la base scientifique de l'UICN, en s'attachant la collaboration d'un plus grand nombre de scientifiques originaires des différentes parties du monde. C'est dans cette optique que l'UICN compte s'unir avec plusieurs universités d'Autriche, de France, d'Italie, d'Allemagne et de Suisse, pour s'attaquer au problème de l'environnement dans la région alpine. Le premier objectif sera la convocation d'un symposium, consacré aux transformations affectant le milieu alpin résultant de l'évolution des activités humaines et des nouvelles formes d'utilisation du territoire qui s'y rattachent. L'effet de ces changements sur la faune et la flore ainsi que les techniques d'aménagement susceptibles de prévenir la détérioration du milieu seront aussi à l'ordre du jour. On espère ainsi pro-

will participate in a number of projects for direct conservation action ranging from on-the-spot identification of action required, preparation of plans of operation, and development of management proposals, to the provision of facilities, land purchase, and other operational facets. Many of these projects will relate to the conservation of wildlife, especially threatened species, and of natural areas.

The extent to which this particular aspect of the programme can be developed depends on the success of WWF fund-raising activities. Already it represents involvement in projects on which more than \$1 million are spent each year.

Many of these projects have been originated within IUCN Commissions and the specialized task forces, working groups, etc. that have been established under the guidance of the Commissions. It will be noted that a substantial proportion of the projects are in the fields of interest of the Survival Service Commission and the International Commission on National Parks.

#### Science of Conservation

Whilst the overall emphasis will be on applied aspects of conservation, the Union must continue its pioneering work on the basic concepts on which conservation depends. Under the general direction of the Commission on Ecology attention will be directed to scientific studies, as for example the effects of toxic chemicals and other man-made environmental disturbances on wildlife, and the problems connected with the introduction of exotic species of plants and animals, the size of populations needed to maintain genetic diversity characteristic of wild populations, and the size of natural areas required to safeguard wild populations.

Attention will also be given to classification problems, problems of fragile ecosystems, and a number of other matters that overlap and are basic to the more applied topics that have been outlined above.

Some of these items will be developed as part of the UNESCO "Man and the Biosphere" programme. IUCN expects to be involved in a considerable number of the topic areas covered by MAB and to make contributions in a series of projects primarily in the field of ecology.

Attention will be given to widening IUCN's scientific base by getting more scientists in various parts of the world involved in IUCN activities. As one step in this direction IUCN will link with universities in Austria, France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland in a co-ordinated attack on environmental problems of the Alpine region. First focus will be on a symposium on the changing alpine environment under new human pressures and new land use patterns, the effect on flora and fauna, and desirable management techniques to prevent environmental deterioration. It is hoped to develop a long-term association with scientists

mouvoir une association durable avec les scientifiques locaux concernés par ce projet ou d'autres questions d'intérêt mutuel. Des actions semblables seront tentées dans d'autres parties du monde.

### L'éducation au service de l'environnement

Le succès final de la plupart des activités décrites jusqu'ici est tributaire du travail de l'UICN dans le domaine de l'éducation et de l'enseignement relatifs à l'environnement.

L'action déjà entreprise par la mise au point de programmes, de matériels et de méthodes, destinés à l'enseignement officiel des niveaux primaire, secondaire et universitaire, et élaborée lors de réunions telles que celles tenues à Rüschlikon près de Zürich (1971) ou à London, Ontario (1972), sera poursuivie. Cette action a du reste déjà donné des résultats concrets. Plusieurs pays ont introduit des changements dans leur programme d'enseignement et cette voie continuera à être activement explorée par des groupes de divers pays, en collaboration avec l'UNESCO. On s'efforcera d'obtenir des gouvernements qu'ils donnent suite aux recommandations émises lors de ces réunions. Une nouvelle série de conférences et de séminaires est prévue pour étendre et perfectionner ce programme. Si les fonds nécessaires peuvent être réunis, on espère pouvoir convoquer en 1974 une conférence mondiale sur l'éducation et l'enseignement en matière d'environnement, avec la collaboration de l'UNESCO.

On prévoit également de favoriser cette prise de conscience par l'entremise d'activités extrascolaires en recherchant la collaboration de l'UNESCO, de l'IYF, du Scoutisme et d'autres organisations de jeunes. Ceci se fera grâce à des réunions de travail, des stages, des séminaires et des publications et l'on cherchera surtout à perfectionner la méthodologie et à améliorer la formation des animateurs de mouvement de jeunes.

En collaboration avec le WWF, un effort croissant sera dévolu à l'éducation du public et à la propagation des idéaux de la conservation. La conservation de la nature proprement dite ne sera pas seule visée car on insistera également sur les raisons qui militent en faveur d'une limitation de la pression démographique, d'une réduction de la consommation des ressources limitées, d'un recyclage des matières premières et du contrôle de la pollution. Des plans ont été dressés pour pouvoir fournir aux moyens d'information spécialisés des articles et du matériel en quantité toujours plus grande. Les perfectionnements apportés à l'édition du rapport annuel, du bulletin et d'autres publications font partie de ce programme.

### Incidences sur le plan de l'organisation

Le développement et la réalisation du programme proposé exigeront une participation active de tous les groupes au sein de l'Union. Le facteur main-d'oeuvre est évidemment essentiel; il faut des personnes actives et dédiées à la conservation, qui soient disposées à consacrer leur temps et leurs efforts aux tâches innombrables à accomplir. La structure de l'Union est très favorable à cet égard car elle comprend un grand nombre d'organisations membres, couvrant presque toutes les régions du monde, sans restrictions politiques, raciales, religieuses ou autres, ainsi que d'éminents collaborateurs

of the area in this and other problems of mutual interest. Similar action will be promoted in other parts of the world.

### Environmental Education

Basic to the success of many of these activities is the Union's work in environmental education under the guidance of the Commission on Education.

The programme already under way in the development of curricula, teaching materials and teaching methods for environmental education at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of formal education elaborated through meetings such as those at Rüslikon near Zurich (1971) and London, Ontario (1972), will continue. This programme has already produced concrete results by changes introduced in a number of countries and it will be actively developed with national groups in collaboration with UNESCO. Special attention will be given to follow up of the recommendations of these meetings by governments. A further series of conferences and seminars will be used to elaborate and extend the work. If funding becomes available it is hoped to arrange a World Conference on Environmental Education in 1974, in collaboration with UNESCO.

At the same time it is intended to extend the involvement in out of school activities in collaboration with UNESCO and IYF, the Boy Scouts, and other international youth organizations. This will be effected through working meetings, courses, seminars, and publications and will relate largely to the development of methodology and the training of youth leaders.

In collaboration with WWF increased effort will be devoted to public education and the task of propagating conservation ideas. This will include, in addition to nature conservation, references to the need to curtail population pressure, reducing consumption of scarce non-renewable resources, the need for recycling, and control of pollution. Plans have been made for an increasing flow of articles and material designed for specialized media. The further development of the Yearbook, the Bulletin, and other publications will form part of this programme.

### Organizational Implications

The development and execution of the proposed programme will involve the active participation of all groups in the Union. Manpower is a vital ingredient, dedicated and active conservationists willing to devote time and energy to the many tasks that lie ahead. IUCN is fortunate in its structure with a wide spread of member organizations covering most parts of the world without political, racial, religious, or other limitation and a distinguished company of voluntary collaborators associated with it as members of its Executive Board, Commissions,

bénévoles qui sont associés à l'Union en qualité de membres du Conseil exécutif, des commissions, des groupes de travail, groupes spéciaux, etc. Pendant les trois années à venir, on espère renforcer les contacts avec les organisations membres et utiliser de façon plus efficace les services de ceux qui désirent participer au programme. Le détachement de personnel auprès du Secrétariat sera également encouragé.

#### Membres

On s'efforcera d'accroître le nombre déjà très important des membres de l'Union, en cherchant à recruter de nouveaux membres parmi les états souverains, les institutions gouvernementales et les nombreux organismes non gouvernementaux s'occupant de conservation. Il faut espérer que les membres actuels et les collaborateurs bénévoles aideront à établir de nouveaux contacts et à encourager l'adhésion de nouveaux membres.

Le bulletin, dans sa nouvelle version mensuelle, informe les membres des activités courantes de l'UICN et de son point de vue, tandis que le Rapport annuel passe en revue toutes les activités et les questions d'organisation.

Etant donné que l'on s'efforce actuellement d'accroître l'efficacité des moyens de communication pour faciliter le travail de surveillance et d'évaluation de l'état de la conservation, les organisations membres seront invitées à fournir des informations à ce sujet et à participer aux travaux dans la mesure de leur désir et de leurs possibilités. Ceci se fera en fonction des occasions fournies par le programme d'activités.

#### Conseil exécutif

Des mesures ont été prises, par les amendements proposés à apporter aux Statuts, pour accroître le nombre des membres et étendre la représentation géographique au sein du Conseil exécutif. Ce dernier se réunira une fois par an, tandis que le Comité exécutif se réunira au moins une fois selon les besoins entre les réunions du Conseil.

#### Commissions

Les commissions fournissent au Conseil exécutif et au secrétariat les appuis techniques relevant de leurs compétences, aident à formuler et à élaborer les projets faisant partie du programme de l'Union et surveillent l'exécution des projets dont elles ont la supervision. De plus en plus, elles sont aidées dans ce travail par des groupes spéciaux, constitués pour les besoins des divers projets. On s'efforce, dans la mesure du possible, d'inclure les membres des commissions dans ces groupes.

Il est incontestable que des réunions plus fréquentes permettraient d'accroître l'efficacité d'une grande partie des contributions bénévoles au programme de travail de l'UICN, même si elles ne devaient rassembler que les personnalités les plus activement concernées. Certaines commissions ont réussi à se réunir chaque année (deux fois par an, même, pour une ou deux d'entre elles); d'autres par contre ne se sont réunies qu'au moment des Assemblées Générales. Quelques groupes de travail ont eux aussi pu se réunir, tandis

and task forces, working groups, etc. It is hoped that in the triennium stronger links can be made with member bodies and the most effective use made of those willing to join in the programme. Secondment of personnel to headquarters will also be further encouraged.

### Membership

The Union's broad base formed by its widespread membership will be extended through a drive for new members amongst sovereign states, governmental agencies, and the many non-governmental bodies concerned with conservation that now exist. It is hoped that existing members and voluntary collaborators will aid in making new contacts and solicit membership applications.

The Bulletin in its new monthly format is providing members with more immediate news of IUCN activities and viewpoints, and the Yearbook gives an overview of current activities and organizational features.

Now that effective communication channels are being developed to support monitoring and conservation assessment work, it is intended that member bodies be asked to contribute information and participate in action to the extent that they are willing and able. This development will proceed as the programme activities provide suitable opportunities.

### Executive Board

Action has already been taken in proposed amendments to the Statutes to increase the size of the Executive Board and to widen its geographical representation. The Executive Board will meet once a year and the Executive Committee will meet at least once between meetings of the Executive Board as occasion demands.

### Commissions

The Commissions provide the Executive Board and the Secretariat with technical guidance within their various fields of expertise, assist in formulating and originating the projects comprising the Union's programme, and monitor the project activities under their supervision. They are increasingly being assisted in this work by specialized task forces, working groups, etc. appointed in connection with individual projects, and wherever possible attempts are made to involve Commission members in these groups.

There is no doubt that the effectiveness of the large number of voluntary contributors to IUCN's programme of work would be increased if more frequent meetings were possible, even if these involved only key individuals who are most actively concerned. Some Commissions have managed to meet each year (one or two even twice a year) but others have met only at the time of General Assemblies. Certain working groups

que pour d'autres le travail s'est uniquement fait par correspondance.

En raison de l'insuffisance des fonds disponibles, il n'a pas été possible de couvrir les frais de voyage et autres frais liés à ces réunions (il faudrait environ \$ 150.000 pour subvenir aux frais de participation de tous les membres à une réunion de chacune des commissions); mais on n'a pas suffisamment exploré la possibilité d'organiser ces réunions en conjonction avec d'autres réunions auxquelles les membres pourraient assister (conférences scientifiques de tous genres par exemple) ou avec des séminaires particuliers destinés à des organismes intergouvernementaux ou régionaux auxquels les membres pourraient participer. A l'avenir, ces possibilités seront exploitées au maximum et, si les fonds rassemblés le permettent, une petite réserve de fonds sera constituée pour que chaque commission puisse aider à couvrir une partie des frais de voyage de membres qui auront pu obtenir des subventions partielles d'autres sources. En un premier temps, il est proposé d'affecter à cet effet \$ 5.000 par an à chaque commission; l'allocation de cette somme suscitera certainement des problèmes considérables.

En raison de l'amélioration des contacts avec les commissions, il sera de toute évidence nécessaire de classer les membres en deux catégories : ceux qui souhaitent participer activement à tous les domaines et ceux qui préfèrent n'être consultés que pour des questions majeures ou spécialisées - ceci dans l'intérêt des membres autant que pour économiser des ressources financières déjà limitées. Ceci explique que les Newsletter des commissions aient été "élaguées"; elles serviront de bulletin d'information sur les affaires de l'Union plutôt que de revues d'informations générales, paraîtront plus fréquemment et seront destinées à tous les membres (actifs ou consultants) de la commission.

#### Secrétariat

Le processus d'expansion du Secrétariat est décrit en détail dans le rapport du Directeur général. Le Secrétariat est désormais en mesure d'épauler les organes directeurs (Conseil exécutif, Comité exécutif et commissions), d'assurer l'administration des projets et de participer à leur réalisation.

L'étroite collaboration qui s'est établie entre les Secrétariats de l'UICN et du WWF a permis une certaine rationalisation des activités. L'administration mixte des projets UICN/WWF et l'action concertée dans le domaine des interventions, de la publicité et de l'éducation notamment se sont traduites par des économies et un travail plus efficace.

En raison de l'augmentation du coût de la vie et de l'insuffisance des fonds, il n'a pas été possible d'exécuter entièrement le plan de recrutement adopté à New Delhi pour le Secrétariat, notamment en ce qui concerne le recrutement d'adjoints pour les secrétaires exécutifs des commissions. En fait, la situation incertaine des rentrées de fonds et des finances a contraint de licencier un des membres du personnel en mai 1972. Le Secrétariat a encore besoin de personnel supplémentaire, si des fonds peuvent être trouvés à cet effet. Toutefois, le maintien même du Secrétariat actuel semble incertain, si les sources de financement n'augmentent pas.

have been able to come together for meetings but others have had to work only by correspondence.

Paucity of funds has made it impossible to pay fares and expenses for such meetings (about \$150,000 would be required to cover one meeting of each Commission if all members were paid for), but insufficient attention has been given to the possibility of organizing such meetings in association with other gatherings at which members might be present (e.g. scientific conferences of one kind or another) or in association with special seminars proposed to intergovernmental or regional bodies that would enable the attendance of members. These possibilities will be exploited as far as they can be in the future, and, if fund-raising permits, a small budget will be set aside for each Commission to assist in meeting some part of the travel of members who can obtain partial support from other sources. It is proposed that initially this be \$5,000 p.a. for each Commission; obviously considerable problems will arise in allocating this sum.

With the increased communication with Commissions, it is clear that a classification of members into those who wish to contribute actively on all topics and those who prefer to be consulted only on major issues or special topics is necessary both in the interests of the members and to conserve scarce resources in the face of financial stringency. For this reason, too, Commission Newsletters are being streamlined to serve as information circulars to all members of the Commission (active or consulting) on IUCN matters rather than as broad news sheets and will be issued more frequently.

#### Secretariat

The Secretariat has been developed as detailed in the Director General's report. It is now able to provide support services to the policy-forming apparatus of the Union (the Executive Board, the Executive Committee, and the Commissions) and to service and become involved in the execution of projects.

The close co-operation that now exists between the Secretariats of WWF and IUCN has enabled some rationalization of effort. The joint operation of IUCN/WWF projects and concerted action in the matters of interventions, publicity, and education in particular have resulted in economies and more effective working.

Rising costs and scarcity of funds have not permitted the full implementation of the plan for staffing the Secretariat approved at New Delhi, especially in the matter of providing assistants to the Executive Officers of Commissions. In fact because of uncertainty in funding and the difficult cash-flow position, one staff member was retrenched in May 1972. There is still a need for these extra staff members if enough funds become available; however, even the maintenance of the present Secretariat is in doubt unless fund-raising is effective.

Deux membres du personnel (M. Robert I. Standish, chargé de l'information, et M. Harry A. Goodwin, écologiste) sont détachés par le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis. On espère que d'autres gouvernements envisageront la possibilité de contribuer de la même façon au travail de l'Union. La possibilité de recruter du personnel bénévole pour le Secrétariat sera également étudiée.

Les différents postes, tels qu'ils ont été approuvés à New Delhi, avec quelques modifications mineures introduites par la suite, figurent dans l'Annexe 1.

La question d'espace devient critique au siège de l'Union et limite en fait les possibilités de recrutement. Il n'est pas possible d'installer à Morges du personnel chargé à titre temporaire de l'exécution des projets, ce qui entraîne une perte d'efficacité par manque de contacts permanents avec le Secrétariat.

#### Nouveau quartier général

Grâce à un très généreux don de 10 millions de francs suisses, réservé à cet effet, une fondation a été créée dans le but exclusif d'établir un nouveau quartier général commun à l'UICN et au WWF, à Genève. Trois hectares ont été acquis par la Fondation près de la sortie de Genève vers Lausanne (sur le chemin de l'aéroport), au bord du lac Léman, jouxtant le Jardin Botanique et à proximité du Palais des Nations. En raison des restrictions actuelles sur la construction en Suisse et pour d'autres raisons du même ordre, il est improbable que les nouveaux locaux puissent être occupés avant 1975. On estime que la Fondation pourra financer le bâtiment et son équipement. De plus, les négociations en cours avec la Municipalité de Genève devraient permettre de libérer la Fondation des frais d'entretien du terrain.

A l'heure actuelle, il est difficile d'évaluer les frais qu'entraîneront le déménagement et l'installation à Genève et de déterminer comment seront réparties entre l'UICN et le WWF les tâches d'entretien et d'administration du nouveau bâtiment.

#### Budget 1973-1975

L'expérience des trois dernières années a montré combien il est difficile de prévoir les dépenses pour une période de trois ans (compte tenu de la dévaluation des monnaies et de l'inflation, entraînant une augmentation des salaires et des dépenses). De plus, un budget réaliste doit tenir compte des possibilités de collecter des fonds.

Pour toutes ces raisons, seules les très grandes lignes du budget pour 1973-1975 ont été données dans l'Annexe 2.

#### Dépenses

On distingue trois grands chapitres de dépenses :

1. Dépenses de base du siège de l'Union - notamment administration des projets auxquels le Secrétariat contribue dans une très large mesure, représentation de l'UICN à des réunions importantes, publications essentielles et autres points requis par les Statuts.

Two officers (Mr. Robert I. Standish, public information officer, and Mr. Harry A. Goodwin, ecologist) are on secondment from the U. S. Government. It is hoped that other governments will consider similar contributions to the work of the Union. The possibility of attracting volunteers to work with the Secretariat will be actively examined.

The posts approved at New Delhi, with minor modifications to take account of subsequent experience, are set out in Annex 1.

Space at the headquarters at Morges is now severely taxed and, in fact, limits the possibility of further recruitment. Project personnel on temporary assignment cannot be accommodated at Morges which means a loss of efficiency in that day to day involvement with the Secretariat is not possible.

#### New Headquarters

Through a generous earmarked donation of 10 million Swiss francs, a new foundation has been established having as its sole objective the provision of new joint headquarters in Geneva for IUCN and WWF. A site of three hectares has been acquired by the Foundation on the main exit from Geneva to Lausanne (en route to the airport) alongside Lac Léman adjacent to the Botanic Gardens and close to the Palais de Nations. Because of current building restrictions in Switzerland and other related factors it is unlikely that the new headquarters will be available for occupancy until 1975. It is believed that the Foundation will be able to fund the building and its equipment. Furthermore, it is expected that current negotiations with the Municipality of Geneva will result in an arrangement which will free the Foundation from the expenses of upkeep of the grounds.

At this stage it is difficult to assess the costs that will be involved in the move to Geneva nor is it yet known how the staff required for building operation will be organized as between IUCN and WWF.

#### Budget for 1973-1975

Events in the past triennium have shown the difficulty of predicting expenses over a three year period (e.g. allowing for devaluation of currency and inflation with concomitant changes in salaries and expenses). Furthermore any realistic budget must take into account fund-raising abilities.

Because of these factors only the broadest outline of a budget for 1973-1975 is presented in Annex 2.

#### Expenditure

Three major subdivisions of the expenditure are distinguished:

- (1) Hard-core costs of headquarters, including servicing projects for which the Secretariat provides a major input, representation of IUCN at essential meetings, basic publications, and other statutory requirements.

2. Dépenses supplémentaires de fonctionnement. Ceci recouvre les frais occasionnés par les réunions, la publication de comptes rendus et de rapports et une participation aux frais de déplacement des collaborateurs de l'Union.
3. Dépenses afférentes aux projets, en dehors des dépenses de base - notamment pour les projets financés par des sources spéciales ou exigeant le recrutement de personnel spécial chargé des enquêtes.

Les dépenses de base du siège de l'Union comprennent les salaires des membres du Secrétariat, certains frais afférents pour mener à bien les opérations et les frais d'administration et d'entretien des locaux. L'expérience montre que les salaires représentent environ 70 pour-cent de ces dépenses. De ce fait, ce chapitre dépendra de façon assez stricte de l'importance du personnel employé. En se basant sur un personnel composé de la façon indiquée dans l'Annexe 1, il est possible de prévoir les dépenses avec assez de précision. Une augmentation annuelle de 10 pour-cent a été introduite, afin d'absorber la montée inévitable des prix.

Les dépenses supplémentaires sont plus difficiles à déterminer. On a inclus dans l'estimation un chapitre couvrant la participation aux frais de voyage afférents aux réunions. Ce chapitre ne pourra être maintenu que si les efforts faits pour trouver des fonds donnent des résultats positifs.

Les dépenses afférentes aux projets sont les plus difficiles à évaluer, étant donné que la mise en route des projets est conditionnée par les fonds disponibles. On n'a pas même tenté de fixer une somme globale, étant donné que les fonds nécessaires dépendent de toute évidence des possibilités de "vendre" les projets en question à des personnes ou organisations susceptibles d'apporter un appui financier.

Il convient de noter que l'on n'a pas essayé de couvrir un grand nombre de projets qui sont administrés en commun par l'UICN et le WWF. Les frais afférents à ces projets ne seront pas portés dans les comptes de l'UICN. Les membres du personnel consacrent un temps considérable à des projets, qui contribuent de façon importante aux activités générales de conservation. Cette administration commune permet d'accroître l'efficacité des projets et d'utiliser le temps du personnel de façon extrêmement valable.

#### Revenus

La seule source de revenus, à la fois substantielle et régulière de l'Union, provient des cotisations versées par ses membres, estimées en 1972 à \$ 105.000. A cela viennent s'ajouter le produit des ventes et divers revenus totalisant \$ 10.000 par an, ainsi que la subvention annuelle de \$ 10.000 de l'UNESCO.

Pendant les trois dernières années, l'UICN a été très heureuse de pouvoir bénéficier d'un don de la Fondation Ford, totalisant \$ 650.000. On espère que la Fondation Ford accordera de nouvelles subventions pour la période de trois ans à venir mais, jusqu'à présent, aucune décision n'a été prise.

Le WWF a officiellement accepté d'aider l'UICN à rassembler les sommes encore nécessaires.

- (2) Supplementary costs of operations, including costs of meetings, publishing proceedings and reports, and contributions to travel for collaborators.
- (3) Project costs outside the hard-core costs, including those financed by special fund-raising, or involving appointment of special investigators.

Hard-core costs of headquarters comprises salaries of the Secretariat, certain linked costs of carrying out the headquarters operations, and the building running costs. Experience has shown that salaries amount to about 70 per cent of these costs, and hence this section will depend rather inflexibly on the size of the staff. Assuming the staffing set out in Annex 1, the costs can be predicted fairly well. An annual increase of 10 per cent has been included to cover inescapable increments of cost.

Supplementary costs are more difficult to assess. Included in the estimates is an item covering contributions to the costs of travel for meetings. The retention of this item will have to depend on success in fund raising.

Project costs are the most difficult to estimate since the ability to start these extra projects will depend on availability of funds. No attempt has been made to specify even a round sum since the actual amount will clearly be linked to the opportunities for "selling" the projects in question to potential supporters.

It should be noted that no attempt has been made to cover a considerable number of projects under joint IUCN/WWF operations, the costs of which will not appear in IUCN accounting. Considerable staff effort is expended on these projects which add considerably to the total conservation effort achieved. This management activity results in more effective projects and is a most valuable use of staff time.

#### Income

The only regular substantial income of the Union is from membership fees and subscriptions which in 1972 is estimated at \$105,000. In addition, sales and miscellaneous income comes to \$10,000 p.a. and the UNESCO subvention is \$10,000 p.a.

Over the past three years IUCN has been fortunate in receiving a grant from The Ford Foundation totalling \$650,000. It is hoped that The Ford Foundation may make further grants in the triennium but as yet no decision has been taken.

WWF has formally agreed to assist IUCN in fund-raising action to find the remaining sums.

Endowment Funds : Il est absolument clair que le seul moyen satisfaisant de résoudre à long terme les problèmes financiers de l'UICN est de chercher à réunir des capitaux pouvant être investis et dont les intérêts devraient couvrir les dépenses courantes de l'Union (Endowment Funds).

Le WWF a pris la responsabilité de chercher à réunir ces capitaux, afin de pouvoir faire face aux dépenses de base de l'UICN, ainsi qu'aux frais parallèles afférents aux opérations du WWF International. Le but à atteindre est la constitution d'un capital dont les intérêts devraient rapporter la somme de \$ 1,5 million par an, soit \$ 1 million pour l'UICN et \$ 0,5 million pour le WWF. Pour cela, on espère pouvoir réunir un capital de \$ 30 millions d'ici la fin de 1976. Une telle somme investie à 5 pour-cent rapporterait, en 1977, les \$ 1,5 million par an nécessaires et les chances d'atteindre ce but paraissent d'ores et déjà bonnes.

D'après l'estimation actuelle, cette source devrait déjà pouvoir rapporter à l'UICN pendant la prochaine période de trois ans le revenu suivant :

1973	\$ 220.000.
1974	\$ 300.000.
1975	\$ 560.000.

Recherche de fonds supplémentaires par l'UICN/WWF : Il est clair que des fonds supplémentaires doivent être réunis par l'UICN/WWF pour pouvoir couvrir pendant la prochaine période de trois ans (et peut-être pendant encore une ou deux années après) les dépenses prévues. Les sommes nécessaires sont :

1973	\$ 580.000.
1974	\$ 590.000.
1975	\$ 420.000.

On doit espérer que les sociétés nationales du WWF, grâce à leurs campagnes régulières, pourront réunir une partie de ces sommes et l'on fera également appel à des fondations européennes et américaines pour les fonds encore nécessaires. Le fait d'avoir déjà subdivisé les dépenses de base, suivant leur appartenance à différents projets, permet de pouvoir présenter plus facilement des demandes de subvention auprès des diverses fondations.

#### Cotisations des membres et abonnements

Une bonne partie des dépenses de base de l'UICN devrait pouvoir être couverte par les cotisations des membres et les abonnements. Actuellement, la cotisation minimale pour les organisations faisant partie de différentes catégories de membres ne se monte qu'à \$ 50.

Une révision complète du montant des cotisations paraît souhaitable. Des propositions détaillées à ce sujet sont présentées dans un autre document, soumis à l'examen de l'Assemblée, et l'on a assumé ici que ces augmentations seront approuvées par l'Assemblée Générale.

Endowment Funds: It is abundantly clear that the only satisfactory way of arranging IUCN finances in the long-term is to seek to obtain endowment funds that can be invested and return an income to meet current expenditure.

WWF has agreed to become responsible for raising endowment funds to meet the basic costs of IUCN operations and the similar costs for WWF International operations. The aim is for an endowment fund for these two purposes yielding an income of \$1.5 million p.a., \$1 million for IUCN and \$0.5 million for WWF International. The target is a capital of \$30 million by the end of 1976. Such an amount invested at 5 per cent would provide the desired \$1.5 million p.a. in 1977, and there appears to be a good chance that this target will be reached.

Based on current estimates it seems the income that might be anticipated by IUCN in the triennium from this source could be:

1973	\$220,000
1974	\$300,000
1975	\$560,000

IUCN/WWF Special Fund-Raising: It is clear that during the triennium (and perhaps for one or two years thereafter), special fund-raising action must be taken by IUCN/WWF if the projected expenditure is to be covered. The amounts needed are:

1973	\$580,000
1974	\$590,000
1975	\$420,000

It is hoped that WWF National Appeals may be able to continue to raise part of this during the course of their regular fund-raising operations. The remaining sums will be sought from foundations in Europe and America. The subdivision of the hard-core expenditure on a project by project basis that has already been instituted will materially assist in presenting appropriate requests to the various foundations.

#### Membership fees and subscriptions

It is hoped that a considerable part of IUCN's hard-core expenditure can be funded from membership fees and subscriptions. Currently the minimum fee for organizations in the various categories of membership is only \$50.

It seems desirable that considerable revision be made in membership fees. Specific proposals in this regard are set out in another paper for consideration by the General Assembly. The assumption has been made here that these increases will be approved by the General Assembly.

Secrétariat de l'UICN

Directeur général

Dr. Gerardo Budowski, Vénézuéla  
Spécialiste d'écologie forestière possédant une grande expérience des régions tropicales. A occupé des postes supérieurs à l'UNESCO et à l'Institut interaméricain des sciences agricoles (Turrialba, Costa Rica).

Directeur général délégué

M. Frank G. Nicholls, Australie  
Spécialiste des questions d'environnement et directeur de recherches, ayant une grande expérience de l'Asie. A occupé des postes supérieurs auprès d'institutions du système des Nations Unies et au CSIRO (Australie).

Ecologiste en chef

Dr. Raymond F. Dasmann, E.-U.  
Ecologiste-zoologiste possédant une grande expérience de diverses régions du globe. A occupé des postes supérieurs à la Conservation Foundation (Washington, D.C.) et au Humboldt State College (California, E.-U.)

Ecologistes

M. Harry A. Goodwin, E.-U. (détaché par le Département de l'Intérieur des Etats-Unis)  
Ecologiste-zoologiste. A travaillé pendant toute sa carrière sur les questions de gestion de la faune sauvage. Chargé du programme sur les espèces menacées aux E.-U.

Dr. Colin W. Holloway, Royaume-Uni  
Zoologiste et écologiste forestier ayant une expérience du travail sur le terrain en Afrique orientale.

Dr. Patrick de Rham, Suisse  
Ecologiste-botaniste ayant une expérience de travail sur le terrain en Afrique occidentale.

Juriste

Dr. Françoise Burhenne-Guilmin, Belgique  
Juriste, plus particulièrement spécialisée dans les questions de droit de l'environnement.

Secrétaires exécutifs des commissions

Commission de l'écologie  
Melle Mona Björklund, Suède  
Biologiste, possédant une certaine expérience du travail sur le terrain en Afrique.

IUCN Secretariat

Director General

Dr. Gerardo Budowski, Venezuela

Forest ecologist with wide experience in tropics. Held senior posts at UNESCO, and Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (Turrialba, Costa Rica).

Deputy Director General

Mr. Frank G. Nicholls, Australia

Environmentalist and research manager, with considerable Asian experience. Held senior posts with UN agencies and CSIRO (Australia).

Senior Ecologist

Dr. Raymond F. Dasmann, U.S.A.

Zoologist-ecologist with wide field experience in many regions. Held senior posts with the Conservation Foundation (Washington, D. C.) and Humboldt State College (California, U.S.A.).

Ecologists

Mr. Harry A. Goodwin, U.S.A. (Seconded from Department of Interior)

Zoologist-ecologist, active in wildlife management throughout his career. Responsible for endangered species programme in U.S.A.

Dr. Colin W. Holloway, United Kingdom

Zoologist and forestry-ecologist with field experience in East Africa.

Dr. Patrick de Rham, Switzerland

Botanist-ecologist with field experience in West Africa.

Legal Officer

Dr. Françoise Burhenne-Guilmin, Belgium

Lawyer with special experience in environmental law.

Executive Officers for Commissions

Commission on Ecology

Miss Mona Björklund, Sweden

Biologist with some field experience in Africa.

Commission de l'éducation

Dr. Jan Cerovsky, Tchécoslovaquie

Biologiste, ayant une grande expérience du travail de conservation de la nature. S'intéresse plus particulièrement au travail avec les jeunes et à l'éducation relative à la conservation.

Commission internationale des parcs nationaux

Mme Paule Gryn-Ambroes, Belgique

Ecologiste-botaniste, ayant l'expérience des questions d'administration.

Commission de l'aménagement de l'environnement

M. Alfred H. Hoffmann, Suisse

Ingénieur paysagiste possédant une grande expérience pratique.

Commission des politiques, du droit et de l'administration de l'environnement

Dr. John A. Staub, Suisse/E.-U.

Economiste ayant une grande expérience de consultant en matière de management et d'étude des marchés. S'intéresse particulièrement aux régions sauvages.

Commission du service de sauvegarde

Melle Moira A. G. Warland, Royaume-Uni

Agronome ayant l'expérience de l'administration et de l'enseignement.

Editeur Scientifique

Sir Hugh F. I. Elliott, Royaume-Uni

Administrateur et ornithologue, ayant une très longue expérience de l'Afrique orientale. A été Secrétaire général intérimaire de l'UICN.

Chargé des relations extérieures

M. Robert I. Standish, E.-U. (détaché par le Département de l'Intérieur des Etats-Unis)

Relations publiques et travail de publicité dans le cadre des parcs nationaux.

Rédacteur scientifique

M. Joseph Lucas, Royaume-Uni

Ecologiste marin, ayant une grande expérience de rédacteur scientifique et d'éditeur.

Documentaliste

Poste vacant

Chargé des finances

Mme K. M. I. Williams, Royaume-Uni

Longue expérience dans le domaine financier et administratif, privé et public. A travaillé près de 10 ans dans ce domaine à l'UICN.

Commission on Education

Dr. Jan Cerovsky, Czechoslovakia

Biologist with considerable conservation experience. Special interests in youth work and conservation education.

International Commission on National Parks

Mrs. Paule Gryn-Ambroes, Belgium

Botanist-ecologist with administrative experience.

Commission on Environmental Planning

Mr. Alfred H. Hoffmann, Switzerland

Landscape engineer with considerable practical experience.

Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration

Dr. John A. Staub, Switzerland and U.S.A.

Economist with considerable experience as management consultant and in market research. Special interest in wild places.

Survival Service Commission

Miss Moira A. G. Warland, United Kingdom

Agriculturalist with administrative and teaching experience.

Scientific Editor

Sir Hugh F. I. Elliott, United Kingdom

Administrator and ornithologist with extensive experience in East Africa. Former Acting Secretary General of IUCN.

Public Information Officer

Mr. Robert I. Standish, U.S.A. (Seconded from the Department of the Interior)

Public relations and advertising work with experience in national parks.

Science Writer

Mr. Joseph Lucas, United Kingdom

Marine ecologist with experience as science writer and publisher.

Documentation Officer

Vacant

Finance Officer

Mrs. K. M. I. Williams, United Kingdom

Considerable experience in finance and administration in private and government service, and almost ten years in this work with IUCN.

Bibliothécaire

M. Arnold Koenen, Pays-Bas

Plusieurs années d'expérience du travail de bibliothécaire dans le domaine agricole aux Pays-Bas. Occupe ce poste à l'UICN depuis 1963.

Traducteur

Melle Laurence de Bonneval, France

Traductrice de français-anglais. A travaillé comme traductrice dans un institut de recherche scientifique.

Chargé de l'administration

Mme Lenore Smith, E.-U.

Nombreuses années d'expérience du travail administratif dans une organisation de recherche scientifique.

Secrétaires (peuvent travailler en anglais, français, espagnol, allemand et russe)

Melle Estelle Buckley, Royaume-Uni

Mme Inna d'Accault-Acco, Suisse

Melle Marlene Foley, Royaume-Uni

Melle Martine Magnard, Suisse

Melle S.A. Mollett, Rhodésie

Mme Mariane Neeser, Suisse

Melle Angela Owen, Royaume-Uni

Melle Margaret Smith, Royaume-Uni

Melle Olivia Trachta, France

Melle Susan Taylor, Royaume-Uni

Mme Zohra Zabielski, Royaume-Uni

Réceptionniste (peut dactylographier en français)

Mme Geneviève Python, Suisse

Librarian

Mr. Arnold Koenen, Netherlands

Several years experience as librarian in agricultural field in Netherlands, and IUCN Librarian since 1963.

Translator

Miss Laurence de Bonneval, France

French-English translator with experience as translator in scientific research institute.

Administrative Officer

Mrs. Lenore Smith, U.S.A.

Many years experience in administrative work in scientific research organization.

Secretaries (with abilities for working in combinations of English, French, Spanish, German and Russian)

Miss Estelle Buckley, United Kingdom

Mrs. Inna d'Accault-Acco, Switzerland

Miss Marlene Foley, United Kingdom

Miss Martine Magnard, Switzerland

Miss S. A. Mollett, Rhodesia

Mrs. Mariane Neeser, Switzerland

Miss Angela Owen, United Kingdom

Miss Margaret Smith, United Kingdom

Miss Olivia Trachta, France

Miss Susan Taylor, United Kingdom

Mrs. Zohra Zabielski, United Kingdom

Receptionist (and French language typing)

Mrs. Genevieve Python, Switzerland

## Annexe 2

Grandes lignes du budget 1973-1975

<u>Revenus</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Cotisations des membres etc.	\$130,000	\$150,000	\$170,000
Ventes & divers	10,000	10,000	10,000
Subvention UNESCO	10,000	10,000	10,000
WWF Endowment Funds	220,000	300,000	560,000
Sources de financement spéciales UICN/WWF	<u>580,000</u>	<u>590,000</u>	<u>420,000</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$950,000</u>	<u>\$1,060,000</u>	<u>\$1,170,000</u>
<u>Dépenses</u>			
Frais de base:			
Personnel	\$620,000	\$690,000	\$760,000
Autres frais	270,000	300,000	330,000
Frais supplémentaires	<u>60,000</u>	<u>70,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$950,000</u>	<u>\$1,060,000</u>	<u>\$1,170,000</u>

## Outline of Budget for 1973-1975

<u>Income</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Membership fees, etc.	\$130,000	\$150,000	\$170,000
Sales & miscellaneous	10,000	10,000	10,000
UNESCO subvention	10,000	10,000	10,000
WWF Endowment Funds	220,000	300,000	560,000
IUCN/WWF Special Fund- raising	<u>580,000</u>	<u>590,000</u>	<u>420,000</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$950,000</u>	<u>\$1,060,000</u>	<u>\$1,170,000</u>
 <u>Expenditure</u>			
Hard-core costs:			
Personnel	\$620,000	\$690,000	\$760,000
Other costs	270,000	300,000	330,000
Supplementary costs	<u>60,000</u>	<u>70,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$950,000</u>	<u>\$1,060,000</u>	<u>\$1,170,000</u>

A B S T R A C T

Of the 340 bird forms reported by the I.U.C.N. as rare and endangered, 62 were reported in captivity from 1964 - 1970. Among the 62 captive forms, 30 bred once or more in captivity but only 24 bred with frequency. Significant captive breeding success occurred primarily in the Anseriformes, Galliformes, and Psittaciformes. Only 9 forms appear secure with regard to captive numbers and reproductive rate.

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To all Members of IUCN

1. Reference is made to previous communications of IUCN dated 1 March 1972 including amongst other things Agenda Papers GA.72/1 and 2.
2. The following papers are enclosed, and the attention of members is drawn particularly to Agenda Paper GA.72/6 relating to proposed increases in membership fees.

Provisional Agenda for General Assembly Sessions and Programme for 12th Technical Meeting

GA.72/3 Draft Programme and Budget for 1973 - 1975

GA.72/4 Staff Regulations

GA.72/5 Ratification of New Member Organizations

GA.72/6 Membership Fees -- Proposal by Executive Committee for Increases

GA.72/7 Accounts of the Union for 1969, 1970 and 1971

*Gerardo Budowski*  
Gerardo Budowski  
Secretary-General  
(and Director General)

Enclosures

7 August 1972

A tous les membres de l'UICN

1. Nous nous référons à la communication de l'UICN du 1 mars 1972 à laquelle étaient notamment joints les documents de la Conférence GA.72/1 et 2.
2. Les documents suivants sont envoyés ci-joint. Les membres sont en particulier invités à examiner attentivement le document GA.72/6 concernant les propositions d'augmentation des cotisations des membres de l'Union.

Ordre du jour provisoire des sessions de l'Assemblée générale et programme de la 12ème Réunion technique.

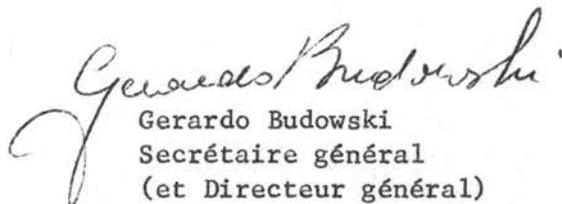
GA.72/3    Projet de programme et de budget pour 1973 - 1975

GA.72/4    Règlement du personnel

GA.72/5    Ratification de l'adhésion de nouvelles organisations membres

GA.72/6    Cotisations des membres -- Propositions de relèvement des cotisations faites par le Conseil exécutif

GA.72/7    Comptes de l'Union pour 1969, 1970 et 1971

  
Gerardo Budowski  
Secrétaire général  
(et Directeur général)

Annexes : mentionnées

7 août 1972

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES

Agenda Paper GA.72/7

Document GA.72/7

Subject: Accounts of the Union for 1969, 1970 and 1971

Sujet: Comptes de l'Union pour 1969, 1970 et 1971

Prepared by: Frank G. Nicholls and Kay Williams

July 1972

Préparé par: Frank G. Nicholls et Kay Williams

juillet 1972

1. Conformément aux dispositions prévues par les Statuts, les comptes de l'UICN pour les trois années 1969, 1970 et 1971 ont été vérifiés par la Fiduciaire Fernand et Philippe Guex, de la Rue de la Paix, Lausanne (Suisse). Le rapport du vérificateur des comptes figure à l'Annexe 1.
  
2. Le bilan des dépenses et revenus pour les années 1969, 1970 et 1971 respectivement et l'état des pertes et profits aux 31 décembre 1969, 1970 et 1971 figurent aux Annexes 2 - 7.
  
3. Les comptes de l'Union sont tenus en Suisse et exprimés en francs suisses et la majorité des dépenses est effectuée en francs suisses. Pour les deux années 1969 et 1970, les comptes ont été convertis en dollars US, sur la base de \$ 1 = FrS. 4.30. Les cours ayant fortement varié en 1971, il a été jugé préférable de ne pas convertir les comptes de cette dernière année en dollars US, étant donné que les chiffres obtenus ne seraient pas comparables à ceux de 1969 et 1970.

1. In accordance with the provisions of the Statutes the accounts of the Union for the three years 1969, 1970 and 1971 have been examined by the auditor, Fiduciaire Fernand et Philippe Guex of Rue de la Paix, Lausanne, Switzerland. The auditor's report is attached as Annex 1.
2. The Statement of Income and Expenditure for each year 1969, 1970 and 1971, and the Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 31 December 1969, 1970 and 1971 are attached as Annexes 2 - 7.
3. The accounts of the Union are kept in Switzerland in Swiss francs and the bulk of the expenditure is incurred in Swiss francs. For the years 1969 and 1970 the account figures have been converted into US dollars using an exchange rate of \$1 = Sw.fr. 4.30. However, currencies have fluctuated markedly in 1971 and as consequence it has been considered better not to attempt a conversion into US dollars since the resulting figures would not be comparable with those for 1969 and 1970.

**FIDUCIAIRE  
FERNAND et PHILIPPE GUEX**

TÉLÉPHONE (021) 20 17 41 - CHÈQUES POSTAUX 10 - 127 00 - TÉLEX: 24 178 GUEX CH

GX/mb

RUE DE LA PAIX 2 - 1003 LAUSANNE

Lausanne, le 13 juillet 1972

Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature et de ses Ressources  
Les Uttins 28

1110 Morges

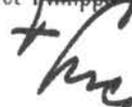
Messieurs,

Nous vous informons que nous avons effectué le contrôle des comptes de votre institution, pour les exercices 1969, 1970 et 1971.

Sur la base de ces vérifications, nous vous déclarons que nous les avons trouvés exacts.

Veillez agréer, Messieurs, l'assurance de notre considération distinguée.

Fiduciaire  
Fernand et Philippe GUEX



## INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Statement of income and expenditure for the year ended December 31, 1969

(expressed in Swiss francs and in US dollars at the rate of S.Fr. 4.30 = US \$ 1.00)

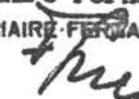
Annex 2.

	Swiss francs	US dollars
<u>INCOME</u>		
Unesco subvention	42'925	9'983
WWF subvention	454'194	105'626
Other grants	278'263	64'712
State and Corporate Members dues	230'495	53'603
Subscriptions Friends, Benefactors, Life Members, Sustaining Members	22'689	5'277
Sale of publications	36'735	8'543
Royalties	22'978	5'344
Rents	11'000	2'558
Interest	21'377	4'971
Difference in exchange	752	175
	1'121'408	260'792
ADD : Earmarked contributions at December 31, 1968	501'132	116'542
	1'622'540	377'334
LESS : Earmarked contributions at December 31, 1969	339'672	78'993
<u>TOTAL INCOME</u>	S.Fr. 1'282'868	US \$ 298'341
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>		
Staff (including insurance and provident fund)	588'403	136'838
Accommodation and upkeep of building	36'683	8'531
Accommodation Bonn Office	6'747	1'569
Administrative expenses	95'354	22'175
Transport and travel	164'363	38'224
Library	1'551	361
Legal texts - Commission on Legislation	10'212	2'375
Latin American Committee Secretariat	7'228	1'681
Publications	90'037	20'939
Preparation of Red Data Book Vol 5 - Angiospermae	12'692	2'952
Meetings	68'330	15'890
Madagascar Project	11'738	2'730
South East Asia Project	9'807	2'281
John C. Philips Medal and Honorary	2'454	571
Computer Program - Commission on Legislation	13'391	3'114
Purchase of furniture and equipment	28'918	6'725
Payments to Building Fund	33'991	7'905
<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</u>	S.Fr. 1'181'839	US \$ 274'861
Excess of income over expenditure for the year	100'969	23'480
LESS : Excess of expenditure over income to December 31, 1968	3'473	807
Excess of income over expenditure to December 31, 1969		
represented by the Assets less Liabilities on the statement attached	S.Fr. 97'496	US \$ 22'678

April, 1970

Vu et approuvé - Bureau Fiduciaire Fernand Guex

BUREAU FIDUCIAIRE FERNAND GUEX



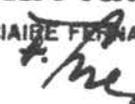
## INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Statement of assets and liabilities at December 31, 1969  
 (expressed in Swiss francs and in US dollars at the rate of S.Fr. 4.30 = US \$ 1.00)

	<u>Swiss francs</u>	<u>US dollars</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Cash on hand and with bankers	467'736	108'776
Debtors	23'984	5'577
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>S.Fr. 491'720</b>	<b>US \$ 114'353</b>
<u>LIABILITIES</u>		
Earmarked contributions not yet expended - Schedule I	339'672	78'993
Sundry creditors	54'552	12'687
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>S.Fr. 394'224</b>	<b>US \$ 91'680</b>
<b>Excess of assets over liabilities</b>	<b>S.Fr. 97'496</b>	<b>US \$ 22'673</b>

April, 1970

Vu et approuvé - Bureau Fiduciaire Fernand Guex  
 BUREAU FIDUCIAIRE FERNAND GUEX



INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

	<u>S.Fr.</u>	<u>S.Fr.</u>	<u>S.Fr.</u>	<u>US \$</u>
<u>Schedule I</u>				
<u>Earmarked reserves at December 31, 1969</u>				
Bunhal Marsh Investigation			306.05	71
Zoo Liaison Committee			5'724.--	1'331
Life Membership Fund			49'331.69	11'472
President's Fund			1'680.14	391
Commission on Landscape Planning			24'750.--	5'756
Commission on Education			10'000.--	2'326
International Commission on National Parks			44'892.39	10'440
Purchase of Microfiche Equipment			14'571.16	3'389
Polar Bear Specialists Meeting 1970			5'806.15	1'350
 <u>Publications</u>				
Supplementary Paper no. 22	5'406.90			
Spanish Bulletin	4'284.50			
Proceedings of Technical Meetings and General Assembly, New Delhi	43'208.95			
General Publications fund - from sales	<u>23'761.82</u>	76'662.17		
Red Data Book - Preparation of Plant Volume		52'537.21		
Red Data Book - Servicing of Vols I & II and future Volumes		51'346.74		
Project Aqua List		<u>2'064.--</u>	<u>182'610.12</u>	<u>42'467</u>
TOTAL RESERVES		S.Fr. 339'671.70		US \$78'993
		=====		=====

BUREAU FIDUCIAIRE FERNAND GUEX

## INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Annex 4.

Statement of income and expenditure for the year ended December 31, 1970  
(expressed in Swiss francs and in US dollars at the rate of S.Fr. 4.30 = US \$ 1.00)

	<u>Swiss francs</u>	<u>US dollars</u>
<u>INCOME</u>		
Membership fees and subscriptions	233'257	54'246
Sale of publications	37'303	8'675
Interest on deposits and dividends	16'296	3'790
WWF Subvention	430'000	100'000
WWF Earmarked Grants	113'432	26'380
Ford Foundation Grant	431'974	100'459
Unesco Subvention	42'950	9'988
Unesco Contracts	25'773	5'994
Miscellaneous Grants and Receipts	242'787	56'462
	S.Fr. 1'573'772	US \$ 365'994
ADD : Reserves brought to account in 1970	203'597	47'348
	S.Fr. 1'777'369	US \$ 413'342
Less : Receipts transferred to Reserves in 1970	124'849	29'035
<u>TOTAL INCOME</u>	S.Fr. 1'652'520	US \$ 384'307
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>		
Personnel (incl. insurance and provident fund)	995'763	231'573
Accommodation	81'736	19'008
Office and other administrative expenses	146'405	34'048
Travel	114'404	26'605
Library and Legal Texts	15'303	3'559
Publications	231'729	53'891
Meetings	48'706	11'327
I Y F	8'294	1'929
Capital Items / Purchase of furniture, equipm. and vehicle	35'747	8'313
IBM Computer Program - Legislation	57'183	13'298
Difference in exchange	96	22
<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</u>	S.Fr. 1'735'366	US \$ 403'573
Excess of income over expenditure to Dec. 31, 1969	97'496	22'673
Excess of expenditure over income for the year	82'846	19'266
Excess of income over expenditure to Dec. 31, 1970 represented by the Assets less Liabilities on the statement attached	S.Fr. 14'650	US \$ 3'407

April 1971

Fiduciaire  
Vu et approuvé Fernand et Philippe

QUEM  
*[Signature]*

## INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Statement of assets and liabilities at December 31, 1970  
 (expressed in Swiss francs and in US dollars at the rate of S.Fr..4.30 = US \$ 1.00)

	<u>Swiss francs</u>	<u>US dollars</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Cash on hand and with bankers	337'882	78'577
Cash in transit	26'185	6'090
Prudential Building Association Certificate of Deposit	30'100	7'000
Prepaid expenses	23'126	5'378
Debtors	4'104	954
<hr/>		
TOTAL ASSETS	S.Fr. 421'397	US \$ 97'999
<hr/>		
<u>LIABILITIES</u>		
Earmarked contributions not yet expended - Schedule I	260'924	60'680
Sundry creditors	145'823	33'912
<hr/>		
TOTAL LIABILITIES	S.Fr. 406'747	US \$ 94'592
<hr/>		
Excess of assets over liabilities	S.Fr. 14'650	US \$ 3'407
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April 1971

Vu et approuvé

Fiduciaire  
Fernand et Philippe GUEX

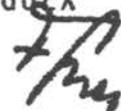

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Schedule I

	<u>Swiss francs</u>	<u>US dollars</u>
<u>Earmarked reserves at December 31, 1970</u>		
Bunhal Marsh Investigation	306.05	71
Zoo Liaison Committee	6'572.--	1'528
Life Associates Fund	54'630.19	12'705
John C. Phillips Award	32'097.21	7'464
Purchase of Microfiche Equipment	14'571.16	3'389
Unesco Contract No 13-555 - IYF London Centre	11'027.64	2'565
Project No. 710/1970 Feasibility of adoption of US Scenic Easement System as a conservation technique in Europe	8'267.--	1'922
Kouprey Project	37'984.57	8'834
Red Data Book Volume 5 - Angiospermae	35'183.21	8'182
Red Data Book - servicing of Vols I & II and future volumes	49'570.15	11'528
Publications	8'074.44	1'878
Project Aqua List	2'640.40	614
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL RESERVES	S.Fr. 260.924.02	US \$ 60'680

Vu et approuvé:

Fiduciaire  
Fernand et Philippe GUEX



April 1971

## INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Statement of income and expenditure for the year ended December 31, 1971  
(expressed in Swiss Francs)

Annex 6.

S.Frs.INCOME

Membership fees and subscriptions		404'594. 72
Sale of publications		61'398. 12
Interest on Deposits and Dividends		19'271. 63
WWF Subvention and Earmarked Grants		548'067. 86
Ford Foundation Grant		1'235'500. 50
Unesco Subvention		40'809. 56
Unesco Contracts and Service Agreements		23'934. 80
Miscellaneous Grants and Receipts		321'489. 63
		<hr/>
ADD: Reserves brought to account in 1971		2'655'066. 82
		118'202. 59
		<hr/>
LESS: Receipts transferred to Reserves in 1971		2'773'269. 41
		162'373. 37
TOTAL INCOME		<hr/>
		2'610'896. 04

EXPENDITURE

Personnel (incl. insurance and provident fund)			
Senior Scientific Staff	S.Frs.	461'993. 56	
Other Scientific Staff		755'333. 10	
Auxiliary Staff		199'400. 78	
Supporting Staff		290'540. 53	
Temporary Staff		63'632. 24	
		<hr/>	1'770'900. 21
Accommodation			94'442. 46
Office and other administrative expenses			156'622. 19
Travel			134'279. 05
Library and Legal Texts			18'717. 75
Publications			107'064. 75
Meetings			103'284. 93
IYF Projects			18'492. 44
Purchase of furniture and equipment			22'155. 15
Service Agreements and Special Grants-Projects			85'540. 26
IBM Computer Programme - Legislation			91'264. 97
Devaluation and difference in exchange			5'477. 61
TOTAL EXPENDITURE			<hr/>
			2'608'241. 77
Excess of income over expenditure to December 31, 1970			14'650. 53
Excess of income over expenditure for the year			2'654. 27
Excess of income over expenditure to December 31, 1971 represented by the			
Assets less Liabilities on the statement attached			17'304. 80
April 1972			

Vu et approuvé

Fiduciaire  
Fernand et Philippe GUÉX

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Annex 7.

Statement of assets and liabilities at December 31, 1971  
(expressed in Swiss Francs)

ASSETS

S.Frs.

Cash on hand and with bankers	211'553. 02
Cash in transit	11'383. 80
Prudential Building Association Certificate of Deposit - \$7'000	26'880. 00
Prepaid Expenses	159'203. 78
Debtors	9'760. 70
Furniture and Installations	1. 00
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>418'782. 30</b>

LIABILITIES

Earmarked contributions not yet expended	305'094. 80
Creditors	96'382. 70
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>401'477. 50</b>
<b>Excess of Assets over Liabilities</b>	<b>17'304. 80</b>

April 1972

Vu et approuvé

Fiduciaire  
Fernand et Philippe GUÉX



INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

SCHEDULE I

Earmarked Reserves at December 31, 1971  
(expressed in Swiss Francs)

S.Frs.

Life Associate Fund	65'722. 49
John C. Philips Award	30'541. 63
Publications	10'763. 90
Red Data Books	95'712. 20
Aqua List	2'640. 40
Purchase of Microfiche Equipment	14'571. 16
Zoo Liaison Committee	6'572. 00
Bunhal Marsh Investigation	306. 05
Kouprey Project	33'468. 37
Primate Coordination and Animal Trade Project	30'410. 10
Cheetah and Leopard Survey Project	11'911. 50
Jaguar and Ocelot Survey Project	2'475. 00
	<hr/>
	305'094. 80
	<hr/>

April 1972

Vu et approuvé

Fiduciaire  
Fernand et Philippe

GUEX



INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES

Agenda Paper GA.72/5

Document GA.72/5

Subject: Ratification of New Member Organizations

Sujet: Ratification de l'admission de nouvelles  
organisations membres

Prepared by: Gerardo Budowski and Frank G. Nicholls

July 1972

Préparé par: Gerardo Budowski et Frank G. Nicholls

Juillet 1972

1. L'admission des membres de l'Union est régie par l'Article II des Statuts
  - (i) Les services publics, départements du gouvernement et autres institutions gouvernementales et
  - (ii) les organisations non-gouvernementales, institutions et associations, nationales ou internationales, s'occupant de conservation de la nature et de ses ressources,qui en font la demande sont admis comme membres par décision unanime du Conseil exécutif, sous réserve de ratification par l'Assemblée générale à la majorité des deux tiers des suffrages exprimés par chaque catégorie de membres, conformément à la procédure définie par l'Article IV,C.2.
2. A la suite des débats de la 10ème Assemblée générale (New Delhi, 1969), le Conseil exécutif a recommandé que les Statuts soient amendés pour permettre l'exclusion d'un membre, introduire une nouvelle catégorie de membres affiliés et éclaircir certains autres points relatifs aux membres de l'Union. Ces questions sont examinées dans le Document GA.72/1. Il est proposé que les demandes soumises avant la présente Assemblée générale soient examinées selon les Statuts actuels (c.à d. avant leur amendement).
3. Le Conseil exécutif a en même temps décidé que les renseignements concernant les objectifs et la constitution d'organisations non-gouvernementales, demandant à devenir membres de l'Union seraient distribués à tous les membres de l'Union pour commentaires avant d'être examinés par le Conseil exécutif. Des mesures ont été prises à cet effet au cours des trois années.
4. Lors de sa 48e session en mai 1970, le Conseil exécutif a pris la décision suivante (EB.48/7): "Les demandes d'adhésion faites par des organisations non-gouvernementales seront uniquement prises en considération en fonction de la conformité des objectifs et/ou activités de cette organisation avec les buts de l'Union et de la position de l'organisation dans le monde de la conservation; les aspects politiques ne seront pas pris en considération".
5. L'Annexe 1 donne la liste des demandes faites par des services publics, départements du gouvernement ou autres institutions gouvernementales, en vue de leur admission comme membres de l'Union aux termes de l'Article II, A.1.(b). Leur admission a été acceptée à l'unanimité par le Conseil exécutif et les demandes sont maintenant soumises à l'Assemblée générale pour ratification.
6. L'Annexe 2 donne la liste des organisations, institutions ou associations non-gouvernementales, nationales ou internationales,

1. Admission of members of the Union is governed by Article II of the Statutes. Applications from:
  - (i) public services, government departments and other governmental institutions, and
  - (ii) non-governmental organizations, institutions and associations, national or international, concerned with the conservation of nature and natural resources,are admitted to membership by the unanimous decision of the Executive Board, subject to ratification by the General Assembly with a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by each group of members pursuant to the procedures set forth in Article IV, C.2.
2. Following discussions at the 10th General Assembly (New Delhi, 1969), the Executive Board has recommended the amendment of the Statutes to provide for rescission of membership, to introduce a new class of "Affiliate" member, and to clarify certain other matters relating to membership. These matters are discussed in Agenda Paper GA.72/1. It is proposed that applications received prior to the present General Assembly be dealt with under the current Statutes (i.e., prior to amendment).
3. At the same time the Executive Board decided that information on the objectives and constitution of non-governmental bodies applying for membership should be circulated to all members of the Union for comment before being considered by the Executive Board and action has been taken accordingly during the triennium.
4. The Executive Board made the following decision (EB.48/7) at its 48th Session in May 1970: "That applications for membership from non-governmental organizations shall be dealt with only on relevance of the objectives and/or activities of that organization to the objects of the IUCN and the organization's standing in the conservation community, and political aspects shall not be considered."
5. Annex 1 lists applications from public services, government departments and other governmental institutions for admission to membership under Article II, A.1.(b) that have been admitted to membership by the unanimous decision of the Executive Board and are now submitted for ratification by the General Assembly.
6. Annex 2 lists applications from non-governmental organizations, institutions and associations, national or international,

s'occupant de conservation de la nature et des ressources naturelles qui ont envoyé des demandes d'adhésion à l'Union aux termes de l'Article II, A.2, dont l'admission a été acceptée à l'unanimité par le Conseil exécutif et est maintenant soumise à l'Assemblée générale pour ratification. Les renseignements concernant ces demandes ont été envoyés à tous les membres de l'Union pour commentaires; aucun commentaire défavorable n'a été reçu jusqu'ici.

7. Le Deutsche Kulturbund, de Berlin, a fait une demande d'admission au titre d'organisation non-gouvernementale aux termes de l'Article II, A.2. Cette demande a été distribuée aux membres et des commentaires défavorables ont été reçus. Le Conseil exécutif a étudié la demande à la lumière de ces commentaires et a décidé à l'unanimité d'admettre l'organisation comme membre, compte tenu de la décision mentionnée au paragraphe 4 ci-dessus. L'Annexe 3 donne les renseignements concernant le demandeur ainsi qu'un résumé des commentaires reçus par l'UICN. La question est maintenant soumise à l'Assemblée générale pour ratification.

concerned with the conservation of nature and natural resources for membership under Article II, A.2 that have been admitted to membership by the unanimous decision of the Executive Board and are now submitted for ratification by the General Assembly. Information about these applicants has been circulated to all members of the Union for comment and no adverse comments have been received.

7. An application was received from the Deutsche Kulturbund, Berlin, for admission as a non-governmental organization under Article II, A.2. This application was circulated to members and some adverse comments were received. The Executive Board considered the application in the light of these comments and unanimously decided to admit the organization to membership, taking into account the decision referred to in paragraph 4 above. Information about the applicant body and a summary of the comments received are set out in Annex 3. The matter is now submitted for ratification to the General Assembly.

Applications from public services, government departments and other governmental institutions for admission to membership under Article II, A.1. (b)

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Angola	Direccao Provincial dos Serviços de Veterinaria de Angola
Argentina	Instituto de Investigaciones de las Zonas Aridas y Semiaridas
Australia	National Parks and Wildlife Service of South Australia Fisheries and Wildlife Department
Belgium	Laboratoire pour la Conservation de la Nature, Centre Universitaire Anvers
Bulgaria	Ministère des Forêts et de l'Industrie due Bois en RP de Bulgarie
Canada	Centre for Environmental Biology, Memorial University of Newfoundland The Conservation Council of Ontario
Colombia	Colombian Institute for the Conservation of Nature Instituto de Ciencias Naturales de la Universidad Nacional de Bogota para la "Academia de Ciencias"
German Democratic Republic	Institut für Landesforschung und Naturschutz
Germany, Federal Republic of	Bundesanstalt für Vegetationskunde, Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege
India	The Ecology Council, Gujarat State
Iran	Iran Game and Fish Department
Ireland	National Parks and Monuments Branch, Office of Public Works
Italy	Parco Nazionale d'Abruzzo
Pakistan	Pakistan Forest Institute
Papua New Guinea	National Parks Board of Papua and New Guinea
Singapore, Republic of	Singapore Zoological Gardens

Spain

La Comision de Defensa de la Naturaleza  
de la Diputacion Provincial de Valencia

El Departamento de Biologia y Zoologia  
de la Facultad de Ciencias de la  
Universidad de Valencia

South Africa, Republic  
of

Division of Nature Conservation,  
Provincial Administration of the Orange  
Free State Province

United States of  
America

Michigan State University

Forest Service, U. S. Department of  
Agriculture

Topeka Zoological Park

Portland Zoological Gardens

Denver Zoological Foundation

Minnesota State Zoological Gardens

Applications from non-governmental organizations, institutions and associations, national or international, concerned with the conservation of nature and natural resources for membership under Article II, A.2

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Angola	Liga para a Protecção e Conservação de Natureza em Angola
Argentina	Comité Argentino de Conservacion de la Naturaleza
Australia	Association of Zoo Directors of Australia and New Zealand
Bangladesh	*The Wildlife Preservation Society of Bangladesh
Brazil	Coordenadoria de Pesquisa de Recursos Naturais, da Secretaria da Agricultura de Sao Paula Asociação de Defesa da Flora e da Fauna
Canada	*The Nature Conservancy of Canada *Metropolitan Toronto Zoological Society *National and Provincial Parks Association *Canadian Nature Federation
Chile	Instituto de la Patagonia
Costa Rica	*Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas de la OEA
Cyprus	Cyprus Geographical Association
Ethiopia	*Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society
Fiji Islands	*National Trust for Fiji
France	Association Nationale de Parcs et Jardins Zoologiques Privés Fédération Française des Sociétés de Protection de la Nature
German Democratic Republic	Deutscher Kulturbund

\*Subject to no adverse comments being received by 20 August 1972.

Germany, Federal Republic of	International Council of Environmental Law *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Säugetierkunde e. V.
Guatemala	Asociacion "Amigos del Bosque"
Italy	*Associazione Italiana per il World Wildlife Fund
Japan	*Japanese Association of Zoological Gardens and Aquariums
Malaysia	*World Wildlife Fund Malaysia
Netherlands	Nederlandse Vereniging van Dierentuinen *Stichting Het Wereld Natuur Fonds (Nederland) *Nederlandse Onderwatersport Bond
Pakistan	The Pakistan Wildlife Appeal
South Africa, Republic of	*Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
South, Korea, Republic of	Korean National Parks Association
Spain	Federacion Iberoamericana de Parques Zoológicos
Switzerland	Union Internationale des Associations d'Alpinisme
Thailand	Association for the Conservation of Wildlife
Tunisia	Association Tunisienne pour la Protection de la Nature et de l'Environnement
United Kingdom	*Wildlife (World Wildlife Fund British National Appeal)
United States of America	Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum Atlanta Zoological Park *Bernice P. Bishop Museum *Friends of the Earth *International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners *International Primatological Society *Islands Resources Foundation

United States of  
America, continued

\*Janss Foundation

\*L. S. B. Leakey Foundation

National Society for Medical Research

\*Pacific Tropical Botanical Garden

The Research Ranch, Inc.

University of Wisconsin, Green Bay

Venezuela

Asociacion Nacional para la Defensa de  
la Naturaleza

Annex 3.

Demande d'adhésion faite par  
Deutscher Kulturbund - Commission centrale: Nature et Patrie

Demande et procédure suivie

1. La Deutsche Kulturbund - Commission centrale: Nature et Patrie a demandé à être admise comme membre, aux termes de l'Article II.A. 2 des Statuts de l'UICN. Cette demande a été envoyée aux organisations membres en août 1970, qui ont renvoyé les commentaires suivants:

Avis favorables -

B. N. Bodanov, membre du Conseil exécutif de l'UICN, recommande d'admettre cette organisation. Kulturbund fait un vaste travail de diffusion des notions de conservation de la nature dans le public, en particulier dans la jeunesse. Elle compte parmi ses membres des scientifiques, experts et amis de la nature. L'organisation publie de concert avec la Société pour la diffusion des connaissances scientifiques, une revue intitulée "Connaissance et vie".

La Fédération internationale de la jeunesse (IYF) recommande l'admission. Kulturbund s'occupe de planification et de législation en matière de conservation et publie également des documents éducatifs. Une forte proportion des membres de Kulturbund participe aux activités de l'UICN. L'IYF estime qu'il est souhaitable d'avoir un membre de l'UICN appartenant à l'Allemagne de l'Est.

Avis défavorables -

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Deutscher Beauftragter für Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege, République fédérale d'Allemagne, recommanderait de ne pas accepter son adhésion. Kulturbund est une société à caractère politique et seule une de ses nombreuses branches s'occupe de conservation de la nature. L'admission de telles organisations à titre de membres pourrait entraîner une altération de la structure et des objectifs de l'UICN.

La Deutscher Jagdschutz Verband, République fédérale d'Allemagne, estime que des organisations et services à caractère politique par principe ne devraient pas être acceptés à l'UICN, quel que soit le pays auquel ils appartiennent, et ceci vaut pour le cas présent.

Le Verein zur Förderung des WWF e.V., République fédérale d'Allemagne, estime que l'admission de cette organisation ne concorderait pas avec la ligne suivie jusqu'à présent par l'UICN. Kulturbund est une vaste agglomération de groupes différents et seule une petite section s'occupe directement de conservation.

Application for Membership from  
Deutscher Kulturbund - Central Commission: Nature and Homeland.

The Application and its processing

1. The "Deutsche Kulturbund" - Central Commission: Nature and Homeland, applied for membership under Article II.A.2 of the IUCN Statutes. The application was circulated to member organizations in August 1970 and the following comments were received:

Favourable Comments -

B. N. Bogdanov, member of IUCN Executive Board, recommends acceptance. Kulturbund does an immense amount of work in disseminating nature conservation ideas among the public, particularly the youth. Its membership includes scientists, local experts and friends of nature. It publishes, together with the Society for Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge, the magazine "Knowledge and Life".

International Youth Federation recommends acceptance. Kulturbund is concerned with conservation planning and legislation as well as educational publications. There is strong participation of the Kulturbund members in IUCN activities. IYF believes it desirable to have IUCN member from East Germany.

Adverse Comments -

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Deutscher Beauftragter für Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege, Federal Republic of Germany, would not recommend accepting application. Kulturbund is society of political nature and only one of its many branches is concerned with nature conservation. Including such organizations in membership might lead to alteration of structure and objectives of IUCN.

Deutscher Jagdschutz-Verband, Federal Republic of Germany, is of the opinion that organizations and offices of political nature should in principle not be accepted in IUCN no matter to which country they belong, and this applies to above application.

Verein zur Förderung des WWF e.V., Federal Republic of Germany, does not feel acceptance of this organization would fit in with the line followed by IUCN to date. Kulturbund is an immense conglomerate of different groups and only one small section is directly concerned with conservation.

Zoologische Gesellschaft von 1858, République fédérale d'Allemagne. D'après ce que nous savons, la Deutsche Kulturbund est une organisation qui ne s'occupe que de façon limitée de conservation de la nature. Il serait de notre intérêt de recruter des membres d'organisations spécialisées dans la conservation de la nature, afin d'avoir des représentants professionnels de la RDA à nos réunions.

Ministère d'Etat aux Affaires Etrangères, Madagascar. Unique observation: Kulturbund est une association relevant d'un pouvoir que notre gouvernement ne reconnaît pas.

Tourism Council, République de Chine. N'approuverait pas l'admission. Pas de motif donné.

Autres commentaires -

Département des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, Canada. Renseignements insuffisants pour donner un jugement autorisé.

Nordiska Museet och Skansen, Suède. Renseignements trop insuffisants sur les activités dans le domaine de la conservation pour donner un jugement autorisé.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Royaume Uni. S'est enquis sur la catégorie dans laquelle serait admise Kulturbund. Pas d'autres observations.

2. Lors de sa 49e session en novembre 1970, le Conseil exécutif a examiné les observations faites par les membres. Il a jugé que les objections étaient dictées par des considérations d'ordre politique et qu'aux termes de la décision EB.48/7, celles-ci doivent être écartées. Il a estimé que le demandeur travaillait activement à la conservation. Il a en conséquence décidé (Décision EB.49/32) que la demande d'adhésion faite par Deutsche Kulturbund - Zentrale Sektion "Natur und Heimat" était acceptée aux termes de l'Article II.A.2, sous réserve de ratification par l'Assemblée générale.

Renseignements sur le demandeur

3. Extrait des statuts de la Deutsche Kulturbund: La Deutsche Kulturbund assume la responsabilité devant la société d'oeuvrer à la planification diversifiée de la culture touchant à l'environnement dans le but de créer un environnement humain satisfaisant. Elle patronne et appuie la conservation de la nature et des monuments ainsi que l'aménagement du paysage en tant qu'aspect important de la culture.
4. Extrait des principes directeurs de la section "Natur und Heimat": Les Amis de la nature et de la patrie (Natur und Heimatfreunde) contribuent à diffuser et à développer une culture socialiste dans laquelle s'inscrit la conservation de la nature et à rendre cette culture effective dans tous les aspects de la vie socialiste ainsi

Zoologische Gesellschaft von 1858, Federal Republic of Germany. To our information, the "Deutsche Kulturbund" is an organization which is dealing only to a small amount with conservation of nature. Our interest should be to get the membership of special organizations for protection of nature so that we get professional representatives of the DDR in our meetings.

Ministère d'Etat aux Affaires Etrangères, Madagascar. Only comment - Kulturbund is an association which belongs to an authority which our government does not recognize.

Tourism Council, Republic of China. Would not approve acceptance; no reason given.

Other Comments -

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Canada - Insufficient information on which to give proper assessment.

Nordiska Museet och Skansen, Sweden - Know too little about activities in conservation field to give proper assessment.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office, United Kingdom - Inquired about membership category, but no further comment.

2. At its 49th Session in November 1970, the Executive Board reviewed the comments from members. It considered that the adverse objections were based on political considerations and that these should be excluded under Decision EB.48/7. It considered that the applicant was a body actively involved in conservation. It then decided (Decision EB.49/32) that the application for membership from the Deutsche Kulturbund - Zentrale Sektion Natur und Heimat, was accepted under Article II.A.2., subject to ratification by the General Assembly.

Information about the applicant

3. Extract from Statutes of the Deutsche Kulturbund: The German Kulturbund has the responsibility to society to work for diverse planning of the environmental culture in order to create a satisfactory human environment. It sponsors and supports the conservation of nature and monuments as well as landscape planning as significant aspects of culture.
4. Extract from the guiding principles of the Section Natur und Heimat: The Nature and Homeland Friends (Natur und Heimatfreunde) help to propagate and develop a socialistic country culture including conservation of nature and to make them effective in all aspects of social life as well as in all branches of the economy.

que dans tous les secteurs de l'économie. Les Amis de la nature et de la patrie emploient tous leurs efforts à assurer le maintien, l'utilisation rationnelle et l'accroissement de la richesse naturelle du pays. Les Amis de la nature et de la patrie aident à développer et à aménager des paysages protégés pour la détente des travailleurs. Ils travaillent à la conservation et au maintien de réserves et de monuments naturels et font connaître leurs valeurs scientifiques et économiques.

5. La section "Natur und Heimat" de la Deutsche Kulturbund a été créée en 1948. Elle rassemblait tous ceux qui étaient disposés à coopérer aux travaux de recherche ainsi qu'au maintien et à l'aménagement du pays. Avec plus de 50,000 membres, les Amis de la nature et de la patrie représentent l'organisation socialiste de conservation de la nature de la République démocratique allemande. Depuis la création de cette section, la conservation de la nature a occupé une place prépondérante dans les activités des Amis de la nature et de la patrie. En 1952-1953, l'organisation a conduit des discussions préliminaires relatives à la loi de la RDA sur la conservation.
6. En 1953, la Volkskammer de la RDA a décidé d'établir une loi pour la conservation et le maintien de la nature de la patrie, loi que la Deutsche Kulturbund avait conçue et proposée. Les années suivantes ont été employées à la diffusion de cette loi sur la conservation et à sa mise en pratique. En 1956, un congrès central sur la conservation de la nature a été organisé à Leipzig.
7. Depuis 1957, une semaine de la conservation de la nature est organisée chaque année sur l'initiative des Amis de la nature et de la patrie. Depuis cette période, les semaines de la conservation de la nature ont été organisées autour de thèmes tels que protection du sol, épuration des eaux, établissements humains dans le paysage, conservation de la flore et de la faune, développement de zones de récréation, rôle de la forêt dans le paysage.
8. Depuis la première Journée du paysage, organisée en 1966 à Neubrandenburg, qui traitait des problèmes d'aménagement du paysage, de problèmes de maintien et de conservation de la nature dans les zones de récréation, les questions de récréation, l'intégration et l'implantation d'équipements dans les zones de récréation, la gestion de ces régions sont devenues un des principaux objectifs de la section. Cette journée nationale du paysage a été suivie par des journées régionales.
9. Sur l'initiative et la proposition des Amis de la nature et de la patrie, le décret sur la protection des jardins publics a été adopté en 1963.
10. A côté des réunions centrales sur la conservation de la nature, toute une série de réunions spécialisées, couvrant toujours des questions de conservation, a été organisée, notamment sur l'ornithologie et la protection des animaux, la dendrologie et l'architecture paysagiste, l'entomologie, la botanique et la géologie.

The Nature and Homeland Friends direct all their energy to the maintenance, rational use and multiplication of the natural wealth of the country. The Nature and Homeland Friends help to develop and plan protected landscapes for the recreation of the workers. They work for the conservation and maintenance of nature reserves and natural monuments and disseminate their scientific and economic value.

5. The Section Natur und Heimat of the Deutsche Kulturbund was created in 1948. It included all persons who were ready to cooperate in research, maintenance and planning of the country. With more than 50,000 members, the Nature and Homeland Friends represents the social organization for nature conservation of the German Democratic Republic. Since the creation of this section, nature conservation has had a leading position in the work of the Nature and Homeland Friends. The preliminary discussions on the Conservation Law of the G.D.R. were held in the organization in 1952 and 1953.
6. In 1953 the Volkskammer of the G.D.R. decided to draw up a law for the conservation and maintenance of the homeland nature, which the Deutsche Kulturbund proposed and established. The following years were used for the propagation of the Conservation Law and its realization. In 1956 a central conservation congress was held in Leipzig.
7. Since 1957 and on the initiative of the Nature and Homeland Friends of the Deutsche Kulturbund, a Nature Conservation Week is held every year. The main themes for the Nature Conservation Weeks in the various years were amongst others: Protection of soil; Water purification; Settlement in the landscape; Conservation of flora and fauna; Development of recreation areas; The role of the forest in the landscape.
8. With the first Landscape Day 1966 in Neubrandenburg, which concerned itself with the problems of landscape planning, maintenance and conservation of nature in recreational areas, the questions of recreation, the integration and establishment of facilities in recreational areas and the management maintenance of such areas became a focal point of the Section's work. This central Landscape Day was followed by regional ones.
9. Based on the initiative and the proposal of the Nature and Homeland Friends, the Decree for the Protection of Public Gardens was proclaimed in 1963.
10. Apart from the central meetings on nature conservation, a variety of specialized meetings on ornithology and the protection of birds, dendrology and landscape architecture, entomology, botany and geology were held which always included problems of conservation.

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES

Agenda Paper GA.72/6

Document GA.72/6

Subject: Membership Fees -- Proposal by Executive  
Committee for Increases.

Sujet: Cotisations des membres -- Augmentations  
proposées par le Comité exécutif.

Prepared by: Gerardo Budowski and Frank G. Nicholls

July 1972

Préparé par: Gerardo Budowski et Frank G. Nicholls

Juillet 1972

1. A sa 18e réunion (mai 1972), le Comité exécutif a examiné la situation financière de l'Union et, en particulier, la question des revenus fournis par les cotisations des membres. Lors du premier examen de ces cotisations, à Lucerne en 1966, des ajustements avaient été apportés en vue de couvrir environ 50% des dépenses de l'UICN par les cotisations des membres. En 1972, les cotisations ne pourront couvrir que 13% des dépenses de base.
2. Il y a une inflation constante depuis 1966. Si l'on prend une moyenne minimum d'inflation de 4% par an, les chiffres de 1966 devront être augmentés de 26% pour maintenir le statu quo en 1972. En outre, il faut indiquer que presque toutes les dépenses de l'UICN sont en francs suisses, bien que la majorité des revenus soit perçue en dollars. Il faut indiquer, par ailleurs, que le dollar a subi une forte dévaluation par rapport au franc suisse. En 1966, le cours de change était de 4,33 francs suisses pour 1 dollar. Il est actuellement de 3,85 francs suisses pour 1 dollar, ce qui donne une baisse de valeur d'environ 11% pour le dollar. A la fin de 1972, cette baisse du pouvoir d'achat sera d'environ 40% et, en 1975, l'augmentation nécessaire pour contrebalancer l'inflation et la dévaluation s'élèvera approximativement à 55%.
3. En conséquence, le Comité exécutif a décidé de recommander à l'Assemblée générale d'examiner l'échelle des cotisations des membres et d'augmenter ces cotisations, afin de compenser les effets de l'inflation, de l'augmentation du coût de la vie et de la dévaluation des devises. Le Comité exécutif a jugé qu'il est nécessaire de procéder à une majoration générale de 50%.

#### Etats Membres

4. Le barème actuel des cotisations des Etats membres a été fixé à Lucerne (1966). Il est fonction du chiffre de population et du revenu national du pays, sur la base des cotisations versées à l'UNESCO, ces dernières étant établies d'après une formule dans laquelle entrent les deux facteurs mentionnés ci-dessus. Les tarifs de l'UICN sont établis d'après le pourcentage de la contribution apportée par un pays au budget de l'UNESCO, grâce à une échelle géométrique mobile, qui distingue dix groupes de pays.
5. Le nouveau barème, établi à la suite de la décision du Comité exécutif d'augmenter les cotisations 1966 d'environ 50%, est donné ci-dessous (en chiffres arrondis):

<u>Groupe</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>Nouveau barème</u>
1	\$ 375	\$ 550
2	750	1,100
3	1,125	1,650
4	1,500	2,300
5	2,000	3,000
6	2,500	3,800

1. The Executive Committee at its 18th Meeting (May 1972) discussed the financial situation of the Union and gave particular attention to income from membership fees. At the time the fees were last examined, i.e. in Lucerne in 1966, adjustments were made that aimed to meet about 50% of IUCN expenditure from membership fees. In 1972 membership fees will meet only 13% of the "hard-core" expenses.
2. There has been a steady inflation since 1966. Assuming a low rate of 4% p. a. for inflation, the 1966 figures would need to be increased by 26% to preserve the status quo in 1972. Furthermore it must be recognized that almost all IUCN expenditure is incurred in Swiss francs although income is mostly reckoned in dollars, and the dollar has been seriously devalued against the Swiss franc. In 1966 exchange rate was 4.33 Swiss franc to \$1 and now it is 3.85 Swiss franc to \$1, a decrease in value of about 11%. By the end of 1972 this loss of purchasing power will be approximately 40%, and by 1975 the increase necessary to offset inflation and devaluation will be approximately 55%.
3. Accordingly, the Executive Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the scale of membership fees should be examined and augmented to compensate for the effects of inflation, increased living costs, and devaluation of currency. The Executive Committee considered that a broad increase of approximately 50% should be instituted.

#### State Members

4. The present rates for State Members were fixed in Lucerne (1966). They are related to the population and national income of the country by being linked with the dues paid to UNESCO, these being fixed according to a formula taking the above factors into account. IUCN rates are related to the percentage a country contributes to UNESCO's budget through a sliding geometric scale, with countries divided into 10 groups.
5. The new scale resulting from the Executive Committee's decision to raise the 1966 figures by about 50% is as follows (figures rounded off):

<u>Group</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>New Scale</u>
1	\$ 375	\$ 550
2	750	1,100
3	1,125	1,650
4	1,500	2,300
5	2,000	3,000
6	2,500	3,800

<u>Groupe</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>Nouveau barème</u>
7	\$3,250	\$4,900
8	4,100	6,200
9	5,050	7,600
10	6,000	9,000

6. L'application de ce nouveau barème ferait passer les revenus provenant des cotisations des Etats membres de \$80,000 à \$120,000 par an.

Institutions Membres

7. Le Comité exécutif a décidé que la cotisation d'un Etat membre devrait couvrir les frais relatifs aux publications et autres documents fournis à quatre institutions au maximum du gouvernement central de cet Etat et, d'autre part, qu'un supplément de \$50 devrait être versé pour chaque autre institution de ce gouvernement, à laquelle ces publications sont envoyées.
8. Les cotisations des institutions de gouvernements centraux de pays non-membres de l'UICN devraient être fixées selon le même barème que celui des Etats membres.
9. Les autres types d'institutions membres, qu'elles appartiennent ou non à des Etats membres, telles qu'universités, bibliothèques d'Etat et branches provinciales ou municipales du gouvernement, devraient verser une cotisation minimum de \$100 par an.

Membres non gouvernementaux

10. Le Comité exécutif a estimé que les tarifs minimum des cotisations de membres non gouvernementaux (à l'exception d'organisations internationales membres qui ne paient rien) devraient être fixés comme suit:
- A. Organisations appartenant aux pays des Groupes 1 - 4: minimum \$75 par an.
- B. Organisations appartenant aux pays des Groupes 5 - 10: minimum \$100 par an.
11. La nouvelle catégorie de membres affiliés devrait verser des cotisations selon un barème identique à celui des organisations non gouvernementales.
12. L'application du barème proposé ci-dessus devrait faire passer les cotisations de toutes les catégories, excepté les Etats membres, d'environ \$20,000 à \$30,000 par an. Sur cette base, le revenu total provenant des cotisations des membres passerait de \$100,000 à \$150,000 par an.

Procédure suivie

13. Les propositions exposées ci-dessus sont soumises pour étude à l'Assemblée générale.

<u>Group -</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>New Scale</u>
7	\$3,250	\$4,900
8	4,100	6,200
9	5,050	7,600
10	6,000	9,000

6. The use of these new rates would result in income from State Membership subscriptions being raised from \$80,000 to \$120,000 p.a.

#### Agency Members

7. The Executive Committee agreed that a State Member's subscription should cover the supply of publications, etc. for up to four agencies of the central government and that a supplement of \$50 should be paid for each extra agency receiving material.
8. The membership subscription for agencies of the central government in countries that are not State Members should be fixed at the same rate as the State membership subscription.
9. Other types of agency members, whether in Member States or not, such as state universities, libraries, and units of provincial or municipal government should pay a minimum fee of \$100 p.a.

#### Non-governmental Members

10. In the opinion of the Executive Committee the minimum rate for non-governmental members (except for international member bodies which pay nothing) should be as follows:
  - A. Organizations in countries in Groups 1 - 4: Minimum \$75 p.a.
  - B. Organizations in countries in Groups 5 - 10: Minimum \$100 p.a.
11. The new class of Affiliates should pay fees on the same scale as non-governmental bodies.
12. Application of the above proposals should raise membership fees for all categories outside State Members from about \$20,000 to \$30,000 p.a. On this basis the total income from membership fees would be raised from \$100,000 to \$150,000 p.a.

#### Action

13. The above matters are now submitted for consideration by the General Assembly.

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

11th General Assembly and 12th Technical Meeting  
Banff, Canada, September 1972

Provisional Agenda for General Assembly Sessions

41st Session of General Assembly  
Monday, 11 September 1972, 0930-1230 hours

Agenda Paper

1. 11th General Assembly declared open by President.
2. Address of welcome.
3. Address by the President, IUCN.
4. Inaugural speech.
5. Keynote Address: Environmental Action and the United Nations by Maurice Strong.
6. Addresses by representatives of International Organizations.
7. Announcement of new Member States.
8. Election of Credentials Committee.
9. Adoption of Agenda.
10. Information Paper: The Current State of World Conservation by Gerardo Budowski.

GA.72/9

42nd Session of General Assembly  
Monday, 11 September 1972, 1430-1730 hours

1. Keynote Address: Conservation in a World of Rising Expectations by Zafar Futehally.
2. Keynote Address: The Evolving Role of Inter-governmental Agencies in the World's Concern with the Environment by Sir Robert Jackson.
3. Report of Credentials Committee.
4. Revised Rules of Procedure for General Assembly. GA.72/2
5. Ratification of new member organizations. GA.72/5
6. Presentation of Director General's Report GA.72/8
7. Presentation of
  - (a) Accounts for 1969-1972 GA.72/7
  - (b) Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1975 GA.72/3
  - (c) Proposal for increased membership fees GA.72/6

42nd Session of General Assembly, continued

Agenda Paper

8. Appointment of Committees for
  - (a) Accounts GA.72/9
  - (b) Draft Programme and Budget (including proposal for increased membership fees) GA.72/9
  - (c) Resolutions GA.72/9
9. Amendments to the Statutes GA.72/1

43rd Session of General Assembly  
Friday, 15 September 1972, 1430-1730 hours

1. Report of Credentials Committee
2. Rescission of Membership GA.72/10
3. Report of Committee on Accounts
4. Discussion of Director General's Report
5. Reports of Commissions GA.72/11-16
6. Staff Regulations GA.72/4
7. Report of Committee on Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1975

44th Session of General Assembly  
Saturday, 16 September 1972, 0930-1230; 1430-1530 hours

1. Report by Resolutions Committee
2. Elections GA.72/17
  - (a) President
  - (b) Members of the Executive Board
  - (c) Vice Presidents
  - (d) Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of the Commissions
  - (e) Auditor
3. Proposals for Honorary Members
4. Appointment of the Director General GA.72/17
5. Determination of location of the next session of the General Assembly
6. Address by the President-Elect
7. Closure of the Assembly by the President.

Programme for 12th Technical Meeting

Theme: Conservation for Development

Session A. Environmental Quality in a Changing World.

12 September 1972, Tuesday, 0900-1230

1. Paper 1. Planning for Diversity. D. J. Kuenen, Netherlands
2. Paper 2. Quantity-quality Relationships. Lujo Toncic-Sorinj, Council of Europe
3. Discussion
4. Paper 3. A la recherche d'une moralité nouvelle. Théodore Monod, France
5. Paper 4. Quality of Life in Different Cultures. David P. S. Wasawo, Kenya
6. Discussion

Session B. National and International Environmental Policies.

12 September 1972, Tuesday, 1400-1730

1. Paper 5. Development of Environmental Policies in a Federal State. Christian de Laet, Canada
2. Paper 6. De la prise de conscience à l'action. Olivier Reverdin, Switzerland
3. Discussion
4. Paper 7. Concepts in Development of International Environmental Policies. Lynton K. Caldwell, U.S.A.
5. Paper 8. Environment and Development: Choices for the Third World. James A. Lee, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
6. Discussion

Session C. Ecological, Multi-disciplinary Approach to Development Planning.

13 September 1972, Wednesday, 0900-1230

1. Paper 9. Conservation as a Long-term Development Tool. A. G. Bannikov and B. N. Bogdanov, U.S.S.R.
2. Paper 10. Ecological Principles and Their Application in Economic Development. Raymond F. Dasmann, IUCN
3. Discussion
4. Paper 11. The Impact of the Rural-urban Relationship in Landscape Planning. Adolf Ciborowski, United Nations
5. Paper 12. Economic Growth: Bane or Blessing. Peter H. Pearse, Canada
6. Discussion

Session D. Resource Utilization and Conservation.

13 September 1972, Wednesday, 1400-1730

1. Paper 13. Partager des ressources qui s'épuisent. P. Aguesse, France
2. Paper 14. Industry's Contribution to Conservation. Gerhard Olschowy, Federal Republic of Germany
3. Discussion
4. Paper 15. Le rôle du gestionnaire de l'emploi polyvalent du sol (y compris la formation des gestionnaires). J.-B. Bergevin, Canada
5. Paper 16. Managing Natural Resources for Scientific, Education and Health Purposes. Harald Sioli, Federal Republic of Germany
6. Discussion

Session E. Management of Non-Agricultural Rural Lands

14 September 1972, Thursday, 0900-1230

1. Paper 17. The Need for New Concepts in Land Evaluation. Hilgard O'Reilly Sternberg, U.S.A.
2. Paper 18. Conservation and Development of Tropical Rain Forest Areas. Kenton R. Miller, F.A.O.
3. Discussion
4. Paper 19. Management of Wetlands. M. F. Mörzner Bruyns, Netherlands
5. Paper 20. Management of Polar Lands. John K. Naysmith, Canada
6. Discussion

Session F. Dynamics of Vanishing Species and Their Habitats

14 September 1972, Thursday, 1400-1730\*

1. Paper 21. Vanishing Species Habitat Change and Reconciling Conflict. Ian McTaggart Cowan, Canada
2. Paper 22. Effect of Environmental Disturbances, including Pollution. Peter Scott, U.K.
3. Discussion
4. Paper 23. Harvesting of Stocks: Optimum Production and Sustained Yields. D. I. Bibikov, U.S.S.R.
5. Discussion

\*Presentation of the John C. Phillips Medal will be made at 1400 at the opening of Session F.

Session G. Conservation of Marine Habitats  
15 September 1972, Friday, 0900-1230

1. Paper 24. Conservation of the Marine Environment. Raymond F. Dasmann, IUCN
2. Paper 25. Conservation of Estuarine Regions and the Coastal Zone. D. F. McMichael, Australia
3. Discussion
4. Panel discussion on special problems of the marine environment.

At each session the invited papers, which are being circulated to those registered delegates and observers requesting them, will not be read but will be introduced briefly (about 5 minutes) by their authors. The authors and a small panel will participate in the initial discussion to be led by the Chairman of the session.

Delegates and observers wishing to enter the discussion are asked to present the subject of their proposed comments or questions in writing to the Chairman who will arrange the order of the speakers from the floor and control the discussion.

A coffee break will occur about half way through each session, immediately after the first discussion period.

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES

Agenda Paper GA.72/3

Document GA.72/3

Subject: Draft Programme and Budget for 1973 - 1975

Sujet: Projet de programme et de budget pour 1973 - 1975

Prepared by: Gerardo Budowski, Frank G. Nicholls,  
Raymond F. Dasmann

July 1972

Préparé par: Gerardo Budowski, Frank G. Nicholls,  
Raymond F. Dasmann

Juillet 1972

## Introduction

La 10<sup>e</sup> Assemblée Générale (New Delhi, 1969) avait adopté, pour la période 1970-1972, un programme de grande envergure comportant une expansion importante des objectifs et du champ d'action de l'Union.

Il avait été indiqué alors que les intérêts de l'Union portaient sur la qualité de la vie, des valeurs physiques, éducatives, sociales et esthétiques, qui enrichissent et apportent plus de signification et de satisfaction à l'expérience humaine. L'UICN formule et met en oeuvre des programmes fondés sur des données scientifiques qui doivent assurer le maintien et l'enrichissement du monde vivant - milieu de vie naturel de l'homme - et des ressources naturelles dont dépend tout être vivant.

La conservation a été définie à New Delhi comme étant la gestion (terme qui recouvre enquêtes, recherches, politiques, administration, protection, utilisation, ainsi qu'éducation et formation) des ressources de l'environnement - air, eau, sol, minéraux et espèces vivantes, l'homme y compris - pour permettre d'instaurer une qualité de vie qui soit aussi haute que possible.

Les objectifs de l'Union, définis par ses statuts, ont été réaffirmés à New Delhi dans les termes suivants :

1. Faire le bilan et l'évaluation continue des problèmes mésologiques mondiaux.
2. Formuler et promulguer des directives sur des sujets présentant une importance pour la conservation des ressources naturelles, fondées sur les données scientifiques les plus exactes.
3. Promouvoir la recherche et l'étude de techniques nouvelles relatives à la conservation de la nature et des ressources naturelles.
4. Apporter une aide consultative aux gouvernements et organisations dans le domaine de la conservation de la nature et de ses ressources.
5. Aider les gouvernements, sur leur demande, à élaborer des politiques nationales de conservation et aider à la mise en oeuvre de ces politiques, par une assistance consultative et par l'établissement de programmes de coopération avec d'autres organismes internationaux.

Les ressources accrues dont a disposé l'Union à la suite des décisions prises à New Delhi ont permis de développer le Secrétariat et de lui adjoindre des compétences professionnelles éminentes, en vue de créer un centre qui se chargerait de faire l'analyse scientifique des problèmes de conservation, d'élaborer des propositions d'action, d'encourager les organisations appropriées à adopter et réaliser ces programmes. Chaque commission a maintenant son secrétaire exécutif et l'amélioration générale des relations a permis aux nombreux collaborateurs bénévoles de l'Union de participer plus efficacement au programme de travail.

## Introduction

The 10th General Assembly (New Delhi, 1969) adopted a far-reaching programme for the triennium 1970-1972 covering a major expansion of the scope and extent of the activities of the Union.

It was then affirmed that the Union is concerned with the quality of life, with the physical, education, social, and aesthetic values which add richness, meaning, and satisfaction to human experience. IUCN initiates and promotes scientifically-based action that will ensure perpetuation and enhancement of the living world - man's natural environment - and the natural resources on which all living things depend.

Conservation was defined at New Delhi as management, (which term includes surveys, research, policy, administration, preservation, utilization, and implies education and training,) of the resources of the environment - air, water, soil, minerals, and living species including man - so as to achieve the highest attainable quality of life.

The objects of the Union, which are defined in its Statutes, were re-stated at New Delhi as follows:

1. To provide a continuing review and assessment of world environmental problems.
2. To formulate and promulgate statements of policy on topics of importance for the conservation of natural resources based on the best scientific evidence.
3. To promote research and new techniques relating to the conservation of nature and natural resources.
4. To provide advice to governments and organizations concerning the conservation of nature and natural resources.
5. To assist governments, on request, in developing national policies of conservation and to assist in their execution by providing advice and establishing cooperative programmes with other international agencies.

The increased resources made available following the New Delhi decisions enabled the Secretariat to be enlarged, adding strong professional competence to create a centre for handling the scientific analysis of conservation problems, the development of action proposals, and the stimulation of appropriate agencies to adopt and carry out these programmes. Each Commission now has an executive officer and overall improvement in communications has enabled the Union's many voluntary contributors to participate more effectively in the work programme.

Au cours des trois dernières années, ces changements ont permis à l'Union de suivre les directives contenues dans la définition de la conservation adoptée à New Delhi et dans les objectifs qui y ont été réaffirmés, et de s'occuper de la gamme étendue des problèmes d'environnement, tout en concentrant ses efforts sur les orientations pour lesquelles elle s'estime particulièrement compétente ou pour lesquelles elle peut le mieux compléter les efforts d'autres organisations.

Les trois années passées ont également été caractérisées par le resserrement des liens de travail avec le Fonds mondial pour la nature. Un programme commun d'administration et de mise en oeuvre des projets, ainsi qu'une étroite coordination des activités existantes ont été institués.

#### Les grandes lignes du programme 1973-1975

L'Union se propose de poursuivre ces activités durant les années 1973 à 1975, en approfondissant et en renforçant les nouvelles orientations et en abordant, dans la mesure des ressources disponibles, d'autres problèmes de planification de l'environnement et de gestion des ressources dont l'importance croît sans cesse.

Les travaux actuels du programme sont basés sur une série de projets décrits dans le rapport annuel de 1971. Ces projets couvrent les activités communes de l'UICN et du WWF, cette dernière organisation finançant la plupart des projets qui exigent une intervention directe sur le plan de la conservation. Les deux secrétariats sont étroitement associés, ce qui permet de rationaliser les efforts et d'avoir une participation commune au programme de travail. Certains de ces projets n'ont pas encore été entrepris, par manque de fonds, mais dans de nombreux cas, il a été possible d'agir par la conjonction des ressources des groupes d'action spéciaux et des commissions travaillant en association avec les deux secrétariats ou grâce aux efforts des secrétariats eux-mêmes.

Les chapitres suivants exposent les grandes lignes des activités envisagées pour 1973-1975. Ce programme nécessitera l'élaboration de nouveaux projets et des remaniements dans l'importance et l'ordre de priorité accordés aux projets en cours.

En ce qui concerne les problèmes de l'environnement en général, l'UICN fera le nécessaire pour être associée aux suites que les Nations Unies donneront à la Conférence de Stockholm et s'efforcera d'y participer étroitement en établissant des contacts avec le système des Nations Unies. Ceci s'inscrit dans la ligne suivie par l'UICN pendant les trois dernières années pour resserrer ses rapports avec l'UNESCO et la FAO, ainsi qu'avec l'UNIDO, l'OMS, l'OMM et les sections du système des Nations Unies siégeant à New York et Genève. Parallèlement, elle continuera son étroite association avec d'autres organisations gouvernementales internationales, notamment l'OEA et l'OUA, et des organisations non gouvernementales, entre autres le CIPO et le BIRS. L'accord établi entre l'UICN le CIUS et le CISS constituera un aspect important de ces activités. Toutes les commissions de l'UICN seront étroitement associées à ces processus.

During the past three years these changes have permitted the Union to follow the directives implicit in the New Delhi definition of conservation and the restated objectives and to concern itself with the broad gamut of environmental problems whilst concentrating on those avenues where it believes it has special competence or where it can most satisfactorily complement the efforts of other agencies.

The past triennium has also been marked by a closer association with the World Wildlife Fund. Joint project management and operation has been instituted and close coordination of activities established.

#### Outline of Programme for 1973-1975

It is proposed that in the triennium 1973-1975 this process will continue with consolidation and deepening of the new lines of work that have been started and an involvement, as resources permit, with other problems of environmental planning and resources management that are becoming increasingly important.

The current work programme is based on a series of projects which are described in the Yearbook 1971. These projects cover the combined operations of IUCN and WWF, the latter providing funding for most of those projects that involve direct conservation action. The two Secretariats are now closely linked, permitting rationalization of effort and joint involvement in the work programme. Some of these projects are not yet operational because of lack of funding but in many cases action has been possible through the combined resources of task forces linked with the Commissions working in association with the two Secretariats or through the efforts of the Secretariats themselves.

In the following sections the broad ambit of the activities proposed for 1973-1975 is given in outline. This programme will require the elaboration of new projects and a change in emphasis and priorities in relation to existing projects.

In relation to environmental problems broadly, IUCN will take positive action to be associated with the United Nations follow up from the Stockholm Conference and will seek a close involvement through contracts with the UN system. This is in line with the strengthening of IUCN links with UNESCO and FAO as well as with UNIDO, WHO, WMO and the elements of the UN complex in New York and Geneva over the past three years. At the same time it will continue its close association with other international governmental organizations including OAS and OAU, and non-government organizations including ICBP and IWRB. The accord IUCN has with ICSU and ISSC will be an important aspect in this activity. All Commissions and the Secretariat will be actively involved with these developments.

## La conservation à l'appui du développement

L'essentiel du programme de 1973-1975 sera basé sur le thème de la 11e Assemblée Générale "la conservation à l'appui du développement", montrant l'importance de la conservation en tant qu'instrument d'un développement sainement conçu aussi bien dans les pays riches que les pays pauvres du monde. Cette orientation reflétera l'évolution rapide des valeurs qui se fait jour dans la plupart des pays et où l'accent est fortement mis sur la qualité de la vie, la faune sauvage, les régions naturelles, le partage des ressources et le freinage de la dégradation de l'environnement. Des mesures seront prises pour susciter une prise de conscience de l'importance de la conservation des forêts, des zones humides et d'autres biotopes, et de la possibilité de créer des parcs nationaux et des réserves, au lieu de mettre les terres en valeur pour les cultures ou l'élevage.

On s'attachera particulièrement à développer et à étendre les idées présentées dans un ouvrage à paraître : "Ecological Principles for Economic Development" de Raymond F. Dasmann, écologiste en chef à l'UICN, John P. Milton et Peter Freeman, tous deux de la Conservation Foundation (Washington, D.C.). Ce travail comportera la préparation de monographies sur des problèmes particuliers à certaines régions. Des dispositions seront prises pour inciter les gouvernements et les organismes s'occupant de développement à appliquer ces principes dans leurs propres programmes de planification et d'exécution des projets. Dans ce contexte, l'accent sera mis sur les problèmes particuliers de l'agriculture, de l'élevage et de la sylviculture.

Plusieurs réunions seront organisées en association avec l'UNESCO et la FAO, en vue de marquer l'importance d'une telle approche dans certaines situations régionales données et de formuler des projets basés sur cette approche pour des pays particuliers. On prévoit entre autres des réunions sur la conservation et le développement des forêts tropicales humides : l'une d'entre elles traitera des problèmes des forêts amazoniennes et une autre des forêts tropicales du sud-est asiatique, en particulier des forêts indonésiennes.

Ces études, de même que l'ensemble du programme, mettront particulièrement l'accent sur l'aide à apporter aux pays en voie de développement pour leurs problèmes de conservation. A côté de l'assistance technique que ses moyens lui permettent de fournir, l'Union aidera les pays en voie de développement à obtenir des fonds auprès d'organismes divers, pour accroître la part de ressources allouées aux programmes de conservation par les budgets locaux.

## Aménagement et gestion de l'environnement

Les travaux liés à l'application des principes écologiques au développement amèneront l'Union à participer à l'aménagement et à la gestion de l'environnement, en insistant plus particulièrement sur les moyens de réparer les dégradations causées à l'environnement par les activités

### Conservation for Development

The major thrust of the 1973-1975 programme will follow up the 11th General Assembly theme of "Conservation for Development", demonstrating the value of conservation as an instrument for soundly-based development in both the richer and poorer countries of the world. This will echo the rapidly changing values that are becoming apparent in most countries with strong emphasis on quality of life, wildlife, natural areas, sharing of resources, and halting environmental degradation. Action will be taken to create awareness of the value of conserving forests, wetlands, and other biotopes and establishing national parks and reserves as an alternative to preparing land for cropping or animal husbandry.

Particular attention will be given to the further amplification and extension of the ideas in the forthcoming book on "Ecological Principles for Economic Development" written by Dr. Raymond F. Dasmann, Senior Ecologist of IUCN, and Mr. John P. Milton and Mr. Peter Freeman of the Conservation Foundation (Washington, D. C.), including the production of monographs on the problems of specific regions. Action will be taken to involve governments and development agencies in applying these principles in their own planning and project execution. Within this framework emphasis will be given to the special problems of agriculture, animal husbandry, and forestry.

A number of meetings will be held in association with UNESCO and FAO to stress this approach in specific regional situations and to evolve follow-up projects in particular countries. Included in these will be meetings on the conservation and development of tropical rain forests; one will deal with the problems of the Amazonian forests and another with Southeast Asian tropical forests, particularly those of Indonesia.

Special emphasis will be given in these studies and elsewhere throughout the programme to helping developing countries with their conservation problems. In addition to providing technical help within the limited resources available to the Union, attention will be given to assisting developing countries obtain funds from various sources to augment the resources they can allocate to conservation programmes from local budgets.

### Environmental Planning and Management

This concern with the application of ecological principles in development will extend to a general involvement in environmental planning and management with specific attention to mitigating the environmental disturbances caused by human activities. With this in mind, the

humaines. La Commission pour l'aménagement de l'environnement - une formule élargie de l'ancienne Commission de l'aménagement du paysage - a été créée dans cette optique, afin de formuler des directives d'ensemble dans cet important domaine.

A côté de questions plus générales telles que la planification du territoire, l'aménagement du paysage, le cycle de développement urbain-rural et les régimes de gestion de situations particulières de l'environnement et des ressources, dont l'Union s'occupe de façon permanente, des problèmes d'actualité particuliers seront également traités. Parmi ceux-ci figure la régulation du tourisme en vue d'assurer que cet aspect important de l'utilisation des ressources puisse être développé sans détruire les valeurs sur lesquelles il repose. D'autres aspects de ce travail porteront sur les régions côtières où s'agglomèrent actuellement de fortes concentrations de population et sur l'identification - à l'aide du "Green Book" - de paysages remarquables et menacés qui nécessitent une protection.

Une attention particulière sera consacrée à la gestion d'écosystèmes fragiles et spécialisés, en particulier ceux de l'Arctique, des hautes montagnes, des îles et des déserts. Ainsi, des travaux sont en cours en vue d'établir un mécanisme de coopération dans les questions de conservation entre scientifiques de pays ayant des territoires arctiques. Des dispositions sont également prises pour établir une coopération avec les gouvernements d'îles sur les questions de gestion de l'environnement; ceci intéressera en un premier temps les Caraïbes et le sud Pacifique.

#### Environnement et gouvernement

L'Union développera ses activités liées à l'intervention des gouvernements dans les questions d'environnement. Les pays seront incités et aidés à élaborer des politiques nationales de l'environnement assurant la conservation à long terme des ressources et le maintien de la diversité et de possibilités de choix pour l'avenir, au lieu de céder à des pressions à court terme dont les conséquences peuvent s'avérer désastreuses.

On espère qu'il sera possible de trouver les appuis nécessaires pour entreprendre, avec la collaboration des groupes universitaires intéressés, une étude à long terme sur les bases conceptuelles d'une politique de l'environnement; ceci donnerait aussi d'excellentes possibilités pour former du personnel dans cet important domaine. On espère également voir des dispositions adéquates prises en vue de formuler une politique globale.

La réunion des documents et du matériel servant à ces études se poursuivra, notamment en ce qui concerne les déclarations de politique des gouvernements, l'analyse des structures administratives créées pour appliquer les politiques officielles et la législation relatives à l'environnement.

Commission on Environmental Planning - an enlargement of the former Commission on Landscape Planning - has been established to provide general policy guidance in this important field.

Apart from the broader issues of land-use planning, landscape planning, the urban-rural development cycle, and regimes for management of environmental situations and resources which form an on-going concern of the Union, attention will be given to particular issues of current concern. One of these is regulation of tourism so that this important aspect of resource utilization may be developed without destroying the values on which it is based. Other aspects will involve concern with coastal areas which are now subject to the greatest concentrations of population, and the identification, through the "Green Book", of outstanding and threatened landscapes that warrant protection.

Specific attention will be directed to the problems of managing fragile and specialized ecosystems, particularly those of the arctic, high mountains, islands and deserts. Thus, for example, action is being taken to develop a mechanism for cooperation between governmental scientists from those nations with arctic territories in matters relating to conservation. Arrangements are also being made to cooperate with island governments in their environmental management problems, initially in the Caribbean and South Pacific areas.

#### Environment and Government

The Union will extend its activities relating to government involvement with the environment. Countries will be urged and assisted to design national environmental policies that can ensure the long-term conservation of resources and the preservation of diversity and options for future choice instead of giving way to short-term pressures that may have disastrous consequences.

It is hoped that support may be found for a long-term study of the conceptual bases of environmental policy in collaboration with appropriate university groups; this will also provide valuable opportunities for training personnel for this important field. It is also hoped that appropriate arrangements may be made leading to the formulation of a global energy policy.

Materials and tools for these studies will continue to be assembled including collection of government policy statements, analyses of the administrative machinery evolved for carrying out governmental policies on environmental issues, and legislation relating to the environment.

Les travaux d'analyse et d'indexation de la documentation au Centre pour le droit de l'environnement à Bonn continueront, parallèlement à des études analytiques des nouveaux principes législatifs et des tendances récentes dans ce domaine en développement rapide. Il est prévu que le système d'indexation de la documentation sur le droit de l'environnement, préparé au Centre pour le droit de l'environnement à Bonn, servira à l'établissement du Service de référence de l'ONU sur l'environnement, dont la création a été recommandée à Stockholm. L'UICN collaborerait à ce travail.

Ces activités s'inscrivent dans le travail fait par l'UICN pour promouvoir des conventions internationales sur des questions de conservation et assurer le secrétariat et les aspects techniques s'y rapportant. Ces travaux portent actuellement sur diverses conventions : Patrimoine mondial, commerce international d'espèces menacées, protection d'îles à des fins scientifiques, zones humides, ours blancs. Des dispositions sont prises pour donner suite à une proposition de la Conférence de Stockholm demandant l'institution de nouveaux traités pour protéger les animaux migrateurs et ceux qui vivent en haute mer.

Il est prévu de poursuivre les travaux relatifs à la formulation d'une nouvelle théorie socio-économique, basée sur la prise de conscience récente du caractère limité des ressources de la planète et sur la nécessité de trouver des modes d'approche compatibles avec les concepts modernes de la conservation. Ceci est lié à la nécessité de réprimer le gaspillage des ressources non renouvelables, ainsi qu'à celle d'inciter à l'emploi généralisé de méthodes de recyclage avec l'aide des gouvernements.

Les problèmes liés à la lutte contre la pollution feront aussi l'objet d'études. La pollution augmentera avec la croissance de la population humaine mais pas nécessairement au même rythme. L'environnement doit être planifié de façon à réduire la pollution et, dans ce but, il est nécessaire de trouver les méthodes d'aménagement techniques et administratives les plus appropriées.

Ces diverses activités relèvent essentiellement de la Commission des politiques, du droit et de l'administration de l'environnement, qui a été créée récemment.

#### Facteurs humains

La 10<sup>e</sup> Assemblée Générale (New Delhi, 1969) avait reconnu que la croissance démographique est un des facteurs les plus urgents qui affecte le milieu naturel. La pression démographique - par suite de l'impact croissant de l'homme sur les ressources naturelles - est une des causes essentielles des grands problèmes de l'environnement. Bien que les programmes d'action dans ce domaine ne relèvent pas directement des activités de l'Union, celle-ci se préoccupe sérieusement de la croissance démographique et des mesures à prendre pour y remédier. Elle reconnaît qu'à moins de prendre rapidement des mesures correctives le monde sera menacé par la

Further development of the analysis and indexing of documentation at IUCN's Environmental Law Centre at Bonn will be undertaken together with analytical studies of emerging legal principles and new trends in this fast-developing field. It is expected that the computerized indexing of environmental law documentation that has been evolved in IUCN's Environmental Law Centre at Bonn, will be used in the development of the UN Information Referral Service for the Environment recommended by the Stockholm Conference, and IUCN will cooperate in this work.

This work is linked to IUCN's continuing involvement in promoting international conventions on conservation issues, and in carrying through the secretariat and technical functions under such conventions. Currently these include conventions on the World Heritage, international trade in threatened species, islands for science, wetlands, and polar bears. Action is now in hand to follow up the Stockholm Conference proposal for further treaties covering conservation of migratory animals and those that inhabit the high seas.

Work will continue in promoting the development of new socio-economic theory arising from the increasing awareness of the finite resources of the planet and the importance of evolving approaches in line with modern conservation concepts. This is linked with the need to curtail wasteful use of non-renewable resources but also with the importance of pressing for widespread adoption of recycling techniques with government support.

The issues involved in pollution control will also receive attention. Pollution will increase as the human population increases but not necessarily at the same rate. The environment must be managed to reduce pollution and the most appropriate management techniques, both technical and administrative, need to be studied.

These various activities are mainly the concern of the recently-created Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration.

#### Human Factors

The 10th General Assembly (New Delhi, 1969) agreed that human population growth is the most urgent factor affecting the natural environment. Population pressure with the increasing impact of man on natural resources is a prime cause of our major environmental problems. Although action programmes in this area are not directly within the Union's scope, it is deeply concerned with population growth and measures to curtail it. It recognizes that unless corrective action is taken soon, the world faces breakdown of society and irreversible destruction of the life-support

destruction irrémédiable des systèmes biogènes de la planète. En conséquence, elle appuie et approuve tout approfondissement des études sur les questions de population par les organisations qui sont équipées pour le faire. Elle a récemment établi des relations de travail avec la Fédération internationale du planning familial et prévoit d'entreprendre des études en coopération avec celle-ci. L'UICN est consciente de ce que le planning familial n'est qu'un des aspects de ce domaine et que la question démographique est intimement liée au développement. Ceci l'amène à attacher une importance particulière au développement, notamment aux facteurs assurant que ce développement se fait dans le cadre de principes écologiques valables.

En raison des menaces et des pressions mentionnées, notamment des rythmes accrus de consommation dus à des aspirations sans cesse croissantes - en particulier à l'égard de biens et de services - des démunis de la famille humaine, les efforts doivent être décuplés dans le domaine de la conservation, afin de préserver, de protéger et de restaurer les valeurs mésologiques qui seront inévitablement soumises à des pressions humaines destructrices de plus en plus fortes.

S'il est possible d'obtenir une aide financière, l'UICN prévoit d'entreprendre des études sur la qualité de l'environnement, en particulier sur la façon dont la conçoivent les divers peuples du monde. Ces études sociologiques comprendront des recherches sur la manière dont l'homme perçoit les facteurs de l'environnement, considérés comme contribuant ou nuisant à la qualité de cet environnement, ainsi que sur l'identification des facteurs écologiques qui régissent le fonctionnement de l'environnement dans lequel vit l'homme. On effectuera des comparaisons entre divers groupes ethniques, culturels et sociaux, au sein d'une même nation, et des comparaisons entre régions à écosystèmes semblables mais où les populations humaines diffèrent considérablement par leurs origines ethniques et leur niveau de développement culturel ou technologique. Elles aborderont le problème des niveaux de population optimum à la lumière des réalités écologiques et de l'idée que l'homme se fait de la qualité de vie. Il est prévu que l'UNESCO et l'FIPF collaboreront à ces travaux.

#### Evaluation des besoins en matière de conservation de la nature à l'échelle mondiale

L'Union donnera aussi une plus grande importance à l'évaluation scientifique de la situation en matière de conservation dans les diverses parties du monde, de manière à pouvoir assigner des priorités et promouvoir des actions en faveur de la conservation sur des bases valables. La participation toujours plus grande des membres des commissions, déjà obtenue grâce aux progrès sensibles dans l'amélioration des intercommunications et le renforcement du réseau mondial des correspondants de l'Union, est un élément très important de cette activité.

On s'efforcera de mettre sur pied un système de classification des régions biologiques du monde qui sera entre autre attaché à la continuation du "Check Sheet Survey du FBI/CT" dont l'UICN a accepté de prendre la responsabilité.

systems of the planet. It, therefore, supports and welcomes expanded work on population by those organizations equipped to cope with it. Recently it has established a working relationship with the International Planned Parenthood Federation and expects to develop cooperative studies with IPPF. IUCN is aware that family planning is only one factor in this area, and that the question of population is intimately linked with development. For this reason it is paying close attention to development, particularly in relation to ensuring that development takes place in line with sound ecological principles.

Because of the threats and stresses just referred to, including the increased rates of consumption stemming from ever-rising aspirations - especially for goods and services - of the "have not" component of the human family, conservation efforts must be doubled and redoubled in order to preserve, protect and reclaim those environmental values that inevitably will be subject to sharply rising destructive human pressure.

If funding support becomes available IUCN expects to initiate studies on environmental quality, particularly as it is conceived by various communities around the world. These sociological studies will include an investigation of human perception of environmental factors that are considered to contribute to or detract from quality in the environment and a determination of the ecological factors that govern the operation of the environment in which man exists. The studies will involve comparisons between various ethnic, cultural, and social groups within single nations, and comparisons between areas in which the ecosystems are similar but in which the human populations differ markedly in their ethnic origins and cultural or technological levels. They will extend to the question of optimum populations in the light of ecological realities and human perception of quality of life. It is expected that UNESCO and IPPF will cooperate in this work.

#### Monitoring of Status of Conservation

The Union will also move more strongly into the scientific assessment of conservation situations in various parts of the world so that it may assign priorities and promote conservation action from sound bases. The increased involvement of Commission members through improved communications and the strengthening of the network of IUCN correspondents in all parts of the world that has already occurred is an important element in this activity.

One concern will be the development of a classification of biotic regions which, inter alia, will be tied into the continuation of the modified IBP/CT Check Sheet Survey for which IUCN has accepted

Cette classification servira à dresser le bilan de la conservation des espèces des communautés biologiques et d'autres éléments, région par région.

Ceci s'intègre à son tour aux activités poursuivies de longue date par l'Union, intéressant la surveillance de l'état des différentes espèces et communautés biologiques. De grands efforts ont déjà été consacrés à la révision du "Red Data Book" (le premier volume, consacré aux mammifères, a déjà paru sous sa forme révisée) et à la "Liste des Nations Unies des parcs nationaux et réserves analogues", dont la conception a été remaniée, ainsi qu'aux deux nouvelles entreprises dérivant de cette liste que sont le "Répertoire mondial des parcs nationaux et autres territoires protégés" et le "Livre vert des paysages exceptionnels et menacés". Cet aspect essentiel des activités de surveillance sera poursuivi pendant les trois prochaines années, chacune des publications mentionnées devant paraître sous sa forme définitive pendant cette période. Ces activités sont étroitement contrôlées par la Commission du service de sauvegarde, la Commission internationale des parcs nationaux, la Commission de l'aménagement de l'environnement et la Commission de l'écologie.

De même, la liste MAR sera étendue à des territoires extérieurs à l'Europe ou aux régions contiguës de ce continent. La liste AQUA sera mise à jour, une nouvelle liste des zones marines importantes pour la science et la conservation sera préparée et la liste TELMA sera menée à bien. Corollairement, les problèmes soulevés par la conservation des zones aquatiques ou humides feront l'objet d'une attention de portée plus générale.

Une action de ce genre doit permettre à l'Union de planifier la conservation des communautés biologiques grâce à la création d'un système mondial de parcs nationaux et de réserves. Ce système devrait être basé sur des données scientifiques et comprendre des exemples suffisamment représentatifs des divers écosystèmes, en plus des divers territoires déjà protégés suivant la procédure habituelle. Des mesures concrètes, en faveur de la conservation des communautés biologiques, découleront souvent d'une combinaison d'actions préliminaires entreprises par l'UICN (en collaboration avec le WWF) et de projets plus importants exécutés par la FAO et l'UNESCO.

#### Action directe en faveur de la conservation

Le travail entrepris sous l'égide de la Commission du service de sauvegarde, pour empêcher l'extinction des espèces menacées et la destruction de leur habitat, sera poursuivi en tant que partie intégrante et indispensable du programme.

En collaboration étroite avec le WWF (un groupe mixte UICN/WWF administre actuellement des projets de ces deux organisations), l'Union participera à

responsibility. This will be used as a tool in a review, region by region, of the state of conservation covering species, biotic communities and other elements.

In turn this integrates with IUCN's continuing monitoring activity of species and biotic communities. Much effort has already been devoted to the revision of the "Red Data Book" (the first volume, mammals, has already been reissued in revised form), the reorganization of production of the "United Nations List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves" and the associated new "World Directory of National Parks and other Protected Areas", and the "Green Book of Outstanding and Endangered Landscapes". This work which is a vital part of the monitoring activities will be continued actively in the triennium and it is expected that each of these publications will be published in definitive form during the period. These activities are being closely controlled by the Survival Service Commission, the International Commission on National Parks, the Commission on Environmental Planning, and the Commission on Ecology.

Similarly, work will proceed with the expansion of the MAR list to cover areas outside Europe and the contiguous regions, to up-date the AQUA list, to prepare a new list of marine areas of scientific and conservation value, and to complete the TELMA list. Linked with this will be a general involvement in the problems of wetland conservation.

Action of this kind will permit the Union to plan for the conservation of biotic communities through the creation of an organized scientifically-based system of national parks and equivalent reserves throughout the world that will embrace adequate samples of representative ecosystems, in addition to the current ad hoc approach. Action to protect communities will often occur through a combination of preliminary action by IUCN (in collaboration with WWF) and more elaborate projects executed by FAO and UNESCO.

#### Direct Conservation Action

Work under the Survival Service Commission to halt the extinction of threatened species and the destruction of their habitats will continue as a vital ingredient in the programme.

In close collaboration with WWF, through the joint project management group that now operates the projects of both IUCN and WWF, the Union

plusieurs projets comportant une action directe de conservation pouvant englober l'identification de l'intervention nécessaire sur le terrain, la préparation de plans opérationnels, la proposition d'un règlement de gestion, ainsi que la fourniture de matériel, l'acquisition de terrains ou d'autres interventions de nature opérationnelle. Un grand nombre de ces projets auront pour but la conservation de la nature sauvage, en particulier la conservation des espèces menacées et des régions naturelles.

Le succès financier des campagnes du WWF conditionne la réussite et l'étendue de cette partie du programme. Mais d'ores et déjà plus d'un million de dollars sont dépensés chaque année à ce titre.

Plusieurs de ces projets ont été formulés par les commissions de l'UICN et les groupes de travail spécialisés, etc., constitués dans le cadre des commissions. On remarquera cependant qu'une proportion substantielle de ces projets est du ressort de la Commission du service de sauvegarde et de la Commission internationale des parcs nationaux.

#### Science de la conservation de la nature

Bien que l'effet principal doive porter sur la conservation appliquée, l'Union se doit de poursuivre son travail de pionnier sur les concepts fondamentaux sur lesquels repose la conservation de la nature. Sous la direction générale de la Commission de l'écologie, on s'attachera à réaliser des études scientifiques portant par exemple : sur l'effet toxique des produits chimiques et sur d'autres effets néfastes infligés par l'homme aux espèces sauvages, sur les problèmes que crée l'introduction d'espèces animales ou végétales exotiques, sur la détermination de l'importance que doit conserver une population pour permettre le maintien d'une diversité génétique caractéristique des populations naturelles et de la surface de milieu naturel nécessaire à la sauvegarde de ces mêmes populations.

On se préoccupera aussi de problèmes de classification, de problèmes soulevés par les écosystèmes fragiles ainsi que d'autres sujets connexes, qui sont fondamentaux pour les applications mentionnées précédemment.

Certaines de ces recherches seront entreprises dans le cadre du programme MAB de l'UNESCO. L'UICN est intéressée par de nombreux sujets couverts par le MAB et compte participer à une série de projets principalement dans le domaine de l'écologie.

On cherchera tout particulièrement à élargir la base scientifique de l'UICN, en s'attachant à la collaboration d'un plus grand nombre de scientifiques originaires des différentes parties du monde. C'est dans cette optique que l'UICN compte s'unir avec plusieurs universités d'Autriche, de France, d'Italie, d'Allemagne et de Suisse, pour s'attaquer au problème de l'environnement dans la région alpine. Le premier objectif sera la convocation d'un symposium, consacré aux transformations affectant le milieu alpin résultant de l'évolution des activités humaines et des nouvelles formes d'utilisation du territoire qui s'y rattachent. L'effet de ces changements sur la faune et la flore ainsi que les techniques d'aménagement susceptibles de prévenir la détérioration du milieu seront aussi à l'ordre du jour. On espère ainsi pro-

will participate in a number of projects for direct conservation action ranging from on-the-spot identification of action required, preparation of plans of operation, and development of management proposals, to the provision of facilities, land purchase, and other operational facets. Many of these projects will relate to the conservation of wildlife, especially threatened species, and of natural areas.

The extent to which this particular aspect of the programme can be developed depends on the success of WWF fund-raising activities. Already it represents involvement in projects on which more than \$1 million are spent each year.

Many of these projects have been originated within IUCN Commissions and the specialized task forces, working groups, etc. that have been established under the guidance of the Commissions. It will be noted that a substantial proportion of the projects are in the fields of interest of the Survival Service Commission and the International Commission on National Parks.

#### Science of Conservation

Whilst the overall emphasis will be on applied aspects of conservation, the Union must continue its pioneering work on the basic concepts on which conservation depends. Under the general direction of the Commission on Ecology attention will be directed to scientific studies, as for example the effects of toxic chemicals and other man-made environmental disturbances on wildlife, and the problems connected with the introduction of exotic species of plants and animals, the size of populations needed to maintain genetic diversity characteristic of wild populations, and the size of natural areas required to safeguard wild populations.

Attention will also be given to classification problems, problems of fragile ecosystems, and a number of other matters that overlap and are basic to the more applied topics that have been outlined above.

Some of these items will be developed as part of the UNESCO "Man and the Biosphere" programme. IUCN expects to be involved in a considerable number of the topic areas covered by MAB and to make contributions in a series of projects primarily in the field of ecology.

Attention will be given to widening IUCN's scientific base by getting more scientists in various parts of the world involved in IUCN activities. As one step in this direction IUCN will link with universities in Austria, France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland in a co-ordinated attack on environmental problems of the Alpine region. First focus will be on a symposium on the changing alpine environment under new human pressures and new land use patterns, the effect on flora and fauna, and desirable management techniques to prevent environmental deterioration. It is hoped to develop a long-term association with scientists

mouvoir une association durable avec les scientifiques locaux concernés par ce projet ou d'autres questions d'intérêt mutuel. Des actions semblables seront tentées dans d'autres parties du monde.

#### L'éducation au service de l'environnement

Le succès final de la plupart des activités décrites jusqu'ici est tributaire du travail de l'UICN dans le domaine de l'éducation et de l'enseignement relatifs à l'environnement.

L'action déjà entreprise par la mise au point de programmes, de matériels et de méthodes, destinés à l'enseignement officiel des niveaux primaire, secondaire et universitaire, et élaborée lors de réunions telles que celles tenues à Rüschlikon près de Zürich (1971) ou à London, Ontario (1972), sera poursuivie. Cette action a du reste déjà donné des résultats concrets. Plusieurs pays ont introduit des changements dans leur programme d'enseignement et cette voie continuera à être activement explorée par des groupes de divers pays, en collaboration avec l'UNESCO. On s'efforcera d'obtenir des gouvernements qu'ils donnent suite aux recommandations émises lors de ces réunions. Une nouvelle série de conférences et de séminaires est prévue pour étendre et perfectionner ce programme. Si les fonds nécessaires peuvent être réunis, on espère pouvoir convoquer en 1974 une conférence mondiale sur l'éducation et l'enseignement en matière d'environnement, avec la collaboration de l'UNESCO.

On prévoit également de favoriser cette prise de conscience par l'entremise d'activités extrascolaires en recherchant la collaboration de l'UNESCO, de l'IYF, du Scoutisme et d'autres organisations de jeunes. Ceci se fera grâce à des réunions de travail, des stages, des séminaires et des publications et l'on cherchera surtout à perfectionner la méthodologie et à améliorer la formation des animateurs de mouvement de jeunes.

En collaboration avec le WWF, un effort croissant sera dévolu à l'éducation du public et à la propagation des idéaux de la conservation. La conservation de la nature proprement dite ne sera pas seule visée car on insistera également sur les raisons qui militent en faveur d'une limitation de la pression démographique, d'une réduction de la consommation des ressources limitées, d'un recyclage des matières premières et du contrôle de la pollution. Des plans ont été dressés pour pouvoir fournir aux moyens d'information spécialisés des articles et du matériel en quantité toujours plus grande. Les perfectionnements apportés à l'édition du rapport annuel, du bulletin et d'autres publications font partie de ce programme.

#### Incidences sur le plan de l'organisation

Le développement et la réalisation du programme proposé exigeront une participation active de tous les groupes au sein de l'Union. Le facteur main-d'oeuvre est évidemment essentiel; il faut des personnes actives et dédiées à la conservation, qui soient disposées à consacrer leur temps et leurs efforts aux tâches innombrables à accomplir. La structure de l'Union est très favorable à cet égard car elle comprend un grand nombre d'organisations membres, couvrant presque toutes les régions du monde, sans restrictions politiques, raciales, religieuses ou autres, ainsi que d'éminents collaborateurs

of the area in this and other problems of mutual interest. Similar action will be promoted in other parts of the world.

#### Environmental Education

Basic to the success of many of these activities is the Union's work in environmental education under the guidance of the Commission on Education.

The programme already under way in the development of curricula, teaching materials and teaching methods for environmental education at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of formal education elaborated through meetings such as those at Rüschlikon near Zurich (1971) and London, Ontario (1972), will continue. This programme has already produced concrete results by changes introduced in a number of countries and it will be actively developed with national groups in collaboration with UNESCO. Special attention will be given to follow up of the recommendations of these meetings by governments. A further series of conferences and seminars will be used to elaborate and extend the work. If funding becomes available it is hoped to arrange a World Conference on Environmental Education in 1974, in collaboration with UNESCO.

At the same time it is intended to extend the involvement in out of school activities in collaboration with UNESCO and IYF, the Boy Scouts, and other international youth organizations. This will be effected through working meetings, courses, seminars, and publications and will relate largely to the development of methodology and the training of youth leaders.

In collaboration with WWF increased effort will be devoted to public education and the task of propagating conservation ideas. This will include, in addition to nature conservation, references to the need to curtail population pressure, reducing consumption of scarce non-renewable resources, the need for recycling, and control of pollution. Plans have been made for an increasing flow of articles and material designed for specialized media. The further development of the Yearbook, the Bulletin, and other publications will form part of this programme.

#### Organizational Implications

The development and execution of the proposed programme will involve the active participation of all groups in the Union. Manpower is a vital ingredient, dedicated and active conservationists willing to devote time and energy to the many tasks that lie ahead. IUCN is fortunate in its structure with a wide spread of member organizations covering most parts of the world without political, racial, religious, or other limitation and a distinguished company of voluntary collaborators associated with it as members of its Executive Board, Commissions,

bénévoles qui sont associés à l'Union en qualité de membres du Conseil exécutif, des commissions, des groupes de travail, groupes spéciaux, etc. Pendant les trois années à venir, on espère renforcer les contacts avec les organisations membres et utiliser de façon plus efficace les services de ceux qui désirent participer au programme. Le détachement de personnel auprès du Secrétariat sera également encouragé.

#### Membres

On s'efforcera d'accroître le nombre déjà très important des membres de l'Union, en cherchant à recruter de nouveaux membres parmi les états souverains, les institutions gouvernementales et les nombreux organismes non gouvernementaux s'occupant de conservation. Il faut espérer que les membres actuels et les collaborateurs bénévoles aideront à établir de nouveaux contacts et à encourager l'adhésion de nouveaux membres.

Le bulletin, dans sa nouvelle version mensuelle, informe les membres des activités courantes de l'UICN et de son point de vue, tandis que le Rapport annuel passe en revue toutes les activités et les questions d'organisation.

Etant donné que l'on s'efforce actuellement d'accroître l'efficacité des moyens de communication pour faciliter le travail de surveillance et d'évaluation de l'état de la conservation, les organisations membres seront invitées à fournir des informations à ce sujet et à participer aux travaux dans la mesure de leur désir et de leurs possibilités. Ceci se fera en fonction des occasions fournies par le programme d'activités.

#### Conseil exécutif

Des mesures ont été prises, par les amendements proposés à apporter aux Statuts, pour accroître le nombre des membres et étendre la représentation géographique au sein du Conseil exécutif. Ce dernier se réunira une fois par an, tandis que le Comité exécutif se réunira au moins une fois selon les besoins entre les réunions du Conseil.

#### Commissions

Les commissions fournissent au Conseil exécutif et au secrétariat les appuis techniques relevant de leurs compétences, aident à formuler et à élaborer les projets faisant partie du programme de l'Union et surveillent l'exécution des projets dont elles ont la supervision. De plus en plus, elles sont aidées dans ce travail par des groupes spéciaux, constitués pour les besoins des divers projets. On s'efforce, dans la mesure du possible, d'inclure les membres des commissions dans ces groupes.

Il est incontestable que des réunions plus fréquentes permettraient d'accroître l'efficacité d'une grande partie des contributions bénévoles au programme de travail de l'UICN, même si elles ne devaient rassembler que les personnalités les plus activement concernées. Certaines commissions ont réussi à se réunir chaque année (deux fois par an, même, pour une ou deux d'entre elles); d'autres par contre ne se sont réunies qu'au moment des Assemblées Générales. Quelques groupes de travail ont eux aussi pu se réunir, tandis

and task forces, working groups, etc. It is hoped that in the triennium stronger links can be made with member bodies and the most effective use made of those willing to join in the programme. Secondment of personnel to headquarters will also be further encouraged.

#### Membership

The Union's broad base formed by its widespread membership will be extended through a drive for new members amongst sovereign states, governmental agencies, and the many non-governmental bodies concerned with conservation that now exist. It is hoped that existing members and voluntary collaborators will aid in making new contacts and solicit membership applications.

The Bulletin in its new monthly format is providing members with more immediate news of IUCN activities and viewpoints, and the Yearbook gives an overview of current activities and organizational features.

Now that effective communication channels are being developed to support monitoring and conservation assessment work, it is intended that member bodies be asked to contribute information and participate in action to the extent that they are willing and able. This development will proceed as the programme activities provide suitable opportunities.

#### Executive Board

Action has already been taken in proposed amendments to the Statutes to increase the size of the Executive Board and to widen its geographical representation. The Executive Board will meet once a year and the Executive Committee will meet at least once between meetings of the Executive Board as occasion demands.

#### Commissions

The Commissions provide the Executive Board and the Secretariat with technical guidance within their various fields of expertise, assist in formulating and originating the projects comprising the Union's programme, and monitor the project activities under their supervision. They are increasingly being assisted in this work by specialized task forces, working groups, etc. appointed in connection with individual projects, and wherever possible attempts are made to involve Commission members in these groups.

There is no doubt that the effectiveness of the large number of voluntary contributors to IUCN's programme of work would be increased if more frequent meetings were possible, even if these involved only key individuals who are most actively concerned. Some Commissions have managed to meet each year (one or two even twice a year) but others have met only at the time of General Assemblies. Certain working groups

que pour d'autres le travail s'est uniquement fait par correspondance.

En raison de l'insuffisance des fonds disponibles, il n'a pas été possible de couvrir les frais de voyage et autres frais liés à ces réunions (il faudrait environ \$ 150.000 pour subvenir aux frais de participation de tous les membres à une réunion de chacune des commissions); mais on n'a pas suffisamment exploré la possibilité d'organiser ces réunions en conjonction avec d'autres réunions auxquelles les membres pourraient assister (conférences scientifiques de tous genres par exemple) ou avec des séminaires particuliers destinés à des organismes intergouvernementaux ou régionaux auxquels les membres pourraient participer. A l'avenir, ces possibilités seront exploitées au maximum et, si les fonds rassemblés le permettent, une petite réserve de fonds sera constituée pour que chaque commission puisse aider à couvrir une partie des frais de voyage de membres qui auront pu obtenir des subventions partielles d'autres sources. En un premier temps, il est proposé d'affecter à cet effet \$ 5.000 par an à chaque commission; l'allocation de cette somme suscitera certainement des problèmes considérables.

En raison de l'amélioration des contacts avec les commissions, il sera de toute évidence nécessaire de classer les membres en deux catégories : ceux qui souhaitent participer activement à tous les domaines et ceux qui préfèrent n'être consultés que pour des questions majeures ou spécialisées - ceci dans l'intérêt des membres autant que pour économiser des ressources financières déjà limitées. Ceci explique que les Newsletter des commissions aient été "élaguées"; elles serviront de bulletin d'information sur les affaires de l'Union plutôt que de revues d'informations générales, paraîtront plus fréquemment et seront destinées à tous les membres (actifs ou consultants) de la commission.

#### Secrétariat

Le processus d'expansion du Secrétariat est décrit en détail dans le rapport du Directeur général. Le Secrétariat est désormais en mesure d'épauler les organes directeurs (Conseil exécutif, Comité exécutif et commissions), d'assurer l'administration des projets et de participer à leur réalisation.

L'étroite collaboration qui s'est établie entre les Secrétariats de l'UICN et du WWF a permis une certaine rationalisation des activités. L'administration mixte des projets UICN/WWF et l'action concertée dans le domaine des interventions, de la publicité et de l'éducation notamment se sont traduites par des économies et un travail plus efficace.

En raison de l'augmentation du coût de la vie et de l'insuffisance des fonds, il n'a pas été possible d'exécuter entièrement le plan de recrutement adopté à New Delhi pour le Secrétariat, notamment en ce qui concerne le recrutement d'adjoints pour les secrétaires exécutifs des commissions. En fait, la situation incertaine des rentrées de fonds et des finances a contraint de licencier un des membres du personnel en mai 1972. Le Secrétariat a encore besoin de personnel supplémentaire, si des fonds peuvent être trouvés à cet effet. Toutefois, le maintien même du Secrétariat actuel semble incertain, si les sources de financement n'augmentent pas.

have been able to come together for meetings but others have had to work only by correspondence.

Paucity of funds has made it impossible to pay fares and expenses for such meetings (about \$150,000 would be required to cover one meeting of each Commission if all members were paid for), but insufficient attention has been given to the possibility of organizing such meetings in association with other gatherings at which members might be present (e.g. scientific conferences of one kind or another) or in association with special seminars proposed to intergovernmental or regional bodies that would enable the attendance of members. These possibilities will be exploited as far as they can be in the future, and, if fund-raising permits, a small budget will be set aside for each Commission to assist in meeting some part of the travel of members who can obtain partial support from other sources. It is proposed that initially this be \$5,000 p.a. for each Commission; obviously considerable problems will arise in allocating this sum.

With the increased communication with Commissions, it is clear that a classification of members into those who wish to contribute actively on all topics and those who prefer to be consulted only on major issues or special topics is necessary both in the interests of the members and to conserve scarce resources in the face of financial stringency. For this reason, too, Commission Newsletters are being streamlined to serve as information circulars to all members of the Commission (active or consulting) on IUCN matters rather than as broad news sheets and will be issued more frequently.

#### Secretariat

The Secretariat has been developed as detailed in the Director General's report. It is now able to provide support services to the policy-forming apparatus of the Union (the Executive Board, the Executive Committee, and the Commissions) and to service and become involved in the execution of projects.

The close co-operation that now exists between the Secretariats of WWF and IUCN has enabled some rationalization of effort. The joint operation of IUCN/WWF projects and concerted action in the matters of interventions, publicity, and education in particular have resulted in economies and more effective working.

Rising costs and scarcity of funds have not permitted the full implementation of the plan for staffing the Secretariat approved at New Delhi, especially in the matter of providing assistants to the Executive Officers of Commissions. In fact because of uncertainty in funding and the difficult cash-flow position, one staff member was retrenched in May 1972. There is still a need for these extra staff members if enough funds become available; however, even the maintenance of the present Secretariat is in doubt unless fund-raising is effective.

Deux membres du personnel (M. Robert I. Standish, chargé de l'information, et M. Harry A. Goodwin, écologiste) sont détachés par le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis. On espère que d'autres gouvernements envisageront la possibilité de contribuer de la même façon au travail de l'Union. La possibilité de recruter du personnel bénévole pour le Secrétariat sera également étudiée.

Les différents postes, tels qu'ils ont été approuvés à New Delhi, avec quelques modifications mineures introduites par la suite, figurent dans l'Annexe 1.

La question d'espace devient critique au siège de l'Union et limite en fait les possibilités de recrutement. Il n'est pas possible d'installer à Morges du personnel chargé à titre temporaire de l'exécution des projets, ce qui entraîne une perte d'efficacité par manque de contacts permanents avec le Secrétariat.

#### Nouveau quartier général

Grâce à un très généreux don de 10 millions de francs suisses, réservé à cet effet, une fondation a été créée dans le but exclusif d'établir un nouveau quartier général commun à l'UICN et au WWF, à Genève. Trois hectares ont été acquis par la Fondation près de la sortie de Genève vers Lausanne (sur le chemin de l'aéroport), au bord du lac Léman, jouxtant le Jardin Botanique et à proximité du Palais des Nations. En raison des restrictions actuelles sur la construction en Suisse et pour d'autres raisons du même ordre, il est improbable que les nouveaux locaux puissent être occupés avant 1975. On estime que la Fondation pourra financer le bâtiment et son équipement. De plus, les négociations en cours avec la Municipalité de Genève devraient permettre de libérer la Fondation des frais d'entretien du terrain.

A l'heure actuelle, il est difficile d'évaluer les frais qu'entraîneront le déménagement et l'installation à Genève et de déterminer comment seront réparties entre l'UICN et le WWF les tâches d'entretien et d'administration du nouveau bâtiment.

#### Budget 1973-1975

L'expérience des trois dernières années a montré combien il est difficile de prévoir les dépenses pour une période de trois ans (compte tenu de la dévaluation des monnaies et de l'inflation, entraînant une augmentation des salaires et des dépenses). De plus, un budget réaliste doit tenir compte des possibilités de collecter des fonds.

Pour toutes ces raisons, seules les très grandes lignes du budget pour 1973-1975 ont été données dans l'Annexe 2.

#### Dépenses

On distingue trois grands chapitres de dépenses :

1. Dépenses de base du siège de l'Union - notamment administration des projets auxquels le Secrétariat contribue dans une très large mesure, représentation de l'UICN à des réunions importantes, publications essentielles et autres points requis par les Statuts.

Two officers (Mr. Robert I. Standish, public information officer, and Mr. Harry A. Goodwin, ecologist) are on secondment from the U. S. Government. It is hoped that other governments will consider similar contributions to the work of the Union. The possibility of attracting volunteers to work with the Secretariat will be actively examined.

The posts approved at New Delhi, with minor modifications to take account of subsequent experience, are set out in Annex 1.

Space at the headquarters at Morges is now severely taxed and, in fact, limits the possibility of further recruitment. Project personnel on temporary assignment cannot be accommodated at Morges which means a loss of efficiency in that day to day involvement with the Secretariat is not possible.

#### New Headquarters

Through a generous earmarked donation of 10 million Swiss francs, a new foundation has been established having as its sole objective the provision of new joint headquarters in Geneva for IUCN and WWF. A site of three hectares has been acquired by the Foundation on the main exit from Geneva to Lausanne (en route to the airport) alongside Lac Léman adjacent to the Botanic Gardens and close to the Palais de Nations. Because of current building restrictions in Switzerland and other related factors it is unlikely that the new headquarters will be available for occupancy until 1975. It is believed that the Foundation will be able to fund the building and its equipment. Furthermore, it is expected that current negotiations with the Municipality of Geneva will result in an arrangement which will free the Foundation from the expenses of upkeep of the grounds.

At this stage it is difficult to assess the costs that will be involved in the move to Geneva nor is it yet known how the staff required for building operation will be organized as between IUCN and WWF.

#### Budget for 1973-1975

Events in the past triennium have shown the difficulty of predicting expenses over a three year period (e.g. allowing for devaluation of currency and inflation with concomitant changes in salaries and expenses). Furthermore any realistic budget must take into account fund-raising abilities.

Because of these factors only the broadest outline of a budget for 1973-1975 is presented in Annex 2.

#### Expenditure

Three major subdivisions of the expenditure are distinguished:

- (1) Hard-core costs of headquarters, including servicing projects for which the Secretariat provides a major input, representation of IUCN at essential meetings, basic publications, and other statutory requirements.

2. Dépenses supplémentaires de fonctionnement. Ceci recouvre les frais occasionnés par les réunions, la publication de comptes rendus et de rapports et une participation aux frais de déplacement des collaborateurs de l'Union.
3. Dépenses afférentes aux projets, en dehors des dépenses de base - notamment pour les projets financés par des sources spéciales ou exigeant le recrutement de personnel spécial chargé des enquêtes.

Les dépenses de base du siège de l'Union comprennent les salaires des membres du Secrétariat, certains frais afférents pour mener à bien les opérations et les frais d'administration et d'entretien des locaux. L'expérience montre que les salaires représentent environ 70 pour-cent de ces dépenses. De ce fait, ce chapitre dépendra de façon assez stricte de l'importance du personnel employé. En se basant sur un personnel composé de la façon indiquée dans l'Annexe 1, il est possible de prévoir les dépenses avec assez de précision. Une augmentation annuelle de 10 pour-cent a été introduite, afin d'absorber la montée inévitable des prix.

Les dépenses supplémentaires sont plus difficiles à déterminer. On a inclus dans l'estimation un chapitre couvrant la participation aux frais de voyage afférents aux réunions. Ce chapitre ne pourra être maintenu que si les efforts faits pour trouver des fonds donnent des résultats positifs.

Les dépenses afférentes aux projets sont les plus difficiles à évaluer, étant donné que la mise en route des projets est conditionnée par les fonds disponibles. On n'a pas même tenté de fixer une somme globale, étant donné que les fonds nécessaires dépendent de toute évidence des possibilités de "vendre" les projets en question à des personnes ou organisations susceptibles d'apporter un appui financier.

Il convient de noter que l'on n'a pas essayé de couvrir un grand nombre de projets qui sont administrés en commun par l'UICN et le WWF. Les frais afférents à ces projets ne seront pas portés dans les comptes de l'UICN. Les membres du personnel consacrent un temps considérable à des projets, qui contribuent de façon importante aux activités générales de conservation. Cette administration commune permet d'accroître l'efficacité des projets et d'utiliser le temps du personnel de façon extrêmement valable.

#### Revenus

La seule source de revenus, à la fois substantielle et régulière de l'Union, provient des cotisations versées par ses membres, estimées en 1972 à \$ 105.000. A cela viennent s'ajouter le produit des ventes et divers revenus totalisant \$ 10.000 par an, ainsi que la subvention annuelle de \$ 10.000 de l'UNESCO.

Pendant les trois dernières années, l'UICN a été très heureuse de pouvoir bénéficier d'un don de la Fondation Ford, totalisant \$ 650.000. On espère que la Fondation Ford accordera de nouvelles subventions pour la période de trois ans à venir mais, jusqu'à présent, aucune décision n'a été prise.

Le WWF a officiellement accepté d'aider l'UICN à rassembler les sommes encore nécessaires.

- (2) Supplementary costs of operations, including costs of meetings, publishing proceedings and reports, and contributions to travel for collaborators.
- (3) Project costs outside the hard-core costs, including those financed by special fund-raising, or involving appointment of special investigators.

Hard-core costs of headquarters comprises salaries of the Secretariat, certain linked costs of carrying out the headquarters operations, and the building running costs. Experience has shown that salaries amount to about 70 per cent of these costs, and hence this section will depend rather inflexibly on the size of the staff. Assuming the staffing set out in Annex 1, the costs can be predicted fairly well. An annual increase of 10 per cent has been included to cover inescapable increments of cost.

Supplementary costs are more difficult to assess. Included in the estimates is an item covering contributions to the costs of travel for meetings. The retention of this item will have to depend on success in fund raising.

Project costs are the most difficult to estimate since the ability to start these extra projects will depend on availability of funds. No attempt has been made to specify even a round sum since the actual amount will clearly be linked to the opportunities for "selling" the projects in question to potential supporters.

It should be noted that no attempt has been made to cover a considerable number of projects under joint IUCN/WWF operations, the costs of which will not appear in IUCN accounting. Considerable staff effort is expended on these projects which add considerably to the total conservation effort achieved. This management activity results in more effective projects and is a most valuable use of staff time.

#### Income

The only regular substantial income of the Union is from membership fees and subscriptions which in 1972 is estimated at \$105,000. In addition, sales and miscellaneous income comes to \$10,000 p.a. and the UNESCO subvention is \$10,000 p.a.

Over the past three years IUCN has been fortunate in receiving a grant from The Ford Foundation totalling \$650,000. It is hoped that The Ford Foundation may make further grants in the triennium but as yet no decision has been taken.

WWF has formally agreed to assist IUCN in fund-raising action to find the remaining sums.

Endowment Funds : Il est absolument clair que le seul moyen satisfaisant de résoudre à long terme les problèmes financiers de l'UICN est de chercher à réunir des capitaux pouvant être investis et dont les intérêts devraient couvrir les dépenses courantes de l'Union (Endowment Funds).

Le WWF a pris la responsabilité de chercher à réunir ces capitaux, afin de pouvoir faire face aux dépenses de base de l'UICN, ainsi qu'aux frais parallèles afférents aux opérations du WWF International. Le but à atteindre est la constitution d'un capital dont les intérêts devraient rapporter la somme de \$ 1,5 million par an, soit \$ 1 million pour l'UICN et \$ 0,5 million pour le WWF. Pour cela, on espère pouvoir réunir un capital de \$ 30 millions d'ici la fin de 1976. Une telle somme investie à 5 pour-cent rapporterait, en 1977, les \$ 1,5 million par an nécessaires et les chances d'atteindre ce but paraissent d'ores et déjà bonnes.

D'après l'estimation actuelle, cette source devrait déjà pouvoir rapporter à l'UICN pendant la prochaine période de trois ans le revenu suivant :

1973	\$ 220.000.
1974	\$ 300.000.
1975	\$ 560.000.

Recherche de fonds supplémentaires par l'UICN/WWF : Il est clair que des fonds supplémentaires doivent être réunis par l'UICN/WWF pour pouvoir couvrir pendant la prochaine période de trois ans (et peut-être pendant encore une ou deux années après) les dépenses prévues. Les sommes nécessaires sont :

1973	\$ 580.000.
1974	\$ 590.000.
1975	\$ 420.000.

On doit espérer que les sociétés nationales du WWF, grâce à leurs campagnes régulières, pourront réunir une partie de ces sommes et l'on fera également appel à des fondations européennes et américaines pour les fonds encore nécessaires. Le fait d'avoir déjà subdivisé les dépenses de base, suivant leur appartenance à différents projets, permet de pouvoir présenter plus facilement des demandes de subvention auprès des diverses fondations.

#### Cotisations des membres et abonnements

Une bonne partie des dépenses de base de l'UICN devrait pouvoir être couverte par les cotisations des membres et les abonnements. Actuellement, la cotisation minimale pour les organisations faisant partie de différentes catégories de membres ne se monte qu'à \$ 50.

Une révision complète du montant des cotisations paraît souhaitable. Des propositions détaillées à ce sujet sont présentées dans un autre document, soumis à l'examen de l'Assemblée, et l'on a assumé ici que ces augmentations seront approuvées par l'Assemblée Générale.

Endowment Funds: It is abundantly clear that the only satisfactory way of arranging IUCN finances in the long-term is to seek to obtain endowment funds that can be invested and return an income to meet current expenditure.

WWF has agreed to become responsible for raising endowment funds to meet the basic costs of IUCN operations and the similar costs for WWF International operations. The aim is for an endowment fund for these two purposes yielding an income of \$1.5 million p.a., \$1 million for IUCN and \$0.5 million for WWF International. The target is a capital of \$30 million by the end of 1976. Such an amount invested at 5 per cent would provide the desired \$1.5 million p.a. in 1977, and there appears to be a good chance that this target will be reached.

Based on current estimates it seems the income that might be anticipated by IUCN in the triennium from this source could be:

1973	\$220,000
1974	\$300,000
1975	\$560,000

IUCN/WWF Special Fund-Raising: It is clear that during the triennium (and perhaps for one or two years thereafter), special fund-raising action must be taken by IUCN/WWF if the projected expenditure is to be covered. The amounts needed are:

1973	\$580,000
1974	\$590,000
1975	\$420,000

It is hoped that WWF National Appeals may be able to continue to raise part of this during the course of their regular fund-raising operations. The remaining sums will be sought from foundations in Europe and America. The subdivision of the hard-core expenditure on a project by project basis that has already been instituted will materially assist in presenting appropriate requests to the various foundations.

#### Membership fees and subscriptions

It is hoped that a considerable part of IUCN's hard-core expenditure can be funded from membership fees and subscriptions. Currently the minimum fee for organizations in the various categories of membership is only \$50.

It seems desirable that considerable revision be made in membership fees. Specific proposals in this regard are set out in another paper for consideration by the General Assembly. The assumption has been made here that these increases will be approved by the General Assembly.

Secrétariat de l'UICN

Directeur général

Dr. Gerardo Budowski, Vénézuéla

Spécialiste d'écologie forestière possédant une grande expérience des régions tropicales. A occupé des postes supérieurs à l'UNESCO et à l'Institut interaméricain des sciences agricoles (Turrialba, Costa Rica).

Directeur général délégué

M. Frank G. Nicholls, Australie

Spécialiste des questions d'environnement et directeur de recherches, ayant une grande expérience de l'Asie. A occupé des postes supérieurs auprès d'institutions du système des Nations Unies et au CSIRO (Australie).

Ecologiste en chef

Dr. Raymond F. Dasmann, E.-U.

Ecologiste-zoologiste possédant une grande expérience de diverses régions du globe. A occupé des postes supérieurs à la Conservation Foundation (Washington, D.C.) et au Humboldt State College (California, E.-U.)

Ecologistes

M. Harry A. Goodwin, E.-U. (détaché par le Département de l'Intérieur des Etats-Unis)

Ecologiste-zoologiste. A travaillé pendant toute sa carrière sur les questions de gestion de la faune sauvage. Chargé du programme sur les espèces menacées aux E.-U.

Dr. Colin W. Holloway, Royaume-Uni

Zoologiste et écologiste forestier ayant une expérience du travail sur le terrain en Afrique orientale.

Dr. Patrick de Rham, Suisse

Ecologiste-botaniste ayant une expérience de travail sur le terrain en Afrique occidentale.

Juriste

Dr. Françoise Burhenne-Guilmin, Belgique

Juriste, plus particulièrement spécialisée dans les questions de droit de l'environnement.

Secrétaires exécutifs des commissions

Commission de l'écologie

Melle Mona Björklund, Suède

Biologiste, possédant une certaine expérience du travail sur le terrain en Afrique.

IUCN Secretariat

Director General

Dr. Gerardo Budowski, Venezuela  
Forest ecologist with wide experience in tropics. Held senior posts at UNESCO, and Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (Turrialba, Costa Rica).

Deputy Director General

Mr. Frank G. Nicholls, Australia  
Environmentalist and research manager, with considerable Asian experience. Held senior posts with UN agencies and CSIRO (Australia).

Senior Ecologist

Dr. Raymond F. Dasmann, U.S.A.  
Zoologist-ecologist with wide field experience in many regions. Held senior posts with the Conservation Foundation (Washington, D. C.) and Humboldt State College (California, U.S.A.).

Ecologists

Mr. Harry A. Goodwin, U.S.A. (Seconded from Department of Interior)  
Zoologist-ecologist, active in wildlife management throughout his career. Responsible for endangered species programme in U.S.A.

Dr. Colin W. Holloway, United Kingdom  
Zoologist and forestry-ecologist with field experience in East Africa.

Dr. Patrick de Rham, Switzerland  
Botanist-ecologist with field experience in West Africa.

Legal Officer

Dr. Françoise Burhenne-Guilmin, Belgium  
Lawyer with special experience in environmental law.

Executive Officers for Commissions

Commission on Ecology  
Miss Mona Björklund, Sweden  
Biologist with some field experience in Africa.

Commission de l'éducation

Dr. Jan Cerovsky, Tchécoslovaquie

Biologiste, ayant une grande expérience du travail de conservation de la nature. S'intéresse plus particulièrement au travail avec les jeunes et à l'éducation relative à la conservation.

Commission internationale des parcs nationaux

Mme Paule Gryn-Ambroes, Belgique

Ecologiste-botaniste, ayant l'expérience des questions d'administration.

Commission de l'aménagement de l'environnement

M. Alfred H. Hoffmann, Suisse

Ingénieur paysagiste possédant une grande expérience pratique.

Commission des politiques, du droit et de l'administration de l'environnement

Dr. John A. Staub, Suisse/E.-U.

Economiste ayant une grande expérience de consultant en matière de management et d'étude des marchés. S'intéresse particulièrement aux régions sauvages.

Commission du service de sauvegarde

Melle Moira A. G. Warland, Royaume-Uni

Agronome ayant l'expérience de l'administration et de l'enseignement.

Editeur Scientifique

Sir Hugh F. I. Elliott, Royaume-Uni

Administrateur et ornithologue, ayant une très longue expérience de l'Afrique orientale. A été Secrétaire général intérimaire de l'UICN.

Chargé des relations extérieures

M. Robert I. Standish, E.-U. (détaché par le Département de l'Intérieur des Etats-Unis)

Relations publiques et travail de publicité dans le cadre des parcs nationaux.

Rédacteur scientifique

M. Joseph Lucas, Royaume-Uni

Ecologiste marin, ayant une grande expérience de rédacteur scientifique et d'éditeur.

Documentaliste

Poste vacant

Chargé des finances

Mme K. M. I. Williams, Royaume-Uni

Longue expérience dans le domaine financier et administratif, privé et public. A travaillé près de 10 ans dans ce domaine à l'UICN.

Commission on Education

Dr. Jan Cerovsky, Czechoslovakia

Biologist with considerable conservation experience. Special interests in youth work and conservation education.

International Commission on National Parks

Mrs. Paule Gryn-Ambroes, Belgium

Botanist-ecologist with administrative experience.

Commission on Environmental Planning

Mr. Alfred H. Hoffmann, Switzerland

Landscape engineer with considerable practical experience.

Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration

Dr. John A. Staub, Switzerland and U.S.A.

Economist with considerable experience as management consultant and in market research. Special interest in wild places.

Survival Service Commission

Miss Moira A. G. Warland, United Kingdom

Agriculturalist with administrative and teaching experience.

Scientific Editor

Sir Hugh F. I. Elliott, United Kingdom

Administrator and ornithologist with extensive experience in East Africa. Former Acting Secretary General of IUCN.

Public Information Officer

Mr. Robert I. Standish, U.S.A. (Seconded from the Department of the Interior)

Public relations and advertising work with experience in national parks.

Science Writer

Mr. Joseph Lucas, United Kingdom

Marine ecologist with experience as science writer and publisher.

Documentation Officer

Vacant

Finance Officer

Mrs. K. M. I. Williams, United Kingdom

Considerable experience in finance and administration in private and government service, and almost ten years in this work with IUCN.

Bibliothécaire

M. Arnold Koenen, Pays-Bas

Plusieurs années d'expérience du travail de bibliothécaire dans le domaine agricole aux Pays-Bas. Occupe ce poste à l'UICN depuis 1963.

Traducteur

Melle Laurence de Bonneval, France

Traductrice de français-anglais. A travaillé comme traductrice dans un institut de recherche scientifique.

Chargé de l'administration

Mme Lenore Smith, E.-U.

Nombreuses années d'expérience du travail administratif dans une organisation de recherche scientifique.

Secrétaires (peuvent travailler en anglais, français, espagnol, allemand et russe)

Melle Estelle Buckley, Royaume-Uni

Mme Inna d'Accault-Acco, Suisse

Melle Marlene Foley, Royaume-Uni

Melle Martine Magnard, Suisse

Melle S.A. Mollett, Rhodésie

Mme Mariane Neeser, Suisse

Melle Angela Owen, Royaume-Uni

Melle Margaret Smith, Royaume-Uni

Melle Olivia Trachta, France

Melle Susan Taylor, Royaume-Uni

Mme Zohra Zabielski, Royaume-Uni

Réceptionniste (peut dactylographier en français)

Mme Geneviève Python, Suisse

Librarian

Mr. Arnold Koenen, Netherlands

Several years experience as librarian in agricultural field in Netherlands, and IUCN Librarian since 1963.

Translator

Miss Laurence de Bonneval, France

French-English translator with experience as translator in scientific research institute.

Administrative Officer

Mrs. Lenore Smith, U.S.A.

Many years experience in administrative work in scientific research organization.

Secretaries (with abilities for working in combinations of English, French, Spanish, German and Russian)

Miss Estelle Buckley, United Kingdom

Mrs. Inna d'Accault-Acco, Switzerland

Miss Marlene Foley, United Kingdom

Miss Martine Magnard, Switzerland

Miss S. A. Mollett, Rhodesia

Mrs. Mariane Neeser, Switzerland

Miss Angela Owen, United Kingdom

Miss Margaret Smith, United Kingdom

Miss Olivia Trachta, France

Miss Susan Taylor, United Kingdom

Mrs. Zohra Zabielski, United Kingdom

Receptionist (and French language typing)

Mrs. Genevieve Python, Switzerland

## Annexe 2

Grandes lignes du budget 1973-1975

<u>Revenus</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Cotisations des membres etc.	\$130,000	\$150,000	\$170,000
Ventes & divers	10,000	10,000	10,000
Subvention UNESCO	10,000	10,000	10,000
WWF Endowment Funds	220,000	300,000	560,000
Sources de financement spéciales UICN/WWF	<u>580,000</u>	<u>590,000</u>	<u>420,000</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$950,000</u>	<u>\$1,060,000</u>	<u>\$1,170,000</u>
<u>Dépenses</u>			
Frais de base:			
Personnel	\$620,000	\$690,000	\$760,000
Autres frais	270,000	300,000	330,000
Frais supplémentaires	<u>60,000</u>	<u>70,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$950,000</u>	<u>\$1,060,000</u>	<u>\$1,170,000</u>

## Outline of Budget for 1973-1975

<u>Income</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Membership fees, etc.	\$130,000	\$150,000	\$170,000
Sales & miscellaneous	10,000	10,000	10,000
UNESCO subvention	10,000	10,000	10,000
WWF Endowment Funds	220,000	300,000	560,000
IUCN/WWF Special Fund-raising	<u>580,000</u>	<u>590,000</u>	<u>420,000</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$950,000</u>	<u>\$1,060,000</u>	<u>\$1,170,000</u>
<u>Expenditure</u>			
Hard-core costs:			
Personnel	\$620,000	\$690,000	\$760,000
Other costs	270,000	300,000	330,000
Supplementary costs	<u>60,000</u>	<u>70,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$950,000</u>	<u>\$1,060,000</u>	<u>\$1,170,000</u>

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES

Agenda Paper GA72/4

Document GA72/4

Subject: Staff Regulations

Sujet: Règlement du personnel

Prepared by: Frank G. Nicholls

30 June 1972

Préparé par: Frank G. Nicholls

30 juin 1972

## Staff Regulations

### 1. PRELIMINARY

- 1.1 Establishment. These Regulations are established by the General Assembly pursuant to Article VII of the Statutes. They are based on the Staff Rules of the United Nations and shall be revised as required whenever the said UN Staff Rules are amended to keep their provisions in line with those Rules.
- 1.2 Applicability. These Regulations apply to all staff members of IUCN except persons appointed under special contracts as consultants, special investigators, field project personnel, personnel specifically engaged for conferences and other short-term service, cleaners, gardeners and other manual workers. The conditions of employment of such excluded personnel shall be determined by the Director-General having in mind the prevailing conditions of employment in the locality concerned for the appropriate category of personnel.
- 1.3 Director-General. Reference in these Regulations to the Director-General shall include his Deputy and any staff member authorized to act for the Director-General for specific purposes under these Regulations.
- 1.4 Rules. The Director-General may issue Staff Rules to supplement these Regulations by amplifying their provisions and to cover matters that are to be determined by him under these Regulations.

### 2. DUTIES, OBLIGATIONS AND PRIVILEGES

- 2.1 International status. Staff members of IUCN are employed by an international body and their responsibilities are not national but exclusively international. By accepting appointment, they pledge themselves to discharge their functions and to regulate their conduct with the interests of IUCN only in view. In the performance of their duties staff members shall neither seek or accept instructions from any government or from any other authority external to IUCN.

## Règlement du personnel

### 1. DISPOSITIONS PRELIMINAIRES

- 1.1 Conditions d'établissement. Le présent Règlement est établi par l'Assemblée générale en vertu de l'Article VII des Statuts. Il est basé sur le Règlement du personnel des Nations Unies et demeure sujet à révision chaque fois que ledit Règlement du personnel des Nations Unies est modifié afin que ses dispositions demeurent conformes à tel Règlement.
- 1.2 Personnel auquel s'appliquent les dispositions du Règlement. Ce Règlement s'applique à tous les membres du personnel de l'UICN, excepté ceux engagés en vertu de contrats spéciaux tels que consultants, chargés d'enquêtes spéciaux, personnel du service mobile, personnel expressément engagé pour des conférences et autres services de courte durée, service de nettoyage, jardiniers et autre travailleurs manuels. Les conditions d'emploi de tel personnel exclu sont fixées par le Directeur général, compte tenu des conditions d'emploi en vigueur au lieu en cause pour la catégorie de personnel dont il s'agit.
- 1.3 Directeur général. Toute référence, dans le présent Règlement, ayant trait au Directeur général s'applique également à son délégué et à tout membre du personnel autorisé à agir au nom du Directeur général dans des cas spécifiquement prévus par le présent Règlement.
- 1.4 Règles. Le Directeur général peut introduire des Règles du personnel pour compléter le présent Règlement, en amplifiant ses dispositions, et couvrir des questions appelées à être résolues par lui aux termes du présent Règlement.

### 2. DEVOIRS, OBLIGATIONS ET PRIVILEGES

- 2.1 Statut international. Les membres du personnel de l'UICN sont employés par une organisation internationale et leurs responsabilités ne sont pas d'ordre national, mais exclusivement d'ordre international. En acceptant leur nomination, ils s'engagent à remplir leurs fonctions et à régler leur conduite en ayant exclusivement en vue l'intérêt de l'UICN. Dans l'accomplissement de leurs fonctions, les membres du personnel ne doivent solliciter ni accepter d'instructions d'aucun gouvernement, ni d'aucune autorité extérieure à l'UICN.

- 2.2 Direction. Staff members are subject to the authority of the Director-General and to the assignment by him to any of the activities of IUCN. They are responsible to him in the exercise of their functions. The whole time of staff members shall be at the disposal of the Director-General.
- 2.3 Conduct. Staff members shall conduct themselves at all times in a manner befitting their international status. They shall not engage in any activity that is incompatible with the proper discharge of their duties with IUCN. They shall avoid any action and in particular any kind of public pronouncement which may adversely reflect on their status, or the integrity, independence and impartiality which are required by that status. While they are not expected to give up their national sentiments or their political or religious convictions, they shall at all times bear in mind the reserve and tact incumbent upon them by reason of their international status.
- 2.4. Official business. Staff members shall exercise the utmost discretion in regard to all matters of official business. They shall not communicate to any person any information known to them because of their official position which has not been made public, except in the course of their duties or by authorization of the Director-General. Nor shall they at any time use such information to private advantage. These obligations shall not cease upon separation from service with IUCN.
- 2.5 Decorations and rewards. No staff member shall accept any honour, decoration, favour, gift or remuneration from any government excepting for war service; nor shall a staff member accept any honour, decoration, favour, gift or remuneration from any source external to IUCN, without first obtaining the approval of the Director-General. Approval shall be granted only in exceptional circumstances and where such acceptance is not incompatible with the terms of Regulation 2.2 and with the individual's international status.
- 2.6 Political activities. Staff members may exercise the right to vote but shall not engage in any political activity which is inconsistent with or might reflect upon the independence and impartiality required by their international status.

- 2.2 Direction. Les membres du personnel sont soumis à l'autorité du Directeur général qui peut leur assigner l'une quelconque des tâches de l'UICN. Ils sont responsables envers lui dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions. Le temps des membres du personnel est tout entier à la disposition du Directeur général.
- 2.3 Conduite. Les membres du personnel doivent, en toutes circonstances, avoir une conduite conforme à leur statut international. Ils ne doivent se livrer à aucune forme d'activité incompatible avec l'exercice convenable de leurs fonctions à l'UICN. Ils doivent éviter tout acte et, en particulier, toute déclaration publique de nature à discréditer la fonction publique internationale ou incompatible avec l'intégrité, l'indépendance ou l'impartialité que leur statut exige. Ils n'ont pas à renoncer à leurs sentiments nationaux ou à leurs convictions politiques ou religieuses, mais ils doivent, à tout moment, observer la réserve et le tact dont leur statut international leur fait un devoir.
- 2.4 Questions officielles. Les membres du personnel doivent observer la plus grande discrétion sur toutes les questions officielles. Sauf dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions ou avec l'autorisation du Directeur général, ils ne doivent à aucun moment communiquer à qui que ce soit ou utiliser dans leur intérêt propre un renseignement dont ils ont eu connaissance du fait de leur situation officielle et qui n'a pas été rendu public. La cessation de service à l'UICN ne les dégage pas de ces obligations.
- 2.5 Décorations et récompenses. Aucun membre du personnel ne peut accepter d'un gouvernement une distinction honorifique, une décoration, une faveur, un don ni une rémunération si ce n'est pour services de guerre; aucun membre du personnel ne peut accepter d'une source extérieure à l'UICN une distinction honorifique, une décoration, une faveur, un don ni une rémunération, s'il n'a pas obtenu au préalable l'assentiment du Directeur général. Ce dernier ne donne son assentiment que dans des circonstances exceptionnelles et si l'acceptation de la part du membre du personnel n'est incompatible ni avec les termes de l'Article 2.2, ni avec le statut de fonctionnaire international de l'intéressé.
- 2.6 Activités politiques. Les membres du personnel peuvent exercer le droit de vote, mais ils ne peuvent se livrer à aucune activité politique qui soit incompatible avec l'indépendance et l'impartialité qu'exige leur qualité de fonctionnaires internationaux ou qui puisse en faire douter.

- 2.7 Hours of work. The Director-General shall establish a normal working week. A staff member shall be required to work beyond the normal tour of duty whenever requested to do so.
- 2.8 Official holidays. The Director-General shall set the official holidays for each duty station. Staff members who are nationals of any country which observes a national day may be excused from work on that day.

### 3. APPOINTMENTS

- 3.1 Method of appointment. As stated in Article VII of the Statutes, the power of appointment of staff members rests with the Director-General. Upon appointment each staff member shall receive a letter of appointment in accordance with these Regulations signed by the Director-General.
- 3.2 Form of letter of appointment. The letter of appointment shall state:
- a) that the appointment is subject to the provisions of these Regulations applicable to the category of appointment in question as amended from time to time;
  - b) the nature of the appointment;
  - c) the date at which the staff member is required to enter upon his duties;
  - d) the period of appointment, the notice required to terminate it, and the period of probation, if any;
  - e) the category, commencing rate of salary, and if increments are allowable, the scale of increments, and the maximum attainable;
  - f) any special conditions which may be applicable.
- 3.3 Appointments to be subject to Regulations. A copy of these Regulations shall be transmitted to the staff member with the letter of appointment. In accepting appointment the staff member shall state that he has been made acquainted with and accepts the conditions laid down in these Regulations.
- 3.4 Qualifications. The paramount consideration in the appointment or promotion of the staff shall be the securing of the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible, and selection shall be made without distinction as to race, sex or religion.

- 2.7 Heures de travail. Le Directeur général fixe un horaire de travail hebdomadaire normal. Les membres du personnel doivent travailler au-delà de l'horaire normal chaque fois qu'ils en sont priés.
- 2.8 Jours fériés. Le Directeur général décide des jours fériés à observer dans les divers bureaux. Les ressortissants d'un pays qui observe une journée de fête nationale peuvent être dispensés de travailler ce jour-là.

### 3. NOMINATIONS

- 3.1 Mode de nomination. En vertu de l'Article VII des Statuts, c'est au Directeur général qu'il appartient de nommer les membres du personnel. Au moment de sa nomination, chaque membre du personnel reçoit une lettre de nomination établie conformément au présent Règlement et signée par le Directeur général.
- 3.2 Lettre de nomination. La lettre de nomination indique:
- a) que la nomination est régie par les dispositions du présent Règlement, applicable à la catégorie de nomination dont il s'agit, compte tenu des amendements apportés de temps à autre;
  - b) la nature de la nomination;
  - c) la date à laquelle l'intéressé doit entrer en fonctions;
  - d) la durée de la nomination, le préavis de licenciement et, le cas échéant, la durée de la période de stage;
  - e) la catégorie, le traitement de début et, si des augmentations sont prévues, le montant de ces augmentations, ainsi que le traitement maximal afférent à la catégorie;
  - f) toutes conditions particulières auxquelles la nomination pourrait être soumise.
- 3.3 Application du Règlement aux nominations. Le texte du présent Règlement est remis à l'intéressé en même temps que la lettre de nomination. En acceptant la nomination, l'intéressé déclare qu'il a pris connaissance des conditions énoncées dans le présent Règlement et qu'il les accepte.
- 3.4 Qualifications. La considération dominante en matière de nomination ou de promotion des membres du personnel doit être d'assurer à l'Union les services de personnes qui possèdent les plus hautes qualités de travail, de compétence et d'intégrité. Sera dûment prise en considération l'importance d'un recrutement effectué sur une base géographique aussi large que possible, le choix étant effectué sans distinction de race, de sexe ou de religion.

- 3.5 Type of appointment. A staff member shall be given either a fixed term or an indefinite appointment. A fixed term appointment, having an expiration date specified in the letter of appointment, may be for a period not exceeding five years, and does not carry with it any expectancy of renewal or of conversion to any other type of appointment. An indefinite appointment shall have no specific expiration date and may last until retirement. An indefinite appointment shall be subject to review at the end of the first year and each three years of service under such appointment.
- 3.6 Probation. Appointments are subject to an initial period of probation which shall, unless otherwise determined by the Director-General, extend for one year. The period of probation may be shortened or extended by the Director-General at his discretion.
- 3.7 Medical examination. The Director-General shall establish appropriate medical standards which staff members shall be required to meet before appointment. Staff members may be required to undergo further medical examinations from time to time.

4. SALARIES AND RELATED ALLOWANCES

- 4.1 Professional staff. Salaries of staff members with recognized professional qualifications shall be fixed by the Director-General in accordance with the provisions of the scales set down in Appendix A to these Regulations. Appendix A shall be amended as required to keep it in line with the similar scales specified in the United Nations Staff Rules.
- 4.2 Post adjustment. Salaries of professional staff shall be subject to post adjustment in accordance with the same provisions as are determined from time to time under the United Nations Staff Rules.
- 4.3 Other staff. The Director-General shall determine the salary rates for other staff members, normally on the basis of the prevailing conditions of employment in the locality concerned, provided that the Director-General may, where he deems it appropriate, establish conditions for payment of allowances to such staff members recruited from outside the local area.

- 3.5 Type de nomination. Un membre du personnel peut être nommé pour une durée déterminée ou pour une durée indéfinie. Les nominations pour une durée déterminée n'excèdent pas cinq ans, la date d'expiration de l'engagement étant indiquée dans la lettre de nomination, et n'autorisent pas leur titulaire à compter sur une prolongation ou sur une nomination d'un type différent. Les engagements pour une durée indéfinie ne prennent pas fin à une date fixée par avance et peuvent se prolonger jusqu'à l'âge de la retraite. Les engagements pour une durée indéfinie font l'objet d'une révision à la fin de la première année, puis au bout de chaque période de trois ans de fonctions dans le cadre du dit poste.
- 3.6 Période de stage. Les engagements sont précédés d'une période de stage d'une année, à moins que le Directeur général n'en décide autrement. La période de stage peut être réduite ou prolongée à discrétion par le Directeur général.
- 3.7 Examen médical. Le Directeur général fixe les normes médicales auxquelles les membres du personnel doivent satisfaire avant leur nomination. Les membres du personnel peuvent être requis de subir de temps à autre de nouveaux examens médicaux.

#### 4. TRAITEMENTS ET INDEMNITES

- 4.1 Personnel cadre. Le Directeur général fixe le montant des traitements des membres du personnel ayant des qualifications professionnelles reconnues, conformément aux dispositions du barème établi dans l'Appendice A au présent Règlement. L'Appendice A est modifié de façon à rester conforme au barème semblable, prévu par le Règlement du personnel des Nations Unies.
- 4.2 Ajustements (indemnités de poste ou déductions). Les traitements des membres du personnel cadre font l'objet d'ajustements, selon les dispositions arrêtées de temps à autre par le Règlement du personnel des Nations Unies.
- 4.3 Autre personnel. Le Directeur général fixe le barème des traitements des autres membres du personnel, en prenant normalement pour base les conditions en vigueur dans la localité intéressée; toutefois, le Directeur général peut, s'il le juge approprié, fixer les règles pour le versement d'indemnités aux membres du personnel recrutés en dehors de la région.

- 4.4 Increments. Subject to satisfactory service, except where otherwise specified in Appendix A, salary increments for professional staff shall be awarded annually. In the absence of exceptional circumstances, staff members serving on probation shall not be eligible for increments. During the first year following promotion to a higher level in the professional scales, a staff member shall receive in salary the amount of one full step in the level to which he has been promoted more than he would have received without promotion, except where promotion to the lowest step of the level yields a greater amount. The step rate and the date of salary increment in the higher salary level shall be adjusted to achieve this end.
- 4.5 Overtime and compensatory time off. Staff members are not normally eligible for payment for overtime. Should the exigencies of the service permit, and subject to the prior approval of the Director-General, occasional compensatory time off may be granted to professional staff who have been required to work substantial or recurrent periods of overtime. Other staff members who are required to work in excess of the five day working week shall be given compensatory time off.
- 4.6 Education grant. An education grant may be paid to a staff member serving outside his recognized home country, if the Director-General so decides, on terms and conditions similar to those established under the United Nations Staff Rules.
- 4.7 Dependency benefits. Professional staff shall be entitled to receive dependency allowances as follows:
- a) at \$400 per year for a dependent wife or dependent husband and at \$300 per year for each dependent child, or
  - b) where there is no dependent spouse, a single annual allowance of \$200 per year for either a dependent parent, a dependent brother or a dependent sister.
- Such allowances shall be subject to terms and conditions similar to those set down in the United Nations Staff Rules.
- 4.8 Assignment allowance. An assignment allowance may be paid to a professional staff member appointed to a duty station outside his recognized home country, if the Director-General so decides, on terms and conditions similar to those established under the United Nations Staff Rules.

- 4.4 Augmentations. Suite à un service satisfaisant et sous réserve de dispositions autres prévues par l'Appendice A, le traitement des membres du personnel cadre fait l'objet d'une augmentation annuelle. En l'absence de circonstances exceptionnelles, les membres du personnel nommés pour une période de stage n'ont pas droit à des augmentations de traitement. L'année qui suit leur promotion à un échelon supérieur, le traitement des membres du personnel est déterminé de façon que les intéressés reçoivent, en plus de la somme qu'ils auraient reçue s'ils n'avaient pas été promus, un montant correspondant à un échelon de leur nouvelle classe; toutefois, dans les cas où le traitement prévu pour le premier échelon de la nouvelle classe leur assure une augmentation supérieure, ils ont droit à ce traitement. L'échelon et la date de l'augmentation périodique dans la classe supérieure sont fixés en conséquence.
- 4.5 Heures supplémentaires et congé de compensation. Les membres du personnel n'ont pas normalement droit à une rémunération pour heures supplémentaires. Sous réserve des nécessités du service et de l'approbation préalable du Directeur général, les membres du personnel cadre qui ont été requis d'effectuer des heures supplémentaires nombreuses ou fréquentes peuvent bénéficier occasionnellement d'un congé de compensation. Les autres membres du personnel qui sont appelés à faire un nombre d'heures de travail supérieur à la durée de la semaine de cinq jours ont droit à un congé de compensation.
- 4.6 Indemnités pour frais d'étude. Un membre du personnel en poste dans un pays autre que celui qui est reconnu comme étant son pays d'origine peut recevoir une indemnité pour frais d'étude, si le Directeur général en décide ainsi, suivant des modalités semblables à celles prévues à cet effet par le Règlement du personnel des Nations Unies.
- 4.7 Prestations familiales. Les membres du personnel cadre ont droit aux indemnités pour charges de famille, indiquées ci-après:
- a) 400 dollars par an, pour l'épouse à charge ou le mari à charge et 300 dollars par an, pour chaque enfant à charge; ou
  - b) lorsque le membre du personnel cadre n'a pas de conjoint à charge, une indemnité unique de 200 dollars par an, pour l'une des personnes ci-après si elle est à la charge de l'intéressé: père, mère, frère ou soeur.
- Ces indemnités sont attribuées suivant des modalités semblables à celles prévues à cet effet par le Règlement du personnel des Nations Unies.
- 4.8 Indemnité d'affectation. Une indemnité d'affectation peut être versée à un membre du personnel cadre qui est nommé dans un lieu d'affectation situé en dehors de son pays d'origine reconnu, si le Directeur général en décide ainsi, suivant des modalités semblables à celles prévues à cet effet par le Règlement du personnel des Nations Unies.

5. ANNUAL AND SPECIAL LEAVE

- 5.1 Annual leave. Staff members shall accrue annual leave while in full pay status at the rate of six weeks a year in accordance with terms and conditions similar to those specified under the United Nations Staff Rules. Such leave may be accumulated and taken as determined by the Director-General.
- 5.2 Special leave. Special leave may be granted by the Director-General on terms and conditions and in circumstances similar to those specified under the United Nations Staff Rules.
- 5.3 Home leave. Staff members other than those considered as local recruits or otherwise excluded from home leave by their terms of appointment shall be granted home leave once in every two years on terms and conditions similar to those specified under the United Nations Staff Rules. A staff member whose home country is the country of his official duty station or who continues to reside in his home country while performing his official duties shall not be eligible for home leave.

6. SOCIAL SECURITY

- 6.1 Pension fund. Provision shall be made for staff members to participate in the IUCN Pension Insurance Scheme in accordance with the regulations of that Scheme.
- 6.2 Medical benefits. Provision shall be made for staff members to participate in the IUCN medical benefits scheme covering medical benefits in accordance with the regulations of that scheme.
- 6.3 Sick leave. Sick leave credits shall accrue and sick leave shall be granted by the Director-General in accordance with terms and conditions similar to those established under the United Nations Staff Rules.
- 6.4 Maternity leave. The Director-General may grant maternity leave to a staff member on terms and conditions similar to those established under the United Nations Staff Rules.
- 6.5 Compensation for death, injury or illness attributable to service. The Director-General shall establish a scheme for provision of reasonable compensation in the event of illness, accident or death attributable to the performance of official duties on behalf of IUCN.

5. CONGE ANNUEL ET CONGE SPECIAL

- 5.1 Congé annuel. Pendant tout le temps qu'ils reçoivent leur plein traitement, les membres du personnel ont droit à six semaines de congé annuel par an, suivant des modalités semblables à celles prévues à cet effet par le Règlement du personnel des Nations Unies. Le congé annuel est accumuleable et peut être pris, selon la décision du Directeur général.
- 5.2 Congé spécial. Un congé spécial peut être accordé par le Directeur général suivant des modalités semblables à celles prévues à cet effet par le Règlement du personnel des Nations Unies.
- 5.3 Congé dans les foyers. A l'exception de ceux qui sont recrutés sur le plan local, ou auxquels les termes de leur engagement refusent le congé dans les foyers, les membres du personnel ont droit une fois tous les deux ans à un congé dans leur pays d'origine suivant des modalités semblables à celles prévues à cet effet par le Règlement du personnel des Nations Unies. Un membre du personnel dont le pays d'origine est le pays où il exerce ses fonctions officielles ou qui continue de résider dans son pays d'origine pendant son temps de service n'a pas droit à un congé dans les foyers.

6. SECURITE SOCIALE

- 6.1 Caisse de pension. Des dispositions sont prises pour assurer la participation des membres du personnel à la Caisse d'assurance-pension de l'UICN, conformément aux statuts de ladite Caisse.
- 6.2 Caisse maladie. Des dispositions sont prises afin que les membres du personnel soient mis au bénéfice du contrat collectif d'assurance-maladie, conclu par l'UICN, conformément aux conditions du dit contrat.
- 6.3 Congé de maladie. Les congés de maladie sont cumulatifs et sont accordés par le Directeur général suivant des modalités semblables à celles prévues à cet effet par le Règlement du personnel des Nations Unies.
- 6.4 Congé de maternité. Le Directeur général peut accorder un congé de maternité à un membre du personnel, suivant des modalités semblables à celles prévues à cet effet par le Règlement du personnel des Nations Unies.
- 6.5 Indemnités en cas de maladie, d'accident ou de décès imputables au service. Le Directeur général établit un système prévoyant une indemnisation convenable en cas de maladie, d'accident ou de décès imputables à l'exercice de fonctions remplies au service de l'UICN.

7. TRAVEL AND REMOVAL EXPENSES

- 7.1 Travel expenses. The Director-General shall in appropriate cases authorize payment of the travel expenses of staff members and their dependents on terms and conditions similar to those specified under the United Nations Staff Rules.
- 7.2 Removal expenses. The Director-General shall in appropriate cases authorize payment of removal costs for staff members on terms and conditions similar to those specified under the United Nations Staff Rules.

8. SEPARATION FROM SERVICE

- 8.1 Termination of indefinite appointments. The Director-General may terminate the appointment of any staff member who is on an indefinite appointment and whose probationary period has been completed, whenever the appointment is subject to review under these Regulations, or if the necessities of IUCN require abolition of the position or reduction of the staff, if the services of the individual prove unsatisfactory, or if he is, for reasons of health, incapacitated for further service.
- 8.2 Termination of fixed term appointments. The Director-General may terminate the appointment of a staff member with a fixed term appointment prior to the expiry date for any of the reasons specified in Regulation 8.1 or for such other reason as may be specified in the letter of appointment.
- 8.3 Termination of appointments during probationary period. The Director-General may at any time terminate the appointment of a staff member serving a probationary period.
- 8.4 Resignation. Staff members may resign their appointments upon giving the Director-General the notice required under the terms of their appointment. The Director-General may accept resignations on shorter notice.
- 8.5 Notice of termination. If the Director-General terminates an appointment the staff member shall be given such notice and such indemnity payment and repatriation grant as may be determined by the Director-General in accordance with the terms and conditions relating to such matters established under the United Nations Staff Rules.

7. FRAIS DE VOYAGE ET DE DEMENAGEMENT

- 7.1 Frais de voyage. Le Directeur général autorise, lorsqu'il y a lieu de le faire, le paiement des frais de voyage des membres du personnel et des personnes à leur charge, suivant des modalités semblables à celles prévues à cet effet par le Règlement du personnel des Nations Unies.
- 7.2 Frais de déménagement. Le Directeur général autorise, lorsqu'il y a lieu de le faire, le paiement des frais de déménagement des membres du personnel suivant des modalités semblables à celles prévues à cet effet par le Règlement du personnel des Nations Unies.

8. CESSATION DE SERVICE

- 8.1 Cessation d'engagements de durée indéfinie. Le Directeur général peut mettre fin à l'engagement d'un membre du personnel, titulaire d'une nomination pour une durée indéfinie, et qui a terminé sa période de stage, si l'engagement fait l'objet d'une révision en vertu du présent Règlement, ou si les nécessités de l'UICN exigent la suppression du poste ou une réduction du personnel, si les services de l'intéressé ne donnent pas satisfaction ou si, en raison de son état de santé, il n'est plus capable de remplir ses fonctions.
- 8.2 Cessation d'engagements de durée déterminée. Le Directeur général peut mettre fin à l'engagement d'un membre du personnel, titulaire d'une nomination de durée déterminée, avant la date d'expiration de cette nomination, pour l'une quelconque des raisons indiquées dans l'Article 8.1, ou pour toute autre raison qui pourrait être prévue dans la lettre de nomination.
- 8.3 Cessation d'engagements pendant la période de stage. Le Directeur général peut, à tout moment, mettre fin à l'engagement d'un membre du personnel effectuant sa période de stage.
- 8.4 Démission. Les membres du personnel peuvent donner leur démission en adressant au Directeur général le préavis prévu par les conditions d'emploi. Le Directeur général peut accepter des démissions données avec un préavis plus court.
- 8.5 Préavis de licenciement. Lorsque le Directeur général met fin à un engagement, le membre du personnel intéressé doit recevoir le préavis, l'indemnité et la prime de rapatriement déterminés par le Directeur général conformément aux dispositions prévues à cet effet par le Règlement du personnel des Nations Unies.

- 8.6 Retirement. Staff members shall not be retained in active service beyond the age of sixty-five years. The Director-General may retire any staff member who has attained the age of sixty years.
- 8.7 Dismissal. The Director-General may summarily dismiss a staff member for serious misconduct including serious breaches of the duties and obligations imposed on staff members under these Regulations.

- 8.6 Retraite. Les membres du personnel ne sont pas maintenus en fonctions au-delà de l'âge de soixante-cinq ans. Le Directeur général peut mettre à la retraite tout membre du personnel ayant atteint l'âge de soixante ans.
- 8.7 Renvoi. Le Directeur général peut renvoyer sans préavis un membre du personnel pour faute grave, notamment en cas d'infraction sérieuse aux devoirs et obligations auxquels les membres du personnel sont tenus en vertu du présent Règlement.

APPENDIX A

Salary Scales for Professional Staff  
showing annual gross salaries in US dollars

Level	Step												
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII
D-2	31,200	32,040	32,880	33,720									
D-1	26,000	26,840	27,680	28,520	29,360	30,200	31,040						
P-5	22,700	23,350	24,000	24,650	25,300	25,950	26,600	27,250	27,900	28,550			
P-4	18,120	18,680	19,240	19,800	20,360	20,920	21,480	22,040	22,600	23,160	23,720	24,280	
P-3	14,690	15,170	15,650	16,130	16,610	17,090	17,570	18,050	18,530	19,010	19,490	19,970	20,450
P-2	11,820	12,220	12,620	13,020	13,420	13,820	14,220	14,620	15,020	15,420	15,820		
P-1	9,010	9,380	9,750	10,120	10,490	10,860	11,230	11,600	11,970	12,340			

APPENDICE A

Barème des traitements du personnel cadre  
indiquant le traitement annuel brut exprimé en dollars US

Classes	Echelons												
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII
D-2	31,200	32,040	32,880	33,720									
D-1	26,000	26,840	27,680	28,520	29,360	30,200	31,040						
P-5	22,700	23,350	24,000	24,650	25,300	25,950	26,600	27,250	27,900	28,550			
P-4	18,120	18,680	19,240	19,800	20,360	20,920	21,480	22,040	22,600	23,160	23,720	24,280	
P-3	14,690	15,170	15,650	16,130	16,610	17,090	17,570	18,050	18,530	19,010	19,490	19,970	20,450
P-2	11,820	12,220	12,620	13,020	13,420	13,820	14,220	14,620	15,020	15,420	15,820		
P-1	9,010	9,380	9,750	10,120	10,490	10,860	11,230	11,600	11,970	12,340			



2/10

11 February 1972

The Director  
Minnesota State Zoological Garden  
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Sir:

Developments within IUCN since the 10th General Assembly in New Dehli in November 1969 have greatly changed the character and complexity of the central operations within the Secretariat. With the increased professional capacity IUCN has become more active in the field of environmental policy and has been taking an active part in the various international discussions that are now taking place in this field.

The Union is very conscious of the tremendous upsurge of interest in the environment in the United States, and the consequent rapid changes in the development of environmental thinking. Member bodies of IUCN have been in the forefront of such developments.

IUCN believes that it would be valuable if an opportunity were provided for an exchange of views between senior members of its Secretariat and the representatives of Member Organizations in the United States.\* Accordingly, it is proposed that the opportunity be taken of the presence of Dr. Gerardo Budowski, Director General of IUCN, and Dr. Raymond F. Dasmann, Senior Ecologist of IUCN, in the U.S. in March to arrange for such a meeting.

The National Academy of Sciences has kindly agreed to host such a meeting which will take place in the Board Room of the Academy at 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington D. C. on Monday, 6 March 1972, starting at 9:30 A.M.

The tentative agenda for the discussions is as follows:

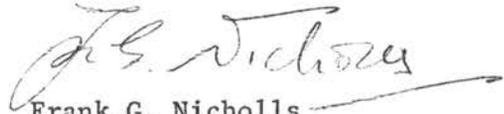
- Report on IUCN Activities since 10th General Assembly, New Dehli
- Discussion of Problems of Conservation of Wild Life
- Arrangements for U.N. Conference on the Human Environment,  
Stockholm, June 1972
- Arrangements for IUCN General Assembly and Technical Meeting, Banff,  
September 1972
- Arrangements for Second World Conference on National Parks,  
Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks, September 1972
- Mutual Interaction between IUCN and U. S. Groups

\*including those whose applications will be ratified at the General Assembly

You are cordially invited to send a representative, or representatives, to the meeting. We would ask you to inform us if you are able to accept this invitation and, if so, who will represent your organization; it is expected that you will meet the expenses of the attendance of your representatives. It would also be helpful if you would send a copy of your communication to Mr. E. C. Rowan, Office of the Foreign Secretary, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418.

We hope that you will be able to participate in this meeting which we believe will be valuable in the interest of the development of the Union's affairs.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "F. G. Nicholls", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Frank G. Nicholls  
Deputy Director General

UNION INTERNATIONALE  
POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE  
ET DE SES RESSOURCES

1110 MORGES - SUISSE

In your reply, please refer to:  
En répondant, veuillez rappeler:

M/1/2

Dear Friend,

For some years, the Union has benefited from your moral and financial help as a Friend of IUCN. We are very grateful to you for this support and for your continuing interest in the Union's work.

At the 48th Session of the Executive Board which met last May, ~~official note was taken of the increasing costs of publishing the~~ IUCN Bulletin - which you have received free - and the growing burden of the Union's membership administration.

A special ad hoc Committee was appointed to review these problems, and to make recommendations to the Executive Board for consideration at its 49th Session in November. After careful considerations, the Committee's recommendations were adopted by the Board.

In brief, it was agreed that beginning 1 January 1971, there will be five categories of individual Supporters :

Friends	at an annual subscription rate of	US \$	10
Sustaining Associates	at an annual subscription rate of	US \$	50
Life Associates	at a single payment of	US \$	300
Benefactors	at an annual subscription rate of	US \$	1'000 (or more)
Industrial Associates	at an annual subscription rate of	US \$	5'000 (or more)

All Supporters will continue to receive the Bulletin. In addition, they will also receive the new IUCN Yearbook, which will replace the Annual Report previously published in Bulletin format. This is a new publication, a bound volume which will contain a great deal more information of the Union's growing programmes.

We assume that you will want to continue your support as a Friend or Sustaining Associate. An order form is enclosed for your convenience. This should be completed and returned to us, together with your cheque for the appropriate amount.

May we again express our grateful appreciation for the interest you have given to our work and for your valued and important support.

Yours very truly.

*Frank G. Nicholls*  
Frank G. Nicholls  
Deputy Director General IUCN

Encl.



1948

☎ (021) 71 44 01  
Télégr. Unicorn Morges

INTERNATIONAL UNION  
FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE  
AND NATURAL RESOURCES

1110 MORGES SWITZERLAND

25th November 1970 ca 1971



INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
SUPPORTERS OF IUCN

The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) is an independent international body whose membership comprises states, irrespective of their political and social system, government departments and private institutions, as well as international organizations. Its main purpose is to promote or support action that will ensure the perpetuation of wild nature and natural resources in as many parts of the world as possible, not only for their intrinsic cultural or scientific values but also for the long-term economic and social welfare of mankind.

The Union has three categories of membership, International, State and Corporate.

In addition, there are five categories of individual supporters of IUCN, these are:

Friends	an annual subscription of:	US\$ 10
Sustaining Associates	an annual subscription of:	US\$ 50
Life Associates	a single payment of :	US\$ 300
Benefactors	an annual subscription of:	US\$ 1'000 (minimum)
Industrial Associates	an annual subscription of:	US\$ 5'000 (minimum)

All "Supporters of IUCN" are entitled to receive copies of the IUCN Yearbook and the quarterly Bulletins of the Union. The Union wishes to encourage individuals to become supporters of IUCN, in order to obtain wider support and, by means of its publications, to keep as many people informed of its activities as possible.

Applications should be made in writing to the Director General, at Morges, in Switzerland.

Payment of subscriptions may be made in the following ways:

- By cheque. (U.K. cheques will be cleared through the IUCN London account.)  
Or direct to the following accounts:
- IUCN's Account with the Société de Banque Suisse, 1110 Morges.
- IUCN's Account with the Union de Banques Suisses, 1800 Vevey.
- IUCN's Post Cheque Account 10-22.605, Lausanne.

.....  
To the Director General,  
International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources,  
1110 Morges, Switzerland.

I,

\_\_\_\_\_ (name Mr, Mrs, Miss)

apply to become a "Supporter of IUCN" in the category of \*Friend - Sustaining Associate - Life Associate - Benefactor - Industrial Associate.

Method of payment: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\* Please delete what does not apply.

John Perry  
National Zoo  
Washington, D.C.

Most of you have heard of IUCN: the International Union for the Conservation of Nature. AAZPA became a member in 1966, at the time of the Ninth General Assembly at Lucerne. A number of zoos are members; San Diego is one.

Most of us know IUCN best because of its concern for endangered wildlife species. Many zoos have the Red Data Books in their libraries. They have become a standard reference throughout the world.

Many people are a bit hazy as to just what IUCN is. It is unique. First, it is an organization of governments. More than 30 nations are members. In this aspect, it is like UNESCO, WHO or FAO. But unlike the UN organization family, it also has private organizations as members -- groups such as AAZPA. Thus while IUCN has close working relations with the UN organizations, it is not one of them.

This gives IUCN a special character and responsiveness. FAO, for example, cannot work in any nation unless officially invited by its government. There must be a formal agreement. IUCN also is invited by governments -- but it need not be. It can also work with a single ministry, or outside official channels altogether.

IUCN has had influence and effectiveness far greater than its budget and staff would seem to support. It has enlisted voluntary workers, prominent scientists and other experts, from many countries. They serve on IUCN commissions.

The day to day work is centered in these Commissions: the Commission on Ecology, Commission on National Parks, Commission on Legislation, and so on, including the Survival Service Commission. SSC is the largest and most active commission. A number of AAZPA members have been named to it, including Bill Conway and myself. The SSC meets several times a year. It has many specialist groups -- a rhinoceros group, polar bear group, primate group.

The SSC is a kind of international flying squad. Most of the members travel as a part of their regular work. Many can take on SSC missions. A mission may include field work, such as a recent expedition into the Loeser Reserve on Sumatra. Or it may consist of advising a government on establishment of a new national park, writing a new wildlife law or organizing a new government wildlife department. Within the past few years, there have been SSC missions in more than fifty countries.

The Survival Service Commission met last month at Zurich. Some sample items from the agenda will give you an idea of what SSC has been doing:

- \*\* Mexico had relaxed the closed season on the Atlantic Ridley. High-level representations were made to the President of Mexico.
- \*\* The Vicuna Group reported developments in Bolivia and Peru. Present Peruvian Government policy is based on efforts to rebuild vicuna populations and maintain a monopoly of the wool. Only nonbreeders may now be exported. A scientist is now stationed at Pampas Galeras.
- \*\* The Kouprey capture operation was halted by military action in Cambodia. IUCN's Board has been asked to communicate with all parties involved, including Hanoi, proposing measures to conserve wildlife in combat areas.
- \*\* Further data was received on the Nepal rhino population. It was resolved to ask zoos to refrain from further acquisitions in Nepal, but not from Assam. This matter was referred to the Rhinoceros Group for final ratification.
- \*\* One full day was a joint meeting with the Primate Specialist Group. For the past year, Barbara Harrisson had been assembling a massive collection of information on primate populations and population trends throughout the world, as well as information on commercial exploitation and condition of habitats. Most of the day was devoted to area by area review of this data. The Group offered proposals for IUCN action. Since many scientists engaged in primate research are participants in the Group, its recommendations have considerable weight. IUCN's achievements have been impressive. They include the establishment of many new national parks and preserves, the African Treaty, and adoption or revision of wildlife laws and regulations in many countries. Wildlife departments and parks departments have been established where there were none before. In addition, IUCN-developed projects have saved or protected local populations of many plant and animal species.

Reliance upon specialist volunteers has had its penalties, however. The Survival Service Commission record is spotty. We have invested time and energy, and some money, in many small projects of limited significance, simply because someone was enthusiastic or because someone was in a position to act. Some species, such as the orangutan, have been given far more attention than others more seriously endangered. We have not had the resources to deal more broadly with long-term conservation needs.

Most of IUCN's specialists would agree, I believe, that there are two primary threats to natural resources throughout the world. Leaving aside the human population explosion, these two threats are

first, deforestation, and second, the construction of roads in underdeveloped countries.

Commercial forest exploitation has extended to such remote regions as Kalimantan. The increase in cutting is catastrophically rapid in the tropics, and here it is most serious because there is no scientific basis for a planned cycle of harvesting or for reforestation. In some undeveloped countries, more than half of the forests have been destroyed. The effects on wildlife are disastrous. The impact on humans will be equally severe. The present rate of cutting cannot be sustained for as much as another ten years.

Road-building is the second threat. It might seem obvious that an under-developed country needs roads. Experience is demonstrating that such roads often contribute little to a nation's economy. They merely provide means for quick and destructive exploitation. Instead of healthy economic development, they produce wreckage.

In the past, IUCN could not deal with such large-scale problems. It might be able to save a local population of flamingos, but it could not halt the devastation of a watershed.

This is changing. Last year the Ford Foundation made a substantial three year grant to IUCN. At new Delhi, we reorganized. Dr. Gerardo Budowski was brought from UNESCO to become IUCN's first Director General. Frank Nicholls of Australia became Deputy. The scientific staff has enlarged. We are moving into long-term projects.

Governments everywhere are now aware of coming ecological disasters that will affect every continent. The United States has created the new Council on Environmental Quality, which has power to review every action by any agency of our government that may affect environment adversely.

I believe IUCN will gradually become a kind of Council on Environmental Quality to the UN organizations, chiefly FAO, WHO, and the UN Development Fund. From now on, IUCN scientists will be increasingly involved in studies of new plans for dams, agricultural development, irrigation, forest exploitation, and other projects before they go ahead. More and more of IUCN's financing will come from the UN organizations.

This does not mean that the advice of conservationists and ecologists will prevail. Unless human population growth is halted, there will be progressive damage to the environment. But we are no longer limited to small efforts to save a few species in local situations.

Another example of IUCN's growing influence is the agreement negotiated with the International Fur Trade Federation. I have been one of a four-man team from IUCN, negotiating with the fur trade body. We met last month in London. At this meeting, the IFTF offered to put an immediate ban on all trade in furs of tigers, clouded and snow leopards, giant otters, and La Plata otters. They also proposed a three-year moratorium on trade in Jaguars,

cheetahs, and leopards coming from Somalia. They further proposed a field study of South American cats, to be financed through their members. We are working now on the terms of this agreement.

Zoos have had too little involvement in the work of IUCN. Since the aim of IUCN is the maintenance of healthy populations of wildlife in native habitats, zoos appear chiefly in the role of consumers. In most cases, zoos are very minor consumers, by comparison with the fur trade, pet trade, and biomedical users of animals. In a few cases, such as the orangutan, zoos were a principal consumer, and IUCN asked us to regulate or halt our acquisitions.

On a broader scale, IUCN and its member governments are seeking to put an end to all illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products. The effects will be felt by all of us, to an increasing degree, from now on.

The basic principle is simple. All nations are being asked to respect each other's laws. Specifically, each nation is being asked to refuse entry or transit to any wildlife or wildlife product captured or exported illegally from any other country. Documentary evidence of legal origin will be needed.

This is part of our Endangered Species Act. Our government will now require evidence of legal origin. Animal dealers in Singapore and Hong Kong are discovering that they cannot ship animals to the United States without documents from the countries of origin.

Some people have complained that this penalizes American zoos and dealers, since no such restrictions yet apply in Europe. The fur and leather industries made this same complaint when the Endangered Species Act was under consideration. As a result, Congress has directed the Secretaries of State and Interior to seek international agreements, making these new controls world-wide. If necessary, an international conference of Ministers is to be convened.

IUCN has been developing an international convention on export, import and transit. It has made relatively slow progress. But conservationists in several countries are having more success. On my last trip to Europe I learned that laws somewhat similar to ours are taking shape in West Germany and the Netherlands. Denmark has some import controls now. The fur traders have offered to take the lead in seeking expansion of the British law.

This will revise the pattern of commercial animal trade. Over a period of time, legitimate dealers will displace those whose chief asset is familiarity with smuggling routes.

IUCN has adopted several resolutions that relate to zoos. One is a policy statement on animal capture, especially capture of rare or endangered species. Another gives specific endorsement to captive breeding of selected endangered species.

Still another way zoos are involved with IUCN concerns the placement of individual animals. Cases arise in several ways:

1. A government which licenses wildlife exports, such as Indonesia, receives an application from a foreign zoo. IUCN is consulted. Is this zoo a desirable destination for this species?
2. The government of Hong Kong confiscates two animals which were on the smuggling route. It consults IUCN. What zoo should receive these animals?
3. A wildlife department advises IUCN that certain rare animals should be trapped in an area about to be cleared of timber. They cannot be translocated. Who should sponsor the trapping expedition, and where should the animals go?

Last year the Survival Service Commission established the international Zoo Group. I was asked to serve as Chairman during the organizing period. All national and regional zoo federations have been invited to name representatives, and all but one have done so. Dr. Klos of West Berlin serves as Vice Chairman. Major zoos in countries not having federations are being asked to name representatives. The Zoo Group is not an executive body. It is primarily an information link between IUCN and the zoo world.

Cases of individual animals are referred to the Zoo Group for disposition. We have no adequate way of dealing with them. No federation has adequate machinery yet. Until there is some system of zoo certification, we must use informal means.

At last month's meeting, the Survival Service Commission renewed a request: that major zoos make annual contributions to IUCN. The correspondence and other work generated by zoo matters takes more than half of the time of one staff member at Morges. IUCN's view is that this cost should be underwritten by zoos, since we are the beneficiaries. One European zoo is contributing \$500 a year. As Zoo Group Chairman, I have been asked to request comparable contributions from the major zoos. I make that request now, and I hope it will be made more forcefully by the AAZPA representative on the Zoo Group.

My assigned topic today was ZOOS AND THE IUCN. We should not and must not limit that relationship to the role of zoos as consumers of wild animals, accepting with more or less good grace the increasing controls over capture and export. We have a positive contribution to make to wildlife conservation, and we must be a part of the international conservation community.

4 . . Several zoo leaders are members of the Survival Service Commission. When the SSC meets in Europe, Dr. Grzimek, Dr. Lang, Colin Rawlins, and a few others from Europe are likely to attend. But I was the only zoo man from America or Europe at the New Delhi meeting last year, and the only zoo man from America at the World Biosphere Conference the year before.

As Bill Conway has said on many occasions, our principal contribution can be conservation education. We have a tremendous audience, a receptive audience, We have only begun to develop real conservation education programs. At a time when ecology has become everyone's concern, we are lagging behind the schools, the museums, and even the general press.

We have other contributions to make, not the least of which is in research. There is tremendous need for more and better field data. Those zoos that send out field expeditions can, to our own benefit, coordinate with IUCN.

I will only mention captive breeding programs. We have a legitimate role here but it is more potential than reality.

Sometimes we hear criticisms that a few zoos or zoo people are too influential in conservation matters. There is a simple answer. Today and always the needs are far greater than the resources. We need many more zoo people in conservation work. No one is shut out. Anyone who can take part is welcome, and he will find more than enough to do.

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This is  
IUCN



## **This is IUCN**

The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) is an independent international organization. Its membership, in which more than 70 nations are represented, comprises states, governmental and private organizations, and international groups.

IUCN represents those who are concerned at man's massive and rapid modification of the natural environment, and his excessive impoverishment of the earth's natural resources.

Although IUCN is not a United Nations organization it enjoys the support of and consultative status with United Nations agencies, namely the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as well as the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC). Close cooperation is maintained with the Council of Europe, Organization of African Unity, and many other organizations.

## **How IUCN started**

The necessity for international action in the field of nature conservation was appreciated early in the 20th century by pioneers such as Dr. Paul Sarasin and Dr. P. G. van Tienhoven. In spite of post-war efforts, it was not until 1928 that the "Office International pour la Protection de la Nature" was opened in Brussels. In 1948, following an international conference at Fontainebleau sponsored by UNESCO and the Government of France, "The International Union for Protection of Nature" was founded. In 1956 at the Edinburgh Assembly, the name "International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources" was adopted to reflect new concepts, in the development of which the Union had played a leading part – the concept of conservation as wise use, going far beyond mere protection, and the concept of wildlife resources, both plant and animal, as an integral part of renewable natural resources as a whole.

## **IUCN's objective**

IUCN's main purpose is to promote or support action that will ensure the perpetuation of wild nature and natural resources on a world wide basis, not only for their intrinsic cultural or scientific values but also for the long term economic and social welfare of mankind. The Union considers that conservation is best defined as the rational use of earth's resources to achieve the highest quality of living for mankind.

To further these objectives, the Union promotes:

*Awareness* through education, so that as many people as possible may understand the value and importance of renewable natural resources and appreciate the need to use them wisely. Activities include general assemblies, regional meetings, symposia, and the dissemination of information through communications media and through the Union's own publications.

*Research* to discover the best measures for conservation and to advance the study of ecology upon which all practical conservation depends.

*Assistance* in providing advice based on ecological considerations, scientific and technical data, source material and references and all the manifold contacts required for the coordination and conduct of practical conservation programmes.

*Action* on a national and international scale, by enlisting the cooperation of governments and international agencies in support of conservation programmes as well as in strengthening legislation and improving its enforcement.

## **What IUCN does**

The Union's main field of activity lies in conserving the plants and animals, the soil, water, air and other natural wealth which constitute the earth's basic assets; dealing with threats to the quality of the natural environment, especially of wild lands and living resources, and proposing methods by which such problems may best be resolved; and promoting action and educational measures to advance the quality of the human environment.

The Union takes a leading part in the protection of rare species, particularly those threatened with extinction; in the perpetuation of natural habitats for wild animals; and in encouraging the establishment of national parks, reserves and sanctuaries for aesthetic, scientific and recreational purposes. The Union is concerned at the encroachment of unregulated development upon the natural scene, and regards as of particular importance the need for ecological principles to be applied to all land-use planning.

The Union has a special relationship with the World Wildlife Fund, providing technical evaluation and assessment of the requests for financial assistance received by the Fund from all over the world.

**Special projects.** IUCN sponsors special research projects and surveys ranging in scope from studies by an individual scientist, undertaken at the request of a government, to continent-wide projects. The following are a few examples.

In 1958, in cooperation with other concerned organizations, the Union took steps to arouse greater interest in safeguarding the remarkable animals and plants of the Galapagos Islands. As a result an independent body, the Charles Darwin Foundation for the Galapagos, has been established to administer a field laboratory in the islands. The Foundation is supported by such sources as UNESCO, The Royal Society, the Smithsonian Institution, various academies of science and many private donors.

One of the Union's most ambitious programmes was the African Special Project (ASP). The 1960 General Assembly of IUCN concluded that accelerating destruction of wildlife and wild lands in Africa was the most compelling problem requiring concerted international effort. The ASP program was conducted in three stages: (1) a preparatory investigation in 16 African countries; (2) a joint IUCN/CCTA (Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa) conference at Arusha, Tanganyika, in September 1961, which was designed to promote awareness of the need to conserve soil, water, flora and fauna, and (3) as a joint FAO/IUCN undertaking, a small team of expert consultants was formed to provide the various African governments with advice on problems relating to wildlife and land-uses. Subsequently, in 1968, leaders from 38 African nations signed a Convention on the conservation of nature and natural resources which had been prepared with Union assistance. Another important project involves the conservation and

management of temperate marshes, bogs and wetlands, known as Project MAR. This is directed at reducing the progressive loss of temperate wetlands through drainage and other forms of "improvement". The project is being undertaken by IUCN in conjunction with the International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP) and the International Wildfowl Research Bureau (IWRB).

**Intercessions.** Because of its unique independent status as a non-governmental body supported by member governments, the Union is able to operate directly and quickly in dealing with matters of international significance.

Since its foundation, the Union has dealt directly with governments on a great many occasions, in order to draw attention to the dangers threatening the natural resources of their countries. These intercessions have invariably been received with understanding and usually followed by constructive action.

## **The Organization of IUCN**

IUCN operates through a number of commissions and committees, each of which specialises in different aspects of the Union's work. Chairmen of commissions are appointed by the General Assembly; members are appointed by the Executive Board acting on the recommendations of the commissions. The commissions are responsible to the Executive Board, a body of leading conservationists representing the principal regions of the world.

The policy of the Executive Board is carried out by the Secretariat, consisting of a small staff of professional officers. The Headquarters and Secretariat of the Union and the important van Tienhoven library are at Morges, Vaud, Switzerland.

## **IUCN Commissions**

*Survival Service Commission.* This body was formed in 1949 to prevent the extermination of threatened species of wildlife. It investigates the status and ecology of rare species of plants and animals and gives advice and help in

safeguarding them and the habitats upon which they depend. The commission maintains a list of threatened species and institutes appropriate action to safeguard them.

*Commission on Education.* The Commission on Education is primarily responsible for educational aspects of the Union's work and acts as a clearing-house for educational material relating to the conservation of nature and natural resources. Regional committees, thus far formed for North-West Europe, North-East Europe, Latin America, and North America, ensure that its activities take effective account of local conditions and needs.

*Commission on Ecology.* The Commission on Ecology serves as the primary scientific advisory body for the Union. It gives advice on proposed projects, sponsors scientific meetings, assists with the technical aspects of general assembly programmes and maintains liaison with the International Biological Programme. Within the Commission smaller committees have been formed to specialise in the Ecological Aspects of Soil and Water Conservation and the Ecological Effects of Chemical Controls (Pesticides) and the Ecological Problems of Introductions (plant and animal).

*International Commission on National Parks.* The Commission on National Parks specialises in encouraging the establishment of national parks throughout the world, exchanges information on the management of existing parks and makes arrangements for international conferences dealing with national park problems. With the support of ECOSOC and in cooperation with the United Nations, the commission also maintains a list of the world's national parks and equivalent reserves.

*Commission on Legislation.* This Commission has two basic functions. It provides information on legislation or regulations concerning conservation of nature and natural resources to governments, parliaments and their members, and to national and international organizations. It also advises governments, parliaments and other authorities on proposed legislation or regulation, including international agreements and conventions. The Commission may, in response to requests or on its own initiative, take steps to advise competent authorities on projects, or to help strengthen legal

and administrative support for the rational use of natural resources. Continuing collection and analysis of pertinent legislation on a world-wide scale is essential to the work of the Commission.

*Commission on Landscape Planning.* Formed in 1966 from a committee of the Commission on Ecology, this commission is concerned with the relations of man and his environment. Since man's present well-being, and indeed his future survival, depends upon how well he uses and manages the earth's natural resources, planning for land use assumes a position of urgent and vital importance. Landscape, or land use matters involve a variety of scientific disciplines, as well as many different social and economic conditions, and political structures. In this complex climate, the mission of the IUCN Commission on Landscape Planning is to provide scientific guidance for environmental management

## **IUCN Meetings**

The Union convenes a General Assembly every third year in order to act upon issues of current importance, and to serve as a forum for discussion of conservation problems. Dates and locations of General Assemblies are as follows: Fontainebleau (France) 1948, Brussels (Belgium) 1950, Caracas (Venezuela) 1952, Copenhagen (Denmark) 1954, Edinburgh (Scotland) 1956, Athens (Greece) 1958, Warsaw (Poland) 1960, Nairobi (Kenya) 1963, Lucerne (Switzerland) 1966, and New Delhi (India) 1969.

Regional meetings to focus international attention on conservation problems shared by more than one nation are convened periodically. Examples are the Arusha conference in 1961, for Africa; the Bangkok conference in 1965, for South East Asia; and the Bariloche conference, for Latin America, held in 1968.

Special conferences are periodically arranged by IUCN, either alone or in conjunction with other international organizations. An example of a special IUCN symposium was the First World Conference on National Parks held at Seattle, Washington, USA, in July 1962, the purpose of which was to encourage greater international understand-

ing of the need for national parks. Smaller conferences on specific problems, such as the January 1968 meeting of scientists from five circumpolar nations on polar bear research, and the March 1969 meeting of marine turtle specialists, are expected to be held with increasing frequency.

## **Publications**

Proceedings of general assemblies and reports of conferences and technical meetings are published. In addition, special publications are issued periodically. A complete list of IUCN publications may be obtained from the Union.

The Union publishes a Bulletin on current conservation topics of international interest, quarterly in English and French, and semi-annually in Spanish. An Annual Report is also published. Members and Friends of IUCN receive free copies of the Bulletin and Annual Report.

## **How IUCN is supported**

The Union is supported entirely by membership dues, by private donations and by grants from foundations, associations, private, governmental and international organizations, and individual Friends of the Union.

Substantial support comes from the World Wildlife Fund. The WWF, an international charitable organization, was formed in 1961 to further effective action to safeguard the wildlife of the world wherever it is threatened. The support received from the World Wildlife Fund since its inception has enabled the Union to increase its effectiveness and extend its activities.

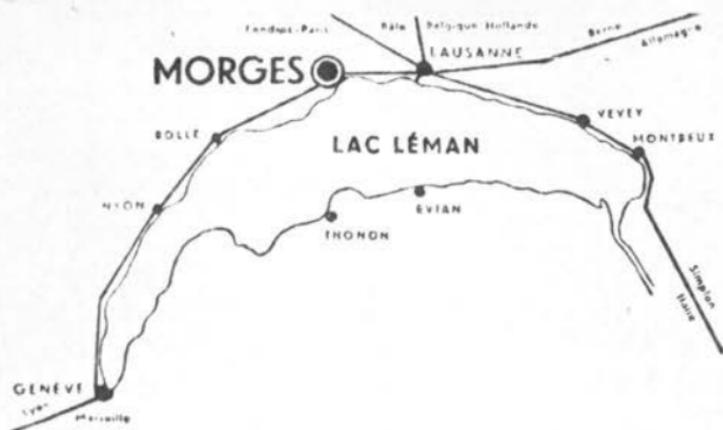
## **How to join the IUCN**

Independent states may become members by notifying the Secretary General of the Union of their adherence to its Statutes.

Other government services or departments, and organizations, institutions or associations which are concerned with the conservation of nature and natural resources, may become members when their applications have been unanimously accepted by the Executive Board and ratified by the General Assembly.

There are four categories of individual supporters known collectively as "Friends of IUCN": Life Member (a single payment of U.S. \$200); Sustaining Member (\$50 per annum); Benefactor (\$15 per annum) and Friend (\$3 per annum). The Union encourages individuals to become Friends of IUCN. All members receive the quarterly Bulletin to keep them informed of IUCN's world-wide activities.

Individuals may become Friends upon acceptance of applications and fees by the Secretary General.



**International Union for Conservation of Nature  
and Natural Resources.**

1110 Morges, Switzerland

Telephone: (021) 71 44 01

Telegraphic address: UNICORN, MORGES.

# International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

## Membership list

### State Members

Belgium	German Fed. Rep.	Netherlands
Cambodia	Italy	Senegal
Chad	Ivory Coast	Sudan
Congo (Dem. Rep. of)	Kenya	Switzerland
Dahomey	Luxembourg	Thailand
Denmark	Madagascar	United Kingdom
Ecuador	Malaysia	Venezuela
Ethiopia	Monaco	Vietnam (Rep. of)
Finland	Morocco	Zambia

### Members

(\*subject to ratification by the General Assembly, 1969)

<b>Angola</b>	Centro de Documentação Científica, Instituto de Investigação Científica de Angola
<b>Argentina</b>	Administracion General de Parques Nacionales, Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganaderia * Direccion de Conservacion de la Fauna, La Plata * Direccion de Recursos Naturales, Parana
<b>Australia</b>	Australian Conservation Foundation Department of Fisheries and Fauna, Perth Kosciusko State Park Trust Wildlife Preservation Society of Australia
<b>Austria</b>	Österreichischer Naturschutzbund Das Referat für Naturschutz und Tierschutz beim Amt der Salzburger Landesregierung
<b>Bahamas</b>	Bahamas National Trust
<b>Belgium</b>	Ardenne et Gaume Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique Jardin Botanique de l'Etat Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale Société Royale de Zoologie d'Anvers Touring Club de Belgique * Université libre de Bruxelles Université de Liège Vereniging voor Natuur – en Stedenschoon
<b>Brazil</b>	Centro de Conservação da Natureza, Rio de Janeiro
<b>Bulgaria</b>	Commission pour la Protection de la Nature de l'Académie des Sciences de Bulgarie
<b>Canada</b>	Canadian Audubon Society * Canadian Council of Resource Ministers, Montreal * Canadian Wildlife Service, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development * Carleton University Library * Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg * Federation of Ontario Naturalists Fish and Wildlife Branch, Ontario Department of Lands and Forests Les Cercles des Jeunes Naturalistes National and Historic Parks Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development * Société Zoologique de Québec
<b>Ceylon</b>	* Department of Wildlife * Wildlife Protection Society of Ceylon
<b>Chile</b>	* Comite Nacional Pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora
<b>Cuba</b>	Sociedad Cubana para la Protección de la Naturaleza y la Conservación de los Recursos Naturales
<b>Czechoslovakia</b>	* Slovensky Ustav Pamiatkovej Starostlivosti a Ochrany Prirody

- \* Sprava Tatranského Národného Parku, Štátni Ustav Pamatkove Péce a Ochrany Prírody
- Denmark** Danmarks Naturfredningsforening  
Friluftsrådet  
Naturfredningsrådet
- Finland** Finnish League for the Protection of Nature
- France** Académie des Sciences de l'Institut de France  
Conseil Supérieur de la Chasse  
Fédération Française des Sociétés de Sciences Naturelles  
Information et Culture  
Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Service de Protection de la Nature  
Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer (ORSTOM)  
Société Botanique de France  
Société Nationale de Conservation de la Nature  
Touring Club de France
- Germany** Arbeitsgemeinschaft Deutscher Beauftragter für Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege  
Bund für Naturschutz in Bayern e.V.  
Deutscher Jagdschutz-Verband  
Deutscher Naturschutzring  
Schutzgemeinschaft Deutscher Wald e.V.  
Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild e.V.  
Verein Naturschutzpark e.V.  
Verein zur Förderung des World Wildlife Fund e.V.  
Vereinigung Deutscher Gewässerschutz  
Zoologische Gesellschaft, Frankfurt  
Department of Game and Wildlife
- Ghana**
- Greece** \* Athens Society of the Friends of the Trees  
Club Alpin Hellénique  
Société Hellénique pour la Protection de la Nature
- India** Bombay Natural History Society  
Indian Board for Wild Life, Ministry of Food & Agriculture  
Wild Life Preservation Society of India
- Indonesia** Institute for Nature Conservation, Bogor
- Ireland** An Taisce - The National Trust for Ireland  
The National Institute for Physical Planning and Construction Research of the Department of Local Government
- Israel** Nature Reserves Authority  
Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel
- Italy** Azienda di Stato per le Foreste Demaniali  
Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche  
Ente Parco Nazionale Gran Paradiso  
\* Istituto di Zoologia e Anatomia Comparata, Università di Catania  
Italia Nostra  
Laboratorio di Zoologia applicata alla Caccia, Bologna  
Pro Natura  
Pro Natura Italiana  
Rete Fenologica Italiana
- Japan** National Parks Association of Japan  
Nature Conservation Society of Japan
- Jordan** National Parks and Historic Monument System of Jordan
- Kenya** East African Wildlife Society  
Kenya National Parks
- Korea, North** Korean Association for Protection of Nature
- Korea, South** \* The Korean Commission for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
- Lebanon** Biology Department, The Natural History Museum, American University of Beirut  
Société des Amis des Arbres du Liban
- Malawi** Ministry of Natural Resources
- Malaysia** Game Branch of the Forest Department, Sabah  
Malayan Nature Society
- Mexico** Instituto Mexicano de Recursos Naturales Renovables, A.C.
- Netherlands** Contact Commissie voor Natuur- en Landschapsbescherming  
Koninklijke Nederlandse Natuurhistorische Vereniging  
Koninklijke Nederlandsche Toeristenbond  
Koninklijk Zoologisch Genootschap  
Nederlandse Vereniging tot Bescherming van Vogels  
Stichting het Nationale Park de Hoge Veluwe  
Stichting tot Internationale Natuurbescherming  
Vereniging tot Behoud van Natuurmonumenten in Nederland  
Voorlopige Natuurbeschermingsraad
- New Zealand** \* National Parks Authority of New Zealand  
Nature Conservation Council  
Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand, Inc.
- Nigeria**
- Norway** Norges Naturvernforbund
- Peru** Servicio Forestal y de Caza, Ministerio de Agricultura
- Philippines** \* Parks and Wildlife Office, Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources  
Philippine Association for Permanent Forests, Inc.  
Instytut Botaniki Pan  
Instytut Zoologiczny Pan  
Liga Ochrony Przyrody  
Panstwowa Rada Ochrony Przyrody  
Polska Akademia Nauk  
Polskie Towarzystwo Botaniczne  
Polskie Towarzystwo Lesne
- Poland** Direcção-Geral dos Serviços Florestais e Aquícolas
- Portugal** The Atlantica Foundation  
The Natural Resources Board
- Rhodesia**
- Romania** Commission pour la Protection de la Nature de l'Académie des Sciences de la R.P.R.
- Senegal** Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire
- South Africa** Department of Nature Conservation of the Provincial Administration of the Cape  
Department of Nature Conservation of the Province of Transvaal  
Natal Parks, Game & Fish Preservation Board  
National Parks Board of Trustees of South Africa  
The Nature Conservation Section, Windhoek  
Percy Fitzpatrick Institute of African Ornithology  
Wild Life Protection and Conservation Society of South Africa
- Spain** Agrupacion Espanola de Amigos de la Naturaleza  
Servicio Nacional de Pesca Fluvial y Caza
- Sudan** Department of Zoology, University of Khartoum  
\* Rural Water & Development Corporation
- Sweden** National Board of Crown Forests and Lands  
Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences  
Section des Sciences Naturelles, Nordiska Museet och Skansen  
Statens Naturvårdsverk, Solna  
Svenska Jägareförbundet  
Svenska Naturskyddsforeningen
- Switzerland** Comité Central du Club Alpin Suisse  
Nos Oiseaux  
Schweizerische Naturforschende Gesellschaft  
Schweizerische Stiftung für Alpine Forschungen  
Schweizerischer Bund für Naturschutz
- Tanzania** Game Division  
Tanzania National Parks
- Turkey** Orman Genel Müdürlüğü, Ministère de l'Agriculture  
Société Turque pour la Protection de la Nature, Turkiye Tabiatini Koruma Cemiyeti

- Uganda**      • The Game Department  
                   • Uganda National Parks
- U.S.S.R.**      Ministère de l'Agriculture de l'U.R.S.S.  
                   Société de la Protection de la Nature de la République  
                   de Russie
- United Kingdom**      British Museum (Natural History)  
                                 British Ornithologists' Union  
                                 Council for Nature  
                                 Field Studies Council  
                                 The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds  
                                 Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves  
                                 The Wildfowl Trust  
                                 Zoological Society of London
- United States**      The African Wildlife Leadership Foundation  
                                 American Association of Zoological Parks and  
                                 Aquariums  
                                 American Committee for International Wild Life  
                                 Protection  
                                 American Museum of Natural History  
                                 The American Nature Study Society  
                                 American Ornithologists' Union  
                                 The American Society of Mammalogists  
                                 Boone and Crockett Club  
                                 California Academy of Sciences  
                                 • Caribbean Conservation Association  
                                 Caribbean Conservation Corporation  
                                 • Cheyenne Mountain Zoological Park  
                                 Chicago Zoological Society  
                                 Committee for the Preservation of the Tule Elk  
                                 Conservation Associates  
                                 The Conservation Foundation  
                                 Defenders of Wildlife  
                                 Erie Zoological Society  
                                 Foresta Institute for Ocean and Mountain Studies  
                                 The Garden Club of America  
                                 • La Verna Foundation  
                                 The Mountaineers  
                                 National Audubon Society  
                                 National Parks Association  
                                 National Research Council  
                                 National Wildlife Federation  
                                 National Zoological Park, Smithsonian Institution  
                                 Natural Resources Council of America  
                                 The Nature Conservancy  
                                 New York Zoological Society  
                                 North American Wildlife Foundation  
                                 Save-the-Redwoods League  
                                 Sierra Club  
                                 • Smithsonian Institution  
                                 Soil Conservation Society  
                                 Southern Illinois University  
                                 United States Department of the Interior  
                                 The Wilderness Society  
                                 Wildlife Management Institute  
                                 The Wildlife Society  
                                 Zoological Society of San Diego
- Venezuela**      • Instituto para la Conservacion del Lago de Valencia
- Yugoslavia**      Association de la Conservation de la Nature de  
                                 Yougoslavie
- Zambia**      • Copperbelt Museum Association  
                                 Wild Life Conservation Society of Zambia
- International  
 Members**      Commission Internationale pour la Protection des  
                                 Régions Alpines  
                                 Commission des Réserves Naturelles du Groupement  
                                 Européen des Ardennes et de l'Eifel  
                                 The Fauna Preservation Society  
                                 International Biological Programme  
                                 International Council for Bird Preservation  
                                 • International Federation of Landscape Architects  
                                 International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens  
                                 International Youth Federation  
                                 Pacific Science Council

*With the compliments of*

THE INTERNATIONAL UNION  
FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE  
AND NATURAL RESOURCES

1110 MORGES (SWITZERLAND)



THE MINNESOTA ZOOLOGICAL BOARD

~~STATE CAPITOL~~  
~~SECOND FLOOR~~  
Suite 112, M.E.A. Building  
55 Sherburne Avenue  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55103

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March 9, 1970

Administrative Offices  
International Union for the  
Conservation of Nature and  
Natural Resources  
1110 Morges  
SWITZERLAND

13 MAR 1970

Dear Sirs:

The newly proposed Minnesota State Zoological Garden would like to obtain a set of the Red Data Books for our working library. Please advise on ordering procedures and cost.

We would also like to be placed on your mailing list for appropriate materials.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

DONALD D. BRIDGWATER  
Assistant Director

DDB:sr

Via Air Mail

Please excuse this manner of reply. Order Forms for Vols 1, 2 & 4 of the Red data Books are enclosed. Vol 3 Amphibia and Reptilia and Vol 5 Angiospermae are in preparation and will appear later this year. We shall keep you informed when these new volumes become available.

IUCN  
13.3.1970



# Union internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature et de ses Ressources

## Membres corporatifs (Article II, b et c des Statuts)

L'Union internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature et de ses Ressources (UICN) est une institution indépendante. Elle est composée d'Etats membres, sans discrimination de systèmes politiques et sociaux, de services administratifs et techniques gouvernementaux, d'organisations, associations nationales et institutions privées ainsi que d'organisations internationales s'occupant de la conservation de la nature et des ressources naturelles. Son but principal est de promouvoir ou de soutenir toute action devant assurer, sur le plan mondial, la pérennité de la nature et des ressources naturelles, non seulement pour leurs valeurs culturelles et scientifiques intrinsèques, mais aussi pour le bien-être économique et social qui en découle à long terme pour l'humanité.

Les membres de l'UICN sont répartis en trois catégories: les Etats, les corporatifs et les internationaux. La qualité de membre corporatif confère le droit:

- a. d'exprimer un vote aux Assemblées générales conjointement avec l'ensemble des services publics, organisations nationales et institutions privées d'un même pays;
- b. de recevoir le Bulletin trimestriel, le Rapport annuel et toutes les Publications, techniques et autres, de l'UICN;
- c. de faire usage de la Bibliothèque de l'UICN, de son Centre de Documentation, d'avoir recours à ses services d'information et de rapporter des nouvelles d'intérêt international dans le Bulletin.

L'UICN souhaite vivement pouvoir accueillir comme membres toutes les organisations, qu'elles soient gouvernementales, nationales ou privées, s'occupant de la conservation de la nature et des ressources naturelles.

Les demandes d'adhésion devraient être formulées par écrit au Secrétaire général. Les candidatures seront examinées par le Conseil exécutif et, après avoir été approuvées, seront immédiatement prises en considération; elles sont cependant sujettes à ratification par l'Assemblée générale. L'UICN compte maintenant (janvier 1967) 193 services gouvernementaux et organisations membres répartis dans 67 pays du monde entier; en outre, 8 organisations internationales et 24 Etats en sont actuellement membres.

La cotisation annuelle a été fixée à un minimum de US \$ 50 (Fr.s. 215) afin de ne pas empêcher l'adhésion de petites organisations; les cotisations des membres constituant la source principale des revenus de l'UICN, beaucoup d'organisations versent maintenant une contribution considérablement supérieure au minimum fixé, et il faut espérer que les nouveaux membres feront de même.

Monsieur le Secrétaire général,  
Union internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature  
et de ses Ressources,  
1110 Morges, Suisse

Je soussigné, au nom de/du

(nom du Département, de l'Organisation, Association, etc.)

désire adhérer comme membre corporatif à l'Union internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature et de ses Ressources.

La contribution de mon département/organisation/association\* s'élèvera à US \$ \_\_\_\_\_ par an.

Nom:

Signature:

Fonctions:

Adresse:

Date:

\* Souligner ce qui convient.

# International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

## Corporate Membership

(Article II, b and c)

The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) is an independent international body whose membership comprises states, irrespective of their political and social systems, government departments and private institutions, as well as international organizations. Its main purpose is to promote or support action that will ensure the perpetuation of wild nature and natural resources in as many parts of the world as possible, not only for their intrinsic cultural or scientific values but also for the long-term economic and social welfare of mankind.

The Union has three categories of membership, State, Corporate, and International. Corporate Membership entitles the member to:

- a. One vote at General Assemblies, exercised jointly by all the Corporate Members from any one country.
- b. Receipt of the quarterly bulletin and copies of the IUCN Technical and Supplementary Series publications.
- c. Use of the IUCN Library, Documentation Center and Information Services and the opportunity to report activities of international interest in the Bulletin.

It is the earnest desire of IUCN that all organizations concerned with the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, whether governmental or private, should be members of the Union.

Application for membership should be made in writing to the Secretary-General. The application will be considered by the Executive Board and upon approval takes immediate effect, but it is subject to ratification by the General Assembly. There are now (January 1967) 193 organizations distributed throughout 67 countries on a world-wide basis; in addition 8 International Organizations and 24 States are now members of the Union.

The Annual Subscription has been fixed at a minimum of US\$ 50 (S.Fr. 215) per year so as not to prohibit membership by small organizations; as membership subscriptions are the basic source of income for the Union, many organizations now contribute considerably more than the minimum and it is hoped that new members will do likewise.

---

To the Secretary General  
International Union for Conservation  
of Nature and Natural Resources,  
1110 Morges, Switzerland

I, \_\_\_\_\_ on behalf of the  
(name)

\_\_\_\_\_ (name of organization or association)

apply to become a Corporate / Organizational member of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

We expect to contribute US\$ \_\_\_\_\_ per year.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Office: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

# Union internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature et de ses Ressources

## Membres corporatifs (Article II, b et c des Statuts)

L'Union internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature et de ses Ressources (UICN) est une institution indépendante. Elle est composée d'Etats membres, sans discrimination de systèmes politiques et sociaux, de services administratifs et techniques gouvernementaux, d'organisations, associations nationales et institutions privées ainsi que d'organisations internationales s'occupant de la conservation de la nature et des ressources naturelles. Son but principal est de promouvoir ou de soutenir toute action devant assurer, sur le plan mondial, la pérennité de la nature et des ressources naturelles, non seulement pour leurs valeurs culturelles et scientifiques intrinsèques, mais aussi pour le bien-être économique et social qui en découle à long terme pour l'humanité.

Les membres de l'UICN sont répartis en trois catégories: les Etats, les corporatifs et les internationaux. La qualité de membre corporatif confère le droit:

- a. d'exprimer un vote aux Assemblées générales conjointement avec l'ensemble des services publics, organisations nationales et institutions privées d'un même pays;
- b. de recevoir le Bulletin trimestriel, le Rapport annuel et toutes les Publications, techniques et autres, de l'UICN;
- c. de faire usage de la Bibliothèque de l'UICN, de son Centre de Documentation, d'avoir recours à ses services d'information et de rapporter des nouvelles d'intérêt international dans le Bulletin.

L'UICN souhaite vivement pouvoir accueillir comme membres toutes les organisations, qu'elles soient gouvernementales, nationales ou privées, s'occupant de la conservation de la nature et des ressources naturelles.

Les demandes d'adhésion devraient être formulées par écrit au Secrétaire général. Les candidatures seront examinées par le Conseil exécutif et, après avoir été approuvées, seront immédiatement prises en considération; elles sont cependant sujettes à ratification par l'Assemblée générale. L'UICN compte maintenant (janvier 1967) 193 services gouvernementaux et organisations membres répartis dans 67 pays du monde entier; en outre, 8 organisations internationales et 24 Etats en sont actuellement membres.

La cotisation annuelle a été fixée à un minimum de US \$ 50 (Fr.s. 215) afin de ne pas empêcher l'adhésion de petites organisations; les cotisations des membres constituant la source principale des revenus de l'UICN, beaucoup d'organisations versent maintenant une contribution considérablement supérieure au minimum fixé, et il faut espérer que les nouveaux membres feront de même.

Monsieur le Secrétaire général,  
Union internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature  
et de ses Ressources,  
1110 Morges, Suisse

Je soussigné, au nom de/du \_\_\_\_\_

(nom du Département, de l'Organisation, Association, etc.)

désire adhérer comme membre corporatif à l'Union internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature et de ses Ressources.

La contribution de mon département/organisation/association\* s'élèvera à US \$ \_\_\_\_\_ par an.

Nom: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Fonctions: \_\_\_\_\_

Adresse: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\* Souligner ce qui convient.

UNION INTERNATIONALE  
POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE  
ET DE SES RESSOURCES

1110 MORGES - SUISSE

In your reply, please refer to:  
En répondant, veuillez rappeler:



1948

Ø (021) 71 44 01  
Télégr. Unicorn Morges

INTERNATIONAL UNION  
FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE  
AND NATURAL RESOURCES

1110 MORGES - SWITZERLAND

M/338



Dr. Philip W. Ogilvie  
Director  
Minnesota State Zoological Garden  
112 M.E.A. Building  
55 Sherburne Avenue  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55103  
U.S.A.

15th April 1970 KW/ca

Dear Sir,

We acknowledge with thanks your application for membership in IUCN on behalf of the Minnesota State Zoological Garden. The application will be put before the IUCN Executive Board for approval at the Board's next meeting to be held here at Morges at the end of May, and in accordance with Article II of the IUCN Statutes is subject to ratification by the next IUCN General Assembly.

May we ask you to be good enough to complete the attached form requesting information on the membership category in which you consider the Zoological Garden belongs.

Yours sincerely,

  
(Mrs.) Kay Williams  
for Secretary General

Encl.

Returned to  
IUCN 4-22-70

We hereby declare that we consider that the

. . . Minnesota Zoological Board . . . . .

. . . . .

member of IUCN, belongs to the following category :

- (a) ~~xxx States~~
- (b) Public Services, Government departments,  
Governmental Institutions
- (c) ~~xxx Non-governmental organisations -  
Institutions or Associations (National) \*~~
- (d) ~~xxx Non-governmental International  
Organisations~~

Delete what is not applicable.

\* This category may include organisations, institutions and agencies which have governmental affiliations but are not under full governmental direction.

UNION INTERNATIONALE  
POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE  
ET DE SES RESSOURCES

1110 MORGES - SUISSE

In your reply, please refer to:  
En répondant, veuillez rappeler:



1948

☎ (021) 71 44 01  
Télégr. Unicorn Morges

INTERNATIONAL UNION  
FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE  
AND NATURAL RESOURCES

1110 MORGES - SWITZERLAND

M/338



Dr. Philip W. Ogilvie, PhD  
Director  
Minnesota State Zoological Garden  
112 M.E.A. Building  
55 Sherburne Avenue  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55103  
U.S.A.

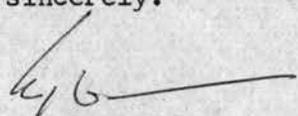
17th July 1970 KW/ca

Dear Sir,

We have pleasure in informing you that your application for membership in IUCN on behalf of the Minnesota State Zoological Garden was unanimously adopted by the IUCN Executive Board at its 48th Session held at Morges, Switzerland, 22-24 May 1970.

In accordance with Article II A.l.b. of the IUCN Statutes the membership is subject to ratification by the IUCN General Assembly. The Next General Assembly is due to be held in Canada in 1972.

Yours sincerely,

  
(Mrs.) Kay Williams

for Director General

Relay Union Skin  
VALLEY PAPER CO