

Exhibit 1: Table of Principal International Agreements

Agreement Title/ Year Began	Comprised of...	Description	Meetings/Administration
<b>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)/ 1975</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 170 countries</li> <li>• Non-governmental organizations, representing various interests, are non-voting members</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seeks to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.</li> <li>• Accomplished primarily through a system of permits and certificates, in conjunction with the listing of species in one of three Appendices to the Convention.</li> <li>• Each appendix provides a different level of protection, based on the status of the species in the wild, which in turn determines if the species may be traded internationally and under what conditions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A meeting of the Conference of Parties takes place every 2 to 3 years to review implementation of CITES and assess the status of species listed in its Appendices.</li> <li>• During the Conference of Parties species are listed or de-listed from the Appendices based on adoption of proposals the Parties to the Convention submit.</li> <li>• The Parties also deliberate on and adopt resolutions that provide guidance on implementing the Convention.</li> <li>• A Secretariat, located in Geneva, Switzerland, is administered by the United Nations Environment Programme. The Secretariat provides administrative and technical support and guidance to the CITES parties and is supported through financial contributions of the member countries.</li> </ul>
<b>Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention)/ 1975</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 150 countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Not</i> an international regulatory agency, and does not presume to impose any restrictions or conditions that affect in any way the sovereignty of countries.</li> <li>• General obligations for member countries are:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-To include wetland conservation considerations in their natural resources planning processes (if such processes exist).</li> <li>-To promote the wise use of wetlands within their territory. This means maintenance of the ecological character of wetlands, which defines the site's functional values.</li> <li>-To designate wetlands for inclusion in a "List of Wetlands of International</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Conference of the Contracting Parties meets every 3 years at different locations around the world to discuss general trends in the implementation of the Convention and adopt resolutions.</li> <li>• In the interim period, a Standing Committee of 13 meet to conduct Ramsar business on behalf of the Contracting Parties.</li> <li>• A Scientific and Technical Review Panel consisting of 13 members with appropriate knowledge and selected from the six Ramsar regions and four international organization partners also provides advice to the Contracting Parties. The international organization partners are granted this status based on their contributions to policy development and technical and scientific application of the Convention.</li> <li>• A Secretariat, located in Gland, Switzerland conducts day-to-day activities for the Convention</li> </ul>

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		<p>Importance.” Each member country must designate at least one site, with selection based on “international significance” in terms of ecology, botany, zoology, limnology or hydrology. Criteria for identifying and duties for conserving wetlands of international importance have been adopted by countries under the Convention.</p> <p>-To promote the conservation of wetlands in their territory (whether or not the wetlands are included on the List) by establishing nature reserves.</p>	<p>and consists of a Secretary General and a small staff of technical, communications, and administrative professionals.</p>
<p><b>Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere/ 1942</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 19 countries</li> <li>• The Convention is open for signature by governments of countries in the Americas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seeks to preserve all species of native American fauna and flora by establishing national parks, reserves, monuments, and strict wilderness reserves.</li> <li>• Even though this is one of the oldest Conventions, it is not as formalized as some of the others and continues to seek cooperation and collaboration of countries in the Americas toward sustaining species.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each party implements the Convention in their own way.</li> <li>• The parties conduct technical meetings on an ad hoc basis.</li> </ul>
<p><b>The Canada/Mexico/U.S. Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation &amp; Management/ 1996</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representatives of wildlife agencies from the three countries</li> <li>• The executive body is comprised of directors of the wildlife agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seeks to facilitate and enhance cooperation and coordination among the wildlife agencies of Canada, Mexico, and the United States.</li> <li>• Implements projects and programs for the conservation and management of wildlife, plants, biological diversity, and ecosystems of mutual interest.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delegations from each country meet annually to discuss a wide range of topics, from joint, on-the-ground projects to issues of law enforcement to the development of databases.</li> <li>• Discussions take place at working tables that report to the executive body.</li> <li>• Working tables are established and discontinued as needed to address priority issues.</li> <li>• The Service is the U.S. lead agency for the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna Working Group.</li> </ul>
<p><b>The Arctic Council/1996</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8 countries</li> <li>• Participants from Arctic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seeks to promote cooperation, coordination, and interaction among the Arctic States on common Arctic issues, in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The host country is the chair of the Council, serving from conclusion of one Ministerial meeting until the conclusion of the next Ministerial meeting. The host</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>organizations of indigenous peoples</li> <li>• Observers from non-Arctic states</li> </ul>	<p>particular issues of sustainable development and environmental protection.</p>	<p>country is rotated among the Arctic States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministerial Meetings are held biannually in the country holding the chairmanship.</li> <li>• Senior Arctic Officials hold meetings every 6 months.</li> <li>• Working groups of the Arctic Council and their supporting scientific and technical expert groups hold meetings at regular intervals throughout the year.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Russian Federation on the Conservation and Management of the Alaska-Chukotka Polar Bear Population/ 2000</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A U.S.- Russia Polar Bear Commission that includes two representatives from each country</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides the basis for long-term, unified, science-based conservation and management programs between the two countries.</li> <li>• Recognizes the needs of native people to take polar bears for subsistence purposes based on acceptable biological standards for sustainable use.</li> <li>• Establishes guidelines for future joint management programs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The U.S. Senate ratified the agreement as a treaty in 2007.</li> <li>• The Commission schedules the meetings.</li> </ul>