

APPENDIX I: THE IUCN AND CITES

The IUCN and the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*

About the IUCN

“IUCN - The World Conservation Union, through its Species Survival Commission (SSC) has for four decades been assessing the conservation status of species, subspecies, varieties and even selected subpopulations on a global scale in order to highlight taxa threatened with extinction, and therefore promote their conservation...the SSC remains firmly committed to providing the world with the most objective, scientifically-based information on the current status of globally threatened biodiversity. The taxa assessed for the *IUCN Red List* are the bearers of genetic diversity and the building blocks of ecosystems, and information on their conservation status and distribution provides the foundation for making informed decisions about preserving biodiversity at local to global levels.”

About the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*

“The *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* provides taxonomic, conservation status and distribution information on taxa that have been evaluated using the *IUCN Red List* Categories and Criteria. This system is designed to determine the relative risk of extinction, and the main purpose of the *IUCN Red List* is to catalogue and highlight those taxa that are facing a higher risk of global extinction (i.e. those listed as Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable). The *IUCN Red List* also includes information on taxa that are categorized as Extinct or Extinct in the Wild; on taxa that cannot be evaluated because of insufficient information (i.e. are Data Deficient); and on taxa that are either close to meeting the threatened thresholds or that would be threatened were it not for an ongoing taxon-specific conservation programme (i.e. Near Threatened).”

About the *IUCN Red List* Categories

“The threatened species categories now used in Red Data Books and Red Lists have been in place, with some modification, for almost 30 years. Since their introduction these categories have become widely recognised internationally, and they are now used in a whole range of publications and listings, produced by IUCN as well as by numerous governmental and non-governmental organizations. The Red Data Book categories provide an easily and widely understood method for highlighting those species under higher extinction risk, so as to focus attention on conservation measures designed to protect them.”

Definition of the *IUCN Red List* Categories Referred to in this Book

Critically Endangered (CR) – A taxon is Critically Endangered when it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future [within approximately ten years or three generations, whichever is longer]...

Endangered (EN) - A taxon is Endangered when it is not Critically Endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future [within approximately 20 years or five generations, whichever is longer]...

Vulnerable (VU) - A taxon is Vulnerable when it is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future [within approximately 100 years]...

Lower Risk (LR) - A taxon is Lower Risk when it has been evaluated, does not satisfy the criteria for any of the categories Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable. Taxa included in the Lower Risk category can be separated into three subcategories:

Conservation Dependent (cd). Taxa which are the focus of a continuing taxon-specific or habitat-specific conservation programme targeted towards the taxon in question, the cessation of which would result in the taxon qualifying for one of the threatened categories above within a period of five years.

Near Threatened (nt). Taxa which do not qualify for Conservation Dependent, but which are close to qualifying for Vulnerable.

Least Concern (lc). Taxa which do not qualify for Conservation Dependent or Near Threatened.

Data Deficient (DD) A taxon is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known, but appropriate data on abundance and/or distribution is lacking. Data Deficient is therefore not a category of threat or Lower Risk. Listing of taxa in this category indicates that more information is required and acknowledges the possibility that future research will show that threatened classification is appropriate. It is important to make positive use of whatever data are available. In many cases great care should be exercised in choosing between DD and threatened status. If the range of a taxon is suspected to be relatively circumscribed, if a considerable period of time has elapsed since the last record of the taxon, threatened status may well be justified.

Not Evaluated (NE) A taxon is Not Evaluated when it has not yet been assessed against the criteria.”

The IUCN assigns species to categories based on the following criteria:

- percent of population reduction
- extent of occurrence or area of occupation
- population size, and
- quantitative analysis

In making its assessments about taxa, the IUCN takes into consideration:

- direct observations
- appropriate abundance indices
- actual or potential levels of exploitation
- declines in area, extent, and quality of habitat
- the effects of introduced taxa, hybridisation, pathogens, pollutants, competitors, and parasites
- declines and extreme fluctuations in:
 - areas of occupancy
 - extent of occurrence
 - number of locations
 - number and size of subpopulations
 - number of mature individuals

References

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, *IUCN - The World Conservation Union*, <http://www.iucn.org/about/index.htm>, Oct 2004.

The IUCN Species Survival Commission, *The 2004 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*, <http://www.iucnredlist.org>, Oct 2004.

CITES and the CITES Appendices

About CITES

CITES, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, is an international agreement that seeks to “ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.” Countries “join” CITES by agreeing to adopt national legislation that regulates wildlife trade in accordance with the framework laid out by CITES. 166 countries, known as Parties, have joined CITES since it entered into force on July 1st, 1975. India joined CITES in 1976 and China joined in 1981. CITES currently accords varying degrees of protection to over 30,000 species of animals and plants.

About the CITES Appendices

“CITES works by subjecting international trade in specimens of selected species to certain controls. These require that all import, export, re-export and introduction from the sea of species covered by the Convention has to be authorized through a licensing system. (‘Re-export’ means export of a specimen that was imported.)

The species covered by CITES are listed in three Appendices, according to the degree of protection they need.

- **Appendix I** includes species threatened with extinction. Trade in specimens of these species is permitted only in exceptional circumstances.
- **Appendix II** includes species not necessarily threatened with extinction, but in which trade must be controlled in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival.
- **Appendix III** contains species that are protected in at least one country, which has asked other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the trade.

Each Party to the Convention must designate one or more Management Authorities in charge of administering the licensing system and one or more Scientific Authorities to advise them on the effects of trade on the status of the species.

A specimen of a CITES-listed species may be imported into or exported (or re-exported) from a State party to the Convention only if the appropriate document has been obtained and presented for clearance at the port of entry or exit. There is some variation of the requirements from one country to another and it is always necessary to check on the national laws, but the main conditions that apply for each Appendix are described.

Appendix-I specimens

1. An import permit issued by the Management Authority of the State of import is required. This may be issued only if the specimen is not to be used for primarily commercial purposes and if the import will be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species. In the case of a live animal or plant, the Scientific Authority must be satisfied that the proposed recipient is suitably equipped to house and care for it.

2. An export permit or re-export certificate issued by the Management Authority of the State of export or re-export is also required. An export permit may be issued only if the specimen was legally obtained; the trade will not be detrimental to the survival of the species; and an import permit has already been issued.

A re-export certificate may be issued only if the specimen was imported in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and, in the case of a live animal or plant, if an import permit has been issued.

In the case of a live animal or plant, it must be prepared and shipped to minimize any risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

Appendix-II specimens

1. An export permit or re-export certificate issued by the Management Authority of the State of export or re-export is required. An export permit may be issued only if the specimen was legally obtained and if the export will not be detrimental to the survival of the species.

A re-export certificate may be issued only if the specimen was imported in accordance with the Convention.

2. In the case of a live animal or plant, it must be prepared and shipped to minimize any risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

3. No import permit is needed unless required by national law.

In the case of specimens introduced from the sea, a certificate has to be issued by the Management Authority of the State into which the specimens are being brought, for species listed in Appendix I or II. For further information, see the text of the Convention, Article III, paragraph 5 and Article IV, paragraph 6.

Appendix-III specimens

1. In the case of trade from a State that included the species in Appendix III, an export permit issued by the Management Authority of that State is required. This may be issued only if the specimen was legally obtained and, in the case of a live animal or plant, if it will be prepared and shipped to minimize any risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

2. In the case of export from any other State, a certificate of origin issued by its Management Authority is required.

3. In the case of re-export, a re-export certificate issued by the State of re-export is required

The Convention allows or requires Parties to make certain exceptions to the general principles described above, notably in the following cases:

- for specimens in transit or being transhipped;
- for specimens that were acquired before CITES provisions applied to them (known as pre-Convention specimens);
- for specimens that are personal or household effects;
- for animals that were bred in captivity (this term is carefully defined in Resolution Conf. 10.16 Rev.);
- for plants that were artificially propagated (this term is carefully defined in Resolution Conf. 11.11);
- for specimens that are destined for scientific research;
- for animals or plants forming part of a travelling collection or exhibition, such as a circus.

There are special rules in these cases and a permit or certificate will generally still be required. Anyone planning to import or export/re-export specimens of a CITES species should contact the national CITES Management Authorities of the countries of import and export/re-export for information on the rules that apply.

Some Parties have domestic legislation with trade controls stricter than those required by CITES. In these cases, compliance with CITES regulations may not be sufficient to ensure that trade is legal.

When a specimen of a CITES-listed species is transferred between a country that is a Party to CITES and a country that is not, the country that is a Party may accept documentation equivalent to the permits and certificates described above.

References

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, *Welcome to CITES*, <http://www.cites.org>, Oct 2004.

APPENDIX II: WILDLIFE PROTECTION LAW IN CHINA AND INDIA

Wildlife Protection Law in China

The “Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Wildlife” came into effect on March 1, 1989. Selected excerpts follow:

Chapter I. General Provisions

Article 1

This Law is formulated for the purpose of protecting and saving the species of wildlife which are rare or near extinction, protecting, developing and rationally utilizing wildlife resources and maintaining ecological balances.

Article 7

The departments of forestry and fishery administration under the State Council shall be respectively responsible for the nationwide administration of terrestrial and aquatic wildlife.

The departments of forestry administration under the governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall be responsible for the administration of terrestrial wildlife in their respective areas. The departments in charge of the administration of terrestrial wildlife under the governments of autonomous prefectures, counties and municipalities shall be designated by the governments of provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the Central Government...

Chapter II. Protection of Wildlife

Article 8

The State shall protect wildlife and the environment for its survival, and shall prohibit the illegal hunting, catching or destruction of wildlife by any unit or individual.

Article 9

The State shall give special protection to the species of wildlife which are rare or near extinction. The wildlife under special state protection shall consist of two classes: wildlife under first class protection and wildlife under second class protection. Lists or revised lists of wildlife under special state protection shall be drawn up by the department of wildlife administration under the State Council and announced after being submitted to and approved by the State Council.

The wildlife under special local protection, being different from the wildlife under special state protection, refers to the wildlife specially protected by provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the Central Government. Lists of wildlife under special local protection shall be drawn up and announced by the governments of provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the Central Government and shall be submitted to the State Council for the record.

Lists or revised lists of terrestrial wildlife under state protection, which are beneficial or of important economic or scientific value, shall be drawn up and announced by the department of wildlife administration under the State Council.

Article 10

The department of wildlife administration under the State Council and governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall, in the main districts and water areas where wildlife under special state or local protection lives and breeds, designate nature reserves and strengthen the protection and administration of wildlife under special state or local protection and the environment for its survival.

The designation and administration of nature reserves shall be effected in accordance with the relevant provisions of the State Council.

Article 11

Departments of wildlife administration at various levels shall keep watch on and monitor the impact of the environment on wildlife. If the environmental impact causes harm to wildlife, the departments of wildlife administration shall conduct investigation and deal with the matter jointly with the departments concerned.

Article 12

If a construction project produces adverse effects on the environment for the survival of wildlife under special state or local protection, the construction unit shall submit a report on the environmental impact. The department of environmental protection shall, in examining and approving the report, seek the opinion of the department of wildlife administration at the same level.

Article 13

If natural disasters present threats to wildlife under special state or local protection, the local governments shall take timely measures to rescue them.

Article 14

If the protection of wildlife under special state or local protection causes losses to crops or other losses, the local governments shall make compensation for them. Measures for such compensation shall be formulated by the government of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government.

Chapter III. Administration of WildlifeArticle 15

The departments of wildlife administration shall regularly carry out surveys of wildlife resources and keep records of them.

Article 16

The hunting, catching or killing of wildlife under special state protection shall be prohibited. Where the catching or fishing of wildlife under first class state protection is necessary for scientific research, domestication and breeding, exhibition or other special purposes, the unit concerned must apply to the department of wildlife administration under the State Council for a special hunting and catching license; where the catching or hunting of wildlife under second class state protection is intended, the unit concerned must apply to the relevant department of wildlife administration under the government of a province, an autonomous region or a municipality directly under the Central Government for a special hunting and catching license.

Article 22

The sale and purchase of wildlife under special state protection or the products thereof shall be prohibited. Where the sale, purchase or utilization of wildlife under first class state protection or the products thereof is necessary for scientific research, domestication and breeding, exhibition or other special purposes, the unit concerned must apply for approval by the department of wildlife administration under the State Council or by a unit authorized by the same department. Where the sale, purchase or utilization of wildlife under second class state protection or the products thereof is necessary, the unit concerned must apply for approval by the department of wildlife administration under the government of the relevant province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the Central Government or by a unit authorized by the same department.

Units and individuals that domesticate and breed wildlife under special state protection may, by presenting their domestication and breeding licenses, sell wildlife under special state protection or the products thereof, in accordance with the relevant regulations, to purchasing units designated by the government.

The administrative authorities for industry and commerce shall exercise supervision and control over wildlife or the products thereof that are placed on the market.

Article 23

The transportation or carrying of wildlife under special state protection or the products thereof out of any county must be approved by the department of wildlife administration under the government of the relevant province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the Central Government, or by a unit authorized by the same department.

Article 24

The export of wildlife under special state protection or the products thereof, and the import or export of wildlife or the products thereof, whose import or export is restricted by international conventions to which China is a party, must be approved by the department of wildlife administration under the State Council or by the State Council, and an import or export permit must be obtained from the state administrative organ in charge of the import and export of the species which are near extinction. The Customs shall clear the imports or exports after examining the import or export permit.

The export of the species of wildlife involving scientific and technological secrets shall be dealt with in accordance with relevant provisions of the State Council.

Article 27

Anyone engaged in the utilization of wildlife or the products thereof shall pay a fee for the protection and administration of wildlife resources. The schedule of the fee and the procedure for collecting it shall be formulated by the department of wildlife administration under the State Council jointly with the financial and pricing authorities and shall enter into force after being submitted to and approved by the State Council.

Article 28

Anyone who has caused losses to crops or other losses while hunting or catching wildlife shall be held responsible for compensation.

Article 29

The local governments concerned shall take measures to prevent and control the harm caused by wildlife so as to guarantee the safety of human beings and livestock and ensure agricultural and forestry production.

Article 30

The administrative measures for wildlife under special local protection and for other wildlife that is not under special state protection shall be formulated by the standing committees of the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government.

Chapter IV. Legal Responsibility

Article 31

Anyone who illegally catches or kills wildlife under special state protection shall be prosecuted for criminal responsibility in accordance with the supplementary provisions on punishing the crimes of catching or killing the species of wildlife under special state protection which are rare or near extinction.

Article 34

If anyone, in violation of the provisions of this Law, destroys in nature reserves or areas closed to hunting the main places where wildlife under special state or local protection lives and breeds, he shall be ordered by the department of wildlife administration to stop his destructive acts and restore these places to their original state within a prescribed time limit, and shall be fined.

Article 35

If anyone, in violation of the provisions of this Law, sells, purchases, transports or carries wildlife under special state or local protection or the products thereof, such wildlife and products and his unlawful income shall be confiscated by the administrative authorities for industry and commerce and he may concurrently be fined.

If anyone, in violation of the provisions of this Law, sells or purchases wildlife under special state protection or the products thereof, and if the circumstances are serious enough to constitute a crime of speculation or smuggling, he shall be prosecuted for criminal responsibility according to the relevant provisions of the Criminal Law.

The wildlife or the products thereof thus confiscated shall, in accordance with the relevant provisions, be disposed of by the relevant department of wildlife administration or by a unit authorized by the same department.

Article 36

If anyone illegally imports or exports wildlife or the products thereof, he shall be punished by the Customs according to the Customs Law; if the circumstances are serious enough to constitute a crime, he shall be prosecuted for criminal responsibility in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Law on the crimes of smuggling.

References

China Internet Information Center, *Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Wildlife*, <http://www.chinagate.com.cn/english/2158.htm>, Oct 2004.

Wildlife Protection Law in India

India's *Wild Life (Protection) Act* came into effect on September 9th, 1972. Amendments to the act were made in 1986 and 1991 to plug loopholes and to add legislation regarding zoo management, plant protection, and wildlife trade. Animals the act is concerned with protecting are listed in the first four of five schedules. Schedule I has three parts: Part I includes mammals, Part II includes amphibians and reptiles, and part III includes birds. Schedule II includes special game and has two parts. Schedule III includes big game. Schedule IV includes small game. Vermin are listed under Schedule V.

The wild animals included in Schedules I, II, III, and IV of the *Wild Life (Protection) Act* are considered to be government property. Such animals can only be hunted with a written permit from the Chief Wild Life Warden, who is appointed by the State Government. The Chief Wild Life Warden may grant permits to hunt animals that have become “dangerous to human life”, “so disabled or diseased as to be beyond recovery”, or for animals under Schedules II, III, or IV that have become “dangerous to property (including standing crops on any land)”. The Chief Wild Life Warden may also grant permits, for a fee, to hunt certain wild animals for the purpose of education, scientific research, scientific management, or specimen collection for zoos or museums. For these special cases, permission must additionally be obtained from the Central Government, for animals included in Schedule I, or from the State Government, for animals included in Schedules II, III, or IV. It is not against the law to injure or kill wild animals in self-defense or in defense of others.

Acquiring, buying, keeping, transferring, selling, destroying, or damaging an animal included in Schedule I or Part II of Schedule II, or an animal article, trophy, or meat derived from such an animal is prohibited. The transfer or transport of any animal included in Schedule III, Schedule IV, or Part I of Schedule II, or the derivatives of such an animal, is allowed only with the previous permission of the Chief Wild Life Warden or another authorised officer. A certificate of ownership must be issued to the owner and identification marks must be affixed to the animal or animal derivative to be transported. Permission must also be obtained from the Chief Wild Life Warden or other authorised officer in order to buy, sell, or manufacture any animal in Schedule III, Schedule IV, or Part I of Schedule II, or the derivatives of such an animal, in the form of a license. Licenses must be renewed every year and the Chief Wild Life Warden has the power to suspend or cancel licenses. Recognized zoos and museums are exempt from these laws.

Offences committed in relation to the animals included in Schedules I, II, III, and IV and the derivatives of these animals are punishable with imprisonment, fines, and the suspension and cancellation of licenses. Imprisonment terms range from about six months to seven years, and fines range from about two to twenty-five thousand rupees.

References

IndiaLawInfo.com, *Bare Acts – Environmental Laws – Wildlife Act, 1972*, <http://www.indialawinfo.com/bareacts/wildlife.html>, Oct 2004.
Kumar, Ashok, Aug 2002: “The laws that protect wildlife in India: Part I & II,” *Terra Green*, Issues 18 & 19, <http://www.teri.res.in/teriin/terragreen/issue18/essay.htm>, .../issue19/essay.htm, Oct 2004.

APPENDIX III: TAXONOMY

ORDER CARNIVORA

Family Ursidae

- Asiatic Black Bear** (*Ursus thibetanus*)
- Tibetan Brown Bear** (*Ursus arctos pruinosus*)
- Giant Panda** (*Ailuropoda melanoleuca*)

Family Ailuridae

- Red Panda** (*Ailurus fulgens*)

Family Felidae

- Bengal Tiger** (*Panthera tigris tigris*)
- Chinese Mountain Cat** (*Felis bieti*)
- Clouded Leopard** (*Neofelis* (or *Pardofelis*) *nebulosa*)
- Eurasian Lynx** (*Lynx* (or *Felis*) *lynx*)
- Snow Leopard** (*Uncia* (or *Panthera*) *uncia*)

Family Canidae

- Dhole** (*Cuon alpinus*)

Family Mustelidae

- Asian Small-clawed Otter** (*Amblonyx* (or *Aonyx*) *cinerea*)
- Eurasian River Otter** (*Lutra lutra*)

ORDER ARTIODACTYLA

Family Moschidae

- Musk Deer** (*Moschus spp.*)

Family Cervidae

- Tibetan Red Deer** (*Cervus elaphus wallichi*)
- White-lipped Deer** (*Cervus albirostris*)

Family Bovidae

Subfamily Caprinae

- Blue Sheep** (*Pseudois nayaur* & *Pseudois schaeferi*)
- Goral** (*Naemorhedus spp.*)
- Himalayan Tahr** (*Hemitragus jemlabicus*)
- Mainland Serow** (*Capricornis* (or *Nemorhaedus*) *sumatraensis*)
- Takin** (*Budorcas taxicolor*)
- Tibetan Antelope** (*Pantholops hodgsoni*)
- Tibetan Argali** (*Ovis ammon hodgsoni*)

Subfamily Antilopinae

- Tibetan Gazelle** (*Procapra picticaudata*)

Subfamily Bovinae

- Wild Yak** (*Bos grunniens* or *Bos mutus*)

ORDER PERISSODACTYLA

Family Equidae

- Tibetan Wild Ass** (*Equus kiang*)

ORDER PRIMATES

Family Cercopithecidae

- Assamese Macaque** (*Macaca assamensis*)
- Rhesus Macaque** (*Macaca mulatta*)
- Tibetan Macaque** (*Macaca thibetana*)
- Golden Snub-nosed Monkey** (*Pygathrix* (or *Rhinopithecus*) *roxellana*)
- Yunnan Snub-nosed Monkey** (*Pygathrix* (or *Rhinopithecus*) *bieti* (or *roxellana bieti*))

APPENDIX IV: TIBETAN ANIMAL NAMES

Argali	གནན།	<i>Nyen</i>
Bear	དོམ།	<i>Dhom</i>
Blue Sheep	གནལ།	<i>Naa</i>
Brown Bear	དྲེད་མོང་།	<i>Dremong</i>
Dhole	ཕ་ར།	<i>Phara</i>
Giant Panda	དོམ་ཁ།	<i>Thomtra, Thomkar, Jela-Thom</i>
Golden Snub-nosed Monkey	ཁམས་སྤྱིལ་སྤྱ་མིར།	<i>Ser-tral, Trewu Puser, Trewu Serpo, Na-gyen Trewu</i>
Goral	ལྷ་ཁོ་ར།	<i>Gyagora</i>
Leopard	གཟིགས།	<i>Dzig</i>
Lynx	གཡི།	<i>Yi</i>
Macaque	སྤྱིལ།	<i>Tay</i>
Mountain Cat	རི་ཞིམ།	<i>Ri Shim</i>
Musk Deer	ལྷ་བ།	<i>Lawa, La</i>
Otter	སྐམ།	<i>Saam</i>
Red Deer	ཤལ་མར།	<i>Shawa, Shamar</i>
Red Panda	དོམ་ཁ་དམར་རྩུང་།	<i>Wob, Bek, Aku Dongkar (“Uncle White Face”), Thomtra Chungwa, Thomtra Marchung</i>
Serow	ལྷ་ར།	<i>Gyara</i>
Snow Leopard	གསལ།	<i>Saa, Gang dzig, Dzig kya, Sarken</i>
Tahr	ར་ཁོད།	<i>Ra-goth</i>
Takin	བ་མེན།	<i>Bamen, Tsen-nyak</i>
Tibetan Antelope	གཚོད།	<i>Tsod, Olgang, Luk rah Ring-chen</i>
Tibetan Gazelle	གོ་བ།	<i>Gowa</i>
Tibetan Wild Ass	ལྷ་ང་།	<i>Kiang</i>
Tiger	རྟ།	<i>Taag</i>
White-lipped Deer	ཤལ་མཚུ་དགར།	<i>Shawa chukar, Shakya, Shawa Ogkar, Shawa Khakar</i>
Wild Yak	འབྲོང་།	<i>Drong</i>
Yunnan Snub-nosed Monkey	ཡུ་ནན་སྤྱིལ་སྤྱ་མིར།	<i>Na-gyen Trewu</i>