

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARIAT

2000

1. This report for the year 2000 is the 25th annual report of the CITES Secretariat.

ASSISTANCE TO THE PARTIES

Circulation of information

Notifications to the Parties

2. Seventy-three Notifications to the Parties were sent by the Secretariat in 2000. The complete list can be found on the CITES website at www.cites.org.

The Directory

3. As notified in Notification to the Parties No. 2000/048 of 31 July 2000, the Secretariat sent to the Parties (in the weeks following the dispatch of that Notification) a ring-binder containing all of the current Directory pages. New and replacement pages continued to be sent regularly with Notifications to the Parties with information on Parties as well as on competent authorities of non-party States, in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.5.

The Identification Manual

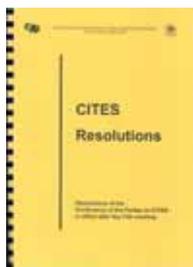
4. Reports were provided to the Standing, Animals and Plants Committees as required in Resolution Conf. 11.19.

Nomenclature

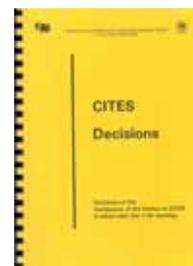
5. A contract was established with the Scientific Authority for flora of the United Kingdom (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew) for the preparation of Volume 3 of the Orchid Checklist and for checklists on carnivorous plants, *Aloe* spp. and *Pachypodium* spp.

Other publications

6. The Secretariat transmitted to the Parties the *CITES Resolutions*, which contained all of the Resolutions adopted at the 11th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP11), all of the Resolutions amended at that meeting and all other Resolutions that remained in effect following the 11th meeting.

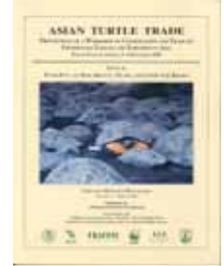


7. The Secretariat also distributed to the Parties the *CITES Decisions*, which contained all of the Decisions (other than Resolutions) adopted at CoP11 as well as the Decisions adopted at previous meetings that remained in effect



after the 11th meeting.

8. The Secretariat distributed to every Party a copy of the *Practical Guide* prepared by the Interpol Working Group on Wildlife Crime in 1999 and published in the three working languages of the Convention.
9. The Secretariat distributed to every Party a copy of the *Asian Turtle Trade, Proceedings of a Workshop on conservation and Trade of Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises in Asia*, Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 1-4 December 1999, a publication by the Chelonian Research Foundation.



CITES website

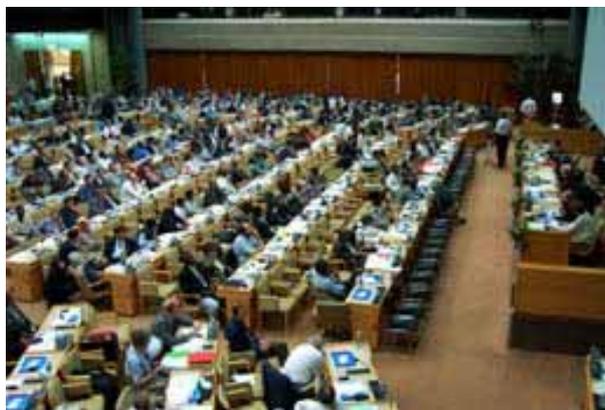
10. The CITES website continued to be maintained and developed by UNEP-WCMC throughout the year. A new interface was introduced to allow better navigation of the site and new sections were added for MIKE and ETIS, the Criteria Working Group, and the Animals, Plants and Nomenclature Committees. An events calendar developed by the Secretariat was added to the site and over 900 documents, including much of the documentation for CoP11, were added or updated. At the end of the year the site was transferred to Geneva.

Training of personnel responsible for the implementation of CITES

11. The Secretariat made presentations in the Masters' Course in Management, Conservation and Control of Species in International trade, organized by the Government of Spain and the University of Andalusia (Baeza, Spain, 2 October to 15 December 2000).
12. The German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (FANC) held, from 21 to 25 August 2000, a training seminar for CITES Management Authorities and Customs agencies of Eastern European countries for the second consecutive year. The seminar was hosted by the International Nature Conservation Academy of FANC on the Isle of Vilm and was supported by the CITES Secretariat, TRAFFIC Europe and the Botanic Garden of Darmstadt. Participants from 11 countries (Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey and Yugoslavia) attended this one-week course.

MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

13. The Secretariat organized the 11th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP11) in Gigiri, Kenya, from 10 to 20 April 2000.



View of the final plenary meeting during CoP11 (© ENB).

MEETINGS OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEES

Standing Committee

14. The 43rd and 44th meetings of the Standing Committee (SC43 and SC44) were held immediately before and after CoP11 in Gigiri, Kenya, on 8 and 20 April 2000 respectively. The agendas, working documents and summary reports of these meetings can be viewed on the CITES website.

Animals and Plants Committees

15. The 2nd Joint meeting of the Animals and Plants Committees was held in Shepherdstown, United States of America, from 7 to 9 December, followed in the same venue by the 16th meeting of the Animals Committee (AC16) and the 10th meeting of the Plants Committee (PC10) from 11 to 15 December. The agendas, working documents and proceedings of these meetings can be viewed on the CITES website.



The bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) and the pitcher plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*) were the emblematic national species chosen to illustrate documents for AC16 and PC10 respectively.

MISSIONS TO THE PARTIES

Africa

16. The Secretariat attended a meeting on the implementation of the system for Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE), required under Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev.), in southern Africa. The meeting was held in the Mopane Camp of the Kruger National Park (South Africa, 12-14 September) and focused on planning by the participating countries intending to implement this system. The participants systematically reviewed the objectives and requirements of the monitoring system, and proposed amendments to some of the data-collection protocols and forms.

Delegates examining an elephant carcass during the MIKE workshop (© CITES Secretariat).



17. The Secretariat conducted a mission to Cairo (Egypt, 15-19 November) to do a needs assessment concerning the implementation of CITES in this country and to investigate possible sources of assistance for capacity building at regional level.

18. The Secretariat also attended the third meeting of the Governing Council of the Lusaka Agreement Task Force, in Nairobi (Kenya, 2-4 July).

Asia

19. Several missions to Asian countries were undertaken in the context of the implementation of the Decision 10.66 of the Conference of the Parties relating to the tiger (see paragraph 35 below).

Central and South America and the Caribbean

20. A meeting of Parties in Central and South America and the Caribbean was held in Quito (Ecuador) from 29 February to 2 March 2000. The meeting was convened by Argentina and Panama as regional representatives to the Standing Committee and by Ecuador. Seventy-eight delegates, representing 30 of the 31 Parties belonging to this region, and three non-governmental organizations, attended the meeting. It was intended to enhance regional cooperation in improving implementation of CITES and to facilitate the exchange of different points of view, in order to guide a regional dialogue on important issues expected to be considered at CoP11. The delegates concluded and signed the 'Quito Declaration' emphasizing the need to enhance cooperation amongst neighbouring countries in order to coordinate efforts against illegal trade in CITES-listed species. This declaration was later endorsed at the 12th meeting of the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean (Bridgetown, Barbados, 2-7 March). Parties thereafter adopted Decision 11.170 recognizing that the Quito Declaration set forth the basic principles for action in the region.

21. This regional meeting was immediately followed by a two-day meeting of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Caribbean sub-region.

22. The Secretariat also participated in the 20th meeting of the Technical Commission for the Vicuña Convention, held in Catamarca, Argentina, during November-December 2000.



Vicuñas (*Vicugna vicugna*) in the wild
(© Heinz Plenge / Foto Natur).

Europe

23. The Secretariat visited the CITES Management Authority for Germany in August.

24. From 17 to 23 September, the Regional Coordinator for Europe visited Slovenia and Croatia, which had joined the Convention on 24 January and 14 March respectively. Iceland, a new Party from 2 April, was visited from 30 September to 4 October.

North America

25. No missions were undertaken to this region in 2000.

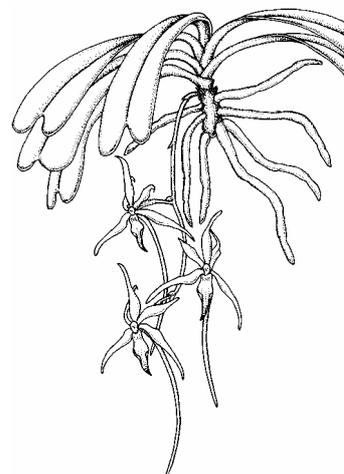
Oceania

26. No missions were undertaken to this region in 2000.

MAINTAINING THE DATABASE ON TRADE

Presentation of the database

27. All of the statistics in annual reports of the Parties submitted in accordance with Article VIII, paragraph 7(a), are entered into the CITES trade database. The UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in Cambridge, United Kingdom, does this work under a consultancy contract with the Secretariat. In 2000, a total of 479,248 trade records were entered into the database. The consistency of all data entered in the database is automatically checked and UNEP-WCMC contacts Parties directly on behalf of the Secretariat when it discovers discrepancies or anomalies. The taxonomic files behind the database are updated regularly in line with the most recently accepted nomenclature and currently contain over 39,000 taxon names, including synonyms. Considerable revision of the Boidae, Chamaeleonidae, Scleractinia and Orchidaceae was carried out during 2000.



Angraecum sp. (© CITES Secretariat)

Regular reports of the Parties

28. Decisions 11.37 and 11.89 and Resolution Conf. 11.17, all adopted at CoP11, put in place serious measures for dealing with the late or non-submission of annual reports. On 29 September 2000 the Secretariat issued Notification to the Parties No. 2000/057 reminding Parties of the new measures and providing early warning to 53 Parties that could be subject to a recommendation to suspend trade. In December 2000 the Secretariat provided an update to the Chairman of the Standing Committee regarding the 46 Parties that remained potentially subject to a recommendation to suspend trade.
29. The Secretariat participated in a UNEP-organized workshop on Streamlined National Reporting for Biodiversity-related Conventions (October 2000). CITES was noted for the specificity and uniqueness of its annual report on wildlife trade as well as its recent decision that consistent failures to submit such reports would have trade-related consequences. The CITES biennial report, however, seemed similar to legislative reporting requirements of other conventions.

CONTRIBUTING TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CITES

Projects

General comments

30. During 2000, the Secretariat implemented various projects based on recommendations of the Animals and Plants Committees and on the tasks outlined in the Resolutions and Decisions adopted at CoP11. The table below shows the list of externally-funded projects that were ongoing or initiated and completed that year along with their costs and the donors.

Project title and donors	Region	Cost in USD
Fourth dialogue meeting of the African elephant range States, Nairobi, Kenya (in collaboration with IUCN) Donor: Japan	Africa	15,000
Status survey of the grey parrot (<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>) and the development of a management programme in Nigeria Donors: Switzerland, European Commission	Africa	30,934
TRAFFIC and wildlife trade monitoring in the United Republic of Tanzania (ongoing) Donor: Belgium	Africa	99,000
Survey of the orchid trade in Thailand Donors: Japan, United Kingdom, European Commission	Asia	64,900

31. There were no projects submitted for approval at the 43rd and 44th meetings of the Standing Committee.

Prevention of illegal trade

Policy of prevention

32. Most information is circulated by means of Notifications to the Parties. The Secretariat distributes information on national legislation, permit forms currently being used by the Parties, lost or stolen permits or security stamps, enforcement concerns raised by Parties, etc.

33. However the Secretariat also attempts to alert the Parties and law enforcement agencies individually to significant illicit-trade issues. To this end, the Secretariat started to publish a series of Alerts. These documents contain illicit trade intelligence obtained through analyses of data supplied to the Secretariat's Trade Infraction and Global Enforcement Recording System (TIGERS). The Alerts are not published on the CITES website but sent solely to CITES Management Authorities, ICPO-Interpol, the World Customs Organization and those enforcement agencies with whom the Secretariat has formal agreements for the exchange of information. In the case of Management Authorities that have advised the Secretariat that they cannot guarantee confidentiality of information, the Alerts are sent instead to a designated enforcement agency or agencies in those countries. The Secretariat sent three Alerts in 2000.

34. The Secretariat seeks to prevent illegal trade by participating in the development of enforcement strategies and by providing expert input in seminars and workshops, including those related to specific species issues. In 2000, its staff attended meetings relating to wildlife crime in Australia, the finalization of a wildlife enforcement manual for Customs officers, regional and global networks of enforcement officers working with CITES issues, exchange and joint analysis of wildlife crime data and international cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of transboundary wildlife offences.

35. In furtherance of Decision 10.66 of the Conference of the Parties and related decisions of the CITES Standing Committee, the Secretary-General, Chairman of the Standing Committee and Technical Team Leader conducted high-level political missions to India, Japan and China during January-March 2000. These missions followed a series of technical missions to tiger range States and consumer States that were carried out during 1999. Results of the missions were compiled by the Secretariat in a report presented at CoP11.

Tiger (*Panthera tigris*) in a tiger breeding farm in China (© CITES Secretariat)



Subsidiary bodies

36. Acting on Decisions adopted at CoP11, the Secretariat took steps to establish the CITES Tiger Enforcement Task Force (TETF) and the Bushmeat Working Group (BWG). Funding was identified for both bodies, relevant Parties were invited to nominate representatives and planning began for the first TETF and BWG meetings in early 2001. A briefing on the TETF for Geneva-based diplomatic missions of range and consumer States was held in November 2000.

Partnerships

37. At a side event held during CoP11, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the CITES Secretariat and the Lusaka Agreement Task Force on collaboration in information exchange and activities related to wildlife enforcement.

Confirmation of permits

38. The Secretariat responded to Parties' requests for the confirmation of permits but began to encourage Parties to consult bilaterally on such matters, unless there was a clear indication of fraud.

Exchange of information on illegal trade

39. The Secretariat regularly advised Parties of information that came to its attention indicating that illegal trade and violations of the Convention were occurring.

Cooperation with the other conventions and intergovernmental organizations

40. The Secretariat attended: the 13th meeting of the Interpol Working Group on Wildlife Crime (Norway, March 2000); a World Customs Organization (WCO), Interpol and CITES meeting on information management and data-sharing (France, June 2000); a meeting of the Interpol Europe regional working group on wildlife crime (Germany, June 2000); a seminar on EC Regulations on Trade of Wild Fauna and Flora (Italy, June 2000); the 95th and 96th WCO Council meeting (Belgium, July 2000); European Commission's Enforcement Working Group (September 2000); Interpol Environmental Crime Conference (France, November 2000); Interpol Oceania Regional Wildlife Crime Forum (Australia, November 2000); and the 5th meeting of the WCO Working Group on CITES (Belgium, November-December 2000). The North American Wildlife Enforcement Group organized an informal meeting of enforcement officers and other interested persons during CoP11.

41. The Secretariat collaborated with the WTO Trade and Environment Division, the UNEP Economics and Trade Unit and Division of Environmental Conventions, and other

Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) in clarifying the relationship between the environment and trade regimes. The Secretariat participated in the February-March 2000 meeting of WTO's Committee on Trade and Environment (CTE), the High-Level Panel Discussion on MEAs and WTO at CSD-8 (UN New York, 27 April 2000) and the July 2000 meeting of WTO/CTE. The Secretariat also participated in the preparatory meetings and the development of background documents for back-to-back meetings on MEAs and WTO organized by both UNEP and WTO. The Secretariat also participated in the following meetings: a workshop on CITES and WTO trade rules supported by the Government of the United Kingdom, the European Commission and several NGOs (Cambridge, September 2000); the UNEP Meeting on Enhancing Synergies and Mutual Supportiveness of Environmental Conventions and World Trade Organization Secretariats (Geneva, October 2000); and an MEA Information Session held during the last CTE meeting of the year (Geneva, October 2000).

42. The Secretariat attended a meeting on sustainable development followed by a WTO side-event in New York, United States of America, from 26 April to 2 May.
43. The Secretariats of CITES and CBD agreed on a Work Plan for the Implementation of Joint Activities (December 2000 – June 2002) to supplement the existing MoU. The Secretariat also attended the 5th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) held in Nairobi, Kenya, 15-26 May.
44. Discussions were initiated between the Secretariats of CITES and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) on an MoU and joint work plan. A promising example of the practical synergy being pursued by the Secretariat, Interpol and WCO was their participation in a regional training workshop for port authorities, organized by the Secretariat of the Basel Convention (Hong Kong, 4-8 December 2000). Additional regional workshops, designed to be joint training opportunities by various MEAs and enforcement bodies, are expected in other large ports around the world. At the request of UNEP Chemicals, a member of the Secretariat participated as a resource person in a sub-regional expert meeting they organized in Novgorod (Russian Federation, May 2000) on chemicals legislation with special reference to reduction and elimination of persistent organic pollutants. The Secretariat also attended: the 3rd meeting of the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plan in Monaco (6-11 November); the 6th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (The Hague, Netherlands, 13-24 November); and a World Bank meeting in Washington, United States (4-5 December).
45. The CITES Secretariat provided comments on UNEP's draft guidelines on compliance with and enforcement of MEAs.
46. Finally the Secretariat participated in a meeting of the Regional Fisheries Bodies of FAO in Rome (20-21 February), to discuss issues related to the review of the criteria for including species in the Appendices. It participated in another similar FAO meeting (also in Rome) at the end of June.
47. The Secretariat attended the congress of IUCN - The World Conservation Union, held in Amman, Jordan, from 4 to 11 October.

UNDERTAKING THE TASKS REQUESTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

Consolidating the Resolutions

48. The programme of work to consolidate existing Resolutions continued and the Secretariat prepared drafts of three consolidated resolutions. These related to "Conservation of cetaceans, trade in cetacean specimens and relationship with the International Whaling Commission" (to replace five existing Resolutions), "Enforcement and compliance" (to replace six Resolutions) and "Non-commercial loan, donation or exchange of museum and herbarium specimens" (to replace two Resolutions). These were all adopted at CoP11.

Analysing national legislation

49. Phase 4 of the CITES National Legislation Project was initiated after CoP11. In this connection, IUCN's Environmental Law Centre and the Regional Environment Center for Central and Eastern Europe were contracted to provide assistance with legislative analyses, the provision of legal assistance and the development of additional legislative guidance materials. Technical assistance (e.g. legislative guidance materials and comments on draft legislative texts) was provided to a number of Parties and efforts were made to identify funds for the organization of a series of regional CITES legislation workshops. Several Parties advised the Secretariat of their efforts to revise and update national CITES-related legislation.

Significant Trade

50. At CoP11, a provision requiring the Secretariat to report at each meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the implementation of the Review of Significant Trade was deleted from Resolution Conf. 8.9.

51. Updates on the implementation of the Review of Significant Trade can be obtained from documents presented for consideration at the 16th meeting of the Animals Committee (see documents AC16.7.1 to AC16.7.4), available on the CITES website.

PROMOTING THE CONVENTION

CITES briefings to the UN Missions

52. A briefing on the CITES Tiger Enforcement Task Force (TETF) for Geneva-based diplomatic missions of range and consumer States was held in November (see paragraph 36 above for further information).

United Nations Postage

53. The Secretariat continued to work closely with the United Nations Postal Administration. As in every year since 1993, a series of 12 stamps of various animals was issued in Geneva, New York and Vienna, with special postmarks for first-day covers. Information on each of the species concerned, produced by the Secretariat, was published in a special booklet. Some stamps were also reproduced on T-shirts.



Other promotional activities

54. The Secretariat published two issue of the *CITES World* newsletter. The first one was published in July and the second in December. All issues are available on the CITES website.

AN EVOLVING CONVENTION

New Parties in 2000

55. Six countries acceded to the Convention in 2000.

Country	Date of deposit of the instrument of accession	Date of entry into force
Ukraine	30/12/1999	29/03/2000
Iceland	03/01/2000	02/04/2000
Kazakhstan	20/01/2000	19/04/2000
Slovenia	24/01/2000	23/04/2000
Croatia	14/03/2000	12/06/2000
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	04/07/2000	02/10/2000



Croatia was amongst the six countries that joined CITES in 2000 (map © United Nations).

56. On 31 December 2000, 152 States were Parties to the Convention. The complete list of Parties to CITES can be found on the CITES website.

Amendments and reservations

Amendment to Article XI, Paragraph 3(a) (financial amendment, adopted in Bonn on 22 June 1979)

57. This amendment entered into force on 13 April 1987. In 2000, out of a total of 152 Parties, 115 had accepted the amendment, including 42 out of 48 that were party on 22 June 1979 when the amendment was adopted. The complete list of Parties that have accepted this amendment and further information about it can be found on the CITES website.

Amendment to Article XXI (adopted in Gaborone on 30 April 1983)

58. By the end of 2000, 62 Parties (including 39 that were party on 30 April 1983 when the amendment was adopted) had accepted the amendment. This amendment will enter into force when it has been accepted by 54 of the 80 States that were party to CITES on 30 April 1983. The complete list of Parties that have accepted this amendment and further information about it can be found on the CITES website.

Amendments to the Appendices

59. Following CoP11, the list of amendments to Appendices I and II was distributed to the Parties with Notification to the Parties No. 2000/034 of 15 June 2000, the amendments became valid on 19 July 2000.

Additions

60. The following amendments to Appendix III were made in 2000, in accordance with the provisions of Article XVI, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

61. The Government of South Africa requested the Secretariat to include the species of the genus *Colophon* and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland requested the Secretariat to include the species *Cetorhinus maximus* (with an annotation to indicate that the specimens covered were whole animals, fins and parts of fins only). As a result, these amendments, in accordance with the provisions of Article XVI, paragraph 2, of the Convention, took effect on 13 September 2000.



Basking shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*)
(© S L Fowler) and specimen of *Colophon*
(© SA Museum), both included in Appendix III in
the course of 2000.



Reservations

Reservations entered

62. In accordance with the provisions of Article XXIII, paragraph 2. a), of the Convention a number of reservations were made as indicated below.

63. On 2 April 2000 Iceland entered reservations for:
- a) Appendix I: *Hyperoodon ampullatus*, *Physeter macrocephalus*, *Balaenoptera acutorostrata* (except population of West Greenland), *Balaenoptera borealis*, *Balaenoptera musculus*, *Balaenoptera physalus* and *Megaptera novaeangliae*; and
 - b) Appendix II: *Delphinus delphis*, *Globicephala melas*, *Lagenorhynchus acutus*, *Lagenorhynchus albirostris*, *Orcinus orca*, *Tursiops truncatus*, *Phocoena phocoena* and *Balaenoptera acutorostrata* (population of West Greenland).
64. On 18 July 2000 the Netherlands entered reservations for *Mustela altaica*, *Mustela kathiah* and *Mustela sibirica* (Appendix III).
65. On 19 July 2000 Japan entered a reservation for *Balaenoptera bonaerensis* (formerly included in *Balaenoptera acutorostrata*) (Appendix I).
66. On 11 August 2000 the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland entered reservations for *Mustela altaica*, *Mustela kathiah* and *Mustela sibirica* (Appendix III).
67. On 16 August 2000 Germany entered reservations for *Arctictis binturong*, *Civettictis civetta* and *Mustela sibirica* (Appendix III).
68. On 13 September 2000 Japan entered a reservation for *Cetorhinus maximus* (in addition to whole animals, fins and parts of fins only) (Appendix III).
69. On 2 October 2000 the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia entered reservations for:
- a) Appendix I: *Canis lupus* (populations of Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan);
 - b) Appendix II: *Canis lupus* (except populations of Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan);
 - c) Appendix III: *Vulpes vulpes griffithi*, *Vulpes vulpes montana*, *Vulpes vulpes pusilla* and *Martes foina intermedia*.
70. On 31 October 2000 France entered reservations for *Mustela altaica*, *Mustela kathiah* and *Mustela sibirica* (Appendix III).
71. On 8 November 2000 Denmark entered reservations for *Mustela altaica*, *Mustela erminea ferghanae*, *Mustela kathiah*, *Mustela sibirica*, *Vulpes vulpes griffithi*, *Vulpes vulpes montana* and *Vulpes vulpes pusilla* (Appendix III).
72. On 15 November 2000, Finland entered reservations for *Mustela altaica*, *Mustela erminea ferghanae*, *Mustela kathiah*, *Mustela sibirica*, *Vulpes vulpes griffithi*, *Vulpes vulpes montana* and *Vulpes vulpes pusilla* (Appendix III).

Reservation withdrawn

73. On 6 September 2000 South Africa withdrew its reservation for *Loxodonta africana* (Appendix I).
74. The reservation of Iceland with respect to the inclusion in Appendix II of *Balaenoptera bonaerensis* population of West Greenland was deleted. This is because the reservation originally entered by Iceland referred to the West Greenland population of *Balaenoptera*

acutorostrata. When a new nomenclature was adopted, recognizing *B. bonaerensis* as having formerly been included in *B. acutorostrata*, all references to the latter species were taken as applying also to the former. It has since been clarified that *B. bonaerensis* is a southern hemisphere species and that references to the West Greenland population of this species therefore have no validity.

Registration of captive-breeding operations, nurseries and scientific institutions

Captive-breeding operations

75. Annex 3 to Resolution Conf. 8.15 resolves that the Secretariat shall maintain a register of operations breeding Appendix-I species in captivity for commercial purposes.
76. In 2000 the Secretariat issued Notifications to the Parties Nos. 2000/005 and 2000/010 of 31 January, No. 2000/023 of 23 March, No. 2000/043 of 31 July and No. 2000/054 of 31 August with information on breeding operations in Canada, Germany, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Senegal, Singapore, Thailand and the United States of America.

Plant nurseries

77. Resolution Conf. 9.19 directs the Secretariat to compile and update a register of commercial nurseries artificially propagating specimens of Appendix-I species.
78. Notification to the Parties No. 2000/024 of 23 March 2000 contained information on a nursery in Chile (*Araucaria araucana*).

Scientific institutions

79. Through Notification to the Parties No. 2000/011 of 31 January 2000, the Secretariat sent a recapitulatory list of scientific institutions entitled to the exemptions provided by Article VII, paragraph 6, of the Convention.
80. Additions to this list were communicated through Notifications to the Parties No. 2000/031 of 31 May 2000 and No. 2000/045 of 31 July 2000, relating to scientific institutions in Algeria, Argentina, Chile, Gabon, Germany, Mexico, Norway, Singapore and the United States of America.

Administration and finance

Staff

81. The following officers left the Secretariat during the year: Mr Jonas Mbongu Sodi Nagahuedi (Regional Coordinator) and Ms Maki Koyama (Programme Officer).
82. New staff members were appointed in the Secretariat: Ms Marceil Yeater (Chief of the Enforcement Assistance and Permit Confirmation Unit) in February, Mr Laurent Gauthier (Documentation Officer) in June and Mr John Sellar (Senior Enforcement Officer) in September.
83. Nationalities from all six CITES regions (Africa, Asia, Central and South America and the Caribbean, Europe, North America and Oceania) were represented within the Secretariat.