

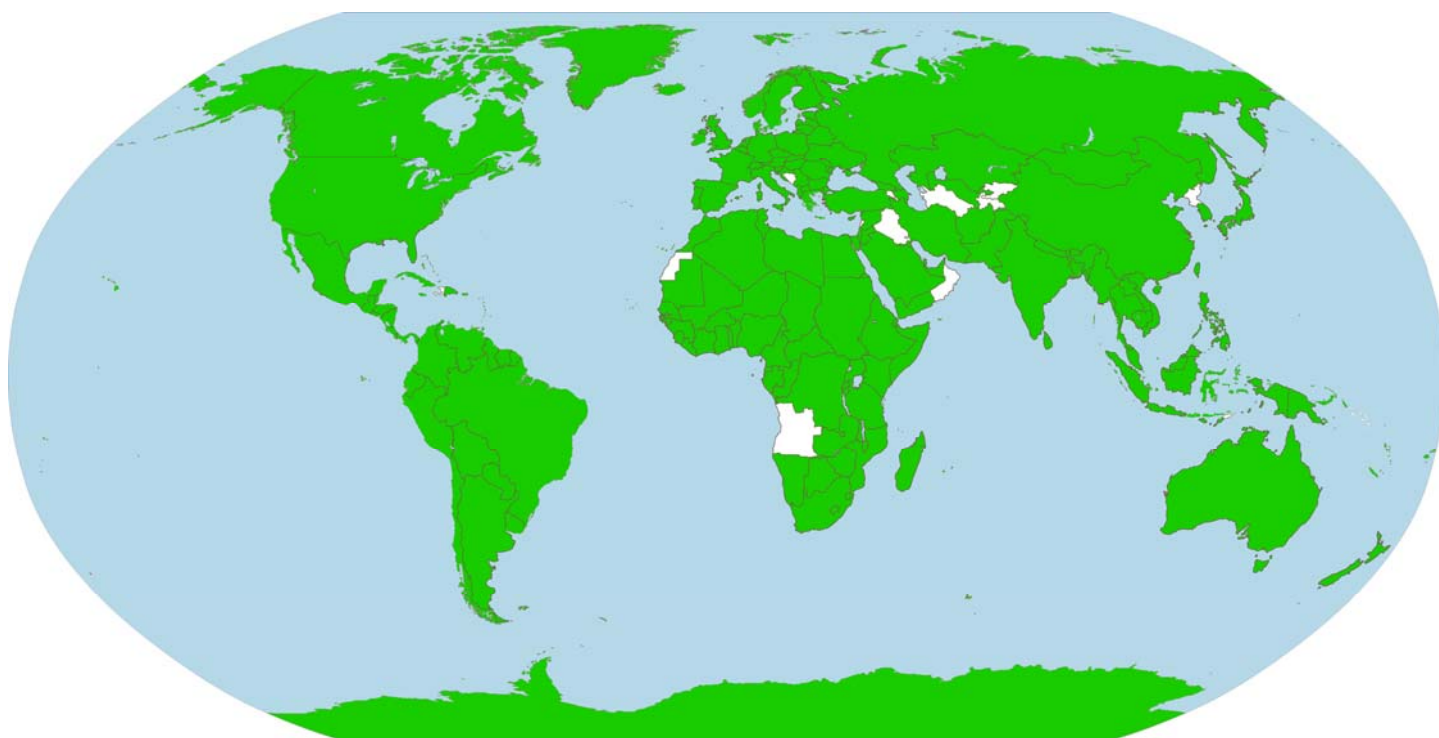
CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE SECRETARIAT

2005-2006

Article XII of the Convention requires the CITES Secretariat to prepare annual reports to the Parties on its work and on the implementation of the present Convention. This document, which covers the years 2005 and 2006, is the 30th report of the Secretariat on its activities. The map below, where CITES Parties are shown in green, shows that CITES membership has become almost universal.



Contents

Administration and finance	1
Structure and organization.....	1
CITES Trust Fund	1
Fundraising	1
Convention support.....	3
Organization of CITES meetings.....	3
Database on trade	3
CITES Registers	4
Notifications to the Parties	5
Directory	5
Amendments to the Appendices	5
Reservations	6
Amendments to the Convention.....	6
New Parties	7
CITES publications.....	8
Legal affairs and trade policy.....	10
Legislation	10
Wildlife trade policy reviews, livelihoods and incentives.....	12
Other activities.....	13
Enforcement.....	15
2005	15
2006	16
Science.....	19
Assistance to Scientific Authorities	19
Assistance and support to the technical committees	19
Non-detriment findings.....	20
The Review of Significant Trade	20
Assistance with the development and implementation of quota systems.....	22
Development of wildlife management programmes	22
Implementation of research and species projects	22
Outreach and cooperation with others	22
Capacity building	23
Development of training material and distance learning	23
Identification Manual	24
Meetings and training seminars.....	24

MIKE.....	25
E-permitting	25
Outreach.....	26
CITES website	26
CITES World	26
Media.....	27
Annex 1 – Organigram of the CITES Secretariat in 2006	28
Annex 2 – Status of contributions to the CITES Trust Fund in 2005 and 2006	29
Annex 3 – List of meetings organized by the CITES Secretariat or in which it participated in 2005 and 2006.....	37
Annex 4 – List of Parties	43
Annex 5 – List of Parties having accepted the Amendment to Article XI of the Convention adopted at Bonn (Germany), 22 June 1979	49
Annex 6 – List of Parties having accepted the Amendment to Article XXI of the Convention adopted at Gaborone (Botswana), on 30 April 1983.....	54

Administration and finance

Structure and organization

The CITES Secretariat is administered by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and is located at Geneva, Switzerland, in the International Environment House, which also houses some other convention secretariats and UNEP agencies. The Secretariat plays a coordinating, advisory and servicing role, fundamental to the implementation of the Convention.

The Secretariat has 27 regular staff and is headed by Mr Wijnstekers, its Secretary-General. Besides the Secretary-General's Office, there are four units in the Secretariat: the Legal Affairs and Trade Policy Unit, the Convention Support Unit, the Scientific Support Unit and the Capacity Building Unit. The organigram of the CITES Secretariat in 2006 is included in Annex 1.

The Secretariat staff includes individuals representing 19 nationalities coming from the regions of Asia, Europe, Central and South America and the Caribbean, North America and Oceania. There are 17 professional and 10 general support staff members, with a gender balance of 13 women and 14 men.

Besides the regular staff members, the Secretariat was joined in 2006 by Mr Van Nijnatten, as a secondment from the Netherlands. Mr Van Nijnatten assisted the Secretariat in the organization of the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP14), held in June 2007 in The Hague, the Netherlands. Finally, four university students from different countries and with diverse academic backgrounds conducted an internship in the Secretariat in the biennium covered by this report. They assisted the Secretariat in its legislative, scientific and capacity-building work, and in return got the opportunity to enhance their professional experience through practical work assignments.

CITES Trust Fund

The core administrative costs of the Secretariat, the meetings of the Conference of the Parties, the Standing Committee and the other permanent committees, and the CITES core activities are financed from the CITES Trust Fund. The Trust Fund is funded by contributions from the Parties to the Convention based on the United Nations scale of assessment, adjusted to take account of the fact that not all members of the United Nations are Parties to the Convention. The Conference of the Parties, in every Resolution on financing and budgeting of the Secretariat and of its own meetings, has encouraged the Parties to pay their assessed contributions on time.

The Secretariat employs a range of actions to ensure that Parties to pay their contributions in a timely manner. The Secretariat sends requests to all Parties to pay their contributions before the beginning of the calendar year to which they apply. It also sends reminders at least three times a year to the Parties that have fallen into arrears with their contributions. In addition, in the course of 2005, the Secretary-General visited and met with the Ambassadors of the 25 Parties with the highest level of arrears and requested them to assist in having them settled, if necessary on the basis of a payment plan. This initiative was welcomed by all permanent representatives visited and all responded positively. The Secretariat also publishes and regularly updates information on the status of contributions to the CITES Trust Fund on the CITES website. Annex 2 shows the status of Parties' contributions to the CITES Trust Fund at the end of 2005 and 2006.

The CITES accounts form part of the UNEP financial statement and are administered by the United Nations Office in Nairobi (UNON). They are subject to a biennial audit by the External Board of Auditors of the United Nations. The UNEP audited accounts are certified correct and in accordance with the accounting policies and financial rules and regulations of the United Nations.

Fundraising

The CITES Secretariat solicits funding in addition to the regular assessed contributions to the CITES Trust Fund to assist in its work programme. During the period under review, the Secretariat received approximately USD 4.2 million from various donors. The European Commission was the main contributor

and provided most of the funding for Phase II of the programme for Monitoring of Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE). Other major donors were the Governments of China [Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR)], the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. The Secretariat also approached a wide range of organizations to seek funding for its projects and activities, based on the tasks outlined in the Resolutions and Decisions adopted at or before the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP13, Bangkok, 2004) and on recommendations of the Animals and Plants Committees.

In addition, in 2005, a grant agreement for EUR 10 million was signed by the European Union for the second phase of the MIKE programme, starting in April 2006.

External funds of USD 1,188,324 were received in 2005, as follows.

2005 EXTERNAL FUNDS	
Donors	Amount in USD
Austria	19,046
Canada	500
Netherlands	209,582
South Africa	79,484
Switzerland	10,038
United Kingdom	326,533
United States	57,000
European Commission	468,407
Algonquin Travel & MKI Conference Management	1,953
Conservation Treaty Support Fund	5,000
International Elephant Foundation	10,000
World Association of Zoos and Aquariums	781
Total	1,188,324

During 2006, fundraising efforts focused on the MIKE Programme, the African Elephant Dialogue Meeting, and the Sponsored Delegates Project for CoP14. External funds totaling USD 3,052,021 were received, as follows:

2006 EXTERNAL FUNDS	
Donors	Amount in USD
Australia	70,758
Belgium	34,102
Botswana	20,000
Hong Kong SAR	133,232
Japan	30,347
Netherlands	383,479
United Kingdom	228,296
United States	195,860
European Commission	1,939,947
International Fur Trade Federation	10,000
Birds International	5,000
World Association of Zoos and Aquariums	1,000
Total	3,052,021

Priority activities externally-funded in 2005-2006 include the production of identification manual sheets on Amphibians; publications and a reception for the 30th Anniversary of CITES; the Silk Road CITES Enforcement Seminar; technical missions related to trade in the saiga antelope; legislation missions to Southeast Asia; the production of an enforcement training film by the Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA); organization of enforcement training workshops by EIA; organization of the European Union Wildlife trade enforcement coordination workshop; a legislation workshop; a Falcon Enforcement Task Force meeting; a Introduction from the Sea workshop; a workshop on the queen conch (*Strombus gigas*); a review of trade in specimens of Appendix-I species; a survey of saiga horn markets in China; bridging funds for the MIKE programme; and the Sponsored Delegates Project for CoP14.

Convention support

The Convention support work of the Secretariat includes not only the provision of assistance to Parties but also the provision of support for other activities within the Secretariat. The latter support is not so visible to the Parties but involves the editing, formatting, translation, reproduction, publication and distribution of documents, as well as the maintenance of various databases. The provision of assistance to the Parties involves both responding directly to requests for advice or assistance in the implementation of the Convention, as well as producing and publishing a range of reference materials, organizing the official CITES meetings, and maintaining and developing the CITES website. The key activities of the Secretariat in this area in 2005 and 2006 are described in this section.

Organization of CITES meetings

One of the tasks of the Secretariat is to organize the logistics of CITES meetings, to assist and work with the host country when there is one, assist with travel arrangements for sponsored participants and with the accommodation for meetings in Geneva, register the participants, and so on. In 2005 and 2006, the meetings supported by the Secretariat were the following:

- Meeting of the CITES Tiger Enforcement Task Force, New Delhi, India, 17-19 May 2005
- 15th meeting of the CITES Plants Committee, Geneva, Switzerland, 17-21 May 2005
- 21st meeting of the CITES Animals Committee, Geneva, Switzerland, 20-25 May 2005
- 53rd meeting of the CITES Standing Committee, Geneva, Switzerland, 27 June – 1 July 2005
- Meeting of the Working Group on the Strategic Vision, Ottawa, Canada, 24-28 April 2006
- 16th meeting of the CITES Plants Committee, Lima, Peru, 3-8 July 2006
- 22nd meeting of the CITES Animals Committee, Lima, Peru, 7-13 July 2006
- 54th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee, Geneva, Switzerland, 2-6 October 2006
- Enforcement Workshop, Hong Kong SAR, China, 21-24 November 2006

Providing assistance and support to the permanent committees is a major part of the Secretariat's work. As indicated above, the Secretariat organized two meetings of the Standing Committee in the period covered by this report, each one week long. The work of Standing Committee has steadily increased over the years and the Secretariat produced and translated an average of 60 documents for each of these meetings, most of which it also wrote. Such volumes make meetings of the Standing Committee more and more akin, in terms of preparation work, to meetings of the Conference of the Parties. After each meeting, the Secretariat also produced a summary record in English, French and Spanish. All of the [Standing Committee documents](#) are available on the CITES website.

The Secretariat's assistance to the Standing Committee, however, extends far beyond supporting meetings. Much of the other support that it provides is described elsewhere in this report. But it should also be noted that the Secretariat participated in two important working groups of the Standing Committee in 2005 and 2006; one that was drafting a new Strategic Vision for the Convention, and another that prepared a draft resolution on the management of export quotas, for consideration at the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Work related to the scientific committees is reported under the *Science* section of this report, while a complete list of meetings that the Secretariat organized or in which it participated is provided in Annex 3.

Database on trade

All of the statistics in the annual reports of the Parties submitted in accordance with Article VIII, paragraph 7 (a), of the Convention are entered into the [CITES trade database](#). The UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in Cambridge, United Kingdom, does this work under a contract to the Secretariat.

In 2005, a total of 657,192 trade records were entered into the database, and in 2006 a further 831,340 records, making the latter a record year for the greatest number of trade records entered. All data entered in the database are automatically checked for congruity 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. In 2004, they contained over 46,000 taxon names, including synonyms. This number grew to 48,862 by the end of 2005 and 49,112 by the end of 2006. UNEP-WCMC also has to maintain a table of misspelt species names to convert the records that are submitted electronically into names from the standard nomenclatures. This table contains more than 90,000 misspelt names of species from annual reports that have been received.

The CITES trade database was made accessible through the Internet in 2004 and since then has been well used by CITES authorities as well as by non-governmental organizations, universities and the media. In 2005 there were 13,638 downloads from the online trade database, originating in at least 89 countries. These included over 3,700 data downloads made by CITES Management and Scientific Authorities and enforcement agencies of 56 Parties. In 2006, the total number of downloads increased to 17,161, in 97 countries, including 4,301 by national CITES authorities of 57 Parties.

CITES Registers

The Conference of the Parties has instructed the Secretariat to maintain three registers that are accessible on the CITES website under 'Resources/[CITES Registers](#)':

1. The Register of operations that breed Appendix-I species in captivity for commercial purposes is maintained in accordance with Resolution Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP13).

In 2005, amendments to this Register were made in relation to operations in Cambodia, Canada, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the United States. In addition, a request was received from the Philippines to register an operation breeding several parrot species, but there were a number of objections and this was therefore referred to the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, held in June 2007.

It should be mentioned that, through Notification to the Parties No. 2005/061 of 14 October 2005, the Secretariat informed the Parties that, in future, the Register and relevant Notifications to the Parties would include the following information:

- the Party concerned;
- the name and address of the operation;
- the date of establishment;
- the species bred;
- the origin of the stock; and
- details of the specific marking method (and the identifying codes or prefixes, where possible) used by the captive-breeding operation.

This decision was taken to avoid ambiguity and to simplify the registration process.

In 2006, amendments were made to the Register relating to operations in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, South Africa and Thailand. Requests for registration of breeding operations in Colombia and Mauritius were still under consideration at the end of the year.

2. The Register of nurseries exporting artificially propagated specimens of Appendix-I species is maintained in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP13).

In 2005, amendments to this Register were made in the course of the year in relation to nurseries in India and Switzerland.

In 2006, Italy was the only country that requested an amendment to this Register.

3. The Register of scientific institutions entitled to the exemption provided by Article VII, paragraph 6, of the Convention, is maintained in accordance with Resolution Conf. 11.15 (Rev. CoP12).

In 2005, amendments were made to this Register in relation to scientific institutions in Australia, Barbados, Canada, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Luxembourg, Malaysia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States.

In 2006, amendments were made in relation to scientific institutions in Australia, Costa Rica, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Palau, Poland, South Africa and the United States.

Notifications to the Parties

The Secretariat is a repository of information on the implementation of the Convention and, in the course of its normal work, receives a lot of information and reports that it has to communicate to the Parties. This is done through 'Notifications to the Parties'.

Notifications to the Parties contain information about forthcoming meetings, decisions and recommendations of the permanent committees, details of legislation of the Parties, details of lost or stolen permits or security stamps, advice on the interpretation or implementation of the Convention, etc. Revised versions of the Appendices, the list of reservations made by the Parties and other official reference documents are also provided with these Notifications.

The CITES Secretariat published 69 Notifications to the Parties in 2005 and 77 in 2006. The [complete list of Notifications](#) is available on the CITES website.

Directory

The [CITES Directory](#) is published by the Secretariat as a reference containing information on the national Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities of each country of the world responsible for dealing with CITES matters. It also provides other information relevant to each country, such as any reservations it has entered, its entries in the CITES Registers or any recommended suspensions of trade with the country. The Directory also contains information, where available, on the authorities to contact when live specimens are seized, whether a country accepts certificates of ownership, what its controls relating to trade in personal effects are, and other information to help in the implementation of the Convention.

Even though the Secretariat has been urging Parties to communicate contact details for their national Enforcement Authorities since the end of 2004, many have yet to provide them. Such information is vital in facilitating international communication and cooperation. In November 2006, the Secretariat re-circulated a form with [Notification to the Parties No. 2006/065](#) to facilitate communication of this information.

The Secretariat regularly updates the CITES Directory with information on Parties and competent authorities of non-party States, in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.5 (Rev. CoP13). In 2005, the Secretariat updated CITES Directory sheets for 91 States party to the Convention and four non-party States. And, in 2006, updated sheets were issued in relation to 56 Parties.

Amendments to the Appendices

The 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties took place in Bangkok, from 2 to 14 October 2004. The amendments to the CITES Appendices adopted at that meeting entered into force 90 days later, on 12 January 2005.

During the period covered by the present report, the Appendices were revised twice. The first revision was the withdrawal from Appendix III, by China, of the Chinese softshell turtle (*Pelodiscus sinensis*), which took effect on 23 June 2005. The second revision was the inclusion in Appendix III, by the United States, of the alligator snapping turtle (*Macrolemmys temminckii*, later changed to *Macrochelys temminckii*) and of all species of map turtles (*Graptemys* spp.), which took effect on 14 June 2006.

The [Appendices currently in effect](#) are available on the CITES website.

Reservations

When the CITES Appendices are amended at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the amendments come into force 90 days later except for any Party that submits a reservation to the Depositary Government in relation to any specific amendment during that period. The amendments adopted at the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in October 2004, came into effect on 12 January 2005 and the following reservations made before that date are listed in the table below.

Species	Appendix	Parties that made reservations
<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	II	Iceland, Japan, Norway
<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>	I	Japan
<i>Hoodia</i> spp.	II	Switzerland
<i>Aquilaria</i> spp. (Except <i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> which was already included in Appendix II)	II	Kuwait, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates
<i>Gyrinops</i> spp.	II	Kuwait, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates

No other reservations were made during the period of this report. However, on 7 June 2005, Malaysia withdrew its reservation on species of the genus *Gonystylus*. The [full list of valid reservations](#) is accessible on the CITES website, while the history of reservations is published in the *Checklist of CITES species*, described in the section below.

Amendments to the Convention

1. Bonn amendment

This amendment to Article XI, paragraph 3 (a) gives the Conference of the Parties the power to adopt financial provisions. It was adopted in Bonn on 22 June 1979 and entered into force on 13 April 1987. By the end of 2006, out of a total of 170 Parties, 137 had accepted the amendment, including 43 out of 48 which were party on 22 June 1979 when the amendment was adopted.






2. Gaborone amendment

This amendment to Article XXI provides the possibility for regional economic integration organizations to accede to the Convention. It was adopted in Gaborone on 30 April 1983. By the end of 2006, 81 Parties had accepted the Gaborone amendment, including 46 that were party on 30 April 1983 when the amendment was adopted. The Conference of the Parties has repeatedly recommended the acceptance of this amendment, however it has still not entered into force as it needs to be accepted by 54 of the 80 States that were party to CITES when the amendment was adopted.

The complete list of Parties that have accepted these amendments can be found in Annexes 5 and 6 of this report as well as on the CITES website.

New Parties

Three States became Parties to the Convention in 2005 and a further two in 2006.

New Party (2005)	Map ¹	New Party (2006)	Map ¹
<p>Samoa</p> <p><i>Date of deposit of the instrument of accession:</i> 09/11/2004</p> <p><i>Date of entry into force:</i> 07/02/2005</p>		<p>Serbia</p> <p><i>Date of deposit of the instrument of continuation:</i> 06/06/2006</p> <p><i>Date of entry into force:</i> 03/06/2006</p>	
<p>San Marino</p> <p><i>Date of deposit of the instrument of accession:</i> 22/07/2005</p> <p><i>Date of entry into force:</i> 20/10/2005</p>		<p>Montenegro</p> <p><i>Date of deposit of the instrument of succession:</i> 26/03/2007</p> <p><i>Date of entry into force:</i> 03/06/2006</p>	
<p>Cape Verde</p> <p><i>Date of deposit of the instrument of accession:</i> 10/08/2005</p> <p><i>Date of entry into force:</i> 08/11/2005</p>			

On 31 December 2006, 170 States were Parties to the Convention. The [complete list of Parties](#) can be found in Annex 4 to this report as well as on the CITES website.

¹ Source: all maps from the website of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States of America (<https://www.cia.gov/>).

CITES publications

During the period covered by this report, the Secretariat produced three publications that serve as important reference works for the implementation of CITES. These publications, which are detailed below, were made downloadable for free from the CITES website and printed copies of the first two ones were distributed to CITES Authorities. CITES Publications are also advertised in the [Publications section](#) of the CITES website and sold through two distributors, Earthprint and NHBS, under contract to the Secretariat.

1. *The CITES Handbook*

The CITES Handbook was compiled to provide for CITES Parties, and others who are interested, the most essential texts for the implementation of the Convention in one single reference book. It was published in the three working languages of the Convention, in a loose-leaf format to make it easy to update, and a special binder for the pages was provided to all Parties.

In April 2005, the Secretariat sent to all Parties revised pages of the *CITES Handbook* to provide an update following the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The update included the following:

- a) a new cover page;
- b) a new general introduction;
- c) the Appendices I, II and III in effect after 17 February 2005;
- d) the new permit forms;
- e) the new introduction to the Resolutions, and the new and amended Resolutions; and
- f) the new Decisions.

Subsequently, the Secretariat distributed a new version of the CD-ROM that accompanies the Handbook, with the electronic files of all the key references. This publication was also sold through the CITES website.

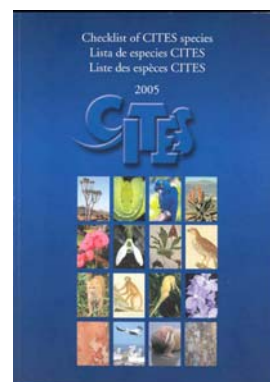
2. *Checklist of CITES species*

In September 2005, the CITES Secretariat and UNEP-WCMC published a new edition of the *Checklist of CITES species*, which includes the *Annotated CITES Appendices and reservations*, in the three working languages of the Convention. This publication replaced the 2003 edition and included a CD-ROM providing the information in PDF format. Copies were sent free of charge to all CITES Management and Scientific Authorities. Copies of the CD-ROM were also sent to all Enforcement Authorities whose details had been communicated to the Secretariat.

The *Checklist of CITES species* provides the official alphabetical list of CITES species, their scientific synonyms, their common names in English, French and Spanish, and an indication of the Appendix in which they are listed.

The *Annotated CITES Appendices and reservations* provides information on all taxa currently or previously included in the CITES Appendices. The original listing date is given for all taxa (orders, families, genera, species, subspecies) and populations specifically named in the current Appendices, or in earlier versions of the Appendices. All reservations ever made by Parties are listed, with the dates on which they entered into force and, in the case of past reservations, the dates on which they were withdrawn.

Both the *Checklist of CITES species* and its subsection the *Annotated CITES Appendices and reservations* are outputs from the [CITES species database](#), which is available from the CITES website and maintained by UNEP-WCMC. The Secretariat provides regular feedback on the data to UNEP-WCMC as new information becomes available, mistakes are spotted, or updates are made. The revision of the data is particularly significant after each meeting of the Conference of the Parties,



when new standard nomenclatural references are adopted, and the co-chairmen of the Nomenclature Committee were called upon to assist in the verification after CoP13.

3. *The Evolution of CITES* – 8th edition

In February 2006, the Secretariat published the latest edition of *The Evolution of CITES*. This book, written by Willem Wijnstekers, the Secretary-General of CITES, is a reference for anyone involved in the implementation or enforcement of CITES. It presents the provisions of the Convention and Resolutions and Decisions in an accessible way, and provides explanations and comments to facilitate an understanding of the Convention, how it has developed and how it should be implemented.

This latest edition of the book was a fully electronic edition, based on 'e-book' technology, which provides unequalled navigability through a very user-friendly interface. The e-book also allows readers to print the sections of their choice. Unfortunately, as a result of limited resources for translation, the eighth edition of *The Evolution of CITES* was available in English only.

Legal affairs and trade policy

Legislation

With the establishment of the National Legislation Project (NLP) in 1992, CITES Parties recognized the critical importance of legislation as the foundation on which other efforts to implement and enforce the Convention depend. The Conference of the Parties renewed the mandate for the NLP at its 13th meeting (CoP13, Bangkok, 2004) through the adoption of Decisions 13.79-83. These generally directed:

1. affected Parties and dependent territories to submit relevant legislative texts and periodic indications of their legislative progress;
2. the Standing Committee to monitor and ensure continued legislative progress; and
3. the Secretariat to undertake legislative analyses, provide technical assistance and prepare related reports.

Through these decisions, the NLP was also significantly expanded to include a number of new Parties and many dependent territories whose legislation had not yet been reviewed.

As required under Decision 13.83, the Secretariat reported on Parties' progress in enacting adequate legislation at the 53rd and 54th meetings of the Standing Committee (SC53, Geneva, June-July 2005, and SC54, Geneva, October 2006).

In addition to compiling copies of relevant national legislation and written indications of legislative progress (that is, new or revised CITES Legislation Plans, draft legislation and enacted legislation), the Secretariat provided legislative advice through written communications, country missions and national or regional workshops. Participation in UNEP-organized workshops on Multilateral Environmental Agreement (MEA) compliance and enforcement also offered the Secretariat an opportunity to provide legislative assistance to CITES authorities and government legal officers in the Syrian Arab Republic (2005), Cameroon (2005), Mexico (2005) and Sri Lanka (2006). Funds provided by the European Union permitted the Secretariat, for the first time, to undertake a series of back-to-back legislative missions in the ASEAN region during 2005. This approach enabled the Secretariat to provide on-site assistance in a more cost-effective manner, to identify legal and policy issues shared by two or more countries, and to incorporate this information into the legislative advice that was given to CITES authorities and government legal officers in each country.

Funds from the European Union, together with financial and technical contributions from UNEP, were also used to support the Secretariat's organization of a regional legislative workshop for those Anglophone African countries with inadequate CITES legislation. The workshop, held in the UN compound in Gigiri, Kenya, in 2005), was unique in that participants took turns chairing different workshop sessions and actively engaged in roundtable discussions and small group exercises. This allowed them to share their practical experience with key legislative issues. Members of the Lusaka Agreement Task Force, with some help from UNEP, recorded participants' discussions and prepared a draft workshop report which was then finalized and distributed by the Secretariat to the participants.

A national CITES workshop was conducted in Peru (2005), with the financial and technical support of the CITES authorities of Spain, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (2006). This workshop was an opportunity for peer-to-peer capacity building, *in situ* exchange of information and clarification of implementation issues. This problem-solving approach was well-appreciated by the importing and exporting countries involved. The CITES staff and the Chairman of the Plants Committee also had the opportunity to visit Madre de Dios, one of the main harvesting areas for mahogany in Peru. Meetings were held with traders, local enforcement officers and communities and visits to timber operations were conducted. The mahogany population of Peru was included in the agenda of the Standing Committee in 2006 partially as a result of this mission.

During this reporting period, the Secretariat developed an updated version of the CITES model law which reflected the experience gained under the NLP over more than a decade. Feedback on this updated text

was sought during the legislative missions and workshops. The Secretariat also worked with a consultant to develop a Web-based version of a legislative database with a view to make it accessible to Parties. Legislative guidance material, criteria that could be used for prosecution or sentencing decisions and summaries of CITES-related court decisions were incorporated into a CD-ROM for enforcement officers, prosecutors and the judiciary that was prepared and distributed to the Parties by the Secretariat in 2006.

During the same year, the Secretariat was invited and funded by the *Ecole de la magistrature* (School for Magistrates) to participate in its yearly course on environmental law for magistrates and judges throughout France. Specifically, the Secretariat formed part of a multisectoral panel on the potential use of criminal penalties for environmental offences.

Educational modules on national CITES legislation were refined and presented to participants during the Baeza Master's degree course on conservation management held in 2005.

Parties' progress in the enactment of adequate legislation was ensured through the identification of countries in need of priority attention, as well as regular review, by the Standing Committee and its adoption of appropriate compliance measures. In the course of the Standing Committee's review, trade suspensions in specimens of CITES-listed species were recommended for two Parties and then withdrawn as soon as written indications of legislative progress were provided. The Standing Committee's issuance of written cautions on possible non-compliance with the NLP prompted the submission of necessary legislative information by several affected Parties. Trade suspensions against an additional six Parties, which had been recommended in 2004, unfortunately remained in effect.

Parties' periodic reporting of legislative and regulatory measures taken to enforce the Convention, required under Article VIII of the Convention, was made easier with the adoption of a standard biennial report form at CoP13. The form was distributed in July 2005 with [Notification to the Parties No. 2005/035](#) and provided Parties with a set of uniform questions, *inter alia*, related to legislative reviews and changes. As a result of the new reporting format, the number of biennial report submissions – and therefore the provision of information on legislative developments – increased significantly.

At the invitation of the European Commission, and with its financial support, the Secretariat was able to participate in a workshop held during 2006 to review the effectiveness of European Union wildlife trade legislation. This gave the Secretariat an opportunity to share its views, as well as the views of various producer countries, on the content and application of EU legislation related to CITES. The workshop also enabled the Secretariat to observe the review being used by the EU (i.e. an analysis of Member States' needs, legislative and non-legislative options for addressing those needs, and an assessment of the potential impacts of those options, including a cost/benefit analysis and an examination of socio-economic effects) and to share the experience it had gained on the development of a framework for reviewing wildlife trade policies, which are generally reflected in related legislation.

In the interest of strengthening its ties with IUCN's Environmental Law Centre and Commission on Environmental Law (CEL), the Secretariat prepared an article about the CITES legislative experience for the 2005/2006 issue of IUCN's Environmental Law Programme Newsletter and participated in a meeting of the CEL Steering Committee. The Secretariat made a presentation on possible areas for future cooperation. For example, it was suggested that there might be CEL members who could assist the Secretariat in providing legal support to CITES Parties with legislation that is inadequate for effective implementation of the Convention.

The Secretariat was also invited by UNEP/ROLAC (Regional Office for the Latin America and the Caribbean) to participate in the second regional training programme on environmental law and policies (Panama, July 2005). This training provided the opportunity to meet with policy-makers and legal officers of the ministries in charge of CITES implementation in several countries of Latin America, who rarely attend CITES meetings. The network of legal advisers and lawyers that was created from this forum has been very helpful in the preparation of CITES-related legislation and the provision of legal advice to Parties in the region.

Wildlife trade policy reviews, livelihoods and incentives

With the adoption of Decisions 13.74-13.77 at CoP13, CITES Parties extended the Secretariat's mandate to cooperate with interested Parties and other partners on the review of national wildlife trade policies. Throughout 2005, the Secretariat collaborated closely with UNEP's Economic and Trade Branch, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the Geneva Graduate Institute for Development Studies (IUED) to develop and obtain funding for a two-year project to enhance national capacity for undertaking such reviews. In addition to financial and technical support contributed by the project partners, substantial monetary support was provided by the UNEP-UNCTAD Capacity Building Task Force on Environment, Trade and Development (using funds donated by the European Union) and the Geneva International Academic Network.

Implementation of the CITES Policy Review Project began in 2006 with:

1. the establishment of an international Project Steering Committee (comprising representatives of the project partners);
2. the creation of an International Advisory Group (IAG), comprising representatives of national agencies, academic institutions, intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations with expertise in wildlife trade;
3. the development of a draft framework for reviewing national wildlife trade policies; and
4. selection of the four pilot countries (Madagascar, Nicaragua, Uganda and Viet Nam) that would do the reviews.

The Project Steering Committee met a number of times during the year and organized an initial meeting of the IAG in order to determine the content and structure of the draft review framework, the criteria for selecting pilot countries and the steps needed to achieve additional project objectives.

The draft framework underwent extensive revisions during 2006, following the discussions held in the Project Steering Committee and comments received by the IAG. It was agreed that the framework should combine a broad policy review with environmental, social and economic impact identification, and that it should describe and assess both the content of wildlife trade policies and their implementation.

This innovative project – which brings together national governments and independent research institutes, UN agencies, an MEA secretariat and academia – is designed to be Party-driven, capacity-building oriented, result-oriented, stakeholder-oriented and interdisciplinary. Pilot countries are expected to test and adapt to local conditions the guidelines, methodologies and potential indicators contained in the draft review framework. Concurrently with the implementation of the national projects, IUED will undertake one set of studies to identify and analyse the social elements of wildlife trade policies in the participating countries, and another set of studies to identify the lessons learned from doing the reviews. The outcomes of the reviews, including the IUED studies, are to be summarized in a final report. At the conclusion of the project, an international meeting will be organized to validate results and encourage other interested countries, including importing countries, to undertake wildlife trade policy reviews.

Why review wildlife trade policies?

This exercise offers the Parties an opportunity to:

- 1. prepare a systematic inventory of policy-related information and activities for the management and conservation of CITES-listed species;*
- 2. take stock of the main policy achievements and failures (what is working and what is not working);*
- 3. develop indicators and criteria to identify and analyse the main reasons for those achievements and failures;*
- 4. consult and involve relevant stakeholders in the evaluation of policy performance;*
- 5. empower national authorities by increasing their policy-related knowledge and skills; and*
- 6. suggest concrete ways of improving policy effectiveness and making more rational policy choices.*

Not only does a review create a better understanding about the role each piece of the policy plays in the whole picture, but it also fits different pieces together in order to form an integrated policy framework.

Other activities

At the invitation of the Fauna and Flora International (FFI) and other partners, and with FFI's financial support, the Secretariat participated in a *CITES and Livelihoods Workshop* at the Kirstenbosch Botanical Gardens, Cape Town, South Africa (September 2006). This workshop focused on the potential impacts of the implementation of CITES decisions in the livelihoods of the rural poor. Participants included a number of government representatives and non-governmental organizations. The conclusions of the workshop were then distributed as [information document SC54 Inf. 7](#) at the 54th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee (Geneva, October 2006).



Panoramic photograph of the magnificent Kirstenbosch Botanical Gardens, in Cape Town, South Africa (© Victor Geere)

The Secretariat also continued its collaboration with the UNCTAD-BIOTRADE initiative. A briefing was held in Geneva in February 2006. During the briefing, the National Biotrade Programmes in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru informed staff of the CITES Secretariat of the progress made by their different programmes. It was shown that substantial progress in the sustainable use of CITES-listed species primarily had been achieved by the Bolivian programme (*Programa Nacional de Biocomercio Sostenible – PNBS*). The programme, launched in 2003, has organized the entire value chain for the yacare caiman (*Caiman yacare*) with the objective of ensuring the conservation of the species, enhancing the livelihoods of poor people in remote and marginal areas and promoting business opportunities for entrepreneurs who comply with CITES requirements and national legislation.

What is a 'value chain'?

A value chain is a series of activities affecting a specimen from original harvest to final consumption. Traded specimens pass through all activities of the chain and gain some value at each stage.

Some countries try to organize the value chain so that good practices are followed at every level of the chain and, ultimately, wildlife use remains sustainable.



Example of a 'value chain' (graph by Grahame J.W. Webb)

In May 2006, an official from the Uganda Export Promotion Board, which coordinates the Uganda Biotrade Programme, visited the CITES Secretariat. She provided a draft document entitled *Opportunities and strategies for wildlife sector trade in Uganda*, containing an economic diagnosis of the international wildlife trade, information on the opportunities that exist within – and the requirements of – the international market, an analysis of wildlife trade in Uganda, and information on the current levels of

trade, conservation concerns, the stakeholders involved and the level of institutional support available. The report indicated that Uganda is particularly interested in organizing the value chain for birds and reptiles on the exporter's side.

Over the past few years, CITES Parties have been paying increasing attention to the status of commercially-exploited marine species, such as seahorses, whale sharks and queen conches. It is in this context that the Secretariat participated in May 2006 in the 10th session of the Sub-Committee on Fish Trade of the FAO's Committee on Fisheries (COFI/FT). FAO and CITES discussed and agreed on a final text for a Memorandum of Understanding to formalize and enhance cooperation between the two organizations. They will review and consult together on the scientific, legal and technical evaluation of commercially exploited aquatic species listed or proposed for listing in the CITES Appendices. For species that are already listed or set to become so, FAO will work with CITES and exporting countries to improve the monitoring and management of fisheries resources and help them ensure that exports only come from responsibly managed operations. FAO will also organize workshops and other activities to help national authorities strengthen fishery management across the board.

In December 2006, the Secretariat participated in a workshop on *Arapaima gigas*, one of the world's largest freshwater fish, at the invitation and with the financial support of UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative. The three range States (Brazil, Colombia and Peru), INFOPECA/FAO and the Secretariat of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO) also participated and explored ways to strengthen synergies with CITES for the management of and trade in this species.

In the context of its work on economic incentives, derived from [Decisions 13.76 and 13.77](#), the Secretariat was also invited to participate in a workshop organized by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on *MEAs and Private Investment, Encouraging Business Contribution*, held in Helsinki in June 2005. The workshop focused on ways to improve the private sector's engagement in the implementation of the Convention.

Enforcement

2005

Alongside its day-to-day activities, where considerable time is spent responding to requests for advice from Parties and law enforcement agencies around the world, the Secretariat continues to promote greater 'professionalism' in wildlife law enforcement and to urge the enforcement community to give this subject a higher priority. Two opportunities arose in 2005 where the Secretariat reached out to this community at major events.

The first of these was the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which took place in Bangkok, Thailand, in April 2005. A member of the Secretariat provided an hour-long presentation on the sidelines of the Congress, explaining the wide variety of species that are affected by illegal trade and the ways in which such trade is conducted, and emphasizing the involvement of sometimes highly-organized criminal groups involved in poaching and smuggling of and trading in animals and plants. Many of those attending the presentation expressed surprise at the serious levels of wildlife crime, the violence that is regularly encountered by enforcement personnel and the significant profits that some forms of illegal trade generate.

Although illegal trade in wildlife did not receive much attention during the formal sessions of the Congress, the Bangkok Declaration, adopted at the conclusion of the event, made specific mention of illegal trafficking in flora and fauna and called for Member States of the United Nations to increase international cooperation to combat such trade.

The second major event was the [Interpol](#) General Assembly, held in Germany in September 2005. Following the Secretariat's intervention, the President of Interpol promised the full cooperation of that organization in assisting CITES to tackle illegal trade.

Regional cooperation is essential in combating illegal trade, and the Secretariat assisted UNEP and the Lusaka Agreement Task Force in a review of the Agreement, which had reached its 10th anniversary, and the work of the Task Force. The outcomes of the review were communicated to the Governing Council of the Agreement in Kenya in January 2005 and this subsequently led to the preparation of a strategic vision to guide the work of the Task Force as it entered its second decade.

Whilst one regional agreement was celebrating an anniversary, December 2005 saw the birth of another. The [ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network](#) (ASEAN-WEN) was launched by Ministers after negotiations in which the Secretariat had actively participated. In particular, the Secretariat drafted what was subsequently adopted as the network's terms of reference.

The Lusaka Agreement Task Force

This Task Force is an inter-governmental organization with the main function of facilitating cooperative activities in/among the Party states to the Lusaka Agreement, in carrying out investigations on violations of national laws pertaining to illegal trade in wild fauna and flora.

Further information on the Task Force is available at:

<http://www.lusakaagreement.org/>

To help foster subregional cooperation, the Secretariat organized a meeting in conjunction with the CITES Management Authority of China in August. This was held in Urumqi in north-west China and brought neighbouring countries to this important city on the old 'Silk Road'. This area of the world contains many species of considerable conservation concern, such as big cats and Saiga and Tibetan antelopes. The meeting was the first opportunity for enforcement officials in this area to meet together and establish contacts. Indeed, one contact made during the meeting subsequently led to the arrest of a criminal who had been wanted for several years in connection with illegal trade in tigers.

In response to growing concern regarding significant poaching of and illegal trade in tigers, the CITES Tiger Enforcement Task Force was re-convened in India in May 2005. This meeting brought together Customs and police officials from India, China and Nepal, and the CITES Secretariat to exchange information and increase cooperation and collaboration. With regard to falcons, an Enforcement Task Force was established and met in November in the United Arab Emirates. This event brought together



A stall with ivory items in Beijing

officials from range and consumer States and allowed the drafting of targeting advice to assist particularly border control officers to intercept illegal movements of falcons.

Species-specific work continues to take up a considerable amount of the Secretariat's time devoted to enforcement. The Secretariat was delighted to be assisted, in very practical terms, by the World Customs Organization which released an officer to undertake verification work relating to ivory trade controls during missions to China and Japan in March 2005. TRAFFIC also participated in this exercise.

Another example of cooperation took place in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in September 2005 when the Lusaka Agreement Task Force and the Secretariat organized a one-day seminar on illegal trade in ivory for CITES and enforcement officials in Kinshasa. The Secretariat then remained in Kinshasa for the first intergovernmental meeting of UNEP and UNESCO's [Great Ape Survival Project](#) (GRASP). The CITES Secretariat represents MEAs on the GRASP executive committee and provided a statement and address to the meeting and subsequently signed the declaration that was adopted by delegates.

As part of its routine liaison with the law enforcement community, the Secretariat also attended relevant meetings of the Interpol Wildlife Working Group, the World Customs Organization Enforcement Committee and the European Union Wildlife Trade Enforcement Group. Each of these bodies undertakes projects to which the Secretariat contributes or provides expertise.

2006

Ivory continued to be a major focus of the Secretariat's enforcement-related work, with verification activities conducted in Hong Kong SAR, Japan, the Sudan and Zimbabwe. In Japan and the Sudan it also undertook capacity-building workshops or seminars that were very well attended. Additionally, whilst in Tokyo, the Secretariat gave a lecture on illegal trade in wildlife to a specially-invited audience at the UN University and this provided an excellent opportunity to raise the profile of this subject among policy-makers and senior law enforcement officials.

Species-specific issues were addressed in both practical and strategic manners. A selection of great ape range States, a transit country of illegal trade, together with Interpol, the Lusaka Agreement Task Force and the World Customs Organization formed a Great Ape Enforcement Task Force that met at UNEP headquarters in Kenya. Logistic support was provided by the UNEP/UNESCO GRASP Secretariat. Joined for part of their meeting by relevant NGOs, the delegates followed the example of previous Task Forces by being able to exchange information on the illegal trade that is having significant impact upon these species. Aside from agreeing on an awareness-raising campaign, members of the Task Force were also able to gain a better understanding of the nature of this trade. Probably the greatest benefit, however, was that the meeting provided relevant officials with a chance to network and create contacts that have been used since to collaborate on individual cases and to provide support to each other in combating smuggling. The involvement of Interpol and the WCO was particularly important in developing cross-border cooperation.

CITES and GRASP had collaborated earlier in the year during a technical mission to Indonesia, where illegal trade in orang-utans continues to be a major problem. Combining the expertise of the two organizations allowed a range of issues to be examined and a report was subsequently provided to the Indonesian Government. As with previous technical missions, the report contained a number of recommendations that the team believed would assist in helping to combat illegal harvest, smuggling and trade in these animals. The team benefited greatly from being able to spend time in the field with enforcement agency and NGO staff and, thus, gained a good understanding of the difficulties they face. The collaboration enabled a two-pronged approach, with CITES addressing trade-related issues, whilst GRASP was able to provide a focus on habitat- and conservation-related matters. What was most striking was the huge numbers of orang-utans that were held in rescue and rehabilitation centres, approximately 900 in Kalimantan alone. Not only does this create logistical and financial problems for the Government and NGOs operating the centres, it also demonstrates the scale of illegal trade and other problems, such as habitat loss, facing this species.



Orang-utan rescue centre in Kalimantan, Indonesia

The ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN) held its first formal meeting in Bangkok in May. In November, the Secretariat organized an enforcement seminar in conjunction with the CITES Management Authority of Hong Kong SAR, which provided capacity-building for CITES, Customs and police officials from member countries of ASEAN-WEN. They were joined by officials from mainland China and Macao SAR. For the first time at such a seminar, countries provided a presentation on one enforcement case that had been successful and another which had not had such success. These presentations were extremely valuable in lesson-learning and enabled officers to share experiences and suggest ways in which difficulties could be tackled in the future. Interpol and the U.S. Department of Justice also participated in the event.

2006 saw the Secretariat engage in events related to one of law enforcement's oldest techniques and one of its newest. TRAFFIC organized a workshop in Germany to consider increased use of dogs to 'sniff out' wildlife smuggling and this brought dog handlers and trainers together from across Europe but also Australia and the United States. It was clear that the use of dogs has considerable potential and it was noted that several agencies who have been using them to detect narcotics and explosives for a long time are considering expanding their work to combating illegal wildlife trade. By way of contrast, the University of Lausanne asked the Secretariat to provide a presentation during a course on molecular genetics, which emphasized the potential assistance of DNA profiling during investigations into wildlife crime.

The Secretariat's technical expertise was used to assist the authorities of the Netherlands, when a staff member gave evidence at a Court of Appeal that was reviewing the seizure of a large quantity of caviar that was being transported with apparently suspicious documents. The Secretariat was asked by the

three judges to explain legal and illegal trade in caviar and the CITES permit system. In a more strategic manner, the Secretariat took part in an international workshop on combating illegal trade in caviar, organized by the European Commission, which was attended by producer and consumer States.

A lot of time in the final weeks of 2006 was, of course, devoted to preparing enforcement-related documents for the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES, which was held in June 2007.

Science

Assistance to Scientific Authorities

The Secretariat provided assistance to Scientific Authorities on request and through its species programmes, some of which are described in detail below. In addition, further workshops in the *Science in CITES* training series were held in: Sofia, Bulgaria (March 2005), Brasilia, Brazil (November-December 2005) and Lomé, Togo (January 2006). Twenty-five Parties were represented at these events, with 75 participants in total. The workshops are lively participative events, which, in addition to providing tuition, afford an opportunity for Scientific Authority staff in a region to meet up and for the Secretariat to improve its understanding of the issues and challenges of most relevance to Scientific Authorities in their day-to-day work. The Secretariat also provided wider training at a European regional meeting on timber trade and at the fifth Master's course on Management, Access, Conservation and Trade of Species organized by the University of Cordoba and International University of Andalusia (Spain).

Assistance and support to the technical committees

Providing assistance and support to the three CITES technical committees (the Animals, Plants and Nomenclature Committees) is an important part of the Secretariat's work.

Back-to-back meetings of the Plants and Animals Committees were held in Geneva (Switzerland) in May 2005 and in Lima (Peru) in July 2006 (PC15 and AC21, and PC16 and AC22 respectively). Side meetings of the Nomenclature Committee were also organized during these events.

The Committees tackled the tasks directed to them by the Conference of the Parties at its 13th meeting as well as in the *Strategic Vision through 2007*. The subjects discussed at these meetings covered many different areas, such as wild cats, sharks and corals, medicinal plants and timber species, synergy between CITES and CBD or IATA, etc. Some of these topics being of joint interest to the AC and PC, their meetings overlapped to allow for joint sessions, and this for the third and fourth times since the Committees were established. The numbers of participants also increased from one year to the next and were the highest on record in all three Committees, showing an increasing interest in CITES in general and in the work of these Committees in particular.

Meeting	Members	Parties' observers	IGOs' and NGOs' observers	AC & PC members	Total
AC21	10 out of 10	73	38	n/a	121
AC22	10 out of 10	92	52	n/a	154
PC15	10 out of 10	58	13	n/a	82
PC16	9 out of 10	65	19	n/a	93
NC2005	2 out of 2	16	6	8	32
NC2006	2 out of 2	13	11	5	31

Besides taking care of the considerable logistical planning created by back-to-back meetings, the Secretariat also produced and translated 136 formal documents for these meetings, which represented a volume of 1,200 pages. Most of these were also written by the Secretariat. Additionally, 43 information documents were produced in one language. Fifty in-session documents were produced and a summary record was prepared in English, French and Spanish after each meeting. All of these documents are available on the CITES website in the [Animals Committee](#), [Plants Committee](#) and [Nomenclature Committee](#) sections.

Non-detriment findings

Most of the Secretariat's activities related to non-detriment findings revolved around the Review of Significant Trade and the organization of training seminars, both of which are described below. Nevertheless, in addition to those activities, the Secretariat carried out promotional work in Peru for the bigleaf mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*), in Southeast Asia for the humphead wrasse (*Cheilinus undulates*), ramin (*Gonystylus* spp.) and agarwood-producing species (*Aquilaria* spp.), and in the Islamic Republic of Iran at the 5th International Symposium on Sturgeons, in May 2005.

What are 'non-detriment findings'?

A non-detriment finding is a conclusion by a Scientific Authority that the export of specimens of a particular species will not impact negatively on the survival of that species in the wild.

The non-detriment finding by a Scientific Authority is required before an export or import permit or a certificate for an introduction from the sea may be granted for a specimen of an Appendix-I species, and before an export permit or a certificate for an introduction from the sea may be granted for a specimen of an Appendix-II species.

The Review of Significant Trade

The Review of Significant Trade is an important compliance process which seeks to address weaknesses in the application of Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a), 3 and 6 (a), of the Convention – the 'non-detriment findings', which are critical to ensure the sustainability of international trade in specimens of species listed in Appendix II. The Animals and Plants Committees undertake an expert peer review of these findings, beginning with an examination after each meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the levels of export of Appendix-II species that were authorized by range States. Once possible cases of poor implementation of Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a), 3 and 6 (a) have been identified, extensive dialogue is held with exporting countries and, if necessary, desk studies undertaken to establish the extent of any problem. Recommendations can be put to range States concerned to address problems identified. If these cannot be resolved through bilateral dialogue, the Standing Committee is charged with taking the necessary compliance decisions. The Secretariat has responsibility for managing the process, ensuring timely correspondence, commissioning necessary desk studies and reporting to the CITES committees.

At their 2005 meetings, the Animals and Plants Committees identified 14 taxa for which they suspected that levels of authorized exports were possibly of concern. The Secretariat engaged in correspondence with the 44 range States concerned to seek further information for later consideration by the committees.

Additionally, during 2005 and 2006, the Secretariat followed up on cases which had been identified as being of concern by the committees. For those selected following CoP12 and CoP13, the Secretariat commissioned desk studies of the status and trade in 32 taxa in 90 range States and circulated these to the range States, seeking their comments prior to presentation to the committees. During 2006, for those taxa selected following the 12th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP12), the Committees made a large number of recommendations for remedial measures to address unsustainable trade in 18 species across 41 different range States. The Secretariat sent letters to the countries concerned informing them of these recommendations. For reviews that had started before CoP12, the Secretariat engaged in dialogue with the Chairmen of the Standing, Animals and Plants Committees to ensure that recommendations for remedial action concerning the implementation of Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a), 3 and 6 (a), were followed. This concerned 21 taxa in total. The Secretariat referred nine of these (involving 30 taxa-range State combinations) to the Standing Committee at its 53rd meeting in 2005, making recommendations for appropriate compliance action.



Amongst the cases successfully brought to a conclusion was that of the queen conch (*Strombus gigas*). This clearly demonstrated the value of the Review of Significant Trade. The Secretariat worked to harness the will and cooperation of the countries concerned with the expertise of partner UN organizations – in this case the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

The queen conch was included in Appendix II in 1992. The artisanal queen conch fishery and the trade in the valuable meat of this large marine snail are of particular importance to the Caribbean region. Because of concerns that the levels of authorized exports might not be sustainable, the CITES Animals Committee reviewed trade in the queen conch in 1995, and again from 2001 to 2003. In August 2003, a comprehensive set of recommendations was directed to 16 range States where exploitation of queen conch for international trade appeared problematic, with time-frames for executing short-term and long-term actions ranging from four weeks to 24 months. The Standing Committee recommended from the onset that imports of queen conchs be suspended from those range States that would fail to take the recommended measures.

The Secretariat, in consultation with the Chairman of the Animals Committee, determined after the last deadline in September 2005 that 14 range States had implemented the recommendations and taken adequate measures to ensure compliance with CITES for future trade in the queen conch. Only Grenada and Haiti did not comply and, consequently, became subjected to trade bans.

The determination involved extensive consultations with fishery experts of FAO, collaboration with regional Caribbean fishery organizations, and the organization of a technical workshop held in Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic) in December 2005 for the 16 range States to review and discuss jointly the actions undertaken by each.



Participants in the International Queen Conch Initiative

The Secretariat also participated in a technical workshop of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute and the International Queen Conch Initiative in November 2005 to identify information needs and methodologies to manage queen conch in accordance with CITES. The results of this workshop, as well as know-how and data that had been acquired by range States during the Review, were incorporated in FAO's 'Manual for the monitoring and management of queen conch', encompassing all aspects of the implementation of Article IV of the Convention and the making of non-detriment findings.

The Significant Trade process generated real momentum in the Caribbean region for actively enhancing the management of the queen conch fishery, which hopefully can be maintained and reinforced with the support of CITES, FAO and regional fishery organizations.

Assistance with the development and implementation of quota systems

The possibility for countries of origin to establish voluntary export quotas continues to be popular amongst Parties. The Secretariat received requests from over 70 Parties to promulgate nearly 1,000 such quotas each year in addition to around 60 quotas established by the Conference of the Parties. The voluntary export quotas proposals were subjected to basic checks – to ensure that the scientific names used was the correct one and that the species occurred in the country concerned – before being translated and posted on the CITES website. The Secretariat published the quotas in early March 2005 and mid-February in 2006, together with an accompanying Notification to the Parties. However, many voluntary export quotas continued to be notified to the Secretariat well into the quota year and these were published on receipt. The [list of export quotas since 2000](#) is available on the CITES website.

Development of wildlife management programmes

In support of the development of management plans for key species, the Secretariat actively participated in a number of events, identified or highlighted in Resolutions or Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties. These concerned the saiga antelope (*Saiga tatarica*), musk deer (*Moschus* spp.), sturgeons (Acipenseriformes) and elephants (Elephantidae), and resulted in substantive progress in China and other Asian States, the Caspian Sea and Danube basin, and Africa and Asia in the case of elephants. Details of the Secretariat's engagement were reported to the CITES committees.

Implementation of research and species projects

The CITES Trust Fund is used to commission work related to assistance to Scientific Authorities and to support the Review of Significant Trade. Desk studies were commissioned on 24 taxa for which the Animals and Plants Committees were not satisfied that Article IV, paragraphs 2 (a), 3 and 6 (a) of the Convention were being properly implemented, as well as on the status of the common rat snake (*Ptyas mucosus*) in Indonesia. For the former, the Secretariat supported: the DNA identification of Acipenseriformes species in trade; preparatory work on application of Red List Index for internationally-traded bird species as an indicator of CITES success; and the organization of the *Science in CITES* workshop for West African countries held in Lomé, Togo, in January 2006.

Outreach and cooperation with others

During the period covered by this report, the Secretariat promoted the Convention and established scientific cooperation with a number of sister MEAs and related organizations. During 2005, these included the Ramsar Convention Scientific and Technical Review Panel, the Convention on Migratory Species Scientific Council, the Liaison Group of biodiversity-related MEAs, Loro Parque Fundación, International Tropical Timber Organization, UNEP Global Environment Outlook, International Mechanism of Scientific Expertise on Biodiversity and IUCN.

Capacity building

The capacity-building activities of the Secretariat involve providing assistance on interpretation of the Convention; providing technical assistance to Parties on implementation of the Convention; providing or assisting with training; developing training tools; producing publications on CITES; promoting cooperation among Parties; providing advice on the use of new information and communication technologies, and answering requests for information on the Convention and its application. Capacity building in CITES focuses on three priority areas:

1. *Improving national capacity to manage and regulate the legal trade in CITES specimens.* This is accomplished by: promoting in-depth knowledge of the Convention; improving institutional arrangements, policy and the legislative basis for regulating trade; promoting correct issuance of permits and certificates, strengthening input and participation of Scientific Authorities; promoting safe verification techniques and improving species identification skills; promoting general compliance with CITES provisions; and promoting inter-agency cooperation.
2. *Improving capacity to address the illegal trade in CITES specimens.* This is accomplished by: engendering a greater understanding of the Convention and its provisions; encouraging legislation that clarifies obligations and government powers, establishes appropriate offences and adequate penalties and is enforceable; promoting compliance; raising awareness of illegal trade issues and the causes of illegal trade; improving ability to detect illegal trade; promoting inter-agency cooperation; and promoting actions such as confiscation, investigation and prosecution.
3. *Providing accurate information on CITES to diverse audiences and correcting misconceptions about the Convention.* This is accomplished by giving lectures and presentations (often in academic institutions); producing public-oriented publications; and responding to questions about CITES.

Development of training material and distance learning

In 2005, efforts focused on improving existing training materials and tools, developing effective train-the-trainer approaches, and evaluating how the Internet could be used to deliver capacity-building support to Parties. During that year, Mr Marcos Silva was recruited for the position of Senior Capacity Building Officer (Training), which was left vacant by the retirement of Mr Ger van Vliet. Mr Silva has brought to the Secretariat new expertise in e-learning development and knowledge management.

Existing training materials were updated and distributed to the Parties, and new materials were developed. A compilation of 16 basic CITES presentations were revised and published. The interactive CD-ROM course for Customs, originally made in collaboration with the Canadian Government, was updated and re-printed. An Arabic version of the basic presentations was updated to incorporate changes resulting from CoP13. An additional 50 standard presentations on various subjects were developed or updated, and formed the basis for the Secretariat's participation in various training events. Existing train-the-trainer presentations were also updated and improved, and sessions on improving presentation and teaching skills were developed and piloted.

In 2005 and 2006, the Secretariat continued to work with Environment Canada towards the development of a CITES train-the-trainer programme for Africa. Briefings on CITES were provided in advance of meetings of the Standing Committee to the Parties' Permanent Missions to the United Nations at Geneva, and also to visiting delegations from non-Parties and university study groups from Europe, North America and Oceania.

However, the inherently high cost of training workshops, and in particular regional workshops involving international travel of participants, severely limits the number of workshops and the number of participants who can benefit from such training. As available funding for workshops is very limited, the Secretariat has directed its efforts towards the development and production of self-teaching interactive courses on CD-ROM or delivered on the Internet. This approach allows the Secretariat to reach a greater number of participants at a fraction of the cost of workshops, as well as to standardize presentation content, use innovative and proven distance-learning methods, allow access to reference texts and other background materials, and let the targeted audience re-use and tailor the courses to their needs.

Work began on developing Web-based courses to improve the availability of training resources, and specifically on an introductory course and advanced courses for Management and Scientific Authorities, in partnership with Earth Council. The Secretariat's plan is to develop a long-term, Web-based, distance-learning programme that will encompass all its capacity-building activities and deliver capacity building to all Parties in an efficient and comprehensive way. The idea is to combine many years of experience in delivering CITES capacity building with new information technologies to create a cutting-edge learning programme that will reach a much wider audience and will greatly improve capacity within the Parties and other stakeholders.

In order to consolidate the Secretariat's experience in providing training on compliance and enforcement matters, and taking advantage of new distance-learning technologies, funds were also raised to develop and produce an interactive CD-ROM course for law enforcement officers and guidance for the judiciary. The course was completed in 2006 and the CD-ROM was distributed to the Parties the following year.



In preparation for CoP14, a plan was developed for the future establishment of a 'CITES virtual college' to act as a framework to consolidate and coordinate the Secretariat's training efforts into a cohesive whole, and to act as a focal point for e-learning activities.

Together with UNEP's Division of Environmental Conventions, a poster and brochure were produced that commemorated the 30th anniversary of CITES. A reception was held in conjunction with the 53rd meeting of the Standing Committee, where the materials were launched.

Identification Manual

Identification manual sheets were prepared or updated for birds, reptiles and fishes, and submissions were received from the Netherlands, New Zealand, Switzerland and the United States. Previously-published sheets were converted into electronic format for inclusion in a future online database.

Meetings and training seminars

In 2005, Secretariat staff participated as trainers in workshops organized in Brazil, Bulgaria, Hungary, Jordan, Kuwait, and United Arab Emirates. The Secretariat organized with Morocco a regional CITES workshop in which five Parties participated, and for which the United Arab Emirates not only translated most presentations into Arabic but also provided trainers. Seventeen course presentations were updated or created for the Secretariat's input into the 2005 and 2006 CITES Master's Course of the University of Andalusia, held in Baeza, Spain. The Secretariat also agreed to collaborate with the University of Kent to assist in their development of a Master's Degree programme on CITES.

In 2006, efforts continued to update and further improve training and capacity-building materials produced by the Secretariat across a range of subjects. Formal CITES training was provided to Parties and non-Parties of the Oceania region at the fourth Oceania regional capacity-building meeting held in Brisbane, Australia, in May 2006. The Secretariat also continued its contribution towards higher education, primarily to the Master's Degree programmes of the University of Andalusia and the University of Kent's Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE). Eighteen presentations were prepared for the CITES Master's Course of the University of Andalusia, and a programme of providing annual lectures to Master's Degree students was initiated with DICE. Collaboration began with the Ecole Supérieure du Bois, in Nantes, France, to provide lectures on CITES to its international students. Lectures were also given to visiting groups from the University of Freiburg, the Pacific Lutheran University, the UN graduate studies programme, and several law and environmental student groups, and the UNITAR law training workshop (Budapest, July 2006).

UNEP's [Green Customs Initiative](#) promotes integrated training to raise the capacity of Customs officials on several MEAs at the same time, which can be more cost effective and efficient than separate training on each individual agreement. The Secretariat participates in this initiative together with the Secretariats of the World Customs Organization, Interpol, Basel Convention, UNEP DTIE's OzonAction Programme, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical

Weapons, and the Convention on Biological Diversity. Collaboration largely focused on providing input to training workshops, developing a training programme and the joint production of an MEA guide for Customs. In 2006, the Secretariat participated in a meeting held in Kazakhstan where the Green Customs Initiative was discussed. It also assisted in finalizing a first draft of the Green Customs Guide.

In order to reach out to a community of CITES 'users' (mainly trophy hunters), and to raise the profile of the Convention amongst them, the Secretariat attended meetings of the [International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation](#) (CIC). In March 2005, it participated in the 52nd General Assembly of the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC) held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, and in May 2006 in the 53rd General Assembly held in Cyprus. It also attended the workshop for the development of principles and indicators for sustainable hunting tourism, organized by the CIC-International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation and IUCN's Regional Office for Europe, where the formulation of hunting certification schemes and other measures for ensuring sustainability were considered.

Additionally, the Secretariat participated in the 41st and 42nd meetings of the TRAFFIC Committee (Washington D.C., May 2005, and Gland, December 2006, respectively), as well as in the African Wildlife Consultative Forum (Dar-Es-Salaam, November 2005).

MIKE

The programme for Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) became the responsibility of the Capacity Building Unit in September 2006. Priority issues to be addressed included the recruitment of MIKE Central Coordinating Unit (CCU) staff; establishment of the CCU within the offices of UNEP in Nairobi; changing CCU operations to UN procedures, fundraising in support of the transition period before the Phase II funding became available from the European Commission; maintenance of field operations and support to Subregional Support Officers (SSOs); maintenance of South Asian and Southeast Asian MIKE activities; negotiation of the Memorandum of Understanding with IUCN on the institutional support of MIKE staff; negotiation with IUCN Regional Offices; maintenance of donor relations; finalization of the MIKE baseline data; and the preparation of documents for the Standing Committee and the Conference of the Parties. At the end of 2006, the SSOs for South Asia and Southeast Asia left the MIKE programme for other positions.

E-permitting

The Secretariat began investigating the implications on CITES trade of various e-permitting systems and electronic trade facilitation efforts, and participated in the first coordination meeting of the Standing Committee's Working Group on Information Technologies and Electronic Systems, held in Rome (September 2006).

Outreach

CITES website

The Secretariat continued to promote the use of its website as a major communication tool in 2005 and 2006 and made most CITES documents and other relevant information available online.

The Secretariat no longer distributes full printed sets of documents to all participants in official meetings. Instead, and in order to reduce its running costs and its environmental impact, the Secretariat places all meeting documents on the CITES website as soon as they become available, including those produced during meetings.

In the period 2005-2006, the CITES website went through some major development and technical enhancement. These included the introduction of online registration for participation in meetings, the installation of a listserver to be used to send out email alerts on the updates of the website, the installation of a new site-level search function powered by Google, and the development of new online databases (e.g. the CITES national legislation database and the export quotas database).

Another important addition to the website was the establishment of an online discussion forum section, to facilitate informal discussions and exchange of information among Parties and other members of the CITES community. The section includes separate forums for CITES Management Authorities, Scientific Authorities, Enforcement Authorities, each permanent committee, and also forums for the CITES regions and *ad hoc* working groups. The Secretariat will create new forums whenever they are needed. The launch of the CITES website discussion forums was announced in Notification to the Parties No. 2006/060 of 14 November 2006.

Great efforts were also made to ensure that the CITES website complied with the technical standards established by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) and to achieve Search Engine Optimization (SEO). (The logo showing that compliance was achieved appears on the '[About this site](#)' page.)

From a content point of view, a complete revision of the website was undertaken in the wake of CoP13 to bring all pages up to date with the decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at that meeting. Given the enormous size of the website and its almost complete availability in three languages, this represented a major endeavour which included, for instance, a systematic checking and, if necessary, updating of all references to Resolutions and Decisions, together with a review of the context in which they appeared.

CITES World

Two editions of *CITES World* were published in 2005. Issue 15 (July) was devoted to legislation and enabled Parties from various geographic regions to share their experiences in developing and enacting both laws and implementing regulations. This issue included articles from Australia, Canada, mainland China and Hong Kong SAR, the Czech Republic, Indonesia, New Zealand, Paraguay, Switzerland, the European Union, the United States and Viet Nam.

Issue 16 (December) covered the disposal of confiscated specimens, and included articles from Belgium, Indonesia, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (United Kingdom) and the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums.

2006 saw the publication of one edition of *CITES World* only, with a July issue that focused on how to explain CITES in a simple way. Input for this edition was received from Australia, China (Hong Kong SAR), Italy, New Zealand, Slovenia, the United Arab



Emirates, the United States and the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums. Preparation of issue 18 was deferred until after CoP14, as information relating to the proposed theme, the MIKE programme, would not be available until that meeting.

[All issues of *CITES World* since 1999](#) are available online on the CITES website.

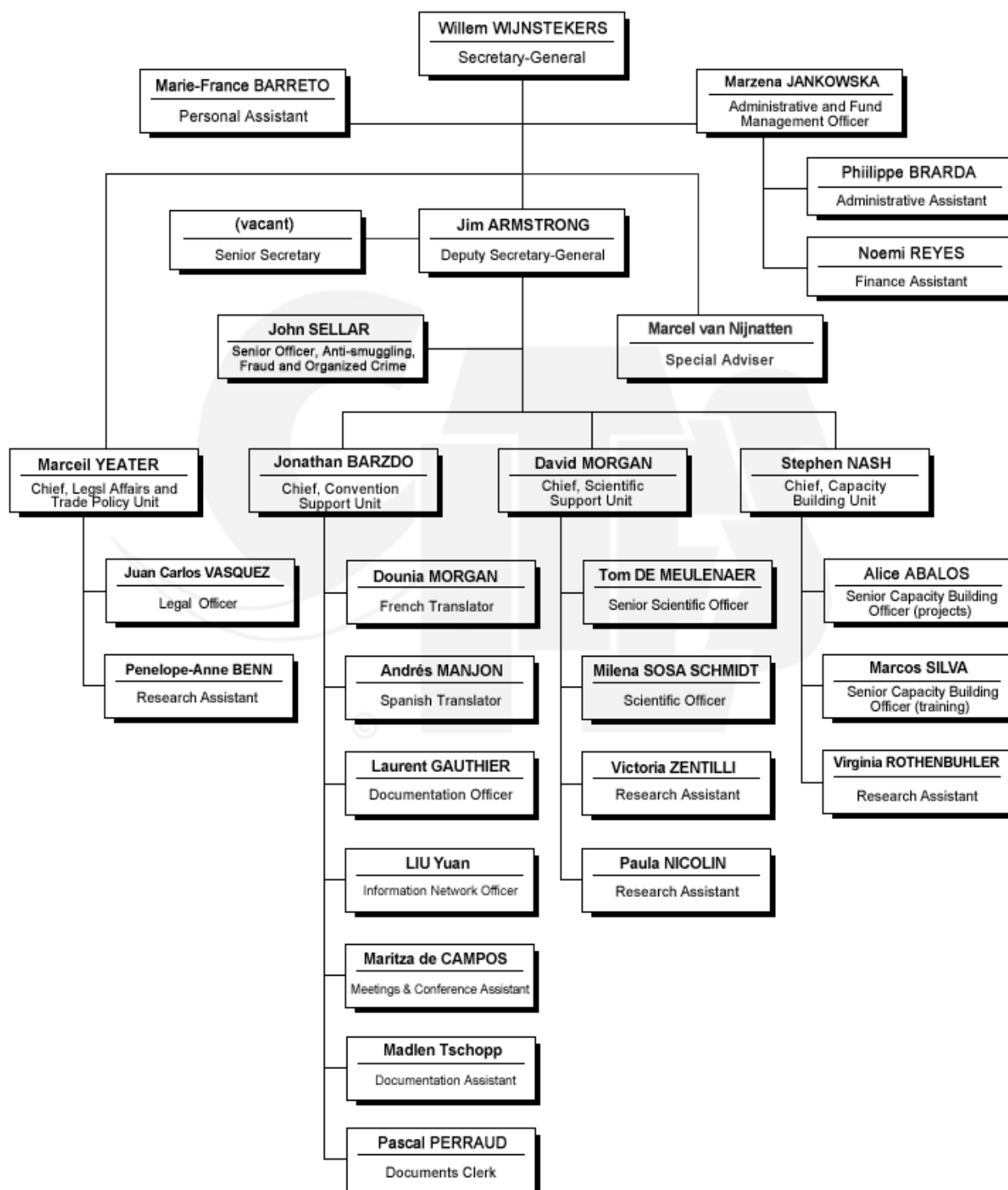
Media

During 2005-2006, the Secretariat issued 11 press releases and conducted several background briefings for the media on caviar and ivory trade, the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding with FAO, enforcement issues and scientific events of major significance. A statement by the CITES Secretary-General on avian influenza and wildlife trade was also posted on the CITES website. The publication of caviar quotas received wide coverage and raised significant public awareness about the Convention.

Secretariat spokespersons spent considerable time responding to queries from journalists from all over the world and arranging interviews with CITES experts, particularly on high-profile media issues such as flag species, caviar quotas, ivory trade and saiga antelope conservation. Many interviews were given by staff members of the CITES Secretariat to radio and press media.

The 53rd and 54th meetings of the Standing Committee received some coverage in the international press, which allowed the CITES Secretariat and the CITES community as a whole to reach out to a wide audience.

Annex 1 – Organigram of the CITES Secretariat in 2006



**Annex 2 – Status of contributions to the CITES Trust Fund
in 2005 and 2006**

**STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2005
(in US dollars)**

Country	Unpaid for 1992-2004	Contributions due for 2005	Received in 2005		Unpaid for 2005 & prior years
			For 1992-2004	For 2005 & future years	
Afghanistan	422.00	422.00	422.00	422.00	0.00
Albania	0.00	141.00		375.00	(234.00)
Algeria	0.00	3,281.00		3,281.00	0.00
Antigua and Barbuda	1,768.00	94.00			1,862.00
Argentina	137,166.00	53,853.00	7,000.00		184,019.00
Australia	0.00	76,257.00		153,953.00	(77,696.00)
Austria	0.00	44,386.00		44,386.00	0.00
Azerbaijan	0.00	187.00			187.00
Bahamas	(794.00)	562.00		499.00	(731.00)
Bangladesh	968.00	469.00			1,437.00
Barbados	(397.00)	422.00		397.00	(372.00)
Belarus	15,722.00	891.00	5,891.00		10,722.00
Belgium	0.00	52,916.00		52,916.00	0.00
Belize	139.00	47.00	139.00	47.00	0.00
Benin	(129.00)	94.00			(35.00)
Bhutan	0.00	47.00		47.00	0.00
Bolivia	1,300.00	375.00			1,675.00
Botswana	(938.00)	469.00			(469.00)
Brazil	293,396.00	112,019.00	47,420.00		357,995.00
Brunei Darussalam	(1,547.00)	1,547.00			0.00
Bulgaria	0.00	609.00		609.00	0.00
Burkina Faso	(4,746.00)	94.00			(4,652.00)
Burundi	4,037.00	47.00			4,084.00
Cambodia	94.00	94.00			188.00
Cameroon	(284.00)	422.00		138.00	0.00
Canada	0.00	119,893.00		119,893.00	0.00
Central African Republic	0.00	47.00			47.00
Chad	4,276.00	47.00			4,323.00
Chile	0.00	9,936.00		9,936.00	0.00
China	0.00	71,804.00		71,804.00	0.00
Colombia	(301.00)	9,421.00		9,203.00	(83.00)
Comoros	2,642.00	47.00			2,689.00
Congo	7.00	47.00			54.00
Costa Rica	(60,886.00)	937.00		12,575.00	(72,524.00)
Côte d'Ivoire	1,678.00	422.00			2,100.00
Croatia	0.00	1,828.00		1,828.00	0.00
Cuba	1,406.00	1,406.00			2,812.00
Cyprus	0.00	1,781.00		1,781.00	0.00
Czech Republic	0.00	9,515.00		9,515.00	0.00
Democratic Republic of the Congo	(171.00)	187.00			16.00
Denmark	0.00	35,105.00		35,105.00	0.00
Djibouti	3,626.00	47.00			3,673.00
Dominica	(338.00)	47.00			(291.00)
Dominican Republic	0.00	1,078.00			1,078.00

Country	Unpaid for 1992-2004	Contributions due for 2005	Received in 2005		Unpaid for 2005 & prior years
			For 1992-2004	For 2005 & future years	
Ecuador	0.00	1,172.00		1,172.00	0.00
Egypt	7,592.00	3,796.00			11,388.00
El Salvador	6,852.00	844.00			7,696.00
Equatorial Guinea	(1,194.00)	47.00			(1,147.00)
Eritrea	(47.00)	47.00			0.00
Estonia	(469.00)	469.00		586.00	(586.00)
Ethiopia	0.00	187.00		167.00	20.00
Fiji	0.00	187.00			187.00
Finland	0.00	24,466.00		24,466.00	0.00
France	0.00	303,060.00		303,060.00	0.00
Gabon	8,565.00	656.00			9,221.00
Gambia	(1,445.00)	47.00			(1,398.00)
Georgia	20,052.00	234.00	945.00		19,341.00
Germany	0.00	457,870.00		457,870.00	0.00
Ghana	0.00	234.00			234.00
Greece	0.00	25,263.00		25,263.00	0.00
Grenada	184.00	47.00			231.00
Guatemala	0.00	1,265.00		1,265.00	0.00
Guinea	4,085.00	141.00			4,226.00
Guinea-Bissau	2,104.00	47.00			2,151.00
Guyana	0.00	47.00			47.00
Honduras	261.00	234.00			495.00
Hungary	0.00	5,624.00		6,524.00	(900.00)
Iceland	0.00	1,547.00		1,547.00	0.00
India	31,966.00	15,983.00	31,966.00	15,963.00	20.00
Indonesia	0.00	9,374.00		8,768.00	606.00
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	129,169.00	12,749.00	70,000.00		71,918.00
Ireland	(13,780.00)	13,780.00		17,081.00	(17,081.00)
Israel	19,451.00	19,451.00	19,451.00	19,451.00	0.00
Italy	0.00	237,383.00		237,383.00	0.00
Jamaica	0.00	187.00		187.00	0.00
Japan	0.00	914,698.00		914,698.00	0.00
Jordan	0.00	375.00		375.00	0.00
Kazakhstan	842.00	1,312.00			2,154.00
Kenya	0.00	375.00		750.00	(375.00)
Kuwait	0.00	6,890.00		6,890.00	0.00
Lao's People Democratic Republic	28.00	47.00			75.00
Latvia	(1,756.00)	469.00			(1,287.00)
Lesotho	0.00	47.00		96.00	(49.00)
Liberia	1,585.00	47.00			1,632.00
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	9,166.00	7,055.00			16,221.00
Liechtenstein	0.00	281.00		281.00	0.00
Lithuania	0.00	797.00		797.00	0.00
Luxembourg	0.00	3,750.00		3,750.00	0.00
Madagascar	(2,190.00)	141.00			(2,049.00)
Malawi	0.00	94.00			94.00
Malaysia	15.00	11,014.00	15.00	11,014.00	0.00
Mali	2,948.00	94.00			3,042.00
Malta	0.00	703.00		703.00	0.00
Mauritania	1,299.00	47.00			1,346.00

Country	Unpaid for 1992-2004	Contributions due for 2005	Received in 2005		Unpaid for 2005 & prior years
			For 1992-2004	For 2005 & future years	
Mauritius	0.00	516.00		516.00	0.00
Mexico	(5,869.00)	50,901.00		50,973.00	(5,941.00)
Monaco	0.00	187.00		187.00	0.00
Mongolia	(159.00)	47.00			(112.00)
Morocco	9,839.00	2,062.00			11,901.00
Mozambique	(47.00)	47.00			0.00
Myanmar	35.00	469.00	35.00	469.00	0.00
Namibia	328.00	328.00	328.00	328.00	0.00
Nepal	553.00	187.00			740.00
Netherlands	0.00	81,460.00			81,460.00
New Zealand	0.00	11,296.00		11,296.00	0.00
Nicaragua	3.00	47.00			50.00
Niger	4,364.00	47.00			4,411.00
Nigeria	3,355.00	3,187.00	3,355.00		3,187.00
Norway	0.00	30,278.00		30,278.00	0.00
Pakistan	0.00	2,859.00		3,059.00	(200.00)
Palau	20.00	47.00	20.00	47.00	0.00
Panama	(428.00)	844.00			416.00
Papua New Guinea	2,275.00	281.00			2,556.00
Paraguay	3,343.00	750.00			4,093.00
Peru	(449.00)	5,531.00			5,082.00
Philippines	(2,860.00)	4,687.00		3,105.00	(1,278.00)
Poland	(3,390.00)	17,717.00		14,327.00	0.00
Portugal	0.00	21,654.00		21,654.00	0.00
Qatar	0.00	1,594.00		1,594.00	0.00
Republic of Korea	0.00	86,756.00		85,756.00	1,000.00
Republic of Moldova	0.00	94.00			94.00
Romania	0.00	2,718.00		2,718.00	0.00
Russian Federation	33,169.00	56,244.00	33,169.00	56,244.00	0.00
Rwanda	0.00	47.00		47.00	0.00
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.00	47.00			47.00
Saint Lucia	20.00	94.00			114.00
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	184.00	47.00			231.00
Sao Tome and Principe	139.00	47.00			186.00
Saudi Arabia	0.00	25,966.00		25,966.00	0.00
Senegal	(1,557.00)	234.00			(1,323.00)
Serbia and Montenegro	937.00	937.00			1,874.00
Seychelles	94.00	94.00			188.00
Sierra Leone	98.00	47.00			145.00
Singapore	0.00	18,420.00		18,420.00	0.00
Slovakia	0.00	2,015.00		2,015.00	0.00
Slovenia	0.00	3,796.00		3,796.00	0.00
Somalia	4,276.00	47.00			4,323.00
South Africa	(19,123.00)	19,123.00		28,502.00	(28,502.00)
Spain	0.00	118,053.00		118,053.00	0.00
Sri Lanka	0.00	750.00		750.00	0.00
Sudan	5,279.00	281.00			5,560.00
Suriname	3,212.00	94.00			3,306.00
Swaziland	681.00	94.00	681.00	94.00	0.00
Sweden	0.00	48,123.00		48,123.00	0.00
Switzerland	0.00	59,712.00		59,712.00	0.00

Country	Unpaid for 1992-2004	Contributions due for 2005	Received in 2005		Unpaid for 2005 & prior years
			For 1992-2004	For 2005 & future years	
Syrian Arab Republic	7,484.00	5,908.00	7,484.00	5,908.00	0.00
Thailand	0.00	13,780.00		13,780.00	0.00
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	281.00	281.00			562.00
Togo	3,574.00	47.00			3,621.00
Trinidad and Tobago	0.00	750.00		750.00	0.00
Tunisia	1,114.00	1,406.00	1,114.00	292.00	1,114.00
Turkey	3.00	20,623.00	3.00	20,623.00	0.00
Uganda	(1,375.00)	234.00			(1,141.00)
Ukraine	28,104.00	2,484.00	28,104.00		2,484.00
United Arab Emirates	20.00	9,468.00	20.00	9,428.00	40.00
United Kingdom	0.00	259,471.00		259,471.00	0.00
United Republic of Tanzania	0.00	187.00		187.00	0.00
United States of America	(37,732.00)	1,031,134.00		1,050,000.00	(56,598.00)
Uruguay	8,060.00	3,750.00			11,810.00
Uzbekistan	12,158.00	516.00	516.00		12,158.00
Vanuatu	0.00	47.00			47.00
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	56,389.00	9,749.00	56,389.00		9,749.00
Viet Nam	0.00	750.00		750.00	0.00
Yemen	2,751.00	281.00			3,032.00
Zambia	0.00	94.00		94.00	0.00
Zimbabwe	0.00	375.00		355.00	20.00
TOTAL	742,552.00	4,740,252.00	314,467.00	4,538,484.00	629,853.00

STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2006
(in US dollars)

Country	Unpaid for 1992-2005	Contributions due for 2006	Received in 2006		Unpaid for 2006 & prior years
			For 1992-2005	For 2006 & future years	
Afghanistan	0.00	98.00		98.00	0.00
Albania	(234.00)	244.00			10.00
Algeria	0.00	3,709.00			3,709.00
Antigua and Barbuda	1,862.00	146.00			2,008.00
Argentina	184,019.00	46,656.00	32,679.00		197,996.00
Australia	(77,696.00)	77,696.00			0.00
Austria	0.00	41,923.00		41,923.00	0.00
Azerbaijan	187.00	244.00	187.00	244.00	0.00
Bahamas	(731.00)	634.00			(97.00)
Bangladesh	1,437.00	488.00			1,925.00
Barbados	(372.00)	488.00		116.00	0.00
Belarus	10,722.00	878.00	3,878.00		7,722.00
Belgium	0.00	52,171.00		52,171.00	0.00
Belize	0.00	49.00			49.00
Benin	(35.00)	98.00		65.00	(2.00)
Bhutan	0.00	49.00			49.00
Bolivia	1,675.00	439.00			2,114.00
Botswana	(469.00)	586.00		1,172.00	(1,055.00)
Brazil	357,995.00	74,328.00	224,817.00		207,506.00
Brunei Darussalam	0.00	1,659.00		1,639.00	20.00
Bulgaria	0.00	830.00		830.00	0.00
Burkina Faso	(4,653.00)	98.00			(4,555.00)
Burundi	4,084.00	49.00			4,133.00
Cambodia	188.00	98.00	165.00		121.00
Cameroon	0.00	390.00			390.00
Canada	0.00	137,285.00		137,285.00	0.00
Central African Republic	47.00	49.00			96.00
Chad	4,323.00	49.00			4,372.00
Chile	0.00	10,883.00		10,883.00	0.00
China	0.00	100,194.00		100,194.00	0.00
Colombia	(83.00)	7,565.00		7,520.00	(38.00)
Comoros	2,689.00	49.00			2,738.00
Congo	54.00	49.00			103.00
Costa Rica	(72,524.00)	1,464.00		1,497.00	(72,557.00)
Côte d'Ivoire	2,100.00	488.00			2,588.00
Croatia	0.00	1,806.00		1,806.00	0.00
Cuba	2,812.00	2,099.00			4,911.00
Cyprus	0.00	1,903.00		1,903.00	0.00
Czech Republic	0.00	8,931.00		8,931.00	0.00
Democratic Republic of the Congo	16.00	146.00			162.00
Denmark	0.00	35,041.00		35,456.00	(415.00)
Djibouti	3,673.00	49.00			3,722.00
Dominica	(291.00)	49.00			(242.00)
Dominican Republic	1,078.00	1,708.00			2,786.00
Ecuador	0.00	927.00			927.00
Egypt	11,388.00	5,856.00			17,244.00
El Salvador	7,696.00	1,074.00			8,770.00
Equatorial Guinea	(1,147.00)	98.00		3,664.00	(4,713.00)
Eritrea	0.00	49.00		49.00	0.00
Estonia	(586.00)	586.00			0.00
Ethiopia	20.00	195.00	20.00	195.00	0.00

Country	Unpaid for 1992-2005	Contributions due for 2006	Received in 2006		Unpaid for 2006 & prior years
			For 1992-2005	For 2006 & future years	
Fiji	187.00	195.00			382.00
Finland	0.00	26,012.00		26,012.00	0.00
France	0.00	294,287.00		294,287.00	0.00
Gabon	9,221.00	439.00			9,660.00
Gambia	(1,398.00)	49.00			(1,349.00)
Georgia	19,340.00	146.00	11,885.00		7,601.00
Germany	0.00	422,739.00		422,739.00	0.00
Ghana	234.00	195.00			429.00
Greece	0.00	25,866.00			25,866.00
Grenada	231.00	49.00	231.00	51.00	(2.00)
Guatemala	0.00	1,464.00		1,464.00	0.00
Guinea	4,226.00	146.00			4,372.00
Guinea-Bissau	2,151.00	49.00			2,200.00
Guyana	47.00	49.00	47.00	49.00	0.00
Honduras	495.00	244.00	263.00		476.00
Hungary	(900.00)	6,149.00		5,249.00	0.00
Iceland	0.00	1,659.00		1,659.00	0.00
India	20.00	20,546.00	20.00	20,546.00	0.00
Indonesia	606.00	6,930.00	606.00	8,768.00	(1,838.00)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	71,918.00	7,662.00			79,580.00
Ireland	(17,081.00)	17,081.00			0.00
Israel	0.00	22,791.00		22,791.00	0.00
Italy	0.00	238,407.00		238,407.00	0.00
Jamaica	0.00	390.00		390.00	0.00
Japan	0.00	950,113.00		950,113.00	0.00
Jordan	0.00	537.00		573.00	(36.00)
Kazakhstan	2,154.00	1,220.00	2,154.00		1,220.00
Kenya	(375.00)	439.00			64.00
Kuwait	0.00	7,906.00			7,906.00
Lao's People Democratic Republic	75.00	49.00			124.00
Latvia	(1,287.00)	732.00		177.00	(732.00)
Lesotho	(49.00)	49.00		49.00	(49.00)
Liberia	1,632.00	49.00			1,681.00
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	16,221.00	6,442.00			22,663.00
Liechtenstein	0.00	244.00			244.00
Lithuania	0.00	1,171.00		1,171.00	0.00
Luxembourg	0.00	3,758.00		3,758.00	0.00
Madagascar	(2,049.00)	146.00			(1,903.00)
Malawi	94.00	49.00	94.00	24.00	25.00
Malaysia	0.00	9,907.00		9,887.00	20.00
Mali	3,042.00	98.00			3,140.00
Malta	0.00	683.00		683.00	0.00
Mauritania	1,346.00	49.00			1,395.00
Mauritius	0.00	537.00		537.00	0.00
Mexico	(5,941.00)	91,898.00		91,898.00	(5,941.00)
Monaco	0.00	146.00		146.00	0.00
Mongolia	(112.00)	49.00			(63.00)
Morocco	11,901.00	2,294.00			14,195.00
Mozambique	0.00	49.00		49.00	0.00
Myanmar	0.00	488.00		467.00	21.00
Namibia	0.00	293.00		293.00	0.00
Nepal	740.00	195.00			935.00
Netherlands	81,460.00	82,479.00	81,460.00	82,479.00	0.00

Country	Unpaid for 1992-2005	Contributions due for 2006	Received in 2006		Unpaid for 2006 & prior years
			For 1992-2005	For 2006 & future years	
New Zealand	0.00	10,786.00			10,786.00
Nicaragua	50.00	49.00	50.00	229.00	(180.00)
Niger	4,411.00	49.00			4,460.00
Nigeria	3,187.00	2,050.00	3,187.00	9,729.00	(7,679.00)
Norway	0.00	33,138.00		33,138.00	0.00
Pakistan	(200.00)	2,684.00		2,484.00	0.00
Palau	0.00	49.00			49.00
Panama	416.00	927.00	416.00	481.00	446.00
Papua New Guinea	2,556.00	146.00	2,556.00	146.00	0.00
Paraguay	4,093.00	586.00			4,679.00
Peru	5,082.00	4,490.00	5,082.00	4,490.00	0.00
Philippines	(1,279.00)	4,636.00			3,357.00
Poland	0.00	22,499.00		22,499.00	0.00
Portugal	0.00	22,938.00		22,938.00	0.00
Qatar	0.00	3,123.00			3,123.00
Republic of Korea	1,000.00	87,652.00	1,000.00	87,652.00	0.00
Republic of Moldova	94.00	49.00	94.00	49.00	0.00
Romania	0.00	2,928.00		2,928.00	0.00
Russian Federation	0.00	53,684.00		53,684.00	0.00
Rwanda	0.00	49.00			49.00
Saint Kitts and Nevis	47.00	49.00	47.00	49.00	0.00
Saint Lucia	114.00	98.00			212.00
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	231.00	49.00	49.00		231.00
Sao Tome and Principe	186.00	49.00			235.00
Saudi Arabia	0.00	34,797.00		34,797.00	0.00
Senegal	(1,323.00)	244.00			(1,079.00)
Serbia	1,874.00	927.00			2,801.00
Seychelles	188.00	98.00			286.00
Sierra Leone	145.00	49.00	100.00		94.00
Singapore	0.00	18,936.00		18,936.00	0.00
Slovakia	0.00	2,489.00		2,489.00	0.00
Slovenia	0.00	4,002.00		4,002.00	0.00
Somalia	4,323.00	49.00			4,372.00
South Africa	(28,502.00)	14,251.00		14,251.00	(28,502.00)
Spain	0.00	122,986.00		122,986.00	0.00
Sri Lanka	0.00	830.00		830.00	0.00
Sudan	5,560.00	390.00			5,950.00
Suriname	3,306.00	49.00	2,959.00		396.00
Swaziland	0.00	98.00		98.00	0.00
Sweden	0.00	48,706.00		48,706.00	0.00
Switzerland	0.00	58,418.00		58,418.00	0.00
Syrian Arab Republic	0.00	1,855.00		1,855.00	0.00
Thailand	0.00	10,200.00		10,200.00	0.00
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	562.00	293.00			855.00
Togo	3,621.00	49.00			3,670.00
Trinidad and Tobago	0.00	1,074.00		1,074.00	0.00
Tunisia	1,114.00	1,562.00	1,114.00	448.00	1,114.00
Turkey	0.00	18,155.00		18,155.00	0.00
Uganda	(1,141.00)	293.00			(848.00)
Ukraine	2,484.00	1,903.00			4,387.00
United Arab Emirates	40.00	11,469.00	40.00	11,404.00	65.00
United Kingdom	0.00	299,021.00		299,021.00	0.00

Country	Unpaid for 1992-2005	Contributions due for 2006	Received in 2006		Unpaid for 2006 & prior years
			For 1992-2005	For 2006 & future years	
United Republic of Tanzania	0.00	293.00		259.00	34.00
United States	(56,598.00)	1,071,138.00		1,045,000.00	(30,460.00)
Uruguay	11,810.00	2,343.00			14,153.00
Uzbekistan	12,158.00	683.00	516.00		12,325.00
Vanuatu	47.00	49.00	47.00	49.00	0.00
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	9,749.00	8,345.00			18,094.00
Viet Nam	0.00	1,025.00		1,025.00	0.00
Yemen	3,032.00	293.00			3,325.00
Zambia	0.00	98.00		141.00	(43.00)
Zimbabwe	20.00	342.00	20.00	322.00	20.00
TOTAL	629,850.00	4,868,812.00	375,783.00	4,527,319.00	595,560.00

**Annex 3 – List of meetings organized by the CITES Secretariat
or in which it participated in 2005 and 2006**

2005 meetings	Venues and dates
January	
International Conference on Biodiversity: Science and Governance	Paris, France 24-28 January
Meeting of the Green Customs partners	Paris, France 27 January
February	
12th meeting of the RAMSAR Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP)	Gland, Switzerland 1 February
Training workshop on CITES implementation in Arabic-speaking countries	Amman, Jordan 13-17 February
MIKE meeting	Nairobi, Kenya 18-22 February
March	
UNEP-organized workshop on MEA compliance and enforcement	Mexico City, Mexico 7-10 March
52nd General Assembly of the CIC and Falconry symposium	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 10-14 March
Capacity-building workshop for Scientific Authorities (Science and CITES) – Central and Eastern Europe	Sofia, Bulgaria 14-18 March
April	
Workshop on Management and Enforcement of the CITES timber trade in the European Region	Perugia, Italy 11-13 April
11th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	Bangkok, Thailand 18-25 April
National CITES workshop	Lima, Peru 20-30 April
10th meeting of the European Union Wildlife Trade Enforcement Group	Brussels, Belgium 26 April
May	
West Asia Regional Workshop on Compliance and Enforcement of MEAs and Green Customs training	Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic 2-5 May
UNEP-organized workshop on MEA compliance and enforcement	Yaoundé, Cameroon 9-12 May
Fifth International Symposium on Sturgeons	Ramsar, Iran 9-13 May
Meeting of the Biodiversity Liaison Group	Gland, Switzerland 10 May

2005 meetings	Venues and dates
Meeting of the Tiger Enforcement Task Force	New Delhi, India 17-19 May
15th meeting of the Plants Committee	Geneva, Switzerland 17-21 May
2005 meetings of the Nomenclature Committee	Geneva, Switzerland 18, 20 and 23 May
21st meeting of the Animals Committee	Geneva, Switzerland 20-25 May
41st meeting of the TRAFFIC Committee	Washington DC, United States 25-28 May
IUCN ad hoc Brainstorming Session Indicators of Sustainable Use	Gland, Switzerland 27 May
Interpol Wildlife Crime Working Group	Lyon, France 31 May – 1 June
June	
Environmental Crime Conference	Lyon, France 2-3 June
EU Wildlife Trade Regulations in Central and Eastern Europe	Budapest, Hungary 15-17 June
OECD's workshop on MEAs and Private Investment, Encouraging Business Contribution	Helsinki, Iceland 16-17 June
Developing Environment Canada's CITES train-the-trainer for African programme	Granby, Canada 26 June – 2 July
53rd meeting of the Standing Committee	Geneva, Switzerland 27 June – 1 July
July	
Workshop on Action Plan for Danube Sturgeons	Petronell, Austria 6-7 July
International workshop of the Precautionary Principle Project	Jacksonville, United States 21-23 July
UNEP/ROLAC's second regional training programme on Environmental Law and Policies	Panama City, Panama 24-31 July
August	
UNEP meeting on Multilateral Environmental Agreements for environment officials from Iraq	Geneva, Switzerland 16 August
Silk Road CITES Enforcement Seminar	Urumqi, China, then Hong Kong SAR, China and Mongolia 20 August – 5 Sept.

2005 meetings	Venues and dates
September	
Ivory Trade Seminar	Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo 2 September
Intergovernmental Meeting on Great Apes and first GRASP Council Meeting	Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo 5-9 September
74th Interpol General Assembly	Berlin, Germany 19-22 September
October	
Biodiversity Liaison Group 4/ GEO-4 MEAs Consultation	Bonn, Germany 4-6 October
Workshop on Assessing stocks & advancement of regional sustainable man. policies for sturgeon & other Caspian fish species	Ramsar, Iran 10-13 October
Course on conservation of endangered species	Jussy, Switzerland 10-14 October
European Union Wildlife Trade Coordination Workshop	Chesham, United Kingdom 20-25 October
Regional CITES legislation workshop for Anglophone Africa	Gigiri, Kenya 31 October – 4 Nov.
November	
11th meeting of the European Union Wildlife Trade Enforcement Group	Brussels, Belgium 10-11 November
Technical workshop on queen conch fisheries issues	San Andrés, Colombia 11-15 November
CMS Scientific Council	Nairobi, Kenya 16-18 November
UNEP MEA synergy modules project steering committee	Nairobi, Kenya 17-18 November
CMS CoP8	Nairobi, Kenya 20-25 November
Meeting of the Falcon Enforcement Task Force	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 21-23 November
Capacity-building workshop for Scientific Authorities (Science and CITES) – Selected Parties of the South American region	Brasilia, Brazil 28 November – 2 Dec.
December	
42nd meeting of the TRAFFIC Committee	Gland, Switzerland 1 December
General CITES training workshop	Rabat, Morocco 4-8 December
Workshop on <i>Strombus gigas</i>	Dominican Republic 13-15 December

2006 meetings	Venues and dates
January	
Meeting of the IUCN SSC-SUSG sustainable use indicators group	Cambridge, United Kingdom 16-17 January
First High Level Meeting on Envisioning the Next Steps for MEA Compliance and Enforcement	Colombo, Sri Lanka 21-22 January
Capacity-building workshop for Scientific Authorities (Science and CITES) – Francophone West Africa	Lomé, Togo 23-27 January
February	
CBD Sustainable Use Indicator workshop	Cambridge, United Kingdom 6-8 February
First International Steering Committee of the consultative process towards an International Mechanism of Science Expertise on Biodiversity (IMoSEB)	Paris, France 21-22 February
March	
Workshop on Wildlife Trade Sniffer Dogs	Bad Schandau, Germany 2-3 March
National CITES workshop	Caracas, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela 6-10 March
GEO-4 Second Authors and Production meeting	Nairobi, Kenya 6-10 March
Workshop on training of trainers for CITES Management Authorities and Customs officials in the Arab region	Kuwait City, Kuwait 11-15 March
Round table on the impact of a permanent wild bird ban	London, United Kingdom 13 March
April	
Meeting of the Animals Committee Shark Working Group	Slimbridge, United Kingdom 4-6 April
Meeting of the Working Group on the Strategic Vision	Ottawa, Canada 24-28 April
Meeting of the Green Customs partners	Paris, France 25-26 April
53rd CIC General Assembly	Limassol, Cyprus 30 April – 3 May
May	
EMG Consultative Meeting on Information Exchange Mechanism	Nairobi, Kenya 3-4 May
Oceania regional capacity-building meeting	Brisbane, Australia 5-14 May

2006 meetings	Venues and dates
ITTO Expert Meeting on the Effective Implementation of the Inclusion of Ramin (<i>Gonystylus</i> spp.) in Appendix II of CITES	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia 16-19 May
First meeting of the ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network	Bangkok, Thailand 22-25 May
10th session of FAO's COFI/FT	Santiago de Compostela, Spain 30 May – 2 June
13th meeting of the Ramsar Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP)	Gland, Switzerland 30 May – 2 June
June	
CITES workshop on Implementation, enforcement and ivory trade regulations	Khartoum, Sudan 5-8 June
International Workshop on Non-Detriment Findings for the Appendix II (CITES) listed Humphead Wrasse (<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>)	Hong Kong SAR, China 6-7 June
Brainstorming Workshop on Knowledge Management for MEAs, and Knowledge Management for Biodiversity Related Conventions	Cambridge, United Kingdom 13-15 June
Third regional CITES meeting on sturgeons (North-West Black Sea & Lower Danube shared stock)	Sărulești, Romania 21-22 June
Meeting of the Bigleaf Mahogany Working Group	Lima, Peru 29 June -1 July
July	
16th meeting of the CITES Plants Committee	Lima, Peru 3-8 July
2006 meetings of the Nomenclature Committee	Lima, Peru 4, 7 and 10 July
22nd meeting of the CITES Animals Committee	Lima, Peru 7-13 July
UNITAR Fellowship Programme on International and Comparative Law	Budapest, Hungary 25-26 July
Interpol Wildlife Crime Working Group	Beijing, China 25-27 July
Ivory verification and enforcement-related seminar	Tokyo, Japan, 31 July – 2 August
August	
CIC-IUCN workshop for the Development of principles and indicators for sustainable hunting tourism	Brussels, Belgium 17-19 August
September	
Workshop on CITES and Livelihoods	Cape Town, South Africa 5-7 September
Fifth annual meeting of the Heads of National Liaison Offices of RILO CIS	Astana, Kazakhstan 11-13 September

2006 meetings	Venues and dates
Meeting of the Biodiversity Liaison Group	Gland, Switzerland 14 September
Fourth meeting of the Arab League's Group on Desertification and Biodiversity	Cairo, Egypt 20-22 September
First meeting of the Signatories to the CMS MoU on the Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of the Saiga Antelope	Almaty, Kazakhstan 25-26 September
Workshop to explore development of uniform DNA-based identification system for parts and derivatives and aquaculture stocks of Acipenseriformes species to assist in the subsequent identification of the origin of specimens in trade	Berlin, Germany 30 September – 1 Oct.
October	
54th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee	Geneva, Switzerland 2-6 October
Recreational Hunting, Conservation and Rural Livelihoods: Science and Practice	London, United Kingdom 12-13 October
DICE lectures, University of Kent	Canterbury, United Kingdom 16-17 October
Meeting of the CITES Great Ape Enforcement Task Force	Nairobi, Kenya 31 October – 2 Nov.
November	
Meeting of the African Wildlife Conservation Forum	Dar Es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania 13-15 November
EC Legislation on Wildlife Trade - Experiences, Challenges and Future Perspectives	Vilm, Germany 13-17 November
Capacity-building workshop for Improving enforcement and implementation of the listing of <i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> and other agarwood-producing species	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia 14-17 November
MIKE planning meeting	Nairobi, Kenya 20-24 November
Enforcement Workshop	Hong Kong SAR, China 21-24 November
Fourth meeting of the ASEAN Experts Group on the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	Manila, Philippines 28-30 November
December	
Workshop on <i>Arapaima gigas</i>	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 12-13 December

Annex 4 – List of Parties

(in order of entry into force)

O Order of entry into force

ISO Two-letter ISO country code

R CITES region:

- 1 = Africa
- 2 = Asia
- 3 = Central and South America and the Caribbean
- 4 = Europe
- 5 = North America
- 6 = Oceania

- Date 1**
- (A) Accession
 - (Ac) Acceptance
 - (Ap) Approval
 - (C) Continuation
 - (R) Ratification
 - (S) Succession

Date 2 Date of entry into force

O	State / Estado / Etat	ISO	R	Date 1	Date 2
1	United States of America / Estados Unidos de América / Etats-Unis d'Amérique	US	5	14/01/1974 (R)	01/07/1975
2	Nigeria / Nigéria	NG	1	09/05/1974 (R)	01/07/1975
3	Switzerland / Suiza / Suisse	CH	4	09/07/1974 (R)	01/07/1975
4	Tunisia / Túnez / Tunisie	TN	1	10/07/1974 (R)	01/07/1975
5	Sweden / Suecia / Suède	SE	4	20/08/1974 (R)	01/07/1975
6	Cyprus / Chipre / Chypre	CY	4	18/10/1974 (R)	01/07/1975
7	Ecuador / Equateur	EC	3	11/02/1975 (R)	01/07/1975
8	Chile / Chili	CL	3	14/02/1975 (R)	01/07/1975
9	Uruguay	UY	3	02/04/1975 (R)	01/07/1975
10	Canada / Canadá	CA	5	10/04/1975 (R)	09/07/1975
11	Mauritius / Mauricio / Maurice	MU	1	28/04/1975 (R)	27/07/1975
12	Nepal / Népal	NP	2	18/06/1975 (A)	16/09/1975
13	Peru / Perú / Pérou	PE	3	27/06/1975 (R)	25/09/1975
14	Costa Rica	CR	3	30/06/1975 (R)	28/09/1975
15	South Africa / Sudáfrica / Afrique du Sud	ZA	1	15/07/1975 (R)	13/10/1975
16	Brazil / Brasil / Brésil	BR	3	06/08/1975 (R)	04/11/1975
17	Madagascar	MG	1	20/08/1975 (R)	18/11/1975
18	Niger / Níger	NE	1	08/09/1975 (R)	07/12/1975
19	Morocco / Marruecos / Maroc	MA	1	16/10/1975 (R)	14/01/1976
20	Ghana	GH	1	14/11/1975 (R)	12/02/1976

O	State / Estado / Etat	ISO	R	Date 1	Date 2
21	Papua New Guinea / Papua Nueva Guinea / Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée	PG	6	12/12/1975 (A)	11/03/1976
22	Germany / Alemania / Allemagne	DE	4	22/03/1976 (R)	20/06/1976
23	Pakistan / Pakistán	PK	2	20/04/1976 (A)	19/07/1976
24	Finland / Finlandia / Finlande	FI	4	10/05/1976 (A)	08/08/1976
25	India / Inde	IN	2	20/07/1976 (R)	18/10/1976
26	Democratic Republic of the Congo / República Democrática del Congo / République démocratique du Congo	CD	1	20/07/1976 (A)	18/10/1976
27	Norway / Noruega / Norvège	NO	4	27/07/1976 (R)	25/10/1976
28	Australia / Australie	AU	6	29/07/1976 (R)	27/10/1976
29	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland / Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte / Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	GB	4	02/08/1976 (R)	31/10/1976
30	Iran (Islamic Republic of) / Irán (República Islámica del) / Iran (République islamique d')	IR	2	03/08/1976 (R)	01/11/1976
31	Paraguay	PY	3	15/11/1976 (R)	13/02/1977
32	Seychelles	SC	1	08/02/1977 (A)	09/05/1977
33	Guyana	GY	3	27/05/1977 (A)	25/08/1977
34	Denmark / Dinamarca / Danemark	DK	4	26/07/1977 (R)	24/10/1977
35	Senegal / Sénégal	SN	1	05/08/1977 (A)	03/11/1977
36	Nicaragua	NI	3	06/08/1977 (A)	04/11/1977
37	Gambia / Gambie	GM	1	26/08/1977 (A)	24/11/1977
38	Malaysia / Malasia / Malaisie	MY	2	20/10/1977 (A)	18/01/1978
39	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) / Venezuela (República Bolivariana de) / Venezuela (République bolivarienne du)	VE	3	24/10/1977 (R)	22/01/1978
40	Botswana	BW	1	14/11/1977 (A)	12/02/1978
41	Egypt / Egipto / Egypte	EG	1	04/01/1978 (A)	04/04/1978
42	Monaco / Mónaco	MC	4	19/04/1978 (A)	18/07/1978
43	France / Francia	FR	4	11/05/1978 (Ap)	09/08/1978
44	Panama / Panamá	PA	3	17/08/1978 (R)	15/11/1978
45	Togo	TG	1	23/10/1978 (R)	21/01/1979
46	Kenya	KE	1	13/12/1978 (R)	13/03/1979
47	Jordan / Jordania / Jordanie	JO	2	14/12/1978 (A)	14/03/1979
48	Indonesia / Indonésie	ID	2	28/12/1978 (A)	28/03/1979
49	Sri Lanka	LK	2	04/05/1979 (A)	02/08/1979
50	Bahamas	BS	3	20/06/1979 (A)	18/09/1979
51	Bolivia / Bolivie	BO	3	06/07/1979 (R)	04/10/1979
52	Italy / Italia / Italie	IT	4	02/10/1979 (R)	31/12/1979

O	State / Estado / Etat	ISO	R	Date 1	Date 2
53	Guatemala	GT	3	07/11/1979 (R)	05/02/1980
54	United Republic of Tanzania / República Unida de Tanzania / République-Unie de Tanzanie	TZ	1	29/11/1979 (R)	27/02/1980
55	Liechtenstein	LI	4	30/11/1979 (A)	28/02/1980
56	Israel / Israël	IL	2	18/12/1979 (R)	17/03/1980
57	Japan / Japón / Japon	JP	2	06/08/1980 (Ac)	04/11/1980
58	Central African Republic / República Centroafricana / République centrafricaine	CF	1	27/08/1980 (A)	25/11/1980
59	Rwanda	RW	1	20/10/1980 (A)	18/01/1981
60	Suriname	SR	3	17/11/1980 (A)	15/02/1981
61	Zambia / Zambie	ZM	1	24/11/1980 (A)	22/02/1981
62	Portugal	PT	4	11/12/1980 (R)	11/03/1981
63	China / Chine	CN	2	08/01/1981 (A)	08/04/1981
64	Argentina / Argentine	AR	3	08/01/1981 (R)	08/04/1981
65	Liberia / Libéria	LR	1	11/03/1981 (A)	09/06/1981
66	Mozambique	MZ	1	25/03/1981 (A)	23/06/1981
67	Zimbabwe	ZW	1	19/05/1981 (A)	17/08/1981
68	Cameroon / Camerún / Cameroun	CM	1	05/06/1981 (A)	03/09/1981
69	Belize / Belice	BZ	3	19/08/1986 (S)	21/09/1981
70	Philippines / Filipinas	PH	2	18/08/1981 (R)	16/11/1981
71	Colombia / Colombia	CO	3	31/08/1981 (R)	29/11/1981
72	Guinea / Guinée	GN	1	21/09/1981 (A)	20/12/1981
73	Bangladesh	BD	2	20/11/1981 (R)	18/02/1982
74	Austria / Autriche	AT	4	27/01/1982 (A)	27/04/1982
75	Malawi	MW	1	05/02/1982 (A)	06/05/1982
76	Sudan / Sudán / Soudan	SD	1	26/10/1982 (R)	24/01/1983
77	Saint Lucia / Santa Lucía / Sainte-Lucie	LC	3	15/12/1982 (A)	15/03/1983
78	Thailand / Tailandia / Thaïlande	TH	2	21/01/1983 (R)	21/04/1983
79	Congo	CG	1	31/01/1983 (A)	01/05/1983
80	Belgium / Bélgica / Belgique	BE	4	03/10/1983 (R)	01/01/1984
81	Algeria / Argelia / Algérie	DZ	1	23/11/1983 (A)	21/02/1984
82	Luxembourg / Luxemburgo	LU	4	13/12/1983 (R)	12/03/1984
83	Trinidad and Tobago / Trinidad y Tabago / Trinité-et-Tobago	TT	3	19/01/1984 (A)	18/04/1984
84	Benin / Bénin	BJ	1	28/02/1984 (A)	28/05/1984
85	Netherlands / Países Bajos / Pays-Bas	NL	4	19/04/1984 (R)	18/07/1984
86	Honduras	HN	3	15/03/1985 (A)	13/06/1985
87	Hungary / Hungría / Hongrie	HU	4	29/05/1985 (A)	27/08/1985
88	Afghanistan / Afganistán	AF	2	30/10/1985 (A)	28/01/1986

O	State / Estado / Etat	ISO	R	Date 1	Date 2
89	Somalia / Somalie	SO	1	02/12/1985 (A)	02/03/1986
90	Spain / España / Espagne	ES	4	30/05/1986 (A)	28/08/1986
91	Singapore / Singapur / Singapour	SG	2	30/11/1986 (A)	28/02/1987
92	Dominican Republic / República Dominicana / République dominicaine	DO	3	17/12/1986 (A)	17/03/1987
93	El Salvador	SV	3	30/04/1987 (A)	29/07/1987
94	Burundi	BI	1	08/08/1988 (A)	06/11/1988
95	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines / San Vicente y las Granadinas / Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines	VC	3	30/11/1988 (A)	28/02/1989
96	Chad / Tchad	TD	1	02/02/1989 (A)	03/05/1989
97	Gabon / Gabón	GA	1	13/02/1989 (A)	14/05/1989
98	Ethiopia / Etiopía / Ethiopie	ET	1	05/04/1989 (A)	04/07/1989
99	Malta / Malte	MT	4	17/04/1989 (A)	16/07/1989
100	New Zealand / Nueva Zelandia / Nouvelle-Zélande	NZ	6	10/05/1989 (A)	08/08/1989
101	Vanuatu	VU	6	17/07/1989 (A)	15/10/1989
102	Burkina Faso	BF	1	13/10/1989 (A)	11/01/1990
103	Poland / Polonia / Pologne	PL	4	12/12/1989 (R)	12/03/1990
104	United Arab Emirates / Emiratos Árabes Unidos / Emirats arabes unis	AE	2	08/02/1990 (A)	09/05/1990
105	Cuba	CU	3	20/04/1990 (A)	19/07/1990
106	Brunei Darussalam / Brunéi Darussalam	BN	2	04/05/1990 (A)	02/08/1990
107	Guinea-Bissau / Guinée-Bissau	GW	1	16/05/1990 (A)	14/08/1990
108	Namibia / Namibie	NA	1	18/12/1990 (A)	18/03/1991
109	Bulgaria / Bulgarie	BG	4	16/01/1991 (A)	16/04/1991
110	Mexico / México / Mexique	MX	5	02/07/1991 (A)	30/09/1991
111	Uganda / Ouganda	UG	1	18/07/1991 (A)	16/10/1991
112	Russian Federation / Federación de Rusia / Fédération de Russie	RU	4	13/01/1992 (C)	01/01/1992
113	Djibouti	DJ	1	07/02/1992 (A)	07/05/1992
114	Equatorial Guinea / Guinea Ecuatorial / Guinée équatoriale	GQ	1	10/03/1992 (A)	08/06/1992
115	Estonia / Estonie	EE	4	22/07/1992 (A)	20/10/1992
116	Slovakia / Eslovaquia / Slovaquie	SK	4	02/03/1993 (S)	01/01/1993
117	Czech Republic / República Checa / République tchèque	CZ	4	14/04/1993 (S)	01/01/1993
118	Greece / Grecia / Grèce	GR	4	08/10/1992 (A)	06/01/1993
119	Barbados / Barbade	BB	3	09/12/1992 (A)	09/03/1993
120	Republic of Korea / República de Corea / République de Corée	KR	2	09/07/1993 (A)	07/10/1993
121	Viet Nam	VN	2	20/01/1994 (A)	20/04/1994

O	State / Estado / Etat	ISO	R	Date 1	Date 2
122	Saint Kitts and Nevis / Saint Kitts y Nevis / Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis	KN	3	14/02/1994 (A)	15/05/1994
123	Mali / Malí	ML	1	18/07/1994 (A)	16/10/1994
124	Romania / Rumania / Roumanie	RO	4	18/08/1994 (A)	16/11/1994
125	Eritrea / Erythrée	ER	1	24/10/1994 (A)	22/01/1995
126	Sierra Leone / Sierra Leona	SL	1	28/10/1994 (A)	26/01/1995
127	Côte d'Ivoire	CI	1	21/11/1994 (A)	19/02/1995
128	Comoros / Comoras / Comores	KM	1	23/11/1994 (A)	21/02/1995
129	Dominica / Dominique	DM	3	04/08/1995 (A)	02/11/1995
130	Belarus / Belarús / Bélarus	BY	4	10/08/1995 (A)	08/11/1995
131	Mongolia / Mongolie	MN	2	05/01/1996 (A)	04/04/1996
132	Saudi Arabia / Arabia Saudita / Arabie saoudite	SA	2	12/03/1996 (A)	10/06/1996
133	Georgia / Géorgie	GE	4	13/09/1996 (A)	12/12/1996
134	Turkey / Turquía / Turquie	TR	4	23/09/1996 (A)	22/12/1996
135	Latvia / Letonia / Lettonie	LV	4	11/02/1997 (A)	12/05/1997
136	Swaziland / Swazilandia	SZ	1	26/02/1997 (A)	27/05/1997
137	Jamaica / Jamaïque	JM	3	23/04/1997 (A)	22/07/1997
138	Yemen / Yémen	YE	2	05/05/1997 (A)	03/08/1997
139	Myanmar	MM	2	13/06/1997 (A)	11/09/1997
140	Cambodia / Camboya / Cambodge	KH	2	04/07/1997 (R)	02/10/1997
141	Antigua and Barbuda / Antigua y Barbuda / Antigua-et-Barbuda	AG	3	08/07/1997 (A)	06/10/1997
142	Uzbekistan / Uzbekistán / Ouzbékistan	UZ	2	10/07/1997 (A)	08/10/1997
143	Fiji / Fidji	FJ	6	30/09/1997 (A)	29/12/1997
144	Mauritania / Mauritanie	MR	1	13/03/1998 (A)	11/06/1998
145	Azerbaijan / Azerbaiyán / Azerbaïdjan	AZ	4	23/11/1998 (A)	21/02/1999
146	Grenada / Granada / Grenade	GD	3	30/08/1999 (A)	28/11/1999
147	Ukraine / Ucraina	UA	4	30/12/1999 (A)	29/03/2000
148	Iceland / Islandia / Islande	IS	4	03/01/2000 (A)	02/04/2000
149	Kazakhstan / Kazajstán	KZ	2	20/01/2000 (A)	19/04/2000
150	Slovenia / Eslovenia / Slovénie	SI	4	24/01/2000 (A)	23/04/2000
151	Croatia / Croacia / Croatie	HR	4	14/03/2000 (A)	12/06/2000
152	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia / La ex República Yugoslava de Macedonia / Ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine	MK	4	04/07/2000 (A)	02/10/2000
153	Moldova	MD	4	29/03/2001 (A)	27/06/2001
154	Qatar	QA	2	08/05/2001 (A)	06/08/2001
155	Sao Tome and Principe / Santo Tomé y Príncipe / Sao Tomé-et-Príncipe	ST	1	09/08/2001 (A)	07/11/2001

O	State / Estado / Etat	ISO	R	Date 1	Date 2
156	Lithuania / Lituania / Lituanie	LT	4	10/12/2001 (A)	09/03/2002
157	Ireland / Irlanda / Irlande	IE	4	08/01/2002 (R)	08/04/2002
158	Kuwait / Koweït	KW	2	12/08/2002 (R)	10/11/2002
159	Bhutan / Bhután / Bhoutan	BT	2	15/08/2002 (A)	13/11/2002
160	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya / Jamahiriya Árabe Libia / Jamahiriya arabe libyenne	LY	1	28/01/2003 (A)	28/04/2003
161	Syrian Arab Republic / República Árabe Siria / République arabe syrienne	SY	2	30/04/2003 (A)	29/07/2003
162	Albania / Albanie	AL	4	27/06/2003 (A)	25/09/2003
163	Lesotho	LS	1	01/10/2003 (R)	30/12/2003
164	Lao People's Democratic Republic / República Democrática Popular Lao / République démocratique populaire lao	LA	2	01/03/2004 (A)	30/05/2004
165	Palau / Palaos	PW	6	16/04/2004 (A)	15/07/2004
166	Samoa	WS	6	09/11/2004 (A)	07/02/2005
167	San Marino / Saint-Marin	SM	4	22/07/2005 (Ac)	20/10/2005
168	Cape Verde / Cabo Verde / Cap-Vert	CV	1	10/08/2005 (A)	08/11/2005
169	Serbia / Serbie	RS	4	06/06/2006 (C)	03/06/2006
170	Montenegro / Monténégro	ME	4	26/03/2007 (S)	03/06/2006

Annex 5 – List of Parties having accepted the Amendment to Article XI of the Convention adopted at Bonn (Germany), 22 June 1979

(entered into force on 13 April 1987)

(in order of entry)

O Order of entry into force

ISO Two-letter ISO country code

R CITES region:

- 1 = Africa
- 2 = Asia
- 3 = Central and South America and the Caribbean
- 4 = Europe
- 5 = North America
- 6 = Oceania

Date 1 Date of entry into force (CITES)

Date 2 Date of registration (Bonn)

Date 3 Date of entry into force (Bonn)

O	State / Estado / Etat	ISO	R	Date 1	Date 2	Date 3
States Parties on 22/06/1979 (Total = 43)						
1	Norway / Noruega / Norvège	NO	4	25/10/1976	18/12/1979	13/04/1987
2	Canada / Canadá	CA	5	09/07/1975	30/01/1980	13/04/1987
3	India / Inde	IN	2	18/10/1976	05/02/1980	13/04/1987
4	Sweden / Suecia / Suède	SE	4	01/07/1975	25/02/1980	13/04/1987
5	Germany / Alemania / Allemagne	DE	4	20/06/1976	07/05/1980	13/04/1987
6	Mauritius / Mauricio / Maurice	MU	1	27/07/1975	23/09/1980	13/04/1987
7	United States of America / Estados Unidos de América / Etats-Unis d'Amérique	US	5	01/07/1975	23/10/1980	13/04/1987
8	Botswana	BW	1	12/02/1978	19/11/1980	13/04/1987
9	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland / Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte / Royaume- Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	GB	4	31/10/1976	28/11/1980	13/04/1987
10	Togo	TG	1	21/01/1979	05/01/1981	13/04/1987
11	Switzerland / Suiza / Suisse	CH	4	01/07/1975	23/02/1981	13/04/1987
12	Denmark / Dinamarca / Danemark	DK	4	24/10/1977	25/02/1981	13/04/1987
13	Pakistan / Pakistán	PK	2	19/07/1976	02/07/1981	13/04/1987
14	Jordan / Jordania / Jordanie	JO	2	14/03/1979	15/09/1982	13/04/1987
15	South Africa / Sudáfrica / Afrique du Sud	ZA	1	13/10/1975	01/10/1982	13/04/1987
16	Peru / Perú / Pérou	PE	3	25/09/1975	06/10/1982	13/04/1987
17	Nepal / Népal	NP	2	16/09/1975	21/10/1982	13/04/1987

O	State / Estado / Etat	ISO	R	Date 1	Date 2	Date 3
18	Chile / Chili	CL	3	01/07/1975	18/11/1982	13/04/1987
19	Seychelles	SC	1	09/05/1977	18/11/1982	13/04/1987
20	Tunisia / Túnez / Tunisie	TN	1	01/07/1975	23/11/1982	13/04/1987
21	Kenya	KE	1	13/03/1979	25/11/1982	13/04/1987
22	Madagascar	MG	1	18/11/1975	11/03/1983	13/04/1987
23	Egypt / Egipto / Egypte	EG	1	04/04/1978	28/03/1983	13/04/1987
24	Finland / Finlandia / Finlande	FI	4	08/08/1976	05/04/1983	13/04/1987
25	Niger / Níger	NE	1	07/12/1975	08/04/1983	13/04/1987
26	Panama / Panamá	PA	3	15/11/1978	28/10/1983	13/04/1987
27	Uruguay	UY	3	01/07/1975	21/12/1984	13/04/1987
28	Nigeria / Nigéria	NG	1	01/07/1975	11/03/1985	13/04/1987
29	Brazil / Brasil / Brésil	BR	3	04/11/1975	21/11/1985	13/04/1987
30	Australia / Australie	AU	6	27/10/1976	01/07/1986	13/04/1987
31	Cyprus / Chipre / Chypre	CY	4	01/07/1975	20/08/1986	13/04/1987
32	Senegal / Sénégal	SN	1	03/11/1977	29/01/1987	13/04/1987
33	Morocco / Marruecos / Maroc	MA	1	14/01/1976	03/02/1987	13/04/1987
34	Indonesia / Indonésie	ID	2	28/03/1979	12/02/1987	13/04/1987
35	Monaco / Mónaco	MC	4	18/07/1978	23/03/1987	22/05/1987
36	Guyana	GY	3	25/08/1977	22/04/1987	21/06/1987
37	Papua New Guinea / Papua Nueva Guinea / Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée	PG	6	11/03/1976	27/08/1987	26/10/1987
38	Ecuador / Equateur	EC	3	01/07/1975	13/05/1988	12/07/1988
39	Paraguay	PY	3	13/02/1977	01/07/1988	30/08/1988
40	Iran (Islamic Republic of) / Irán (República Islámica del) / Iran (République islamique d')	IR	2	01/11/1976	13/09/1988	12/11/1988
41	France / Francia	FR	4	09/08/1978	18/08/1989	17/10/1989
42	United Arab Emirates / Emiratos Árabes Unidos / Emirats arabes unis	AE	2	09/05/1990	08/02/1990	09/05/1990
43	Russian Federation / Federación de Rusia / Fédération de Russie	RU	4	01/01/1992	13/01/1992	01/01/1992
States not Parties on 22/06/1979 (Total = 93)						
1	Japan / Japón / Japon	JP	2	04/11/1980	06/08/1980	13/04/1987
2	Liechtenstein	LI	4	28/02/1980	21/04/1980	13/04/1987
3	Zimbabwe	ZW	1	17/08/1981	14/07/1981	13/04/1987
4	Suriname	SR	3	15/02/1981	17/08/1981	13/04/1987
5	Italy / Italia / Italie	IT	4	31/12/1979	18/11/1982	13/04/1987
6	Belgium / Bélgica / Belgique	BE	4	01/01/1984	03/10/1983	13/04/1987
7	Austria / Autriche	AT	4	27/04/1982	16/03/1984	13/04/1987

O	State / Estado / Etat	ISO	R	Date 1	Date 2	Date 3
8	Netherlands / Países Bajos / Pays-Bas	NL	4	18/07/1984	19/04/1984	13/04/1987
9	Trinidad and Tobago / Trinidad y Tabago / Trinité-et-Tobago	TT	3	18/04/1984	17/05/1984	13/04/1987
10	Belize / Belice	BZ	3	21/09/1981	19/08/1986	13/04/1987
11	Rwanda	RW	1	18/01/1981	25/06/1987	24/08/1987
12	El Salvador	SV	3	29/07/1987	30/04/1987	29/07/1987
13	Burundi	BI	1	06/11/1988	08/08/1988	06/11/1988
14	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines / San Vicente y las Granadinas / Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines	VC	3	28/02/1989	30/11/1988	28/02/1989
15	Chad / Tchad	TD	1	03/05/1989	02/02/1989	03/05/1989
16	Gabon / Gabón	GA	1	14/05/1989	13/02/1989	14/05/1989
17	Ethiopia / Etiopía / Ethiopie	ET	1	04/07/1989	05/04/1989	04/07/1989
18	Malta / Malte	MT	4	16/07/1989	17/04/1989	16/07/1989
19	New Zealand / Nueva Zelandia / Nouvelle-Zélande	NZ	6	08/08/1989	10/05/1989	08/08/1989
20	Vanuatu	VU	6	15/10/1989	17/07/1989	15/10/1989
21	Luxembourg / Luxemburgo	LU	4	12/03/1984	29/08/1989	28/10/1989
22	Burkina Faso	BF	1	11/01/1990	13/10/1989	11/01/1990
23	Poland / Polonia / Pologne	PL	4	12/03/1990	12/12/1989	12/03/1990
24	Cuba	CU	3	19/07/1990	20/04/1990	19/07/1990
25	Brunei Darussalam / Brunéi Darussalam	BN	2	02/08/1990	04/05/1990	02/08/1990
26	Guinea-Bissau / Guinée-Bissau	GW	1	14/08/1990	16/05/1990	14/08/1990
27	Namibia / Namibie	NA	1	18/03/1991	18/12/1990	18/03/1991
28	Bulgaria / Bulgarie	BG	4	16/04/1991	16/01/1991	16/04/1991
29	Mexico / México / Mexique	MX	5	30/09/1991	02/07/1991	30/09/1991
30	Uganda / Ouganda	UG	1	16/10/1991	18/07/1991	16/10/1991
31	Djibouti	DJ	1	07/05/1992	07/02/1992	07/05/1992
32	Equatorial Guinea / Guinea Ecuatorial / Guinée équatoriale	GQ	1	08/06/1992	10/03/1992	08/06/1992
33	Estonia / Estonie	EE	4	20/10/1992	22/07/1992	20/10/1992
34	Greece / Grecia / Grèce	GR	4	06/01/1993	08/10/1992	06/01/1993
35	Barbados / Barbade	BB	3	09/03/1993	09/12/1992	09/03/1993
36	Czech Republic / República Checa / République tchèque	CZ	4	01/01/1993	14/04/1993	01/01/1993
37	Slovakia / Eslovaquia / Slovaquie	SK	4	01/01/1993	02/03/1993	01/01/1993
38	Republic of Korea / República de Corea / République de Corée	KR	2	07/10/1993	09/07/1993	07/10/1993
39	Viet Nam	VN	2	20/04/1994	20/01/1994	20/04/1994

O	State / Estado / Etat	ISO	R	Date 1	Date 2	Date 3
40	Saint Kitts and Nevis / Saint Kitts y Nevis / Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis	KN	3	15/05/1994	14/02/1994	15/05/1994
41	Mali / Malí	ML	1	16/10/1994	18/07/1994	16/10/1994
42	Romania / Rumania / Roumanie	RO	4	16/11/1994	18/08/1994	16/11/1994
43	Eritrea / Erythrée	ER	1	22/01/1995	24/10/1994	22/01/1995
44	Sierra Leone / Sierra Leona	SL	1	26/01/1995	28/10/1994	26/01/1995
45	Côte d'Ivoire	CI	1	19/02/1995	21/11/1994	19/02/1995
46	Comoros / Comoras / Comores	KM	1	21/02/1995	23/11/1994	21/02/1995
47	Dominica / Dominique	DM	3	02/11/1995	04/08/1995	02/11/1995
48	Belarus / Belarús / Bélarus	BY	4	08/11/1995	10/08/1995	08/11/1995
49	Mongolia / Mongolie	MN	2	04/04/1996	05/01/1996	04/04/1996
50	Saudi Arabia / Arabia Saudita / Arabie saoudite	SA	2	10/06/1996	12/03/1996	10/06/1996
51	Georgia / Géorgie	GE	4	12/12/1996	13/09/1996	12/12/1996
52	Turkey / Turquía / Turquie	TR	4	22/12/1996	23/09/1996	22/12/1996
53	Latvia / Letonia / Lettonie	LV	4	12/05/1997	11/02/1997	12/05/1997
54	Swaziland / Swazilandia	SZ	1	27/05/1997	26/02/1997	27/05/1997
55	Jamaica / Jamaïque	JM	3	22/07/1997	23/04/1997	22/07/1997
56	Yemen / Yémen	YE	2	03/08/1997	05/05/1997	03/08/1997
57	Myanmar	MM	2	11/09/1997	13/06/1997	11/09/1997
58	Cambodia / Camboya / Cambodge	KH	2	02/10/1997	04/07/1997	02/10/1997
59	Antigua and Barbuda / Antigua y Barbuda / Antigua-et-Barbuda	AG	3	06/10/1997	08/07/1997	06/10/1997
60	Uzbekistan / Uzbekistán / Ouzbékistan	UZ	2	08/10/1997	10/07/1997	08/10/1997
61	Fiji / Fidji	FJ	6	29/12/1997	30/09/1997	29/12/1997
62	China / Chine	CN	2	08/04/1981	05/12/1997	03/02/1998
63	Mauritania / Mauritanie	MR	1	11/06/1998	13/03/1998	11/06/1998
64	Azerbaijan / Azerbaiyán / Azerbaïdjan	AZ	4	21/02/1999	23/11/1998	21/02/1999
65	Saint Lucia / Santa Lucía / Sainte-Lucie	LC	3	15/03/1983	09/02/1999	10/04/1999
66	Grenada / Granada / Grenade	GD	3	28/11/1999	30/08/1999	28/11/1999
67	Ukraine / Ucraina	UA	4	29/03/2000	30/12/1999	29/03/2000
68	Iceland / Islandia / Islande	IS	4	02/04/2000	03/01/2000	02/04/2000
69	Kazakhstan / Kazajstán	KZ	2	19/04/2000	20/01/2000	19/04/2000
70	Slovenia / Eslovenia / Slovénie	SI	4	23/04/2000	24/01/2000	23/04/2000
71	Croatia / Croacia / Croatie	HR	4	12/06/2000	14/03/2000	12/06/2000
72	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia / La ex República Yugoslava de Macedonia / Ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine	MK	4	02/10/2000	04/07/2000	02/10/2000
73	Moldova	MD	4	27/06/2001	29/03/2001	27/06/2001

O	State / Estado / Etat	ISO	R	Date 1	Date 2	Date 3
74	Argentina / Argentine	AR	3	08/04/1981	17/05/2001	16/07/2001
75	Qatar	QA	2	06/08/2001	08/05/2001	06/08/2001
76	Sao Tome and Principe / Santo Tomé y Príncipe / Sao Tomé-et-Príncipe	ST	1	07/11/2001	09/08/2001	07/11/2001
77	Lithuania / Lituania / Lituanie	LT	4	09/03/2002	10/12/2001	09/03/2002
78	Ireland / Irlanda / Irlande	IE	4	08/04/2002	08/01/2002	08/04/2002
79	Kuwait / Koweït	KW	2	10/11/2002	12/08/2002	10/11/2002
80	Bhutan / Bhután / Bhoutan	BT	2	13/11/2002	15/08/2002	13/11/2002
81	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya / Jamahiriya Árabe Libia / Jamahiriya arabe libyenne	LY	1	28/04/2003	28/01/2003	28/04/2003
82	Syrian Arab Republic / República Árabe Siria / République arabe syrienne	SY	2	29/07/2003	30/04/2003	29/07/2003
83	Albania / Albanie	AL	4	25/09/2003	27/06/2003	25/09/2003
84	Lesotho	LS	1	30/12/2003	01/10/2003	30/12/2003
85	Lao People's Democratic Republic / República Democrática Popular Lao / République démocratique populaire lao	LA	2	30/05/2004	01/03/2004	30/05/2004
86	Palau / Palaos	PW	6	15/07/2004	16/04/2004	15/07/2004
87	Samoa	WS	6	07/02/2005	09/11/2004	07/02/2005
88	Hungary / Hungría / Hongrie	HU	4	27/08/1985	19/04/2005	18/06/2005
89	San Marino / Saint-Marin	SM	4	20/10/2005	22/07/2005	20/10/2005
90	Cape Verde / Cabo Verde / Cap-Vert	CV	1	08/11/2005	10/08/2005	08/11/2005
91	Serbia / Serbie	RS	4	03/06/2006	06/06/2006	03/06/2006
92	Colombia / Colombie	CO	3	29/11/1981	22/09/2006	21/11/2006
93	Montenegro / Monténégro	ME	4	03/06/2006	26/03/2007	03/06/2006

Annex 6 – List of Parties having accepted the Amendment to Article XXI of the Convention adopted at Gaborone (Botswana), on 30 April 1983

(in order of entry into force)

O Order of entry into force

ISO Two-letter ISO country code

R CITES region:

- 1 = Africa
- 2 = Asia
- 3 = Central and South America and the Caribbean
- 4 = Europe
- 5 = North America
- 6 = Oceania

Date 1 Date of entry into force (CITES)

Date 2 Date of registration (Gaborone)

O	State / Estado / Etat	ISO	R	Date 1	Date 2
<i>States Parties on 30/04/1983 (Total = 46)</i>					
1	Monaco / Mónaco	MC	4	18/07/1978	24/08/1983
2	Seychelles	SC	1	09/05/1977	15/09/1983
3	Norway / Noruega / Norvège	NO	4	25/10/1976	15/02/1984
4	Togo	TG	1	21/01/1979	24/02/1984
5	Uruguay	UY	3	01/07/1975	21/12/1984
6	Austria / Autriche	AT	4	27/04/1982	21/01/1985
7	Germany / Alemania / Allemagne	DE	4	20/06/1976	20/03/1985
8	Chile / Chili	CL	3	01/07/1975	06/09/1985
9	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland / Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte / Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	GB	4	31/10/1976	13/12/1985
10	Italy / Italia / Italie	IT	4	31/12/1979	23/01/1986
11	Brazil / Brasil / Brésil	BR	3	04/11/1975	05/02/1986
12	France / Francia	FR	4	09/08/1978	16/09/1986
13	Zimbabwe	ZW	1	17/08/1981	08/02/1988
14	Belize / Belice	BZ	3	21/09/1981	14/03/1988
15	Senegal / Sénégal	SN	1	03/11/1977	28/03/1988
16	Philippines / Filipinas	PH	2	16/11/1981	17/05/1988
17	China / Chine	CN	2	08/04/1981	07/07/1988
18	Mauritius / Mauricio / Maurice	MU	1	27/07/1975	21/07/1988
19	Sri Lanka	LK	2	02/08/1979	07/11/1988
20	Denmark / Dinamarca / Danmark	DK	4	24/10/1977	10/01/1989
21	India / Inde	IN	2	18/10/1976	11/01/1989
22	Finland / Finlandia / Finlande	FI	4	08/08/1976	27/06/1989

O	State / Estado / Etat	ISO	R	Date 1	Date 2
23	Rwanda	RW	1	18/01/1981	30/08/1989
24	Botswana	BW	1	12/02/1978	04/09/1989
25	Morocco / Marruecos / Maroc	MA	1	14/01/1976	07/08/1990
26	Malawi	MW	1	06/05/1982	17/08/1990
27	Argentina / Argentine	AR	3	08/04/1981	19/12/1990
28	Australia / Australie	AU	6	27/10/1976	13/11/1991
29	Portugal	PT	4	11/03/1981	05/03/1992
30	Sweden / Suecia / Suède	SE	4	01/07/1975	11/03/1993
31	Bolivia / Bolivie	BO	3	04/10/1979	26/04/1993
32	Cyprus / Chipre / Chypre	CY	4	01/07/1975	29/11/1993
33	Switzerland / Suiza / Suisse	CH	4	01/07/1975	22/11/1994
34	Canada / Canadá	CA	5	09/07/1975	01/02/1999
35	Saint Lucia / Santa Lucía / Sainte-Lucie	LC	3	15/03/1983	09/02/1999
36	Peru / Perú / Pérou	PE	3	25/09/1975	20/05/1999
37	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) / Venezuela (República Bolivariana de) / Venezuela (République bolivarienne du)	VE	3	22/01/1978	11/06/1999
38	Ghana	GH	1	12/02/1976	16/12/1999
39	Liechtenstein	LI	4	28/02/1980	21/12/2000
40	Paraguay	PY	3	13/02/1977	22/02/2001
41	Niger / Níger	NE	1	07/12/1975	07/06/2002
42	Kenya	KE	1	13/03/1979	04/11/2002
43	Egypt / Egipto / Egypte	EG	1	04/04/1978	17/07/2003
44	United Republic of Tanzania / República Unida de Tanzanía / République-Unie de Tanzanie	TZ	1	27/02/1980	09/12/2004
45	Colombia / Colombie	CO	3	29/11/1981	22/09/2006
46	Madagascar	MG	1	18/11/1975	09/10/2006
States not Parties on 30/04/1983 (Total = 35)					
1	Trinidad and Tobago / Trinidad y Tabago / Trinité-et-Tobago	TT	3	18/04/1984	17/05/1984
2	Netherlands / Países Bajos / Pays-Bas	NL	4	18/07/1984	12/02/1985
3	Belgium / Bélgica / Belgique	BE	4	01/01/1984	30/07/1985
4	Luxembourg / Luxemburgo	LU	4	12/03/1984	29/08/1989
5	Spain / España / Espagne	ES	4	28/08/1986	29/01/1991
6	Uganda / Ouganda	UG	1	16/10/1991	13/03/1992
7	Burkina Faso	BF	1	11/01/1990	09/04/1992
8	Brunei Darussalam / Brunéi Darussalam	BN	2	02/08/1990	18/06/1992
9	Slovakia / Eslovaquia / Slovaquie	SK	4	01/01/1993	02/03/1993
10	Barbados / Barbade	BB	3	09/03/1993	07/06/1993

O	State / Estado / Etat	ISO	R	Date 1	Date 2
11	Saint Kitts and Nevis / Saint Kitts y Nevis / Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis	KN	3	15/05/1994	30/05/1994
12	Eritrea / Erythrée	ER	1	22/01/1995	24/10/1994
13	Antigua and Barbuda / Antigua y Barbuda / Antigua-et-Barbuda	AG	3	06/10/1997	08/07/1997
14	Mali / Malí	ML	1	16/10/1994	04/08/1997
15	New Zealand / Nueva Zelandia / Nouvelle-Zélande	NZ	6	08/08/1989	04/08/1997
16	Fiji / Fidji	FJ	6	29/12/1997	30/09/1997
17	Uzbekistan / Uzbekistán / Ouzbékistan	UZ	2	08/10/1997	29/01/1998
18	Grenada / Granada / Grenade	GD	3	28/11/1999	30/08/1999
19	Iceland / Islandia / Islande	IS	4	02/04/2000	03/01/2000
20	Slovenia / Eslovenia / Slovénie	SI	4	23/04/2000	24/01/2000
21	Congo	CG	1	01/05/1983	07/02/2000
22	Croatia / Croacia / Croatie	HR	4	12/06/2000	14/03/2000
23	Estonia / Estonie	EE	4	20/10/1992	14/04/2000
24	Ireland / Irlanda / Irlande	IE	4	08/04/2002	08/01/2002
25	Bhutan / Bhután / Bhoutan	BT	2	13/11/2002	15/08/2002
26	Greece / Grecia / Grèce	GR	4	06/01/1993	24/09/2002
27	Republic of Korea / República de Corea / République de Corée	KR	2	07/10/1993	21/07/2003
28	Palau / Palaos	PW	6	15/07/2004	16/04/2004
29	Lithuania / Lituania / Lituanie	LT	4	09/03/2002	25/05/2004
30	Czech Republic / República Checa / République tchèque	CZ	4	01/01/1993	05/08/2004
31	Samoa	WS	6	07/02/2005	09/11/2004
32	Hungary / Hungría / Hongrie	HU	4	27/08/1985	19/04/2005
33	Poland / Polonia / Pologne	PL	4	12/03/1990	13/06/2005
34	Cape Verde / Cabo Verde / Cap-Vert	CV	1	08/11/2005	10/08/2005
35	Latvia / Letonia / Lettonie	LV	4	12/05/1997	19/08/2005