

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

Seventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties

Lausanne (Switzerland), 9 to 20 October 1989

Interpretation and Implementation of the Convention

REPORT ON NATIONAL REPORTS UNDER ARTICLE VIII,
PARAGRAPH 7, OF THE CONVENTION

Attached is a document prepared on behalf of the Secretariat by the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit (WTMU) of the World Conservation Monitoring Centre. The report deals with the implementation of the Convention during 1986 and 1987 as demonstrated by the trade statistics in the annual reports submitted by the Parties. This report presents the results of the continuation of work that led to the submission of reports at the previous three meetings of the Conference of the Parties. Comparisons are drawn with the information presented on these previous reports. Some of the implications of this report, together with additional issues, are discussed also in document Doc. 7.19.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CITES IN 1986 AND 1987
AS DEMONSTRATED BY THE TRADE STATISTICS IN
THE ANNUAL REPORTS SUBMITTED BY THE PARTIES

A report prepared for the CITES Secretariat

by

C.S. Harcourt
R.A. Luxmoore

Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit
World Conservation Monitoring Centre
219c Huntingdon Road
Cambridge CB3 0DL

10th August 1989

INTRODUCTION

Generally, the format and methods used in the previous reports of April 1983, March 1985 and May 1987 (CITES documents Doc. 4.18, Doc. 5.17 and Doc. 6.17 respectively) were followed. This has allowed direct comparisons between the years from 1981 to 1987 so any improvement or deterioration in the quality of reporting and implementation by the Parties is clearly visible.

METHODS

This report is based on the annual reports of CITES Parties for the years 1986 and 1987 which had been received before 15th July 1989.

Sample Examined

Following the previously established methods, all transactions in the specimens of the taxa listed below were selected:

- Arctocephalus spp. : whole skins and furskin plates only
- All Crocodylia : whole skins and sides only
- All Falconiformes : live only
- Appendix I Felidae : whole skins and furskin plates only
- Appendix II Felidae : whole skins and furskin plates only
- Appendix I Primates : live only
- Varanus spp. : whole skins only
- Tupinambis spp. : whole skins only

Flora:

- Aloe spp. : all transactions
- Cycadaceae : all transactions
- Encephalartos spp. : all transactions
- Pachypodium spp. : all transactions

Some of the reported trade was with Parties which had not submitted an annual report or with non-Party states or with unknown/unspecified countries. The remaining reported exports should, theoretically, correlate with reported imports. The minimum number of these "potentially correlating transactions" was calculated for each taxon in each year. Some transactions correlated perfectly in all the details reported by both the importing and the exporting Parties, others showed a partial degree of correlation, while, unfortunately, the majority showed no correlation at all. In other words, one country reported an import from or an export to another country which did not report this trade at all.

In the three previous reports, the transactions showing only partial correlation were divided into five main categories depending on the type of discrepancy exhibited, as follows: 1) country of origin omitted or incorrectly reported by one Party; 2) incorrect or different units used to describe the transaction by one Party, e.g. one may report numbers of crocodile skins and the other, the weight or area of the product; 3) incorrect or insufficient taxonomic nomenclature used by one Party; 4) incorrect or different terms used to describe the commodity by one Party, e.g. one Party may have reported the export of a live, captive-bred animal or artificially propagated plant while the other reported the import of a live animal or plant and did not state that it was captive-bred or artificially propagated; 5) transactions summed by one Party; i.e. one Party may not have reported individual shipments but only the total quantity of each type of specimen traded with each country.

However, as one transaction could be counted in more than one of these categories (for instance, an importer may report a different subspecies, a different country of origin and a different number of cat skins from that reported by the exporter), the interpretation of the discrepancies is difficult and, to some extent, subjective. Comparisons across years, therefore, probably do not have a great significance. As a result, figures for the five categories have not been calculated in this report. Instead, only perfect matches and numbers of transactions showing no possible correlation have been compared with those of previous years. However, it must be noted that all the types of mistakes mentioned above have been found in the 1986 and 1987 reports.

In all cases of complete or partial correlation, two "records", one by the importer and one by the exporter, were deemed to represent one "transaction". When no correlation could be inferred, each "record" was taken to represent one "transaction".

This report, unlike previous ones, contains a brief analysis of how many of the Parties submitted their annual reports for the years of 1984 to 1987 within the deadline of ten months after the end of the year in question and how late other reports were.

In addition, an analysis has been made of the extent of compliance of the annual reports with CITES Notification to the Parties No. 205 on harmonization of the reports. This analysis is contained in Annex.

RESULTS and Comparisons with Earlier Years

Number of Parties to CITES and Annual Reports Submitted

The numbers of Parties and of annual reports submitted in 1980 yearly to 1987 are shown in Figure 1. The figures for Party numbers are for the end of each year in question, while the number of reports are as of 15/07/89. It must be noted that the drop from 76% of Parties submitting reports in 1985 to 64% submitting in 1987 is almost certainly merely a function of the time taken for the reports to be compiled and submitted. For example, at the time of writing the 1987 report on the implementation of CITES only 52% of the Parties had provided reports for 1985, whereas that figure has now (15/07/89) gone up to 76%. The number of Parties that have ratified CITES continues to increase. Their number has risen by 57% from the end of 1980 to the end of 1987. In addition, the percentage submitting reports has increased only slowly. However, each year at least 24% of the Parties do not provide reports and, of those that do, many submit them more than two years after the year in question (see below).

Trade with Non-Parties and Non-reporting Parties

The number of records located for each taxon and the inferred minimum number of transactions that these represent are shown in Table 1. The percentage of these transactions which involved non-Parties (including those where one country was unknown or unspecified) or Parties which failed to submit an annual report by 15/07/89 are given in the same table. The total trade with non-Parties in all of the selected animal taxa dropped from 20% in 1986 to 12% in 1987 (Figure 2a), while such trade in the plants studied increased slightly from 8% in 1986 to 9% in 1987 (Figure 2b). Overall, the trade with non-Parties was 18% in 1986 and 12% in 1987. Not surprisingly, as more countries are now Parties, the percentage total trade with non-Parties has decreased between 1981 and 1987 (Figure 2c). However, this decrease does not correlate across the years with the increase in number of Parties to CITES.

Trade in all selected taxa with non-reporting Parties was 9% in 1986 and 17% in 1987 (Table 1). These figures are very dependent on when the data were analysed as, to a considerable extent, the longer one waits, the greater the number of Parties report. In consequence, a comparison across the years is not justified.

Transactions Showing Perfect Correlation and No Correlation

The percentage of transactions showing perfect correlation between reported imports and exports in 1986 and 1987 were 17% and 20% respectively. Table 2 gives the proportions of transactions for which there were perfect matches and the proportion which showed no correlation for each of the selected taxa together with the totals for the animal taxa, the plant taxa and the overall trade figures for the years 1986 and 1987. The figures for perfect matches in overall trade are an improvement on those of earlier years as can be seen in Figure 3c. However, the increased matching has occurred principally in the animal trade (Figure 3a); reports for trade in plants still show little matching (Figure 3b). Figures 4a to 4l illustrate the percentage perfect matches for each taxon considered in this and the earlier reports from 1981 to 1987. It is evident from these that most taxa have not shown a consistent improvement through the years in proportion of perfect matches. However, for all taxa except Appendix I Felidae, matches were higher in 1987 than they were in 1981. Interestingly, records relating to those animals for which there was an extremely low percentage of perfect matches in 1981 appear to have improved considerably over the years (e.g. Crocodylia, Appendix II Felidae and Varanus) and these are species in which there is considerable commercial trade. For those that showed a higher percentage of perfect matches in 1981 (e.g., Appendix I Felidae and Primates, in which there should have been no commercial trade), the change is not very noticeable. A particularly surprising example of apparently unreported trade in Appendix I Felidae concerns the leopard (Panthera pardus). In 1987, Zimbabwe reported the export of 122 leopard skins to the United States, while the USA did not record a single import from there. Similarly in 1986 and 1987, the United Republic of Tanzania reported the export of 103 and 53 skins respectively from leopards shot by hunters but none of these was reported by the recorded destination country, the USA. It is possible, but not likely, that both African countries issued export permits for the skins and they were never actually exported.

Although there appears to have been an improvement in the percentage of perfect matches between reported exports and imports, paradoxically, there has been no obvious decrease in the percentage of transactions showing no correlation (Figures 5 and 6). In 1986, degree of no-correlation was comparatively low at 56%, but this rose to 71% in 1987. This indicates, perhaps, that the Parties are being careful about not summing exports, about reporting which subspecies are imported/exported, about using similar terms (i.e. indicating whether a species is captive bred/propagated) and making other such minor corrections to their reports so that a greater number of transactions are scored as perfect matches rather than as merely potentially correlating. However, it does suggest that there is still a vast amount of trade that is reported by the exporter, but not by the importer, or vice versa. For trade monitoring to be effective, there must be a reduction in the non-correlating reports as well as an increase in the perfect matches.

It must be realised, however, that there is a slight problem with the figures for perfect matches and non-correlations that have been used for comparisons between the years. The percentage of both will almost certainly change with each new report submitted. This means, for instance, that the results for 1985 analysed in 1987 may well be different from the results for that year if they were reanalysed now, and this has not been done. The Figure 6g on percentage non-correlation for Arctocephalus illustrates this possibility very well. There are so few transactions in this species that the effect is exaggerated.

Date of Submission of Annual Reports

Dates for the submission of annual reports for the years 1984 to 1987 have been analysed for all 96 countries that were Parties to CITES at the end of 1987. There were no reports available for seven of these countries; five of which have never submitted annual reports (Afghanistan, Benin, Egypt, Israel and Trinidad and Tobago) and two of which (Dominican Republic and El Salvador) had joined only in 1987 and, therefore, may not have had time to do so. Two others (Islamic Republic of Iran and Brazil) have previously submitted annual reports but did not do for any of the years from 1984 to 1987. About one-third of the countries have not supplied an annual report for each of the four years in question, even if they were Party to CITES for several years before 1984.

For all of the four years under consideration, there are only six countries which have consistently submitted their annual reports by the deadline of 31 October of the following year. These are Cameroon, Malaysia, Suriname, Switzerland with Liechtenstein and Tunisia. Luxembourg has submitted on time for the last three years, having joined only in 1984. Across all four years, but considering only those countries that have submitted reports, the number of days late ranged from 4 to 1231, mean number of days late was 123 (Figure 7). Those Parties which did not submit a report for a particular year have been excluded from the analysis for that year rather than being scored as, for instance, 592 days late in submitting the report for 1986 (i.e. the number of days between 31/10/87, when the report was due, and 15/07/89, when the data for this report were analysed).

Figure 8 illustrates the percentage of Parties in each year which submitted on time and up to six months (274 days) late. However, as only 257 days had passed between 31 October 1988 and 15 July 1989, when the analysis for this report was begun, the figure for 1987 may require slight alteration. To make the earlier years comparable with 1987, the percentage shown for each year is of the numbers of Parties which had submitted within the 274 days after the deadline rather than of the total number of Parties eventually submitting for that year.

There does not appear to be any consistent improvement across the years for the number of reports submitted before the deadline: in 1984, 59% were on time; in 1985, 40% were on time; in 1986, 65% were on time and in 1987, 42% were on time. The persistently late submission of reports hampers analysis of the trade data to a considerable degree.

The comparative tabulations supplied to Parties depend for their usefulness on having the majority of annual reports available. They are supposed to be produced within 12 months of the end of the year to which they apply but, because of the late submission of annual reports, this has never been achieved. From 1981 to 1987 they have been 4-12 months late (average 8.4 months). The number of annual reports on which they have been based were 35, 31, 33, 42, 59, 61 and 62 for the seven years respectively.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 1) In 1986 and 1987, the number of Parties to CITES continued to increase, but there was apparently no increase from 1985 in the percentage submitting reports. However, the failure of the majority of the countries to meet the deadline for submission for 1987 made it appear that the percentage submitting reports for 1987 was lower than in the four previous years.
- 2) Total trade in the selected taxa with non-Parties dropped from 18% in 1986 to 12% in 1987. Although percentage trade with non-Parties in 1987 was less than half what it was in 1981, there has not been a decrease in such trade across the years consistent with the increase in number of Parties.

- 3) Of all the transactions in the selected taxa which took place between Parties that submitted annual reports, 17% in 1986 and 20% in 1987 were reported identically by both the exporter and the importer. This was a continued improvement over past years. However, the improvement was attributable to trade in the animal taxa; there was no consistent improvement, or deterioration, in the reporting of the trade in plants.
- 4) A large percentage of the trade in the selected taxa was reported by only one Party (either the importer or the exporter), although the figure of 56% in 1986 was lower than in any other year between 1981 and 1987. The degree of no-correlation rose to 71% in 1987, but this figure may decrease when more annual reports have been received.
- 5) During the years 1984 to 1987, a maximum of 65% of Parties submitted annual reports by the deadline of 31 October of the following year. Mean number of days late was 123 and annual reports have been received up to 1231 days after the deadline. There has been no trend of improvement, or deterioration, over the four years in the time taken to submit reports. This continued late submission of annual reports hampers the data analysis to a considerable degree.

Table 1. Total number of records of trade in the selected taxa and the minimum number of transactions that these are estimated to represent. The number of records relating to trade with non-Parties (including unknown countries) and with Parties that did not submit an annual report are expressed as percentages of the number of transactions.

	<i>Crocodylia</i>	<i>Felidae App. I</i>	<i>Felidae App. II</i>	<i>Varanus</i>	<i>Tupinambis</i>	<i>Primates App. I</i>	<i>Arctocephalus</i>	<i>Falconiformes</i>	TOTAL ANIMALS	<i>Aloe</i>	<i>Pachypodium</i>	<i>Cycadaceae</i>	<i>Encephalartos</i>	TOTAL PLANTS	TOTAL
1986															
Total Records	1958	533	1771	1099	725	361	67	412	6926	578	241	147	413	1379	8305
Total Transactions	1571	489	1458	922	499	276	46	348	5609	531	216	149	326	1222	6831
Non-Party (%)	10%	28%	13%	48%	15%	21%	11%	20%	20%	9%	7%	15%	4%	8%	18%
Non-Reporting (%)	22%	10%	8%	3%	2%	6%	0%	9%	10%	1%	1%	8%	5%	3%	9%
1987															
Total Records	1922	541	1814	1558	580	364	37	565	7381	651	200	309	236	1396	8777
Total Transactions	1509	482	1372	1105	521	303	34	468	5794	536	180	302	219	1237	7031
Non-Party (%)	6%	20%	11%	9%	17%	18%	12%	25%	12%	6%	7%	18%	6%	9%	12%
Non-Reporting (%)	23%	11%	13%	11%	50%	15%	21%	10%	18%	8%	2%	28%	6%	28%	17%

Table 2. The number of transactions in the selected taxa which potentially correlate and the percentage of those showing perfect matches and no correlation.

574

	<i>Crocodylia</i>	<i>Felidae App. I</i>	<i>Felidae App. II</i>	<i>Varanus</i>	<i>Tupinambis</i>	<i>Primates App. I</i>	<i>Arctocephalus</i>	<i>Falconiformes</i>	TOTAL ANIMALS	<i>Alce</i>	<i>Pachypodium</i>	<i>Cycadaceae</i>	<i>Encephalartos</i>	TOTAL PLANTS	TOTAL
1986															
Pot. correlations	1079	305	1161	452	415	202	41	247	3902	478	199	114	297	1088	4990
Perfect Matches %	17%	12%	17%	24%	35%	21%	17%	12%	19%	4%	9%	4%	21%	9%	17%
No correlation %	38%	86%	50%	48%	29%	53%	49%	68%	48%	89%	82%	84%	67%	81%	56%
1987															
Pot. correlations	1067	334	1055	880	176	204	23	305	4044	462	165	165	192	984	5028
Perfect Matches %	20%	10%	27%	32%	21%	19%	9%	19%	23%	9%	6%	3%	8%	7%	20%
No correlation %	44%	81%	53%	42%	46%	67%	87%	54%	51%	74%	82%	93%	90%	82%	71%

Figure 1. The number of Parties to CITES in the years of 1980 to 1987 and the number submitting annual reports in those years.

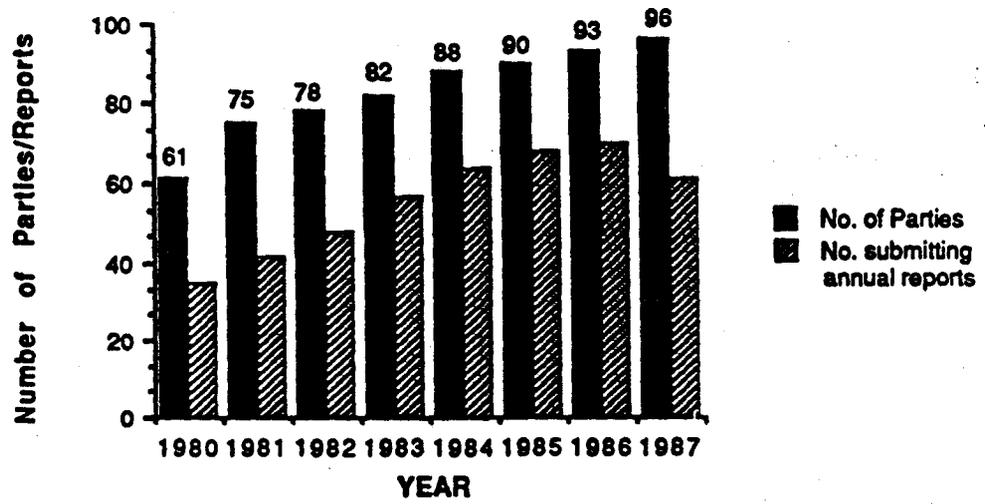
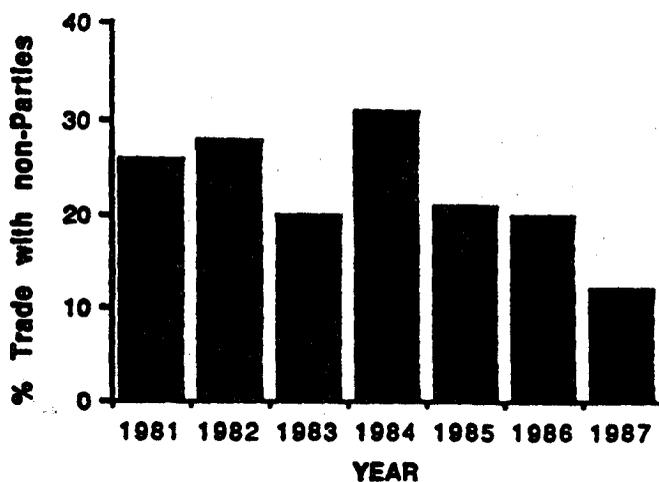
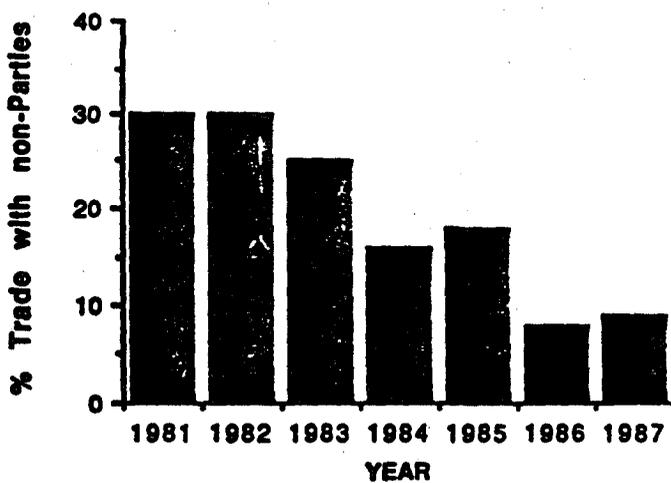


Figure 2. The percentage of trade in selected taxa with non-Parties by reporting Parties in the years of 1981 to 1987.

a) Total trade in the selected animal taxa



b) Total trade in the selected plant taxa



c) Total trade in all the selected taxa

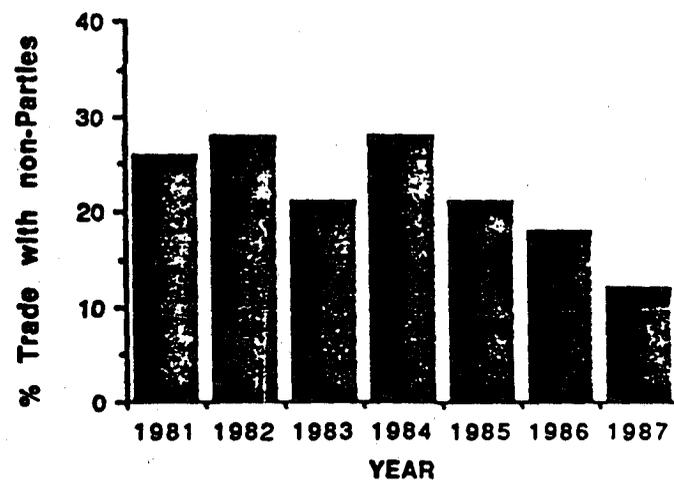
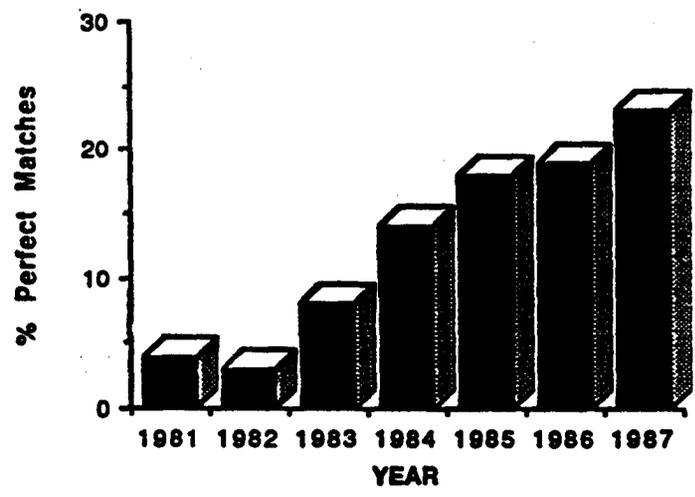
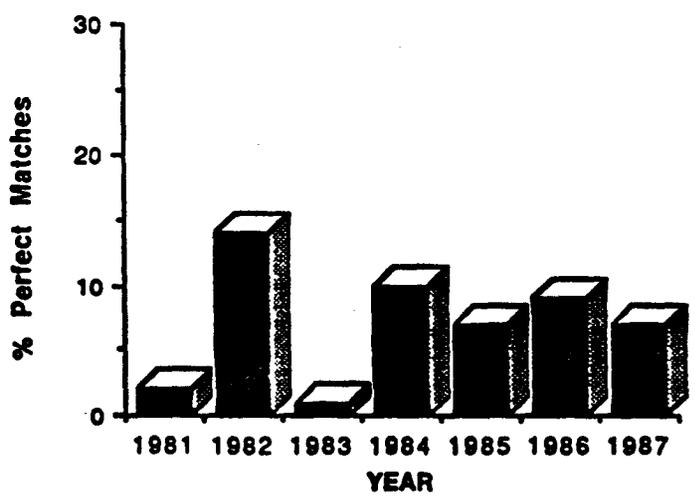


Figure 3. The percentage of transactions in selected tax between reporting Parties which showed perfect matches between reported imports and exports in the years of 1981 to 1987.

a) Total trade in the selected animal taxa



b) Total trade in the selected plant taxa



c) Total trade in the selected taxa

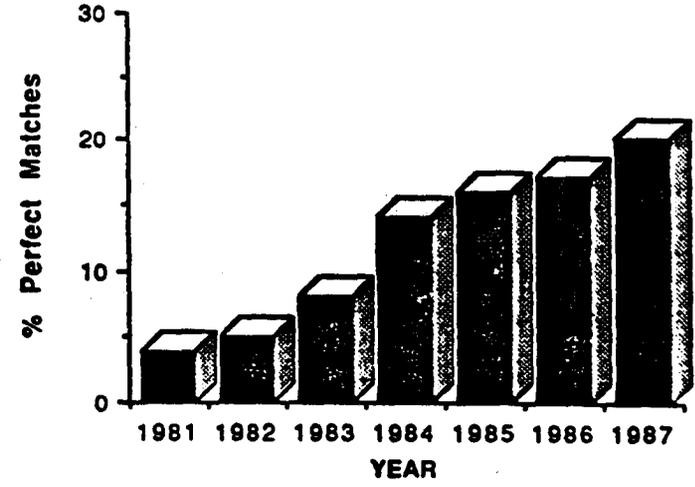


Figure 4. The percentage of transactions between reporting Parties in each of the twelve selected taxa which showed perfect matches between reported imports and exports in the years of 1981 to 1987.

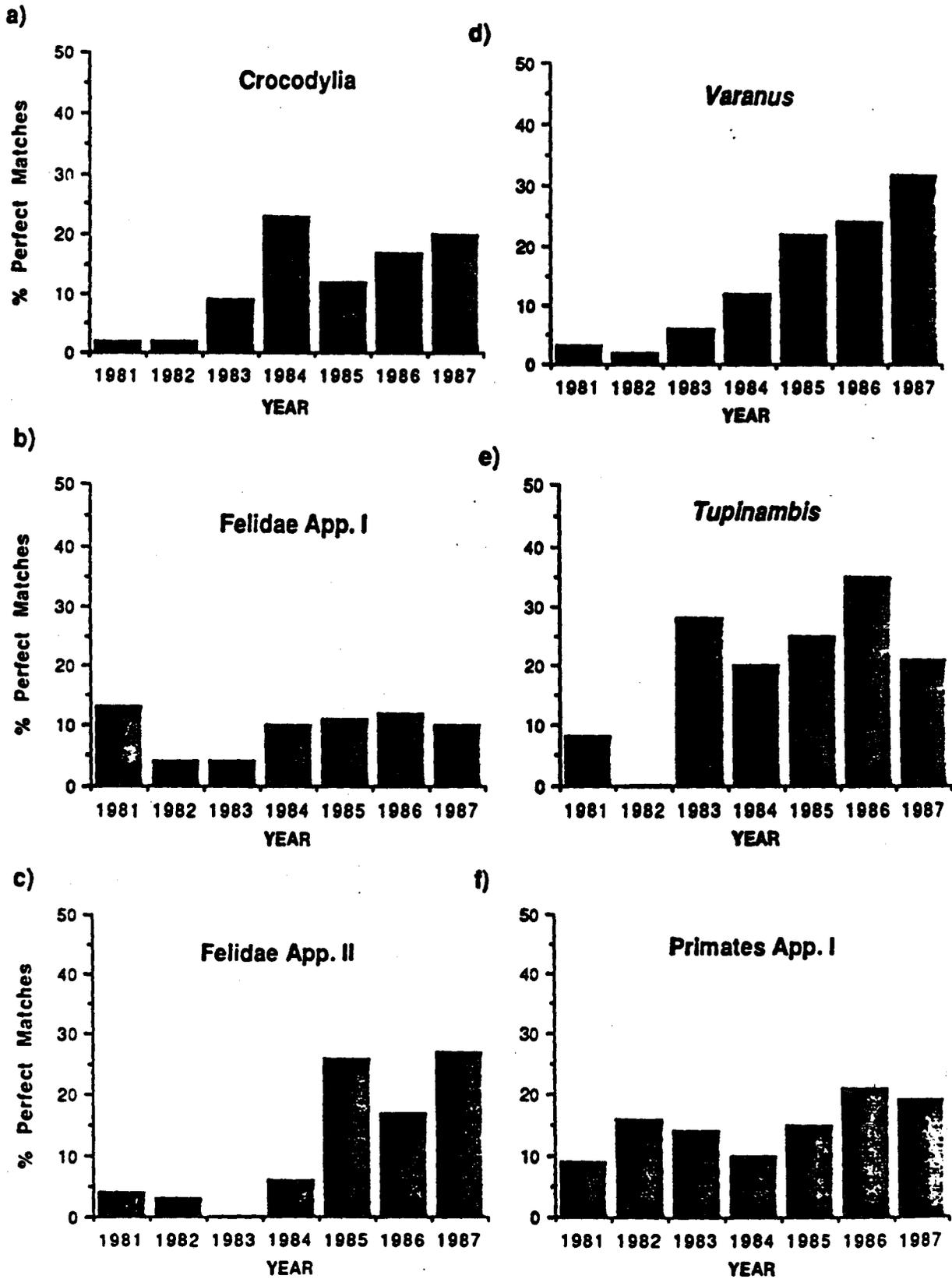


Figure 4 . (continued)

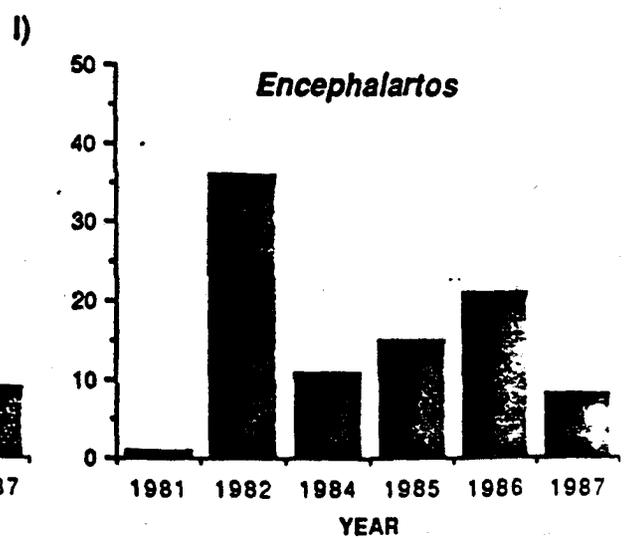
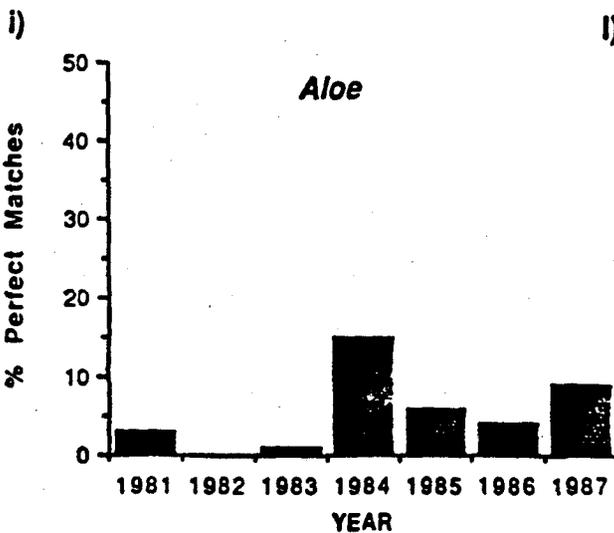
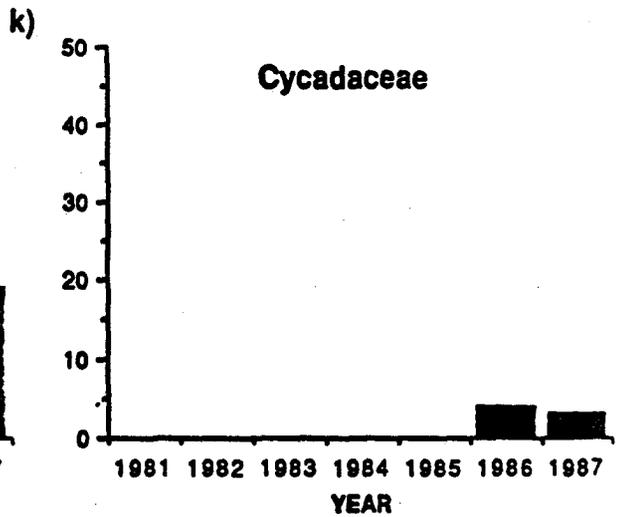
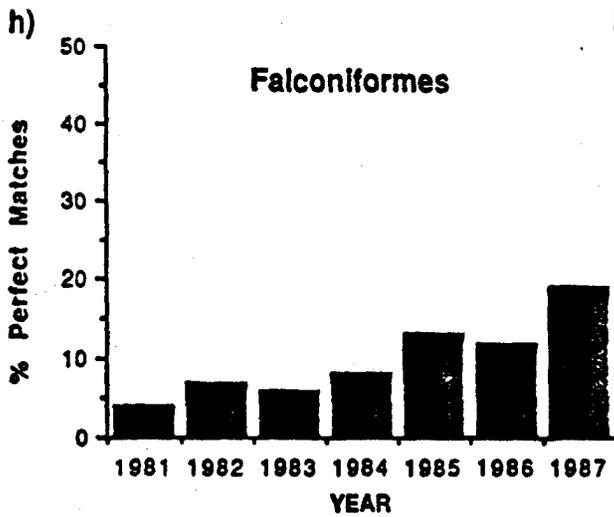
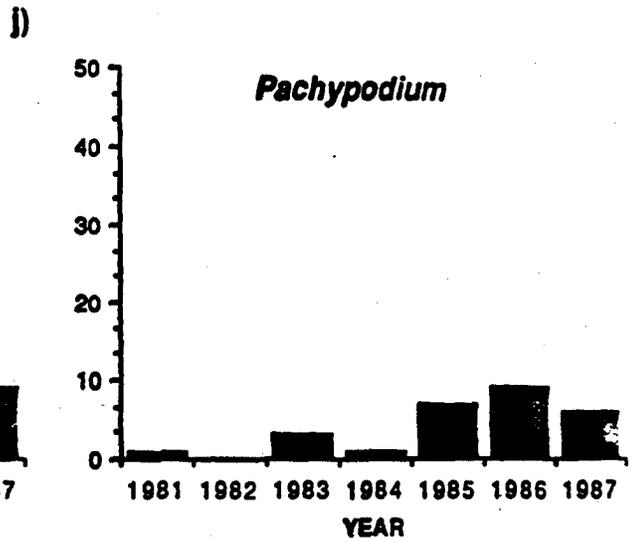
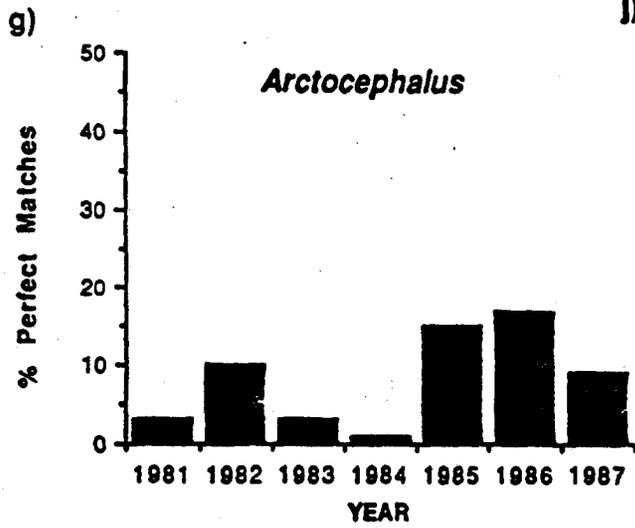
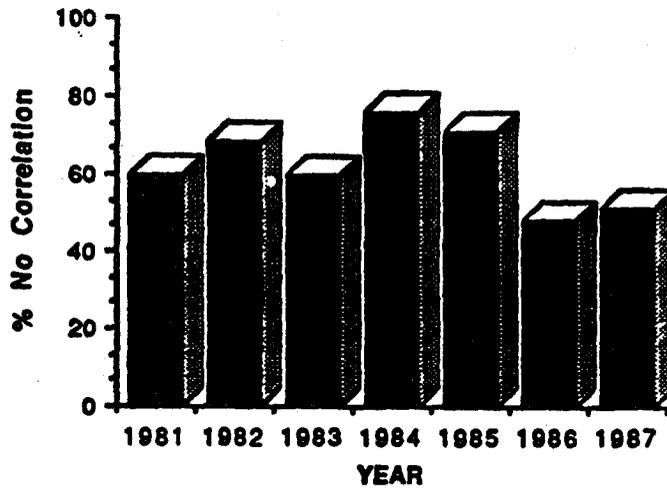
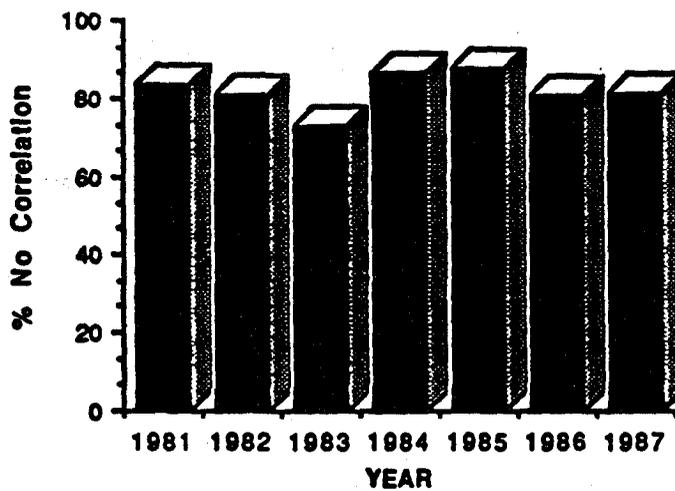


Figure 5. The percentage of transactions between reporting Parties in selected taxa which showed no correlation between reported imports and exports in the years of 1981 to 1987.

a) Total trade in the selected animal taxa



b) Total trade in the selected plant taxa



c) Total trade in the selected taxa

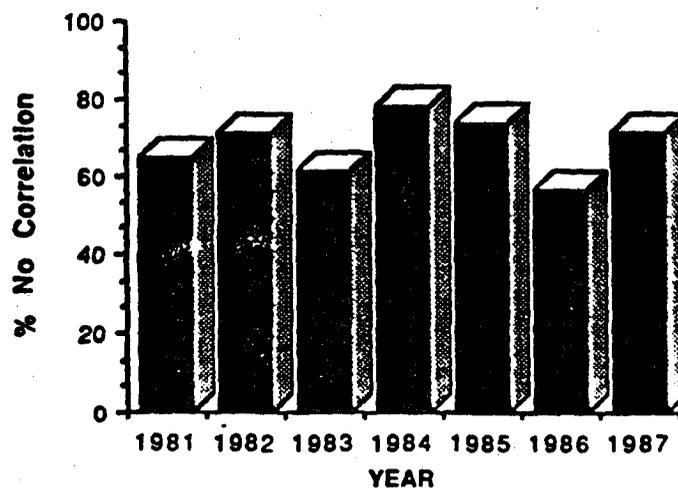


Figure 6. The percentage of transactions between reporting Parties in each of the twelve selected taxa which showed no correlation between reported imports and exports in the years of 1981 to 1987.

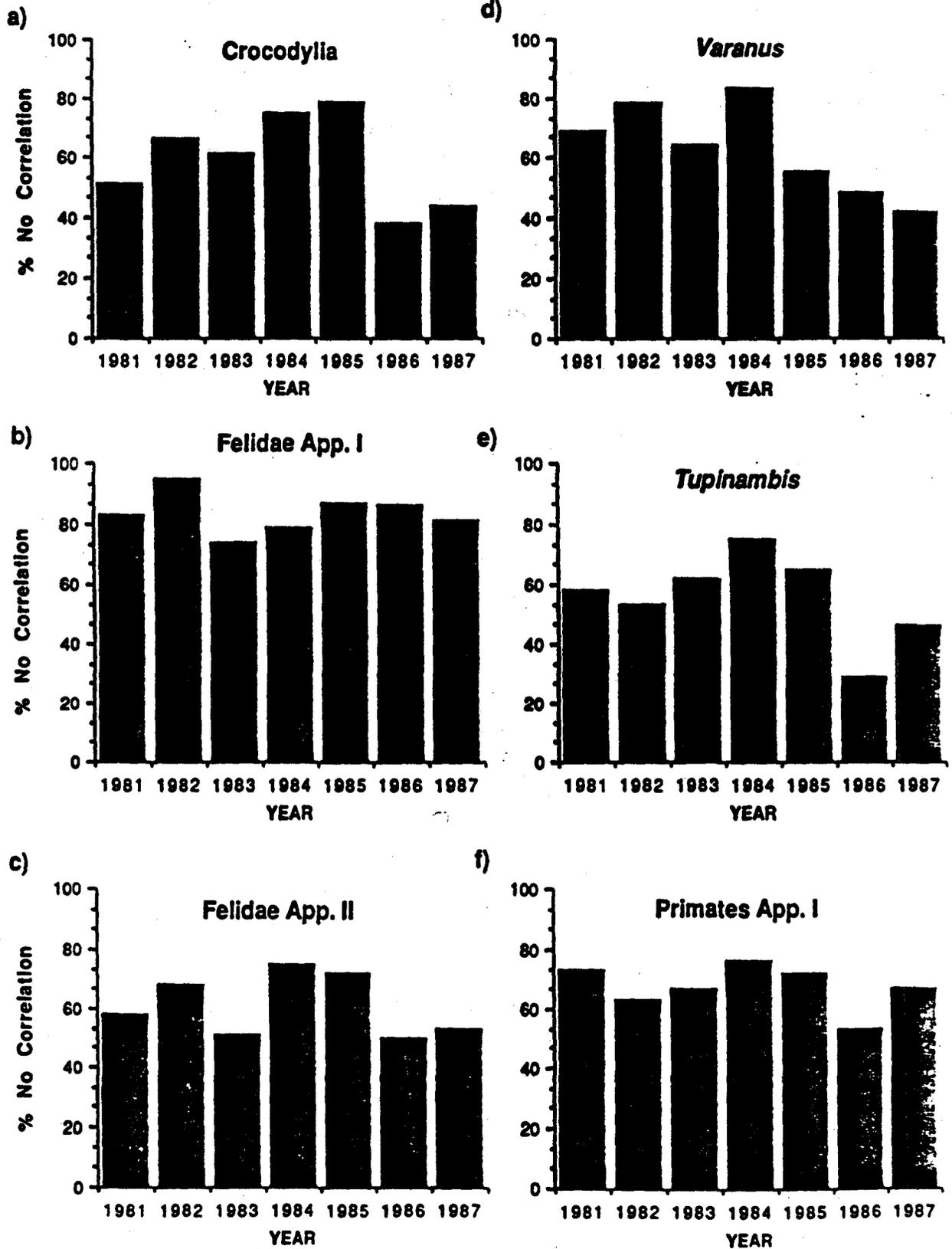


Figure 6. (continued)

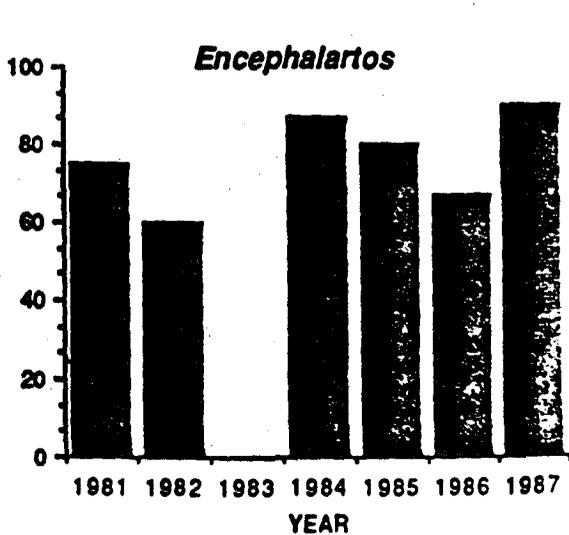
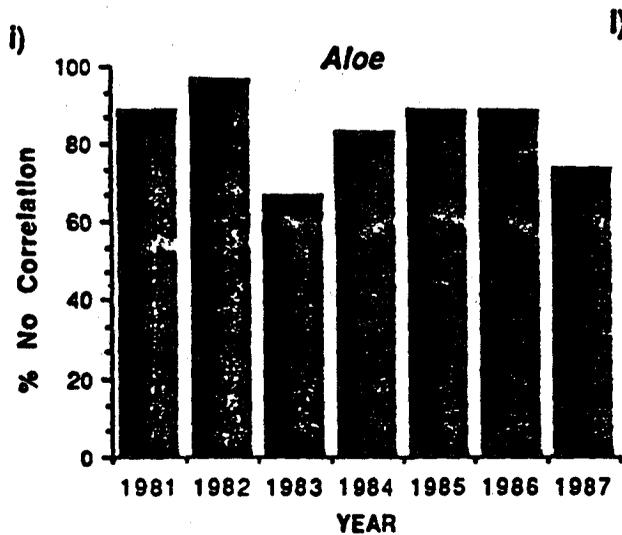
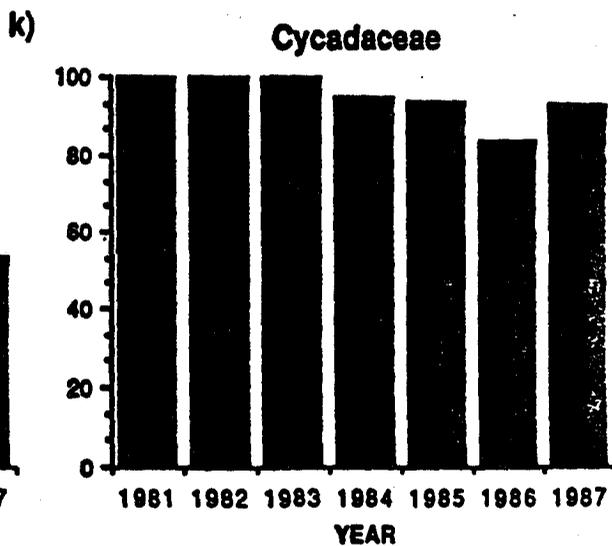
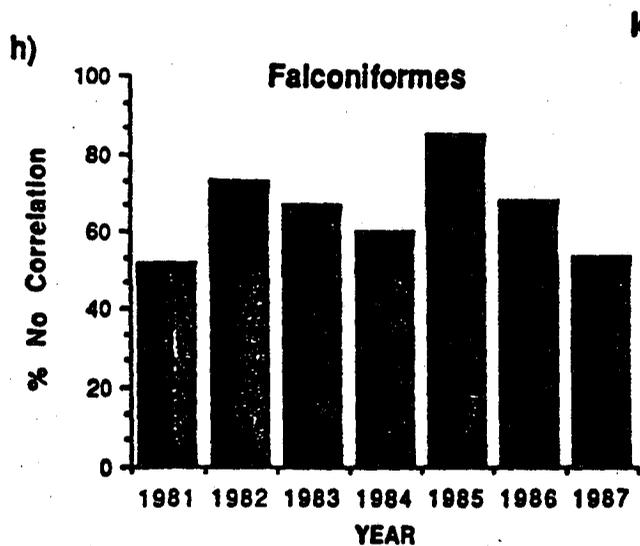
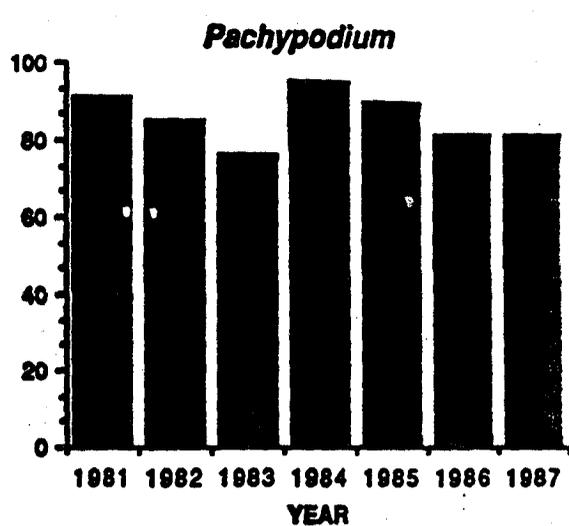
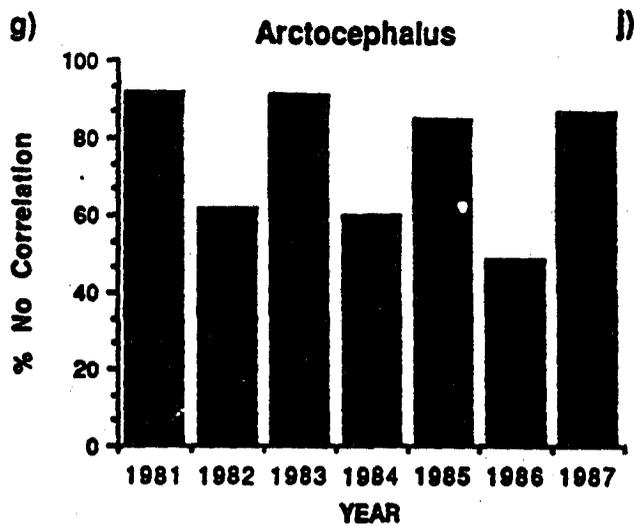


Figure 7. The number of Parties, summed across the years of 1984 to 1987, which submitted reports on time and the number submitting late in each of the following periods: up to three months, between three and six months, between six and nine months, between nine months and a year, between one and two years and over two years.

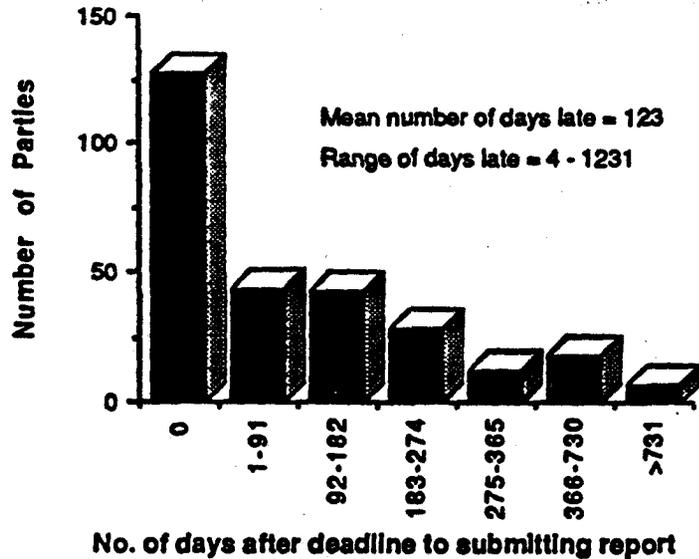
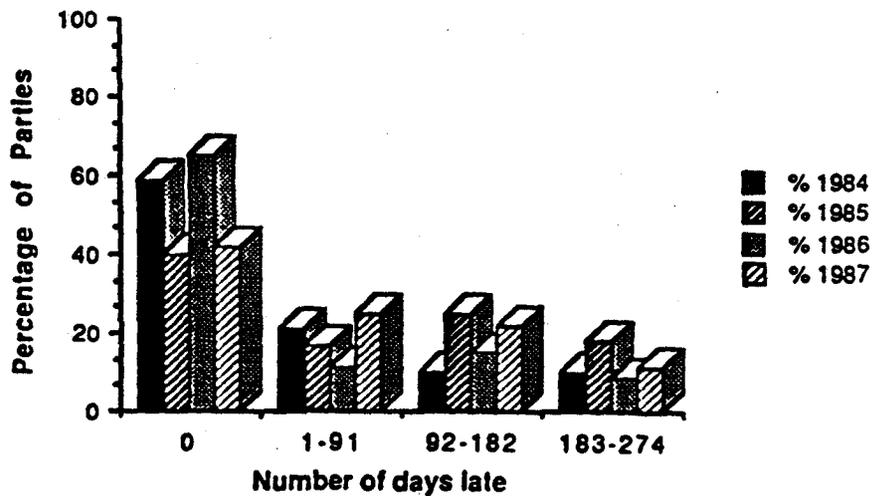


Figure 8. The percentage of Parties in each year from 1981 to 1987 which submitted their annual reports on time and the number submitting late by up to three months, between three and six months late and between six and nine months late. The percentage of Parties was of only those which had submitted their report within 274 days after the deadline.



Extent of Compliance of the Annual Reports with the Guidelines Contained in CITES Notification to the Parties No. 205.

A brief analysis has been made of the extent to which Parties comply with CITES Notification to the Parties No. 205 on harmonization of annual reports. There are now (15/07/89) 100 Parties and this analysis was done for all countries (86) that had submitted at least one annual report relating to trade in the period 1984 to 1988. Only one report for each Party was examined and, generally, the report for 1987 was used; in a few cases, the 1988 report was available but, in some cases, only earlier reports had been submitted. The annual report used in the analysis is indicated in Table 1A. Notification No. 205 gives guidelines on the format in which the annual reports should be submitted and on the content of the reports. These were summarized in eleven criteria which were used to evaluate the annual reports. Each country was given scores between 0 and 5 for the degree of compliance with each of the following eleven criteria:

- a) Whether the suggested standard format was followed
- b) Reporting of the CITES appendix (the accuracy of the listing was not taken into consideration)
- c) Reporting the scientific name of the species/subspecies in question (these were not checked for correct spelling, etc)
- d) Putting the species in taxonomic order (i.e. Mammalia, Aves, etc.)
- e) Listing by shipment
- f) Supplying permit number
- g) Reporting the purpose of the trade
- h) Entering the ISO Code of the country of export/origin/destination (countries entering the full country name were also scored 5)
- i) Describing the specimen as suggested by CITES Notification No. 205, i.e. sex/age/size of live animals, as bodies, as skins, sides, horns etc.
- j) Reporting the quantity of each transaction either by number and/or weight, surface area or volume as appropriate
- k) Supplying information in a "Remarks" column to indicate, for instance, if the specimen was captive-bred, artificially propagated, ranched, acquired prior to the Convention, etc.

In addition, a check was made to see if the annual reports specified whether the data were derived from actual specimens traded or from permits/certificates issued.

RESULTS

Parties which followed all the guidelines suggested in Notification No. 205 would, at the end of this operation, end up with a score of 55. Those which did not would achieve a score between 0 and 54. The score for each Party was

multiplied by 100/55 to show the percentage compliance with the guidelines. Figure 1A illustrates the number of Parties scoring 0% and 100% and how many were in the four intermediate categories.

Of the 86 countries considered, 17 of them (20%) complied completely with the Notification. There were only two countries (2%) that did not comply at all. Most (57) scored at least 75% (see Figure 1A and Table 1A).

By summing the scores of all the Parties for each category, their overall compliance with each of the guidelines has been calculated as a percentage of total possible compliance (Figure 2A and Table 1A).

- a) Although the majority of the countries submitted their reports in the suggested format, there were a number of differences. Columns were omitted, columns were added, they were in a different order and/or codes that were difficult to interpret were used for headings. In two extreme cases the reports bore no resemblance to the suggested format. The overall score for compliance was 73%.
- b) Generally the Parties either did or did not specify the appendix, i.e. they received a score of 0 or 5. However, in some cases it was given for the animals and not for plants or for the mammals and not the reptiles, while in others it was random as to whether this information was supplied for a particular transaction. The overall score for compliance was 77%.
- c) There were a number of ways in which reports did not comply with the request for scientific names. For instance, some countries supplied only the genus for a particular species, some gave only common names (including generic common names such as "crocodile" skins, "elephant" tusks or "parrots"), some gave incomprehensible abbreviations for common names, while others reported full scientific names for one taxonomic group but not for another. The overall score for compliance was 87%.
- d) Generally, the countries either did or did not list the species in taxonomic order. In some cases they merely listed particular families, genera or species together, in others alphabetical order was used. In the worst cases, species appeared at random throughout the report, being listed by, for instance, permit number. The overall score for compliance was 63%.
- e) Most countries did report on a shipment by shipment basis but for some, it depended on which species was being traded. Bulk licences were sometimes reported rather than actual shipments. In some reports, it was not specified what was being done (and it was not obvious). The overall score for compliance was 84%.
- f) Permit numbers were usually either supplied for all shipments or for none. Occasionally, however, permit numbers were supplied for only some of the transactions. The overall score for compliance was 73%.
- g) Usually the purpose of the trade was indicated for all or none of the transactions. In some instances, however, purpose was given in one instance and not in another. The overall score for compliance was 75%.
- h) It was very common for the full name of the country of export/origin/destination/ to be given rather than the ISO code. However, as there is generally less likelihood of a mistake occurring when the full name is supplied, rather than the code, this was not counted as a mistake and a score of 5 was awarded. Although there was generally a very high compliance with this requirement, some reports supplied the names of towns

or even airports rather than countries and there was at least one instance of a country using its own, unexplained, coding system for the different destinations. The overall score for compliance was 93%.

- i) Descriptions of the specimens being traded were generally those suggested, only occasionally were none supplied. The main discrepancy was that it was very rare for age, sex or size of live animals to be reported. This has not, however, been counted against a country. The overall score for compliance was 89%.
- j) Quantities were usually reported as in the recommended way. There were, however, some cases of inappropriate quantities being used. For instance, one country reported the weight of live specimens with no indication of how many were being traded. The overall score for compliance was 94%.
- k) Compliance with the request for additional information in a "Remarks" column was very poor. Possibly the most necessary information in this category was whether the trade was in wild-caught or captive-bred/artificially propagated specimens and it was rare for this to be supplied. The overall score for compliance was 40%. Parties are required to report on the number of specimens seized on entry. Such shipments are usually noted as illegal (I) in the remarks column, but very few Parties have actually fulfilled the requirement. As the reasons for this omission are not always clear, it was counted against the score.

In most cases (69%) it was not indicated whether the reported trade was based on permits or on actual trade. Only 27 of the countries specified this.

DISCUSSION

In general, the degree of compliance with the guidelines contained in CITES Notification to the Parties No. 205 is high. However, 80% of the countries could improve their reports. In particular, more details in the "Remarks" column as to whether species are captive-bred/artificially propagated, etc are needed from the majority of the Parties. The distinction between wild and captive-bred/artificially propagated specimens may, for instance, allow some check on depletion of natural populations. Listing by taxonomic order, though not essential, also needs some improvement as this makes it quicker, easier and, therefore, less susceptible to error, to code the data into a computer. Similarly, the correct scientific name can usually be deduced if abbreviations or common names are used but this takes considerable extra time and accuracy cannot be ensured. Supplying the appendix for a species is essential, particularly for those taxa that have populations in Appendix I and Appendix II. It is especially difficult, or impossible, to deduce when full specific names are not supplied. Summing shipments generally makes it difficult to match trade between countries, especially as it is rare for the sum of the reported individual shipments to equal that reported by the summing country. Summing makes it difficult to use the annual reports as an aid to enforcement of the regulations or as a check on controls of the trade. Obviously, neither permit numbers nor the purpose of the trade can be deduced if they are not reported. Reporting purpose of the trade is useful in that knowing why the trade occurred could be a help in controlling it if necessary.

Generally, the countries involved in the transactions, as well as the quantity and the description of the specimens traded, are well reported (although in this analysis there was no check to determine whether they were correctly reported). These are of fundamental importance for the implementation of CITES and cannot be supplied in any way other than by the reporting Parties.

Obviously, if all Parties submitted their annual reports in the format suggested by CITES, with each column filled in as recommended, many more transactions would be fully and accurately recorded.

CITES Notification to Parties No. 205 instructs that reports should state clearly whether the data are derived from actual specimens traded or from permits/certificates issued. Though the former is recommended, either is acceptable as long as the approach is consistent. However, there may well be large discrepancies between the figures supplied by an importer and an exporter if one reports permits issued and the other actual trade. Even if both countries specified whether their report was based on permits or actual trade it would still not be possible to match the records.

There are a few other ways in which annual reports could be improved. Some were handwritten and extremely difficult to read, thereby risking introducing unnecessary errors during computation for the CITES Secretariat; and one was not in an working language. To aid entry into the CITES annual reports database, the submission of information on computer discs is useful, particularly if a large volume of trade is reported. However, it is important that the data are in a format that can be read by the computer at the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit of the World Conservation Monitoring Centre. For smaller reports it is still preferable if they are submitted typewritten, following the suggested format.

Figure 1A. Degree to which Parties complied with CITES Notification to the Parties No. 205 on harmonization of annual reports. One annual report, the latest of those submitted between 1984 and 1988, was checked for each Party.

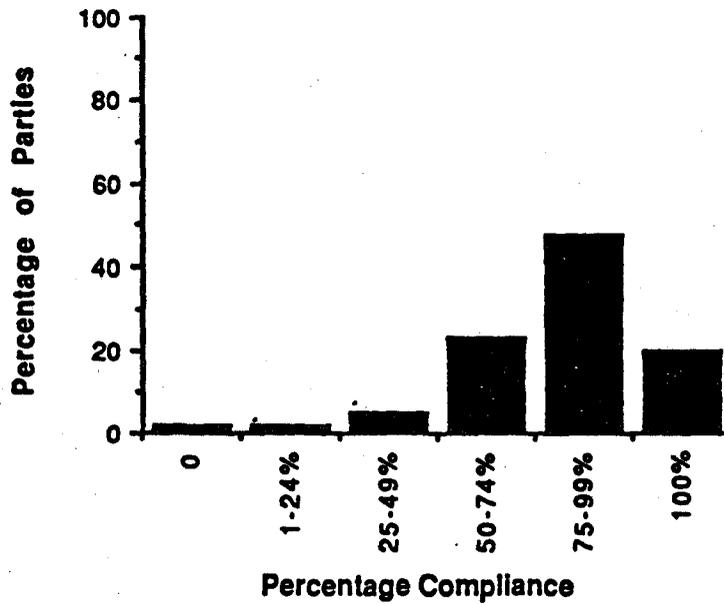


Figure 2A Degree to which the guidelines in CITES Notification to the Parties No. 205 were followed by all Parties. One annual report, the latest of those submitted between 1984 and 1988, was checked for each Party.

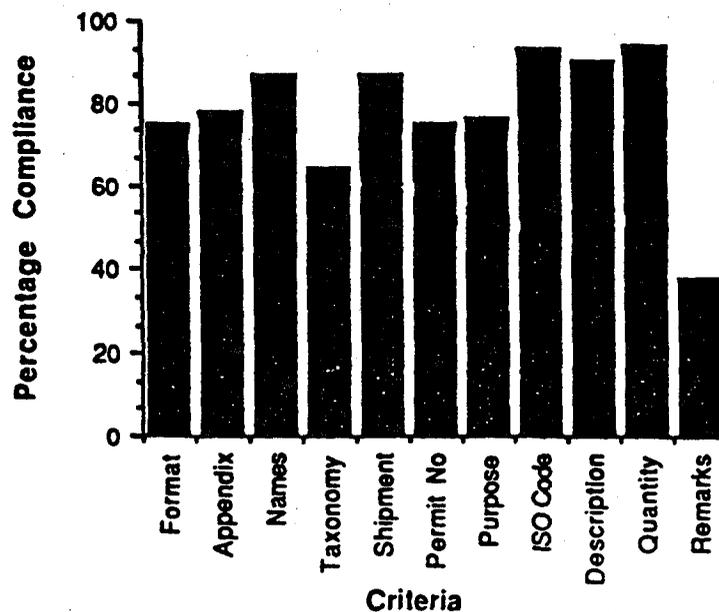


Table 1a.

Scores (between 0 and 5) given to all reporting Parties for compliance with each of eleven criteria summarised from CITES Notification To the Parties No. 205 on harmonization of annual reports. Summing across the rows gives a score for each country (maximum is 55), summing down the columns gives the score for each criterion (maximum possible is 430). These figures have been used to generate Figures 1A and 2A.

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>Entry in force</u>	<u>Report used</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Appendix</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Taxonomic order</u>	<u>Listing by shipment</u>	<u>Permit number</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Country of origin etc.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Afghanistan (AF)	28.01.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Algeria (DZ)	21.02.84	87	5	5	4	4	5	0	3	5	4	4	3	42
Argentina (AR)	08.04.81	87	5	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	49
Australia (AU)	27.10.76	87	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	55
Austria (AT)	27.04.82	87	3	0	5	5	3	0	5	5	5	5	5	41
Bahamas (BS)	18.09.79	88	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	53
Bangladesh (BD)	18.02.82	87	1	3	5	5	0	0	3	3	5	5	0	30
Belgium (BE)	01.01.84	87	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	55
Belize (BZ)	21.09.81	87	3	5	4	3	5	5	5	5	0	5	0	40
Benin (BJ)	28.05.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia (BO)	04.10.79	88	2	0	4	0	5	5	0	5	5	5	0	31
Botswana (BW)	12.02.78	85	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	55
Brazil (BR)	04.11.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi (BI)	06.11.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon (CM)	03.09.81	87	4	0	5	0	5	5	5	5	4	5	0	38
Canada (CA)	09.07.75	87	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	55
C.A.R. (CF)	25.11.80	87	1	0	1	0	5	5	0	2	3	5	0	22
Chad (TD)	03.05.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile (CL)	01.07.75	87	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	55
China (CN)	08.04.81	87	4	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	44
Colombia (CO)	29.11.81	87	2	0	4	5	5	5	0	5	4	5	5	40
Congo (CG)	01.05.83	87	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	55
Costa Rica (CR)	28.09.75	87	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	50
Cyprus (CY)	01.07.75	86	3	5	5	0	5	0	5	5	5	5	0	38
Denmark (DK)	24.10.77	87	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	53
Dom. Rep. (DO)	17.03.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador (EC)	01.07.75	86	4	5	4	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	48
Egypt (EG)	04.04.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador (SV)	29.07.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia (ET)	04.07.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland (FI)	08.08.76	87	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	55
France (FR)	09.08.78	87	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	55
Gabon (GA)	15.05.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia (GM)	24.11.77	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
German D.R. (DD)	07.01.76	84	2	5	5	0	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	42
F.R.Germany (DE)	20.06.76	87	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	54

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>Entry</u> <u>in force</u>														
Ghana (GH)	12.02.76	87	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	50
Guatemala (GT)	05.02.80	87	3	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	47
Guinea (GN)	20.12.81	85	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	5	5	0	16	
Guyana (GY)	25.08.77	86	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	20	
Honduras (HN)	13.06.85	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary (HU)	29.08.85	87	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	4	3	39	
India (IN)	18.10.76	87	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	55	
Indonesia (ID)	28.03.79	86	3	5	5	5	5	5	1	5	5	5	0	44	
I.R. Iran (IR)	01.11.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel (IL)	17.03.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy (IT)	31.12.79	87	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	55	
Japan (JP)	04.11.80	87	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	55	
Jordan (JO)	14.03.79	-	3	5	5	5	0	0	5	4	5	5	0	37	
Kenya (KE)	13.03.79	87	3	5	5	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	49	
Liberia (LR)	09.06.81	86	4	3	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	0	46	
Liechtenstein	28.02.80	87	2	5	5	5	1	0	0	5	5	5	0	33	
Luxembourg (LU)	12.03.84	88	5	5	5	0	3	3	5	5	5	5	0	41	
Madagascar (MG)	18.11.75	87	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	50	
Malawi (MW)	06.05.82	87	5	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	45	
Malaysia (MY)	18.01.78	87	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	53	
Malta (MT)	16.07.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius (MU)	27.07.75	87	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	13	
Monaco (MC)	18.07.78	87	3	0	4	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	37	
Morocco (MA)	14.01.76	88	5	5	5	0	5	0	3	5	5	5	3	41	
Mozambique (MZ)	23.06.81	86	3	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	5	4	42	
New Zealand (NZ)	10.05.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal (NP)	16.09.75	88	5	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	45	
Netherlands (NL)	18.07.84	87	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	55	
Nicaragua (NI)	04.11.77	87	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	50	
Niger (NE)	07.12.75	87	3	5	3	5	5	1	0	4	5	5	0	36	
Nigeria (NG)	01.07.75	87	5	5	5	0	5	5	5	4	5	4	0	43	
Norway (NO)	25.10.76	86	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	55	
Pakistan (PK)	19.07.76	87	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	49	
Panama (PA)	15.11.78	87	3	5	4	3	5	0	5	5	5	5	0	40	
P.N.G. (PG)	11.03.76	85	5	0	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	44	
Paraguay (PY)	13.02.77	87	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	0	45	
Peru (PE)	25.09.75	86	2	0	1	5	5	5	5	4	0	5	0	32	
Philippines (PH)	16.11.81	87	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	53	
Portugal (PT)	11.03.81	86	4	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	5	0	39	
Rwanda (RW)	18.01.81	85	5	5	3	0	1	5	5	5	5	5	2	41	
Saint Lucia (LC)	15.03.83	85	2	4	5	0	1	5	5	3	5	4	3	37	
St. Vincent (VC)	28.02.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal (SN)	03.11.77	86	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	49	
Seychelles (SC)	09.05.77	84	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	5	1	0	13	
Singapore (SG)	28.02.87	87	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	53	
Somalia (SO)	02.03.86	86	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	55	
S. Africa (ZA)	13.10.75	87	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	53	
Spain (ES)	28.08.86	87	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	55	
Sri Lanka (LK)	02.08.79	87	1	0	1	0	5	5	5	2	3	5	0	27	
Sudan (SD)	24.01.83	85	4	3	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	42	
Suriname (SR)	15.02.81	87	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	55	
Sweden (SE)	01.07.75	87	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	5	5	5	0	47	
Switzerland (CH)	01.07.75	87	2	5	5	5	1	0	0	5	5	5	0	33	
UR Tanzania (TZ)	27.02.80	87	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	48	
Thailand (TH)	21.04.83	86	1	0	4	0	5	0	0	5	5	5	0	25	
Togo (TG)	21.01.79	87	3	0	1	0	5	0	4	5	5	5	0	28	

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>Entry</u> <u>in force</u>													
Trinidad (TT)	18.04.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia (TN)	01.07.75	87	5	5	5	0	5	2	5	5	5	5	0	42
USSR (SU)	08.12.76	85	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	5	0	5	0	31
UK (GB)	31.10.76	87	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	53
Hong Kong (HK)		87	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	50
USA (US)	01.07.75	87	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	55
Uruguay (UY)	01.07.75	87	5	5	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	47
Venezuela (VE)	22.01.78	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire (ZR)	18.10.76	87	5	5	4	5	4	5	0	5	5	3	0	41
Zambia (ZM)	22.02.81	84	3	0	5	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	0	28
Zimbabwe (ZW)	17.08.81	86	1	5	2	0	5	5	0	5	3	5	0	31

TOTALS

316 332 373 269 363 315 321 399 382 406 172

