

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

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE SECRETARIAT

1 January - 31 December 1997



Introduction

In accordance with paragraph 2 (g) of Article XII of the Convention, one of the functions of the Secretariat is "to prepare annual reports to the Parties on its work and on the implementation of the present Convention..."

The CITES Secretariat hereby presents its twenty-second annual report, for the period 1 January - 31 December 1997.

Assistance to the Parties

Circulation of information

Notifications to the Parties

In 1997, the Secretariat sent 62 Notifications to the Parties. In addition, three Notifications were sent to the Contracting or Signatory States. These were to inform them of the proposals at the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties; of the results of the discussion of these proposals; and of an amendment to Appendix III at the request of Bolivia.

The Notifications to the Parties dealt with the following subjects:

CITES Directory

- conservation of and trade in the tiger
- co-operation with the World Customs Organization
- co-operation with ICPO-Interpol
- Ecomessage
- Enforcement Directory
- European Union regulations
- export quotas
- how to improve the effectiveness of the Convention
- ivory stocks
- operations artificially propagating specimens of Appendix-I species
- operations breeding Appendix-I species in captivity
- meetings of CITES Committees
- membership of CITES Committees
- national legislation
- nomenclature
- permits and certificates
- proposals to amend Appendices I and II of the Convention
- relationship between CITES and UNEP
- review of the appendices regarding plants
- scientific institutions
- security stamps
- specific reservations
- stocks of vicuña wool and cloth
- 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties
- universal tagging system
- vacancies at the Secretariat

The Directory

The Secretariat continues to maintain a loose-leaf directory of the Management Authorities and Scientific Authorities of the Parties. The Directory also contains, in accordance with

Resolution Conf. 9.5, information that has been provided to the Secretariat by non-Parties on their competent authorities and scientific institutions.

The Secretariat regularly sends updated directory sheets to the Parties. In 1997, nearly 200 sheets were sent.

The Identification Manual

With Notification to the Parties No. 1001 of 19 December 1997, the Secretariat invited the Parties to nominate voluntary members to this Committee and informed the Parties about the addresses of the Chairman (Dr Ruth Landolt) and the Vice-Chairman (Dr Chris Schürmann) of the Identification Manual Committee, who were elected to this position by the Conference of the Parties at its 10th meeting.

A detailed report on the status of the CITES Identification Manual was presented at the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties in document Doc. 10.17.

In 1997, 292 sheets on 260 species, 84 sheets for 54 introductory chapters and three binders for the French Identification Manual were distributed to the Parties.

Nomenclature

With Notification to the Parties No. 964 of 7 March 1997, the Secretariat informed the Parties of decisions by the Nomenclature Committee regarding the nomenclature of *Tupinambis teguixin* and *T. rufescens* and the *Varanus indicus* complex.

With Notification to the Parties No. 1011 of 19 December 1997, the Secretariat distributed one copy of the "CITES Checklist of Succulent Euphorbia taxa (Euphorbiaceae)" and one copy of "The World List of Cycads" to each of the Parties.

Other publications

The reference book "The Evolution of CITES", written by W. Wijnstekers, continues to be distributed. With the financial assistance of the Governments of France and Spain and the European Commission, translation into French and Spanish of the fourth edition was completed, published and sent to the relevant Parties.

The Secretariat provided funds for the "Checklist of CITES Species" to be revised and updated by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, taking into account the amendments to the appendices adopted at the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties and with additional common names in French and Spanish.

In 1997, the Secretariat signed an agreement with IUCN under which the IUCN Publications Services Unit (IUCN-PSU) took over the sale of CITES publications and promotional material. A discount is given to CITES Parties purchasing material. IUCN-PSU also sells publications on behalf of the Ramsar Convention (Wetlands, International), TRAFFIC and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre. This arrangement has worked extremely well as IUCN-PSU is equipped to deal with orders and advertises publications in its own catalogue and at the Web site of the World Conservation Bookstore at <http://www.iucn.org/bookstore/index.html>. This agreement has eased the work of the Secretariat that was previously spent on processing orders so that it can concentrate on meeting the substantive needs of the Parties.

Training of personnel responsible for the implementation of CITES

Since 1989, the Secretariat has developed its training activities in two areas: organization of training seminars and preparation of training material.

Training seminars

In order to improve the implementation and enforcement of the Convention, it is essential that the officers in charge of these activities receive training. This is normally the responsibility of each individual Management Authority but the authorities of many countries do not have adequate means or instructors with full knowledge of the provisions of CITES and the resolutions of the Conference of the Parties. For this reason, the Secretariat organizes training seminars. Priority is given to regional seminars but, at the request of some Management Authorities, training seminars have also been organized at the national level. Training is principally directed towards officers of the Management Authorities, Scientific Authorities, Police and Customs but training sessions have also been attended by staff from justice departments as well as traders and representatives of conservation NGOs.

The Secretariat organized or participated in the following training seminars in 1997:

Estonia: one-day training seminar for Customs officers, organized by the Management Authority of Estonia; about 20 participants; travel of the Secretariat was funded from the Trust Fund.

La Rochelle, France: five-day seminar organized by France and the CITES Secretariat; 60 participants; Customs, game wardens, veterinarians; funded by the Management Authority of France.

Pucón, Chile: three-day seminar on plants only; organized by the CITES Secretariat and the Management Authority of Chile; 90 participants; funding from the CITES Trust Fund, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

Aruba: five-day seminar; organized by the Netherlands for Aruba and the five islands of the Netherlands Antilles; 50 participants; funded by the Netherlands.

South Africa: a five-day national training seminar at Rustenburg (in the North West Province); 60 participants, including participants from Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia and Swaziland; followed by a two-day seminar for trainers, attended by 18 participants including those from the invited countries.

Indonesia: two-day seminar, organized by Indonesia; 50 participants; travel of the Secretariat was funded from the CITES Trust Fund.

Pretoria, South Africa: two-day Police service training seminar.

Evaluation of CITES training and public awareness programmes

In order to determine the effectiveness of its training and public awareness activities, the Secretariat contracted "Conservation Advisory Services" to carry out an evaluation. A consultant was requested by the Secretariat to attend the following three seminars conducted in South Africa and Zimbabwe between 21 April and 3 May: Enforcement training seminar (Rustenburg, South Africa, 21-25 April); Training for trainers (Rustenburg, South Africa, 28-30 April); Harare, Zimbabwe (3 May), Media Information Seminar.

The purpose of the evaluation was to: analyse the training techniques used, evaluate the degree of effectiveness in transmitting information to participants, analyse the appropriateness of the seminars, taking into account the background, professional activity and apparent needs of the participants; and make recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of specific seminars.

A series of general and specific recommendations were made, which the Secretariat is now implementing.

Training material

The Secretariat has produced more than 200 overhead sheets that are used for training purposes, in the three working languages of the Convention. They are continuously updated and improved.

Assisting the Parties in the field

Africa

The Secretariat participated in a meeting in Lisbon of Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa to discuss the possible accession of Angola, Cape Verde and Sao Tomé.

The Secretariat undertook missions to South Africa, Zimbabwe and Lesotho (non-Party). In South Africa, the Secretariat assisted in conducting a CITES national training seminar at the request of the Government of South Africa. South Africa invited participants from Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique and Namibia. South Africa requested the seminar in order to train new provincial administrations and Management Authorities. The visit to Zimbabwe was to oversee arrangements for the meeting of African elephant range States that was to be held before the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (Harare, June 1997). The opportunity was taken to meet with officials of the Management and Scientific Authorities to discuss issues of CITES implementation.

The mission to Lesotho was to follow up a request regarding ratification of CITES and to explore areas of co-operation between Lesotho and other CITES Parties in the region. Lesotho did not, however, ratify the Convention before the end of 1997, even though there was keen interest to do so.

Asia

The year 1997 was important for Asia because the number of Parties in this region increased from 22 to 26 with the adhesion of Cambodia, Myanmar, Uzbekistan and Yemen to the Convention.

The 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties was a useful opportunity to discuss problems arising in the region and the needs of some Parties for assistance. These needs will be taken into account in the planning of training programmes.

During a mission to Indonesia in December to assist in the preparation of a national training seminar on CITES implementation, the Secretariat extensively discussed the need to revise the CITES-implementing legislation and the requirements to ensure that it was adequate.

Central and South America and the Caribbean

The Secretariat continued to develop its co-operation with the countries of the region.

In November, the 8th meeting of the Plants Committee was held in Pucón, Chile. Preceding

this meeting, a training seminar on CITES implementation for plants was organized at the same venue with simultaneous interpretation into English and Spanish. The 90 participants to this seminar came from Argentina, Bahamas, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, and Peru. Training was provided by the CITES Plants Officer with the assistance of the staff of the Scientific Authorities of Chile, Costa Rica, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, the United Kingdom and the Biodiversity Institute of Cuba.

A large part of the funding for the organization of this seminar and the subsequent meeting of the Plants Committee was provided by the Management Authority of Chile (CONAF and SAG). Additional funding, in particular for travel and per diem expenses of participants from outside Chile, was provided by the CITES Secretariat, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

While participating in a CITES training seminar, organized in December by the Management Authority of the Netherlands, the Secretariat discussed various aspects of CITES implementation with the Management Authority of Aruba and the competent authority of the Netherlands Antilles (the only part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands that is still not covered by CITES).

Europe

For reasons of efficiency, the CITES Secretariat has divided its activities for the European region into two sections: northern Europe (Austria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom) and southern and eastern Europe (the other European countries, including the Russian Federation and all of the CIS Republics). By doing this, the Secretariat expects to be able to strengthen its already strong relations with the region's CITES Management Authorities.

In May, the Secretariat participated in a meeting in Estonia on Environmental Conventions. A visit to Latvia was made, just a month before it became a Party. Latvia acceded to CITES on 11 February 1997 and the Convention came into force there on 12 May 1997.

The Secretariat maintains a good relationship with the European Commission and participated in the first meeting of the European Union (EU) Enforcement Working Group. The Deputy Secretary General was invited in October to participate in the meeting of the EU CITES Committee. The European Commission supports many of the Secretariat's projects, and there was considerable exchange of information between the two organizations. In addition to the relationships that have long existed with the Directorate General for Environment, Nuclear Safety and Civil Protection (DG XI) and the Directorate General for Development (DG VIII), the Secretariat strengthened its ties with the Directorate General of the Customs Union and Indirect Taxation (DG XXI), which accelerates the diffusion of information to EU Customs authorities, especially in cases of fraud.

The Secretariat also had meetings with representatives of several national EU Management Authorities in the European Union.

The Secretariat continued to maintain good contacts with TRAFFIC Europe and its national offices.

The Secretariat had regular contacts with many non-party States in the European region (Croatia, Iceland, Ireland, Lithuania and Slovenia) to promote their accession to CITES.

North America

This region consists of three Parties: Canada, Mexico and the United States of America. Canada and the United States of America do not normally request assistance from the Secretariat in matters concerned with routine implementation of the Convention within their countries but both Parties are particularly proactive in both implementation and enforcement matters.

All three Parties in the region take an interest in furthering the objectives of the Convention both within the region and throughout the world. The North American region provides a good example of continuing co-operation between Parties in implementation and enforcement of the Convention. For example, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service continues to provide a significant amount of training assistance to Mexico.

During 1997 the Secretariat co-operated with the Parties on a number of investigations and has maintained good relations with the forensic laboratory of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

In August the Secretariat participated in a meeting of the Crocodile Specialist Group in Villahermosa, Mexico, using this opportunity to discuss various issues with the Management Authority of Mexico.

Oceania – Small Island Developing States of the Pacific

Following up on the two missions made by the Secretary General of CITES to the region in 1996, a workshop on CITES for Parties and non-Parties in the Oceania region was planned for the spring of 1997. Support to this meeting was provided by UNEP and the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and Japan. The meeting was held from 30 April to 2 May in Canberra, Australia, with the assistance of the Management Authority of Australia. The meeting was attended by representatives of Australia, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, the Federated States of Micronesia, New Zealand, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu. TRAFFIC Oceania and the Secretariat of the South Pacific Environmental Programme were also represented at the meeting.

The Secretariat compiled a document for the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (Document 10.33), informing the Conference of the outcome of the regional meeting of the Pacific Island Developing States and making recommendations for further activities. These recommendations were incorporated into Decision 10.112 (Regarding Small Island Developing States) directed to the Secretariat.

Fiji acceded to CITES on 30 September 1997; the Convention came into force there on 29 December 1997.

Maintaining the database on trade

Presentation of the database

All of the statistics in annual reports of the Parties submitted in accordance with Article VIII, paragraph 7(a), are entered into the CITES trade database. This work is done by the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit of the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) in Cambridge, United Kingdom, under a consultancy contract with the Secretariat. In 1997, a total 477,592 trade records were entered into the database.

WCMC continued to develop the software that allows automated checking of the records in the database, to ensure that the recorded origin of each wild-taken specimen is in the range of distribution of the species and to check the validity of combinations of data relating to

taxon, term, unit, purpose, source, etc. All data entered in the database are now automatically checked and WCMC writes to Parties on behalf of the Secretariat when it discovers discrepancies.

WCMC has developed a programme which enables species subject to quotas to be selected and the analysis of reported exports and imports.

Annual reports of the Parties

In the course of 1997, 92 complete reports were received. Of these, 22 were submitted on diskette and reports by electronic mail were received from the Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Indonesia, Namibia and the United States of America. Automated entry into the database was possible for twelve reports, compared with nine in 1996.

Over 240 requests for print-outs of trade statistics were dealt with. Requests continue to come from a wide range of conservation and animal welfare organizations, in addition to CITES committees, Management and Scientific Authorities and the Secretariat. The database is clearly seen as an important resource, and the Secretariat welcomes use of this facility.

Projects

General comments

At the request of the Conference of the Parties, the Secretariat continues to spend substantial time and effort in securing additional funding for projects. During 1997, significant efforts were made to complete a series of projects that were being implemented. Simultaneously, the Secretariat presented for approval new projects coming from the Parties or the Animals and Plants Committees.

General regulations

In accordance with the decisions taken by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting, externally funded projects continued to be classified into two categories:

A-type projects, routine technical-assistance projects, which the Secretariat is authorized to undertake as soon as funds become available, for example:

- Travel for the Secretariat staff or experts to attend meetings;
- CITES implementation training seminars, consultations on problems concerning CITES implementation; and
- Other assistance to developing countries in improving their implementation of the Convention

S-type projects, which include scientific studies of certain species. These projects must have the approval of the Standing Committee before the process of seeking funds is started.

Priorities established by the Standing Committee for the selection of projects are as follows:

- Development of protection, conservation or management programmes for a species currently threatened by trade or suffering over-exploitation, so that it can be restored to a level consistent with its role in the ecosystem in which it occurs;
- Provision of technical advice, scientific information and any form of assistance to the Parties for the better implementation of the Convention;

- Development and delivery of training packages for the effective implementation and enforcement of the Convention;
- Assistance to developing countries to allow their full participation in the Convention.

During 1997, eight A-type projects and fifteen S-type projects were initiated or completed.

A-type Project

Africa

- A-102 - United Republic of Tanzania - Elephant conservation (ongoing)
- A-086 - Libreville, Congo - CITES Training Seminar and associated enforcement (completed)

Central and South America and the Caribbean

- A-097 - Guyana - Development of national legislation to implement CITES: Technical assistance to Guyana (completed)

Global

- A-011 - Enforcement project (on-going)
- A-031 - Printing of CITES permits (on-going)
- A-044 - CITES Identification Manuals in English (on-going)
- A-045 - CITES Identification Manuals in French (on-going)
- A-046 - CITES Identification Manuals in Spanish (on-going)
- A-086 - CITES Identification Manuals in Russian, phase I (completed), phase II (on-going)
- A-101 - Review of "how to improve the effectiveness of CITES" (completed)

S-type projects

Africa

- S-102 - Madagascar - Survey of crocodiles in Madagascar (completed)
- S-052 - Madagascar - Population studies on Malagasy succulents (completed)
- S-075 - Nigeria - Survey and monitoring of the African monitor lizard populations in Nigeria (completed)
- S-060 - Regional - Status survey, distribution and utilization of the African grey parrot (*Psittacus erithacus*) in central and West Africa (completed)
- S-072 - Ghana - Survey of royal python (completed)

Asia

- S-064 - China - Ecology and management for sustainable utilization of the leopard cat in China (completed)

S-070 - Philippines - Survey of the status of corals in the Philippines with a view to sustainable use (completed)

S-057 - Thailand - Survey of the orchid trade in Thailand (on-going)

Central and South America and the Caribbean

S-058 - Argentina - Trade in blue-fronted Amazon in Argentina and breeding and habitat requirements (activities completed, administration on-going))

S-089 - Bolivia - Sustainable utilization and management of caimans in Bolivia (Phase II) (on-going)

S-077 - Peru - Management of peccary in the Peruvian Amazon (on-going)

S-078 - Peru - Survey of *Brotogeris pyrrhopterus* and *Aratinga erythrogenys* in Peru (completed)

North America

S-053 - Mexico - Population studies on Mexican cacti and evaluation of the possible and actual impact of legal and illegal trade on these populations (completed)

Global

S-056 - Review of international trade in the *Dendrobium* orchid (completed)

S-109 - Trade in medicinal plants (completed)

Contributing to the improvement of the implementation of CITES

Prevention of infractions

Policy of Prevention

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

Confirmation of permits

Throughout 1997, the Secretariat continued to determine the validity of permits and certificates issued by Parties. Details are kept from non-Party States that have notified the Secretariat of their competent authorities to issue comparable documentation.

The single computerized database system used to facilitate permit confirmation was introduced in 1997 and has been of great benefit. Permit confirmation remains a time-consuming activity, however, and the Secretariat seeks the assistance of issuing countries and reiterates its need to obtain quick responses to requests for copies of permits or additional information.

In 1997, approximately 2,500 requests to confirm the validity of permits were received. The Secretariat recommended rejection of over 300 permits.

Whilst many of the problems relating to validity of permits are technical, it has been noted that a significant number of irregular documents continue to be issued by Management

Authorities. False declarations that specimens are captive-bred, in accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.16, remains an area of concern. Re-export certificates, where the validity of the export permit of the country of origin has not been verified, continue to be issued. Parties also issue documents with periods of validity exceeding those allowed under the Convention.

The Secretariat believes that increased attention to detail on the part of some Parties could greatly reduce the requirement for confirmation and the number of recommendations for rejection. Regrettably, some glaring and basic errors are detected.

It is clear that fraudulent applications to Management Authorities for permits and certificates are not uncommon and Parties must be alert to this. Increased scrutiny of applications and subsequent inspection at export would also help combat illicit trade.

Exchange of information on infractions

The Secretariat continues to receive information on alleged infractions and wildlife crime from a variety of sources. The Secretariat encourages Parties that do not yet do so to follow the recommendations of Resolution Conf. 9.8(Rev.) relating to the provision of information on significant cases of illegal trade and illegal traders. Similarly, it hopes that more Parties will use the Ecomessage format distributed with Notification to the Parties No. 966.

Work commenced on the development of a computerized intelligence database that will store information on infractions, illicit traders and persistent offenders as well as assist in the preparation of the Secretariat's report on alleged infractions. It is expected to be operational in 1998.

Regrettably, the Secretariat has noted that a small number of Parties do not respond to requests for information or advice about action they have taken when provided with intelligence.

A report on alleged infractions was prepared for the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties. As well as illustrating the wide range of illicit trade activities that occur across the globe, the report highlighted several trends and problem. The Secretariat believes that the report aids Management Authorities and especially their national enforcement agencies in targeting illegal traders.

Relations with the World Customs Organization and Interpol

World Customs Organization

The Secretariat continued its close working relationship with the World Customs Organization and routinely communicates information on wildlife crime and alleged infractions so that Customs officers may more effectively enforce the Convention.

The WCO/CITES Working Group continued to work on a number of issues, including the concept of a CITES training programme for Customs officers and the "Customs and Wildlife" brochure to raise awareness among WCO member countries. WCO/CITES Working Group meetings continue to be very well attended and representatives from Management Authorities are also encouraged to participate.

Work continued with WCO's Nomenclature Directorate and Harmonized System Committee and which led to acceptance of changes to the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System. This will enable Customs officers to more easily identify shipments of CITES specimens and to determine whether inspections are warranted.

Interpol

The Secretariat's relationship with Interpol remains close. The Secretariat was represented at the second Environmental Crime Conference and has attended all the meetings of the Wildlife Crime Sub-Group.

The Secretariat co-operated in the preparation of an Enforcement Directory that will provide contact details of the enforcement agencies in each Party. The Directory is expected to be distributed during 1998. The Secretariat also contributed to a revised edition of guidelines to assist co-operation between CITES Management Authorities and national enforcement agencies.

The Secretariat is engaged in drafting a Memorandum of Understanding that will facilitate greater liaison with Interpol.

The Secretariat provides expert advice to Interpol with regard to the specialized projects initiated by the Wildlife Crime Sub-Group. The group began research on trade in primates in 1997.

Interpol and the CITES Secretariat have also continued the regular exchange of information that assists in combating infractions of the Convention. An increasing number of Police agencies around the world are beginning to acknowledge the potential enforcement role they play in implementing the Convention.

Co-operation with other conventions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

Intergovernmental organizations and other Conventions

Special attention was paid to WTO and OECD. The latter prepared a paper on CITES and the Secretariat participated in the discussion of its drafts as well as in meetings at which the report of the Committee on Trade and Environment of WTO to the Singapore Conference was discussed.

Contacts with the European Commission, the Council of Europe, FAO, the International Whaling Commission, ITTO, ICCAT and the International Office of Epizootics were maintained on a regular basis.

Non-governmental Conservation Organizations

The Secretariat maintained a dialogue with a very large number of non-governmental organizations at regional, national and international levels and fully appreciates the invaluable role played by these organizations in achieving the objectives of CITES. It is impossible to enumerate all the organizations that have contributed to the effectiveness of the Convention and to the smooth running of the Secretariat by providing financial support, supplying information, carrying out studies and publishing documents. These are NGOs working for conservation (national or international), scientific institutions, zoos, botanical gardens, etc. Three organizations however must be mentioned for their overall contribution to the CITES community: IUCN - The World Conservation Union, TRAFFIC and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC).

IUCN helps the Secretariat substantially, especially in the scientific and legal fields. Through the Species Survival Commission, the CITES Secretariat has rapid access to the most up-to-date information.

The efforts made by the TRAFFIC network have resulted in significant assistance to the Secretariat. The TRAFFIC network has been one of the most reliable sources of information regarding implementation of the Convention in various countries throughout the world. Its regional representatives have also provided on-site assistance to staff members of the Secretariat during their missions to various countries. One of the TRAFFIC offices (United States of America) is also assisting the Secretariat on the legislation project.

WCMC continued to maintain the database of CITES annual report statistics. Together with IUCN and TRAFFIC, it has conducted studies of particular species in the context of the review of significant trade. WCMC also provides important CITES reference tools, most notably the Checklist of CITES Species and the CITES Web site. The Secretariat also frequently calls on the help of WCMC for information on the distribution and status of species.

The users of fauna and flora

The Secretariat continued its contacts and dialogue with several wildlife trade organizations whose interests include species listed in the CITES appendices, in order to make the users of wildlife better acquainted with the goals of the Convention. No rational and sustainable use of wildlife can be achieved without co-operation with them. With the approval of the Standing Committee, the Secretariat has been able to obtain from them external funds for CITES projects all over the world. Furthermore, encouraged by the Secretariat, several of them have attended CITES training seminars.

The Secretariat participated in meetings of the Live Animals Board and has strengthened its relationship with IATA.

Undertaking the tasks requested by the Conference of the Parties

Consolidating the Resolutions

The draft consolidated resolutions that the Secretariat had prepared on behalf of the Standing Committee regarding "Ranching and trade in ranched specimens" and "Cetaceans" were presented for adoption at the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The first of these was adopted, but the Conference agreed that the draft regarding cetaceans should be reconsidered and that the Parties should be consulted further before the presentation of a revision.

The Conference also adopted Decision 10.60 confirming that the process of consolidation of resolutions should continue, but stressing the need to keep the original text and preamble intact, so as to preserve the original intent. This reflected a change of approach, because, although the aim had always been to preserve the intent, the process had previously attempted to improve the text (removing inconsistencies and conflicts as well as correcting the grammar).

Analysing National Legislation

In accordance with Resolution Conf. 8.4 work continues on the analysis of the ability of Parties to implement and enforce the Convention. It is worth recalling the basic elements that Parties are expected to have in their legislation:

- i) designation of at least one Management Authority and one Scientific Authority
- ii) prohibition of trade in specimens in violation of the Convention
- iii) penalization of such trade
- iv) confiscation of specimens illegally traded or possessed

The number of Parties without domestic measures providing them with the authority to carry out any or some of those four elements is disappointing.

A report on this was prepared for the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Subsequently, a number of Parties were identified who remain in Category 3 of the legislation project (i.e. whose legislation does not meet the requirements for CITES implementation and who engage in significant trade). The Standing Committee may recommend that Parties not trade with these countries if the Secretariat is not satisfied that improvements in their legislation have been enacted.

Work to initiate phase 3 of the project, the analysis of Parties not covered in phases 1 and 2 began late in 1997.

The Secretariat encourages Parties to respond promptly to requests for copies of their legislation and reminds Parties to submit to the Secretariat copies of new legislation. The Secretariat is willing to comment on draft legislation and believes this service to the Parties can greatly assist their ability to comply with Resolution Conf. 8.4.

Significant Trade

During 1997, no Notifications to the Parties were issued amending the Notification to the Parties No. 917 of June 1996. The main reason for this was that the Animals Committee did not meet in 1997.

At its seventh meeting (San José, Costa Rica, 15 November 1996), the Plants Committee discussed a report (a review of national reporting procedures for trade in plants listed in the CITES Appendices) prepared by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) under contract with the Secretariat. Because of the many inadequacies noted in annual reporting on trade in plants, the Plants Committee decided that it was impossible to prepare a draft resolution on wild-collected plant specimens along the lines of the one for fauna (Resolution Conf. 8.9). It therefore developed a series of procedures for the implementation of Significant Trade Studies for plants. It also instructed the Secretariat and its Co-ordinator for Significant Trade Studies for Plants to prepare a document for consideration at the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties. This programme of work was approved by the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (document Doc. 10.56). At its 8th meeting (Pucón, Chile; November 1997) the Plants Committee established priorities for the programmes. The Secretariat consequently initiated the preparation of the appropriate project proposals.

In Notification to the Parties No. 980 of 2 June 1997 concerning nationally established export quotas, the Secretariat included, before securing the agreement of the Standing Committee, quotas proposed by the United Republic of Tanzania for the export of ranched specimens of *Geochelone pardalis* and *Malacochersus tornieri*. The two species are the subject of the recommendation of the Standing Committee asking the Parties to suspend imports of specimens originating from the United Republic of Tanzania (see Notification to the Parties No. 898). One Party drew the attention of the Secretariat to this mistake and the Secretariat immediately asked the Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania not to authorize exports. The Secretariat, in consultation with the Chairman of the Animals Committee, arranged with the Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania to inspect the farms that produce the ranched specimens in question, the results of which would enable the Secretariat to make a recommendation to the Standing Committee on whether to lift the ban on imports. The inspection mission had not taken place before the end of the year.

Although not known as range States for *Malacochersus tornieri*, Mozambique and Zambia authorized the export of specimens of this species until the Secretariat asked them to stop and to provide proof that the species occurs naturally in their countries at exploitable levels. Each of the two countries sent reports citing locations where the species occurs. These reports were not based on a study by an expert and were, therefore, considered inadequate as proof. The Secretariat proposed to the Management Authorities of Mozambique and Zambia to send an expert to verify the reported occurrence of the species in these countries. They agreed to this suggestion and arrangements to send such an expert had been initiated before the end of the year.

During the course of validation of export permits, it was discovered that Cameroon had exceeded its 1996 export quota of 12,000 specimens of *Psittacus erithacus* by about 11,000 specimens. Cameroon was unable to explain this excess. The Secretariat brought this matter to the attention of the Standing Committee at its 39th meeting (Harare, June 1997), recommending the suspension of imports of specimens of this species until Cameroon could provide a report on measures taken to ensure the correct monitoring of the use of its export quota for this species to the satisfaction of the Secretariat. The Committee agreed to this recommendation, as communicated in Notification to the Parties No. 993 of 29 October 1997. The Management Authority of Cameroon had not produced the report by the end of the year.

Actions on certain species

The Elephant

As a follow-up to the recommendation of the first Dialogue meeting of African elephant range States, in Dakar, Senegal, in November 1996, the range States held their second meeting (Dialogue II) at Darwendale/Harare, from 5 to 6 June 1997, in preparation for the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties that started the following week. The meeting was attended by delegates from 32 range States, including representatives of donor governments (Canada, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America) and donor organizations (World Wide Fund for Nature) who provided funds to meet the cost of the meeting. As with Dialogue I, the CITES Secretariat and IUCN collaborated in the organization of the meeting and in servicing it.

The meeting was crucial in preparing the range States for the debate on trade in African elephant ivory and other products that took place at COP10.

Elephant Monitoring Systems

In early December 1997, a group of specialists came together in Nairobi to examine the implications and requirements of decisions taken at COP10 in Harare.

The meeting discussed ways in which the existing TRAFFIC International database on ivory seizures could be expanded. Work is continuing on this and other mechanisms to provide an effective overview of illegal activities relating to elephants, populations, enforcement and the ivory trade. It is anticipated that reporting forms will be distributed to the Parties to allow the collection of information relating to illegal trade in ivory and illegal killing of elephants.

The participation of Asian elephant experts in the workshop was especially welcome, since they provided a significantly different perspective than that of their African colleagues.

Timber Working Group

The 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties adopted most of the recommendations incorporated in the report of the Timber Working Group (document Doc. 10.52)

The meeting of the Conference of the Parties also decided to maintain the current balance of membership and approximate size of the Timber Working Group (Decision 10.67) and instructed the Standing Committee to reconvene it when warranted and to prepare new terms of reference (Decisions 10.68 and 10.69).

Tropical timber

The Secretariat continued its dialogue with the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO). Owing to the workload related to the preparation of the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the 8th meeting of the Plants Committee, it was unfortunately unable to attend the 1997 meetings of ITTO.

Problems related to CITES implementation for trade in timber, recorded in earlier annual reports, have been solved by the adoption of various measures proposed by the Timber Working Group.

Promoting the Convention

CITES Web site

The Secretariat, in association with WCMC, developed a prototype CITES web site in the three working languages of the Convention (www.wcmc.org.uk/CITES). The site was launched just before the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The Web site is part of the CITES information strategy and is being developed to enable access to CITES information. The domain name of the site will be transferred to "http://www.CITES.org".

Relations with the media

The Secretariat receives numerous requests for information from journalists from the printed press and other media. The Secretariat gives press interviews and is also asked to supply information on the Convention in general, on illicit trafficking and on the status of certain species. The rhinoceros, elephant, tiger, bear, parrot, crocodile and plants are still of particular interest to the media. The Secretariat received over one hundred requests for information from journalists in 1996.

Several members of the Secretariat participated in radio and television programmes, particularly on the French-speaking Swiss stations, Radio-France International, Radio Suisse International, Radio Canada International and the BBC World Service.

Press activities – before and during the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties

March - Press release issued world wide, which included an announcement of the Conference, the agenda and details of accreditation.

On 3 May, in Harare, Zimbabwe, a media seminar was co-organized by the Ministry of National Parks and Wildlife Management in Harare and the Secretariat. It was attended by 17 participants from local press, radio and television stations.

May - A presentation of the meeting of the Conference was given at a United Nations press briefing in Geneva.

9 June to 20 June (duration of the meeting)

A press conference was held with the Secretary General of CITES and the representatives of the Host Government.

CITES press kits were distributed in the three working languages of the Convention.

Throughout the meeting, CITES Press Notes were issued to the media.

Evening media briefings were held.

Staff of the Secretariat conducted interviews.

News on CITES being carried by the major news agencies was monitored.

Press releases and publications from NGOs were cleared for distribution.

Follow up of the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties

Following up on the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Secretariat developed a series of guidelines to improve relations with the media before, during and after the 11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Subjects covered are as follows:

- Preparation of local press officers and the primary host media
- Improvement of press materials to support the meeting
- Regular CITES briefings
- Interview co-ordination
- Press Centre logistics
- CITES press-team personnel requirements.

In addition, the Secretariat produced a press release on "COP10 CITES Outcomes", a summary of decisions on species proposals.

The Secretariat has developed and maintained a CITES press list. At the end of 1997, there were 77 contact points.

United Nations Postage

The Secretariat has continued to work closely with the United Nations Postal Administration. The fourth series of 12 CITES stamps was issued in March 1996 and includes 12 plants. They were issued in New York, Geneva and Vienna with a special postmark for the first day of issue. Information material related to this series was also published, and T-shirts with a picture from one of the stamps were produced.

Other promotional activities

The General Public

The Secretariat received numerous requests for information from teachers, researchers, students and private individuals who wished to know more about the animal and plant trade or about CITES.

Furthermore, the Secretariat organized or participated in events intended to inform both specialists and non-specialists about the risks to various species due to excessive or illegal commerce in wild fauna and flora.

A Living Convention

New Parties in 1997

Country	Date of deposit of the instrument of accession or ratification	Date of entry into force
Latvia/Letonia/Lettonie	11.02.1997 (A)	12.05.1997
Swaziland/Swazilandia	26.02.1997 (A)	27.05.1997
Jamaica/Jamaïque	24.03.1997 (A)	22.06.1997
Yemen/Yémen	05.05.1997 (A)	03.08.1997
Myanmar	13.06.1997 (A)	11.09.1997
Cambodia/Camboya/Cambodge	04.07.1997 (R)	02.10.1997
Antigua and Barbuda/Antigua y Barbuda/Antigua-et-Barbuda	08.07.1997 (A)	06.10.1997
Uzbekistan/Uzbekistán/Ouzbékistan	10.07.1997 (A)	08.10.1997
Fiji/Fidji	30.09.1997 (A)	29.12.1997

As of 31 December 1997, 143 States are Parties to the Convention.

Annex 1 contains a list of the Parties.

Amendments and Reservations

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

This amendment entered into force on 13 April 1987. In 1997, no additional States that were Parties at the time of the adoption accepted it. By 31 December 1997, 52 Parties (including 10 that were not a Party on 22 June 1979 when the amendment was adopted) had accepted the amendment and it was in force in 52 other Parties, which joined CITES after 13 April 1987 and are therefore bound by the amended text of the Convention.

Annex 2 gives a list of the States for which the amendment has entered into force.

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

In 1997, this amendment was not accepted by any Party. By 31 December 1997, 48 Parties (including 15 that were not Party on 30 April 1983 when the amendment was adopted) had accepted the amendment. For this amendment to enter into force, the number required is 54 of the 80 that were Parties on 30 April 1983.

NOTE: We have sent several Notifications urging the Parties to ratify the amendment, partly at the urging of the EU.

Annex 3 gives a list of the States that have accepted the amendment.

Amendments to the Appendices

The amendments to Appendices I and II adopted at the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Harare, June 1997) entered into force on 18 September 1997. The Secretariat

sent a Notification to Contracting and Signatory States on 30 July 1997 to inform them of these amendments.

The changes were as follows:

Transfers from Appendix II to Appendix I:
2 species and 1 subspecies

Inclusions in Appendix II:
1 order and 13 species (there were also nine amendments to the annotations)

Transfers from Appendix I to Appendix II:
2 species, 1 subspecies and 6 populations

Deletions from Appendix II
1 genus, 10 species, 1 subspecies, 1 population

With a Notification to Contracting and Signatory States of 19 December 1997, the Secretariat communicated to them the inclusion in Appendix III, at the request of Bolivia, of the Bolivian population of *Swietenia macrophylla*. This would not become effective until 19 March 1998.

Reservations

No new reservations were entered in 1997.

The reservation concerning *Loxodonta africana* (African elephant) was withdrawn by Zambia on 20 March 1997. After the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe also withdrew their reservations on *Loxodonta africana*, following the transfer of their populations of this species to Appendix II. Moreover, in June, Sweden withdrew its reservations on the inclusion in Appendix III of *Vulpes vulpes griffithi*, *Vulpes vulpes montana*, *Vulpes vulpes pusilla* and *Mustela erminea ferghanae*.

Registration of Captive-breeding Operations, Nurseries and Scientific Institutions

Captive-breeding operations

In accordance with the provisions of Resolution Conf. 8.15, the Secretariat informed the Parties through Notifications to the Parties Nos. 981 (2 June 1997), 995 (29 October 1997) and 1007 (19 December 1997) of the registration during 1997 of operations breeding Appendix-I species in captivity in Honduras, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore and Thailand.

With Notification to the Parties 1006 of 19 December 1997, the Secretariat informed the Parties about the intention of the Management Authority of South Africa to register a breeding operation for a species not yet included in the register. The species concerned is *Acrantophis madagascariensis*.

Plant nurseries

Resolution Conf. 9.19 directs the Secretariat to compile and update a register of commercial nurseries that artificially propagate specimens of Appendix-I species of plants for export.

Through Notifications to the Parties Nos. 974 and 996 of 16 May and 29 October 1997, the Secretariat announced the registration of two more nurseries, one propagating specimens of Orchidaceae, the other specimens of Agavaceae, Apocynaceae, Cactaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Fouquieriaceae and Liliaceae. On 31 December 1997, three nurseries were included in the Register.

Scientific institutions

Through Notification to the Parties No. 1008 of 19 December 1997, the Secretariat informed the Parties about additional scientific institutions in Australia, Bolivia, Finland, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States of America that are entitled to the exemption provided by Article VII, paragraph 6, of the Convention.

Administration and Finance

The staff

Resignations during the year included: Mr Robert Anderson (Enforcement Officer), in February; Guillermo Puccio (Messenger/Clerk), in June; and Margarita Astralaga (Special Projects Officer), in August 1997.

In October, Mr John Seller replaced Andrew Whitefield as the Deputy Enforcement Officer, seconded from the United Kingdom.

Nationalities from all six CITES Regions (Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, Oceania and South Central America and the Caribbean) were represented within the Secretariat.

The United Kingdom continued to provide financing for the secondment of a Deputy Enforcement Officer. The Secretariat thanks the United Kingdom for its generosity and for its continuing support for the work of the Secretariat.

As far as the distribution of work within the Secretariat is concerned, a new organigramme was presented and approved at the COP10 (see document Doc. 10.10). The new functional work programme was formally introduced in the Secretariat in October 1997 at the time of the introduction of the new Performance Appraisal System, approved by United Nations Headquarters.

The budget

For information on the 1997 budget, please see Notification 1998/33. All requests for funds for implementation of decisions of the Conference of the Parties or the Standing Committee that were not provided for in the budget approved by COP10 were approved by the Standing Committee.

LIST OF PARTIES / LISTA DE LAS PARTES / LISTE DES PARTIES

State/Estado/Etat	Date of entry into force/ Fecha de entrada en vigor/ Date d'entrée en vigueur
1. United States of America/Estados Unidos de América/ Etats-Unis d'Amérique	01.07.1975
2. Nigeria/Nigeria	01.07.1975
3. Switzerland/Suiza/Suisse	01.07.1975
4. Tunisia/Túnez/Tunisie	01.07.1975
5. Sweden/Suecia/Suède	01.07.1975
6. Cyprus/Chipre/Chypre	01.07.1975
7. Ecuador/Equateur	01.07.1975
8. Chile/Chili	01.07.1975
9. Uruguay	01.07.1975
10. Canada/Canadá	09.07.1975
11. Mauritius/Mauricio/Maurice	27.07.1975
12. Nepal/Népal	16.09.1975
13. Peru/Perú/Pérou	25.09.1975
14. Costa Rica	28.09.1975
15. South Africa/Sudáfrica/Afrique du Sud	13.10.1975
16. Brazil/Brasil/Brésil	04.11.1975
17. Madagascar	18.11.1975
18. Niger/Niger	07.12.1975
19. Morocco/Marruecos/Maroc	14.01.1976
20. Ghana	12.02.1976
21. Papua New Guinea/Papua Nueva Guinea/ Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée	11.03.1976
22. Germany/Alemania/Allemagne	20.06.1976
23. Pakistan/Pakistán	19.07.1976
24. Finland/Finlandia/Finlande	08.08.1976
25. India/Inde	18.10.1976
26. Zaire/Zaire	18.10.1976
27. Norway/Noruega/Norvège	25.10.1976
28. Australia/Australie	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	31.10.1976
30. Iran, Islamic Republic of/Irán, República Islamica del/ Iran, République islamique d'	01.11.1976
31. Paraguay	13.02.1977
32. Seychelles	09.05.1977
33. Guyana	25.08.1977
34. Denmark/Dinamarca/Danemark	24.10.1977
35. Senegal/Sénégal	03.11.1977
36. Nicaragua	04.11.1977
37. Gambia/Gambie	24.11.1977
38. Malaysia/Malasia/Malaisie	18.01.1978
39. Venezuela	22.01.1978
40. Botswana	12.02.1978
41. Egypt/Egipto/Egypte	04.04.1978
42. Monaco/Mónaco	18.07.1978
43. France/Francia	09.08.1978
44. Panama/Panamá	15.11.1978
45. Togo	21.01.1979
46. Kenya	13.03.1979

47.	Jordan/Jordania/Jordanie	14.03.1979
48.	Indonesia/Indonésie	28.03.1979
49.	Sri Lanka	02.08.1979
50.	Bahamas	18.09.1979
51.	Bolivia/Bolivie	04.10.1979
52.	Italy/Italia/Italie	31.12.1979
53.	Guatemala	05.02.1980
54.	Tanzania, United Republic of/Tanzania, República Unida de/ Tanzanie, République-Unie de	27.02.1980
55.	Liechtenstein	28.02.1980
56.	Israel/Israël	17.03.1980
57.	Japan/Japón/Japon	04.11.1980
58.	Central African Republic/República Centroafricana/ République centrafricaine	25.11.1980
59.	Rwanda	18.01.1981
60.	Suriname	15.02.1981
61.	Zambia/Zambie	22.02.1981
62.	Portugal	11.03.1981
63.	China/Chine	08.04.1981
64.	Argentina/Argentine	08.04.1981
65.	Liberia/Libéria	09.06.1981
66.	Mozambique	23.06.1981
67.	Zimbabwe	17.08.1981
68.	Cameroon/Camerún/Cameroun	03.09.1981
69.	Belize/Belice	21.09.1981
70.	Philippines/Filipinas	16.11.1981
71.	Colombia/Colombie	29.11.1981
72.	Guinea/Guinée	20.12.1981
73.	Bangladesh	18.02.1982
74.	Austria/Autriche	27.04.1982
75.	Malawi	06.05.1982
76.	Sudan/Sudán/Soudan	24.01.1983
77.	Saint Lucia/Santa Lucía/Sainte-Lucie	15.03.1983
78.	Thailand/Tailandia/Thaïlande	21.04.1983
79.	Congo	01.05.1983
80.	Belgium/Bélgica/Belgique	01.01.1984
81.	Algeria/Argelia/Algérie	21.02.1984
82.	Luxembourg/Luxemburgo	12.03.1984
83.	Trinidad and Tobago/Trinidad y Tabago/Trinité-et-Tobago	18.04.1984
84.	Benin/Bénin	28.05.1984
85.	Netherlands/Países Bajos/Pays-Bas	18.07.1984
86.	Honduras	13.06.1985
87.	Hungary/Hungría/Hongrie	27.08.1985
88.	Afghanistan/Afganistán	28.01.1986
89.	Somalia/Somalie	02.03.1986
90.	Spain/España/Espagne	28.08.1986
91.	Singapore/Singapur/Singapour	28.02.1987
92.	Dominican Republic/República Dominicana/République dominicaine	17.03.1987
93.	El Salvador	29.07.1987
94.	Burundi	06.11.1988
95.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines/San Vicente y las Granadinas/ Saint-Vincent-et-Grenadines	28.02.1989
96.	Chad/Tchad	03.05.1989
97.	Gabon/Gabón	14.05.1989
98.	Ethiopia/Etiopía/Ethiopie	04.07.1989
99.	Malta/Malte	16.07.1989
100.	New Zealand/Nueva Zelanda/Nouvelle-Zélande	08.08.1989
101.	Vanuatu	15.10.1989
102.	Burkina Faso	11.01.1990
103.	Poland/Polonia/Pologne	12.03.1990

104.	United Arab Emirates/Emiratos Arabes Unidos/ Emirats arabes unis	09.05.1990
105.	Cuba	19.07.1990
106.	Brunei Darussalam/Brunéi Darussalam	02.08.1990
107.	Guinea-Bissau/Guinée-Bissau	14.08.1990
108.	Namibia/Namibie	18.03.1991
109.	Bulgaria/Bulgarie	16.04.1991
110.	Mexico/México/Mexique	30.09.1991
111.	Uganda/Ouganda	16.10.1991
112.	Russian Federation/Federación de Rusia/Fédération de Russie	01.01.1992
113.	Djibouti	07.05.1992
114.	Equatorial Guinea/Guinea Ecuatorial/Guinée équatoriale	08.06.1992
115.	Estonia/Estonie	20.10.1992
116.	Slovakia/Eslovaquia/Slovaquie	01.01.1993
117.	Czech Republic/República Checa/République tchèque	01.01.1993
118.	Greece/Grecia/Grèce	06.01.1993
119.	Barbados/Barbade	09.03.1993
120.	Republic of Korea/República de Corea/République de Corée	07.10.1993
121.	Viet Nam	20.04.1994
122.	Saint Kitts and Nevis/Saint Kitts y Nevis/Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis	15.05.1994
123.	Mali/Mali	16.10.1994
124.	Romania/Rumania/Roumanie	16.11.1994
125.	Eritrea/Erythrée	22.01.1995
126.	Sierra Leone/Sierra Leona	26.01.1995
127.	Côte d'Ivoire	19.02.1995
128.	Comoros/Comoras/Comores	21.02.1995
129.	Dominica/Dominique	02.11.1995
130.	Belarus/Belarus/Bélarus	08.11.1995
131.	Mongolia/Mongolie	04.04.1996
132.	Saudi Arabia/Arabie Saoudite/Arabie saoudite	10.06.1996
133.	Georgia/Géorgie	12.12.1996
134.	Turkey/Turquie/Turquie	22.12.1996
135.	Latvia/Lettonie/Lettonie	12.05.1997
136.	Swaziland/Swazilandia	27.05.1997
137.	Jamaica/Jamaïque	22.06.1997
138.	Yemen/Yémen	03.08.1997
139.	Myanmar	11.09.1997
140.	Cambodia/Cambodge/Cambodge	02.10.1997
141.	Antigua and Barbuda/Antigua y Barbuda/Antigua-et-Barbuda	06.10.1997
142.	Uzbekistan/Uzbekistán/Ouzbékistan	08.10.1997
143.	Fiji/Fidji	29.12.1997

Bonn Amendment / Enmienda de Bonn /Amendement de Bonn

List of Parties Having Accepted the Amendment to Article XI of the Convention -Bonn (Germany), 22 June 1979 - Entered into Force on 13 April 1987

Lista de Partes que han aceptado la enmienda al Artículo XI de la Convención - Bonn (Alemania), 22 de junio de 1979 - Entrada en vigor el 13 de abril de 1987

Liste des Parties ayant approuvé l'amendement à l'Article XI de la Convention -Bonn (Allemagne), 22 juin 1979 - Entré en vigueur le 13 avril 1987

(January/Enero/Janvier 1998)

State/Estado/Etat	ISO	Date/Fecha
States Parties on/Estados Partes el/Etats Parties le 22.06.1979		
1	Norway/Noruega/Norvège	NO 18.12.1979
2	Canada/Canadá	CA 30.01.1980
3	India/Inde	IN 05.02.1980
4	Sweden/Suecia/Suède	SE 25.02.1980
5	Germany/Alemania/Allemagne	DE 07.05.1980
6	Mauritius/Mauricio/Maurice	MU 23.09.1980
7	United States of America/Estados Unidos de América/Etats-Unis d'Amérique	US 23.10.1980
8	Botswana	BW 19.11.1980
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 28.11.1980
10	Togo	TG 05.01.1981
11	Switzerland/Suiza/Suisse	CH 23.02.1981
12	Denmark/Dinamarca/Danemark	DK 25.02.1981
13	Pakistan/Pakistán	PK 02.07.1981
14	Jordan/Jordania/Jordanie	JO 15.09.1982
15	South Africa/Sudáfrica/Afrique du Sud	ZA 01.10.1982
16	Peru/Perú/Pérou	PE 06.10.1982
17	Nepal/Népal	NP 21.10.1982
18	Chile/Chili	CL 18.11.1982
19	Seychelles	SC 18.11.1982
20	Tunisia/Túnez/Tunisie	TN 23.11.1982
21	Kenya	KE 25.11.1982
22	Madagascar	MG 11.03.1983
23	Egypt/Egipto/Egypte	EG 28.03.1983
24	Finland/Finlandia/Finlande	FI 05.04.1983
25	Niger/Níger	NE 08.04.1983

State/Estado/Etat		ISO	Date/Fecha
26	Panama/Panamá	PA	28.10.1983
27	Uruguay	UY	21.12.1984
28	Nigeria/Nigeria	NG	11.03.1985
29	Brazil/Brasil/Brésil	BR	21.11.1985
30	Australia/Australie	AU	01.07.1986
31	Cyprus/Chipre/Chypre	CY	20.08.1986
32	Senegal/Sénégal	SN	29.01.1987
33	Morocco/Marruecos/Maroc	MA	03.02.1987
34	Indonesia/Indonésie	ID	12.02.1987
35	Monaco/Mónaco	MC	23.03.1987
36	Guyana	GY	22.04.1987
37	Papua New Guinea/Papua Nueva Guinea/Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée	PG	27.08.1987
38	Ecuador/Equateur	EC	13.05.1988
39	Paraguay	PY	01.07.1988
40	Iran (Islamic Republic of)/Irán (República Islámica del)/Iran (République islamique d')	IR	13.09.1988
41	France/Francia	FR	18.08.1989
42	Russian Federation/Federación de Rusia/Fédération de Russie	RU	01.01.1992
States Not Parties on/Estados no Partes el/Etats non Parties le 22.06.1979			
1	Japan/Japón/Japon	JP	06.08.1980
2	Liechtenstein	LI	21.04.1981
3	Zimbabwe	ZW	14.07.1981
4	Suriname	SR	17.08.1981
5	Italy/Italia/Italie	IT	18.11.1982
6	Belgium/Bélgica/Belgique	BE	03.10.1983
7	Austria/Autriche	AT	16.03.1984
8	Netherlands/Paises Bajos/Pays-Bas	NL	19.04.1984
9	Trinidad and Tobago/Trinidad y Tabago/Trinité-et-Tobago	TT	17.05.1984
10	Belize/Belice	BZ	19.08.1986
11	Rwanda	RW	25.06.1987
12	El Salvador	SV	29.07.1987
13	Burundi	BI	06.11.1988
14	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines/San Vicente y las Granadinas/Saint-Vincent-et-les Grenadines	VC	28.02.1989
15	Chad/Tchad	TD	03.05.1989
16	Gabon/Gabón	GA	14.05.1989
17	Ethiopia/Etiopía/Ethiopie	ET	04.07.1989
18	Malta/Malte	MT	16.07.1989

	State/Estado/Etat	ISO	Date/Fecha
19	New Zealand/Nueva Zelandia/Nouvelle-Zélande	NZ	08.08.1989
20	Vanuatu	VU	15.10.1989
21	Luxembourg/Luxemburgo	LU	28.10.1989
22	Burkina Faso	BF	11.01.1990
23	Poland/Polonia/Pologne	PL	12.03.1990
24	United Arab Emirates/Emiratos Arabes Unidos/Emirats arabes unis	AE	09.05.1990
25	Cuba	CU	19.07.1990
26	Brunei Darussalam/Brunéi Darussalam	BN	02.08.1990
27	Guinea-Bissau/Guinée-Bissau	GW	14.08.1990
28	Namibia/Namibie	NA	18.03.1991
29	Bulgaria/Bulgarie	BG	16.04.1991
30	Mexico/México/Mexique	MX	30.09.1991
31	Uganda/Ouganda	UG	16.10.1991
32	Djibouti	DJ	07.05.1992
33	Equatorial Guinea/Guinea Ecuatorial/Guinée équatoriale	GQ	08.06.1992
34	Estonia/Estonie	EE	20.10.1992
35	Greece/Grecia/Grèce	GR	06.01.1993
36	Barbados/Barbade	NN	09.03.1993
37	Czech Republic/República Checa/République tchèque	CZ	01.01.1993
38	Slovakia/Eslovaquia/Slovaquie	SK	01.01.1993
39	Republic of Korea/República de Corea/République de Corée	KR	07.10.1993
40	Viet Nam	VN	20.04.1994
41	Saint Kitts and Nevis/Saint Kitts y Nevis/Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis	KN	15.05.1994
42	Mali/Mali	ML	16.10.1994
43	Romania/Rumania/Roumanie	RO	16.11.1994
44	Eritrea/Erythrée	ER	22.01.1995
45	Sierra Leone/Sierra Leona	SL	26.01.1995
46	Côte d'Ivoire	CI	19.02.1995
47	Comoros/Comoras/Comores	KM	21.02.1995
48	Dominica/Dominique	DM	02.11.1995
49	Belarus/Belarús/Bélarus	BY	08.11.1995
50	Mongolia/Mongolie	MN	04.04.1996
51	Saudi Arabia/Arabia Saudita/Arabie saoudite	SA	10.06.1996
52	Georgia/Géorgie	GE	12.12.1996
53	Turkey/Turquía/Turquie	TR	22.12.1996
54	Latvia/Letonia/Lettonie	LV	12.05.1997
55	Swaziland/Swazilandia	SZ	27.05.1997

	State/Estado/Etat	ISO	Date/Fecha
56	Jamaica/Jamaïque	JM	22.06.1997
57	Yemen/Yémen	YE	03.08.1997
58	Myanmar	MM	11.09.1997
59	Cambodia/Camboya/Cambodge	KH	02.10.1997
60	Antigua and Barbuda/Antigua y Barbuda/Antigua-et-Barbuda	AG	06.10.1997
61	Uzbekistan/Uzbekistán/Ouzbékistan	UZ	08.10.1997
62	Fiji/Fidji	FJ	29.12.1997

Gaborone Amendment / Enmienda de Gaborone /Amendement de Gaborone

List of Parties Having Accepted the Amendment to Article XXI of the Convention –
Adopted at Gaborone (Botswana), on 30 April 1983

Lista de Partes que han aceptado la enmienda al Artículo XXI de la Convención –
aprobado en Gaborone (Botswana) el 30 de abril de 1983

Liste des Parties ayant approuvé l'amendement à l'Article XXI de la Convention –
adopté à Gaborone (Botswana) le 30 avril 1983

(January/Enero/Janvier 1998)

State/Estado/Etat		ISO	Date/Fecha
States Parties on/Estados Partes el/Etats Parties le 30.04.1983			
1	Monaco/Mónaco	MC	24.08.1983
2	Seychelles	SC	15.09.1983
3	Norway/Noruega/Norvège	NO	15.02.1984
4	Togo	TG	24.02.1984
5	Uruguay	UY	21.12.1984
6	Austria/Autriche	AT	21.01.1985
7	Germany/Alemania/Allemagne	DE	20.03.1985
8	Chile/Chili	CL	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	13.12.1985
10	Italy/Italia/Italie	IT	23.01.1986
11	Brazil/Brasil/Brésil	BR	05.02.1986
12	France/Francia	FR	16.09.1986
13	Zimbabwe	ZW	08.02.1988
14	Belize/Belice	BZ	14.03.1988
15	Senegal/Sénégal	SN	28.03.1988
16	Philippines/Filipinas	PH	17.05.1988
17	China/Chine	CN	07.07.1988
18	Mauritius/Mauricio/Maurice	MU	21.07.1988
19	Sri Lanka	LK	07.11.1988
20	Denmark/Dinamarca/Danemark	DK	10.01.1989
21	India/Inde	IN	11.01.1989
22	Finland/Finlandia/Finlande	FI	27.06.1989
23	Rwanda	RW	30.08.1989
24	Botswana	BW	04.09.1989
25	Morocco/Marruecos/Maroc	MA	07.08.1990

State/Estado/Etat		ISO	Date/Fecha
26	Malawi	MW	17.08.1990
27	Argentina/Argentine	AR	19.12.1990
28	Australia/Australie	AU	13.11.1991
29	Portugal	PT	05.03.1992
30	Sweden/Suecia/Suède	SE	11.03.1993
31	Bolivia/Bolivie	BO	26.04.1993
32	Cyprus/Chipre/Chypre	CY	29.11.1993
33	Switzerland/Suiza/Suisse	CH	22.11.1994
States not Parties on/Estados no Partes el/Etats non Parties le 30.04.1983			
1	Trinidad and Tobago/Trinidad y Tabago/Trinité-et-Tobago	TT	17.05.1984
2	Netherlands/Paises Bajos/Pays-Bas	NL	12.02.1985
3	Belgium/Bélgica/Belgique	BE	30.07.1985
4	Luxembourg/Luxemburgo	LU	29.08.1989
5	Spain/España/Espagne	ES	29.01.1991
6	Uganda/Ouganda	UG	13.03.1992
7	Burkina Faso	BF	09.04.1992
8	Brunei Darussalam/Brunéi Darussalam	BN	18.06.1992
9	Slovakia/Eslovaquia/Slovaquie	SK	02.03.1993
10	Barbados/Barbade	BB	07.06.1993
11	Saint Kitts and Nevis/Saint Kitts y Nevis/Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis	KN	30.05.1994
12	Eritrea/Erythrée	ER	24.10.1994
13	Antigua and Barbuda/Antigua y Barbuda/Antigua-et-Barbuda	AG	08.07.1997
14	Mali/Mali	ML	04.08.1997
15	New Zealand/Nueva Zelandia/Nouvelle-Zélande	NZ	04.08.1997