

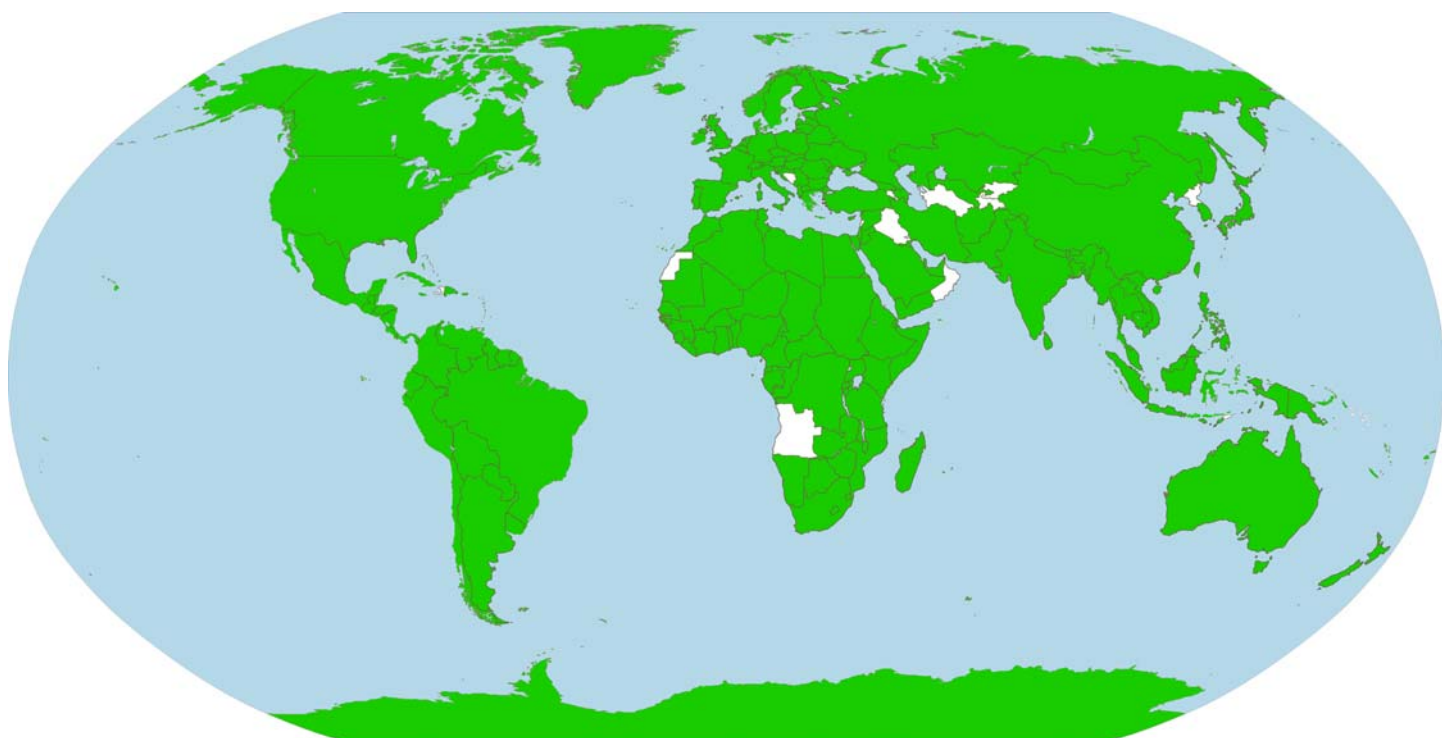
CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARIAT

2004

Article XII of the text of the Convention requires the CITES Secretariat to prepare annual reports to the Parties on its work and on the implementation of the present Convention. In this report for the year 2004, which is its 29th annual report, the Secretariat has presented its activities by following the goals and objectives defined by the Conference of the Parties in the *Strategic Vision through 2005*.



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- promote and regulate responsible trade in wild fauna and flora; and
- promote the effective enforcement of the Convention.

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Objective 1.3

To strengthen the enforcement capacity of the Parties and to improve coordination among Management Authorities and other agencies (e.g. police, Customs and veterinary and phytosanitary services).

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- Registration of captive-breeding operations, nurseries and scientific institutions
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GOAL 1: ENHANCE THE ABILITY OF EACH PARTY TO IMPLEMENT THE CONVENTION

Objective 1.1

To assist in the development of appropriate domestic legislation and policies that encourage the adoption and implementation of social and economic incentives allied to legal instruments that:

- *promote and regulate sustainable management of wild fauna and flora;*
- *promote and regulate responsible trade in wild fauna and flora; and*
- *promote the effective enforcement of the Convention.*

One major development in this area was the development of an integrated approach to building legal and socio-economic capacities needed to implement the Convention. Two workshops were organized, in Paraguay in March and in Bolivia in June, to test that approach, bringing together the CITES authorities of an importing and exporting country. The participants from both sides learned from each other and interacted with other actors from the public and private sectors concerned by wildlife trade. The workshops were organized in collaboration with the Management and Scientific Authorities of Spain and with the support of UNCTAD-Biotrade for Bolivia, and the IUCN Crocodile Specialist Group (CSG), Nature Conservancy, USAID and *Fundación para el Desarrollo Sustentable del Chaco* for Paraguay. The integrated approach used during these workshops was intended to contribute to mainstreaming wildlife policies into national development and poverty-reduction strategies; promoting compliance and enforcement through the whole supply chain of wildlife trade; identifying positive incentives for sound wildlife management; and facilitating legislative development.

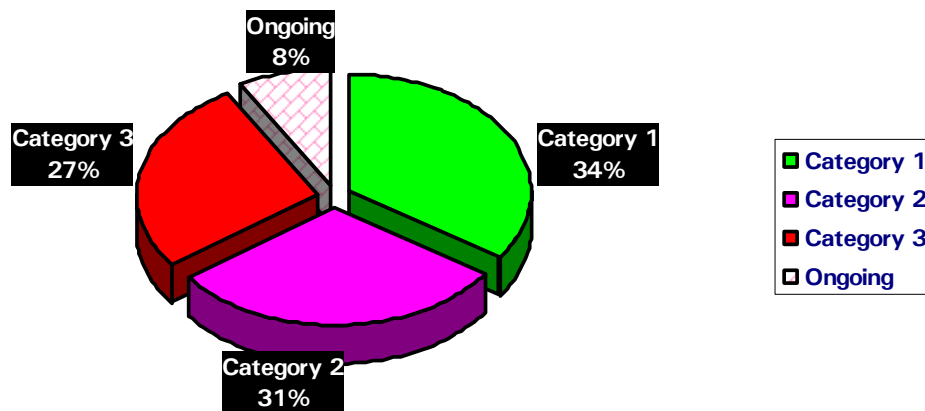
In the context of the Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA), a sub-regional capacity-building workshop was organized in El Salvador (San Salvador, August) involving The Humane Society with funding by the Government of the United States of America. This workshop brought together CITES authorities and officers from the ministries in charge of external trade and generated a series of recommendations to be followed up through national action plans and capacity-building activities.

During the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP13, Bangkok, October 2004) a side event on the role of economics and trade policies in CITES was jointly organized by the Governments of Bolivia, Indonesia and the United Republic of Tanzania, and Fauna and Flora International, International Institute for Environment and Development, UNCTAD-BIOTRADE and the CITES Secretariat. The event was devoted to providing the interested Parties with a practical methodology for reviewing, designing, implementing and assessing national wildlife trade policies on the one hand and for identifying and implementing targeted economic incentives in the context of those policies on the other hand. One of the main conclusions of the event was the need to take wildlife trade into account in national development plans and policies.

Within the context of the National Legislation Project, the Secretariat continued to provide CITES legislative analyses and guidance materials to a number of CITES authorities, government legal offices and consultants. Parties' legislation is categorized as follows:

- Category 1: legislation that is believed generally to meet the requirements for implementation of CITES
- Category 2: legislation that is believed generally not to meet all requirements for the implementation of CITES
- Category 3: legislation that is believed generally not to meet the requirements for the implementation of CITES
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Proportion of Parties in 2004 in the different categories established under the National Legislation Project



In order to provide targeted legal assistance to Small Island Developing States, a sub-regional workshop was organized in Antananarivo from 13 to 17 December for the Indian Ocean sub-region with the participation of representatives of the Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles. The information provided has helped Parties to target their legislative efforts at specific weaknesses or gaps that render national legislation inadequate for implementation of the Convention. The Secretariat has also provided Parties with legal advice in relation to specific questions as well as written comments on existing legislation and draft texts.

Objective 1.2

To strengthen the administrative, management and scientific capacity of Parties by improving the coordination between Management and Scientific Authorities and other national agencies responsible for wild animals and plants.

The Secretariat organized a capacity-building workshop in Suva, Fiji, in February, which brought together the Management and Scientific Authorities along with police and Customs, other government departments and the private sector, to discuss CITES implementation issues in Fiji. The Secretariat also conducted a capacity-building workshop in Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro, in May.

A 'Science in CITES' regional workshop was conducted in Lusaka, Zambia, in June, where both Scientific Authorities and Management Authorities of Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe were invited.

In fulfilment of Decision 12.94, the Secretariat convened a regional capacity-building workshop for Oceania in Brisbane, Australia, in August. Present were the Oceanian Parties of Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu, representatives from the Cook Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga, and a coral specialist sent by the Scientific Authority of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

A four-day CITES training workshop was held in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo on 15-18 November, and brought together 24 government officers, scientists and local wildlife trade stakeholders. The main aims of the workshop were to provide an overview of CITES and its mechanisms, explain in details the role and tasks of each authorities and increase awareness of wildlife trade issues in the context of CITES provisions. Participants represented the Democratic Republic of the Congo CITES Management Authority, the Customs and Excise Office (OFIDA), the Congolese Office of Control (OCC), the Congolese Institute for Nature Conservation (ICCN) and the Institute of Botanical and Zoological

Gardens of Congo (IJZBC). A veterinary in charge of the quarantine at Kinshasa's international airport of N'Djili, one lawyer and traders in wildlife also attended the workshop. The workshop was co-financed by the Ministry of Environment of the Brussels-Capital Region (Belgium) and was organized by TRAFFIC Europe, in collaboration with WWF-DRC Project office and the CITES Secretariat.

As mentioned under Objective 1.1, the Secretariat conducted an Indian Ocean regional meeting on legal and scientific aspects of CITES implementation in Antananarivo, Madagascar, in December, which was also aimed at addressing a number of other elements of the Strategic Vision such as the Review of Significant Trade and the National Legislation Project.

Objective 1.3

To strengthen the enforcement capacity of the Parties and to improve coordination among Management Authorities and other agencies (e.g. police, Customs and veterinary and phytosanitary services).

Information about nationally-designated enforcement authorities was included in the CITES Directory and on the CITES website with the contact information for each Party.

The Secretariat circulated to the Parties the interactive training course for Customs on CD-ROM. The CD-ROM is designed to assist Customs officers involved in processing CITES specimens and CITES documentation as well as personnel from other governmental departments involved in the importation and exportation of CITES specimens, such as ministries dealing with fisheries, agriculture, plant or animal health inspection, and international organizations such as the World Customs Organization and Interpol. The Secretariat is grateful to the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency for permitting it to adapt an earlier national product for general CITES use. The Secretariat is also grateful to the Enforcement Branch of the Canadian Wildlife Service for its help in the preparation of this CD-ROM.

The Secretariat attended a Tri-national workshop on ramin in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in April. The meeting brought together relevant authorities from Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, and resulted in an action plan concerning on-going cooperation and dialogue over illegal trade in ramin. This action plan was presented to the Standing Committee at its 51st meeting (Bangkok, October 2004) and the Committee agreed to invite the Parties concerned to report on progress achieved on this matter at its 53rd and subsequent meetings as well as at the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Activities related to this Objective are also described under Objective 3.1.

Objective 1.4

To facilitate development and use of appropriate technologies and information management systems that enhance and expedite the collection, submission and exchange of accurate information.

Use of the Internet

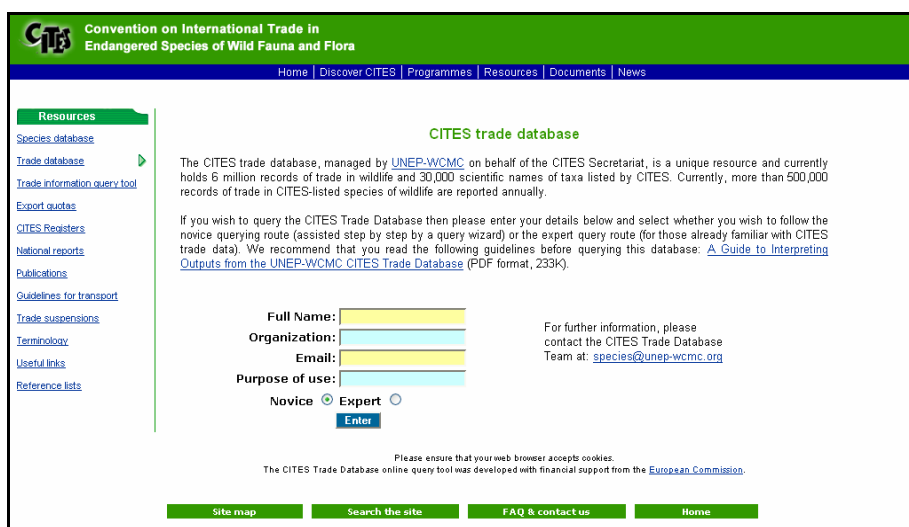
The Secretariat continued to promote the use of its website as a major communication tool and made most CITES documents and other relevant information available on-line. New information posted on-line in 2004 included information on annual reports from Parties, the *CITES Registers*, *Guidelines for transport and preparation for shipment of live wild animals and plants*, the *CITES Glossary*, the *CITES trade database* and the *CITES Trade Information Query Tool* (the latter three in English only). In addition, research was conducted on the further technical enhancement of the website in order to improve it and make it more interactive.

As the Secretariat no longer distributes full printed sets of documents for meetings of the Conference of the Parties, all documents of the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties were placed on the website as soon as they became available. Before the meeting, the Secretariat also produced a CD-ROM version of its website, the third of its kind, which included all CoP13 working documents and amendment proposals. Copies of this CD-ROM were distributed at the meeting. All documents produced during the meeting were instantly placed on the website as they became available.



Database on trade

All of the statistics in the annual reports of the Parties submitted in accordance with Article VIII, paragraph 7 (a), of the Convention are entered into the CITES trade database. The UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in Cambridge, United Kingdom, does this work under a contract to the Secretariat. In 2004, a total of 761,633 trade records were entered into the database, an increase of 28 per cent over 2003, which had already been the record year for the greatest number of trade records entered. All data entered in the database are automatically checked and UNEP-WCMC contacts Parties directly on behalf of the Secretariat when it discovers discrepancies or anomalies. The taxonomic files behind the database are updated regularly in line with the most recently accepted nomenclature. In 2004 they contained over 46,000 taxon names, including synonyms. The new database, on an Oracle platform, developed by UNEP-WCMC throughout 2003, as well as facilitating the development of more sophisticated analyses of the data, allowed trade data to be made accessible through the Internet. This service was launched in March and over 8,000 downloads had been made by people from over 77 countries by the end of the year. Almost a quarter of the outputs were for CITES Management and Scientific Authorities.



The screenshot shows the CITES trade database website. The header includes the CITES logo and the text 'Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora'. A navigation bar contains links for Home, Discover CITES, Programmes, Resources, Documents, and News. A left sidebar lists various resources such as Species database, Trade database, Trade information query tool, Export quotes, CITES Registers, National reports, Publications, Guidelines for transport, Trade suspensions, Terminology, Useful links, and Reference lists. The main content area is titled 'CITES trade database' and contains a description of the database, a query form with fields for Full Name, Organization, Email, and Purpose of use, and radio buttons for Novice and Expert. A blue 'Enter' button is below the form. To the right of the form, there is contact information for the CITES Trade Database team. At the bottom, there are links for Site map, Search the site, FAQ & contact us, and Home.

Registration of captive-breeding operations, nurseries and scientific institutions

In accordance with Resolution Conf. 12.10, the Secretariat maintains a Register of operations that breed Appendix-I species in captivity for commercial purposes.

Amendments to this Register were made in relation to operations in Colombia, Germany, Indonesia, Malaysia, Namibia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

In accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.19, the Secretariat maintains a Register of nurseries exporting artificially propagated specimens of Appendix-I species. Amendments to this Register were made in the course of the year in relation to nurseries in the Czech Republic and Italy.

With regard to the Register of scientific institutions entitled to the exemption provided by Article VII, paragraph 6, of the Convention, amendments were made in relation to institutions in Australia, Canada, Colombia, France, Germany, Indonesia, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovakia, South Africa, Singapore, Switzerland and the United States.

All three registers are available on the CITES website.

The development of database containing information about the Review of Significant Trade, undertaken under Resolution Conf. 12.8 and related preceding Resolutions, was still underway in 2004. After a preliminary review by the Animals Committee, the Secretariat intends to send the pilot version of this database to interested Parties for review and comment before finalizing it. Once operational, this database will enable Parties to have an overview of all activities that have taken place under the Review of Significant Trade.

MIKE

MIKE (Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants) is a monitoring system established to contribute to an assessment of the impact of CITES decisions on the illegal hunting of elephants. The Secretariat continued to implement this programme, particularly focusing on 45 baseline sites in Africa and 18 baseline sites in Asia, and raised USD 90,000 in 2004.

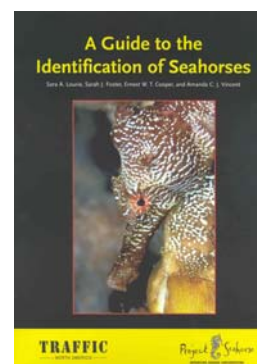
With the support of IUCN, the Secretariat submitted in 2004 a funding proposal to the European Commission for a further five years of financial support for the MIKE programme. Significant effort was made in securing bridging funds to maintain the programme until the new funds become available.

Objective 1.5

To encourage organizations capable of supporting the Convention to assist the Secretariat and Parties in building national information management capacities through training and other activities, and to facilitate improved access to and management of databases.

Several organizations provided assistance in the publication of material for Parties. Thus Safari Club International donated funds for the publication of the seventh edition of *The Evolution of CITES*, together with Japan, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The French and English versions of this book were sent to the Parties with Notification No. 2004/007 of 18 February 2004. The Management Authority for Spain financed and organized its translation into Spanish, its publication and its despatch to all Spanish-speaking Parties in the course of the Summer, for which the CITES Secretariat is deeply grateful. The *Evolution of CITES* presents the provisions of the Convention and relevant Resolutions and Decisions in an accessible way and provides explanations and comments to facilitate an understanding of the Convention and of how it should be implemented.

TRAFFIC South East Asia, with the financial support of the ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation, also arranged for the translation of the introductory CITES training presentation into Bahasa Indonesia, Bahasa Malaysia, Khmer, Lao and Thai. In this regard, it should be noted that the standard CITES training presentations, which are produced by the Secretariat in the three working languages of the Convention, were also made available in Arabic (courtesy of WWF/Emirates Wildlife Society and of the Environmental Research and Wildlife Development Agency, United Arab Emirates) and Macedonian (courtesy of the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and The Regional Environment Center for Central and Eastern Europe).



In 2002 the Conference of the Parties adopted a proposal by the United States to include *Hippocampus* spp. in Appendix II. This listing entered into force on 15 May 2004 and in accordance with the provisions of Resolution Conf. 11.19 (Identification Manual), the United States initiated the preparation of the necessary identification materials soon after the adoption of the proposal. The work on the preparation of the guide was carried out by Project Seahorse and TRAFFIC North America, in collaboration with US Fish and Wildlife Service and US NOAA Fisheries. A printed copy of the *Guide to the Identification of Seahorses* was provided to the Parties with Notification No. 2004/042 of 24 May 2004, and a reformatted version of this guide was incorporated into the CITES Identification Manual.

Information on the collaboration with UNEP-WCMC on the CITES trade database is reported under Objective 1.4 and on the CITES species database under Objective 5.3.

Objective 1.6

To ensure that all Parties have at least one designated Scientific Authority with experts in wild fauna and flora.

The Secretariat writes regularly to Parties that have not designated a Scientific Authority urging them to do so. Information that the Secretariat receives about designated Scientific Authorities is included in

regular updates to the CITES Directory which are published in Notifications to the Parties and on the CITES website, so that any change is made available to all Parties as soon as possible.

Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Palau, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, and the Syrian Arab Republic designated a Scientific Authority in the course of 2004, while Afghanistan, Eritrea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic still needed to do so at the end of the year.

Objective 1.7

To improve the coordination between CITES Management and Scientific Authorities, and increase the effectiveness of the latter.

All training workshops that involve the participation of Management and Scientific Authorities contribute towards encouraging coordination and collaboration between them. Examples of this include the Fiji national capacity-building workshop organized in Suva, Fiji, in February, and the 'Science in CITES' and training seminar organized in Lusaka, Zambia, in June (see also Objective 1.2). When providing legislative assistance to Parties, the Secretariat also regularly emphasizes the importance of making express provision in legislation for inter-agency consultation and cooperation.

Objective 1.8

To encourage Parties to develop and implement effective management programmes for the conservation and recovery of species, so that the species will no longer satisfy the criteria for inclusion in the Appendices.

Activities related to the completion of this Objective are reported on under Objectives 1.2 (capacity-building workshop held in Fiji), 1.3 (Tri-national workshop on ramin held in Malaysia) and 2.3 ['Science in CITES' training workshop for East and Southern African Parties, held in Zambia, and ITTO Workshop on capacity building for implementation of CITES Appendix-II listing of mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*)].



Visit of a tortoise breeding facility during a Science in CITES training workshop held in Lusaka, Zambia

Objective 1.9

To encourage the proper funding of CITES implementation and enforcement by Parties, and the adoption of national mechanisms that have resource users make a greater contribution to such funding.

Under the National Legislation Project, the Secretariat urges Parties to incorporate into their legislation fee tables for the issuance of CITES permits and certificates, the registration of captive-breeding and artificial-propagation operations and other administrative services related to CITES. It also recommends the incorporation of provisions that allow fines and illegal profits to be directed back into conservation and enforcement efforts.

At the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Secretariat submitted document CoP13 Doc. 14 on *Financing of the conservation of and sustainable international trade in species of wild fauna and flora*. This document was prepared pursuant to Decision 12.26 and took into account information received from Parties in response to Decision 12.25. It provides a review of existing and innovative mechanisms to finance the conservation of species of wild fauna and flora as well as capacity building for developing countries and countries with economies in transition with a view to furthering *inter alia* the implementation of the Convention at the national level as well as sustainable international trade in species of wild fauna and flora. The review was carried out in consultation with relevant conventions, government bodies and aid and donor agencies, and considered relevant trust funds, government budgetary allocations, user fees, taxes and fines, subsidies and compensation programmes, private sector partnerships, international donor aid and other innovative approaches.

Objective 1.10

To use fully the potential of regional coordination and collaboration in capacity-building efforts.

All capacity-building workshops with regional participation help to improve coordination and collaboration at the regional level. Training workshops arranged by the Secretariat are primarily regional in scope. The Secretariat also encourages Parties that initiate national training initiatives to consider widening participation to include neighbouring Parties, particularly if the Secretariat is invited to provide trainers.

The MIKE programme, reported on under Objective 1.4, is also related to the completion of this Objective.

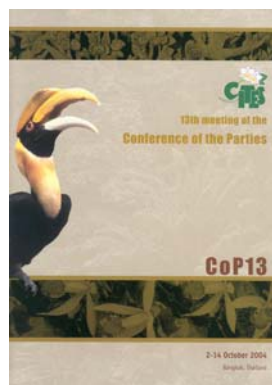
Objective 1.11

To review and simplify, where possible, existing measures, procedures, mechanisms, and recommendations for the implementation of the Convention.

In advance of the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Secretariat continued its review of Resolutions and Decisions of the Conference of the Parties in order to propose improvements, including deletions, simplifications and clarifications.

The Secretariat reviewed the following Resolutions:

- Resolution Conf. 4.6 (Rev. CoP12) on Submission of draft resolutions and other documents for meetings of the Conference of the Parties;
- Resolution Conf. 5.11 on Definition of the term 'pre-Convention specimen';
- Resolution Conf. 9.21 on The interpretation and application of quotas for species included in Appendix I;
- Resolutions Conf. 10.6 and Conf. 12.9 relating to Control of trade in tourist souvenir specimens and Personal and household effects;
- Resolutions Conf. 10.16 (Rev.) and Conf. 12.10 relating to Specimens of animal species bred in captivity and Guidelines for a procedure to register and monitor operations that breed Appendix-I animal species for commercial purposes; and
- Resolution Conf. 11.21 on Use of annotations in Appendices I and II; and
- Resolution Conf. 11.11 on Regulation of trade in plants.



The proposals to revise or consolidate these Resolutions were contained in document CoP13 Doc. 16 (Rev. 1). All of these were adopted at the meeting except the last two, which were withdrawn.

A review was also conducted of all the remaining Decisions, to identify those that had a long-term effect and should therefore be turned into Resolutions or incorporated into existing Resolutions. It also identified all of the Decisions that had been written in such a way that they remained in effect although they were no longer necessary. On the basis of its review, the Secretariat prepared proposals that were presented in document CoP13 Doc. 17, to delete Decisions that were no longer current and to put into Resolutions the Decisions that had a long-term effect. These proposals were adopted by the Conference of the Parties with minor amendments.

Objective 1.12

To ensure equity of the three working languages.

Working documents for the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, 50th and 51st meetings of the Standing Committee, 20th meeting of the Animals Committee and 14th meeting of the Plants Committee were provided in the three working languages of the Convention. Interpretation in the three languages was also provided at those meetings.

Capacity-building materials, such as training presentations, posters and the *CITES World* newsletter are produced in the three working languages. Similarly, workshops are conducted in the three working languages.

The CITES website is also provided almost entirely in the three working languages of the Convention and is, in this respect, the most advanced website of any multilateral environmental agreement.

Other activities

Notifications to the Parties

Eighty Notifications to the Parties were published by the Secretariat in 2004. The complete list can be found on the CITES website. As every year, the Secretariat also conducted a thorough review of the list of all valid Notifications in order to produce an updated list in January.

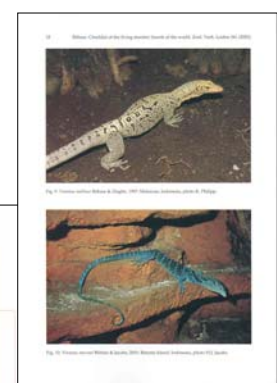
Directory

The Secretariat regularly updates the CITES Directory with information on Parties and competent authorities of non-party States, in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.5, and on TRAFFIC offices. Since 2003, Directory sheets for each country also include information on national enforcement authorities. All national contacts are posted on the CITES website.

Other publications

With Notification to the Parties No. 2004/070 of 5 October 2004, the Secretariat sent to all Parties a copy of the *Checklist of the living lizards of the world (family Varanidae)*.

Resolution Conf. 11.19 transferred the responsibility for the publication of the Identification Manual to the Secretariat. As required in that Resolution, the Secretariat reported on the production of Identification Manual sheets at the 50th meeting of the Standing Committee (in document SC50 Doc. 32), 20th meeting of the Animals Committee (in document AC20 Doc. 22.1) and 14th meeting of the Plants Committees (in document PC14 Doc. 13).



GOAL 2: STRENGTHEN THE SCIENTIFIC BASIS OF THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES

Objective 2.1

To ensure that the Convention's Appendices correctly reflect the conservation and management needs of species.

The action points under this Objective are all directed to the Parties and technical committees and therefore do not entail any action from the Secretariat. However the Secretariat can report that the following amendments to the Appendices were made and reservations entered in 2004.

Amendments to the Appendices

Amendments to the Appendices adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 12th meeting (Santiago, November 2002) entered into force on 13 February 2003, however the Conference decided to delay the inclusion in Appendix II of *Hippocampus* spp. and this came into effect on 15 May 2004.

Amendments to the Appendices adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 13th meeting (Bangkok, October 2004) entered into force the following year, precisely on 12 January 2005.

Reservations

In accordance with Article XVI, paragraph 2, of the Convention, Slovakia entered the following reservations for species included in Appendix III on 26 May: *Vulpes vulpes griffithi*, *V. v. montana*, *V. v. pusilla*, *Mustela altaica*, *M. erminea ferghanae*, *M. kathiah* and *M. sibirica*.

Review of Significant Trade

The Secretariat has a major role in managing and overseeing the Review of Significant Trade, which is called for in Action Point 2.1.2. This continued in 2004 and entailed substantial correspondence with Parties, preparation of documentation for consideration by the Animals and Plants Committees, contracting of studies to support the Review, determining compliance with recommendations by range States and reporting at the meetings of the technical and Standing Committees. The Secretariat monitored closely the implementation of the country-wide Review of Significant Trade in Madagascar, interacting with the main stakeholders during a mission to the country in December.

MIKE

The MIKE programme, reported on under Objective 1.4, is also related to the completion of this Objective.

Objective 2.2

To ensure that decisions to amend the Convention's Appendices are founded on sound and relevant scientific information and meet agreed biological and trade criteria for such amendments.

Although not foreseen in the Strategic Vision, the Secretariat fulfilled its mandate under Article XV, paragraphs 1 (a) and 2 (b) of the Convention by cooperating with intergovernmental bodies having a function in relation to marine species, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), over proposals to amend the Appendices which were considered at the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties. FAO convened in July an 'Ad hoc expert advisory panel for the assessment of proposals to amend Appendices I and II of CITES concerning commercially-exploited aquatic species' in which the Secretariat participated. The Secretariat also made available to the Parties in due time its own recommendations regarding proposals made to amend the Appendices, first through a provisional assessment that was sent through Notification to the Parties No. 2004/048 of 28 June, then final recommendations through documents CoP13 Doc. 60 and CoP13 Doc. 60 Addendum.

From 28 to 30 September, the sixth dialogue meeting of African elephant range States was convened at the Queen Sirikit National Convention Center in Bangkok, Thailand. As at the previous Dialogue meetings, this meeting was called to discuss and review the implementation of the important decisions on African elephant issues that were taken at the 12th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (CoP12, Santiago, 2002). The meeting discussed the status of MIKE implementation in the four sub-regions of Africa, an overview of progress made by ETIS, the African elephant proposals for CoP13, internal ivory controls, conditions for export of registered stocks of ivory, ivory stocks in Burundi, and human-elephant conflict. Of the 37 range States of the African elephant, the following 28 were represented at the meeting: Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Objective 2.3

To improve the scientific basis on which Scientific Authorities make non-detriment findings.



*Wood sample of bigleaf mahogany
(Swietenia macrophylla, Appendix II)*

Structured capacity building on this issue was included in a 'Science in CITES' training workshop for East and Southern African Parties, held in Lusaka, Zambia in June (see also Objective 1.2). The question was also addressed in the context of species-specific meetings (on seahorses, sea cucumbers, the bigleaf mahogany, etc) held during the year. In addition, research projects that addressed this matter were commissioned on monitor lizards, the African cherry, agarwood and the humphead wrasse.

Note

The Secretariat carried out no specific action in relation to Objective 2.4 (*To develop innovative technologies and encourage relevant research, including research into CITES implementation and enforcement, and to pursue these objectives, where appropriate, at the regional level*) in 2004.

GOAL 3: CONTRIBUTE TO THE REDUCTION AND ULTIMATE ELIMINATION OF ILLEGAL TRADE IN WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

Objective 3.1

To promote a high degree of cooperation, coordination and collaboration between national and international law enforcement agencies.

In compliance with Decision 12.88 adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 12th meeting (Santiago, 2002), enforcement experts, including representatives of CITES Management Authorities, the CITES Tiger Enforcement Task Force, Customs authorities, fishery protection authorities, intelligence agencies, the Interpol Wildlife Crime Working Group, the Lusaka Agreement Task Force, police and wildlife authorities from each of the CITES regions of the world, met in Shepherdstown, United States, in February. The group of experts issued a statement incorporating its conclusions and recommendations to improve enforcement of the Convention. The recommendations submitted in document CoP13 Doc. 23 were subsequently adopted at the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

In May the Secretariat participated in a Green Customs training workshop for Customs officers, held in Budapest, Hungary. The Green Customs Initiative is a series of collaborative activities carried out by its partner organizations, aimed at raising the awareness of Customs and border control officers of several trade-related multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). Activities include training workshops and the preparation of a guide for Customs officers. Partners of this initiative are the UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics – OzonAction Programme, the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Rotterdam Convention, CITES, UNEP's Division of Environmental Conventions, UNEP's Division of Environmental Policy Implementation, the World Customs Organization (WCO) and Interpol.

The Secretariat attended the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in July. It also attended the European Union Wildlife Trade Enforcement Group meeting in September.

Objective 3.2

To stimulate and participate in bilateral, regional and global efforts to combat illegal trade in wild fauna and flora.

Enforcement of the Convention was a major topic during sub-regional meetings in which the Secretariat participated during 2004. These included workshops in Nepal in April and Viet Nam in May. Illegal trade was also discussed during a Consultative meeting on trade in falcons for falconry that took place in the United Arab Emirates in May. The Secretariat also assisted in a training event organized by the German CITES Management Authority that was attended by officials from Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia.

In December, the Secretariat and the team leader of the United Kingdom's National Wildlife Crime Intelligence Unit organized a multi-agency workshop in Bangkok, Thailand, at which briefings were provided in relation to law enforcement networking at the national and regional levels. This was intended to aid Thailand in taking forward the initiative, announced by its Prime Minister at the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to create an ASEAN wildlife law enforcement network. Also in December, the Secretariat participated in a workshop in Kenya during which implementation of the Lusaka Agreement was evaluated.

The Secretary-General's Certificate of Commendation was introduced in 2003, to recognize and award exemplary enforcement actions. The third such certificate was awarded by the Secretary-General on 15 March 2004 to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Division of Law Enforcement and the U.S. Department of Justice, Wildlife and Marine Resources Section, in recognition of their combined efforts to combat illicit trade in caviar, especially those illegal activities that involved sophisticated smuggling and

fraudulent actions by individuals and organized networks based in the United States of America, caviar producing States and countries of transit.

Objective 3.3

To encourage mutual technical assistance, including the exchange of information, in enforcement matters.

The Secretariat sent three 'Alerts' in 2004. These related to an international repository for ballistic evidence, illicit trade in falcons from Kazakhstan and professional wildlife dealers. The Alerts are confidential documents about enforcement matters and are therefore not available on the CITES website.

Objective 3.4

To develop appropriate management strategies and incentives for promoting a change from illegal to legal use of wild fauna and flora.

In conjunction with TRAFFIC, the Secretariat organized a workshop in Ethiopia from 28 June to 1 July that brought together a variety of governmental and non-governmental agencies to highlight illegal trade in domestic markets in Addis Ababa and to design strategies to combat this. This subsequently led to a major multi-agency action against traders that were illegally selling wildlife, particularly elephant ivory.

The Secretariat drafted an action plan for the control of trade in African elephant ivory, which was discussed at the dialogue meeting of the African elephant range States and subsequently adopted at the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Objective 3.5

To promote awareness of CITES issues and a greater understanding by the judiciary of the social and economic significance of conservation threats posed by illegal trade in wild fauna and flora.

In June the Secretariat participated in an International Expert Workshop on the Enforcement of Wildlife Trade Controls in PHARE Countries, organized in Budapest, with the support of the European Union and the Hungarian Government, by TRAFFIC Europe, WWF and IUCN. A number of prosecutors attended the workshop and emphasis was placed on the prosecution of and sanctions for illegal wildlife trade.

GOAL 4: PROMOTE GREATER UNDERSTANDING OF THE CONVENTION

Objective 4.1

To strengthen communication and collaboration with national and international NGOs.

The Secretariat endeavours to provide CITES information to all non-governmental organizations (NGOs) by putting a considerable amount of information on its website, including the documents for meetings of the Conference of the Parties and the permanent committees and the summary records of these meetings, and by making this information constantly available in English, French and Spanish. Every year the Secretariat increases and improves the resources available through the CITES website.

Moreover, the participation of NGOs in CITES meetings continues to be very important. At the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, 126 NGOs participated as observers.

There is also a growing interest of NGOs in meetings of the Standing Committee. NGO observers were allowed to participate for the first time in April 2003, at the 49th meeting, where 17 organizations were represented. At the 50th meeting (March 2004), 21 national or international NGOs were represented by observers.

NGOs have also traditionally played an important role in meetings of the Animals and Plants Committees. In 2004, 20 NGOs were represented at the 20th meeting of the Animals Committee and nine at the 14th meeting of the Plants Committee.

The Secretariat was also invited to address the 51st meeting of the General Assembly of the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC) that was held in Bucharest, Romania, from 27 April to 1 May.

Finally, the Secretariat serves as an observer on the TRAFFIC International Committee, which operates as the Board of directors for TRAFFIC and oversees its many programmes. The Committee meets biannually.

Objective 4.3

To promote greater awareness among and cooperation with the scientific community.

The Secretariat contributed to a workshop on conservation priorities for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, convened by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), in September in Paris, and also actively participated in the third World Conservation Congress organized in November by IUCN – The World Conservation Union.

Objective 4.4

To produce and disseminate informative materials to a broad public at a local, national and regional levels.

Website

The Secretariat uses its website as a major communication tool and makes most CITES documents available on-line. It also includes background information on its main activities to facilitate their understanding by non-specialists. In addition, the Secretariat publishes press releases and announcements. The CITES website comprises thousands of documents and html pages and is provided almost entirely in the three working languages of the Convention. Further information on the CITES website is provided under Objective 1.4.

Newsletter

CITES World is a biannual newsletter published by the CITES Secretariat as an official newsletter of the Parties. The 13th issue (July) focused on how meetings of the Conference of the Parties are arranged and conducted, and on understanding the essentials of the Rules of Procedure. The 14th issue (December) focused on the analysis and interpretation of CITES trade data.



Stamps

As in every year since 1993, the Secretariat worked with the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) to produce a series of 12 stamps of various animals included in the CITES Appendices. This series was published in Geneva, New York and Vienna, with special postmarks for first-day covers. Information provided by the Secretariat on each of the species was published in a special booklet. The CITES stamps are amongst the best-selling series of all those produced by UNPA.

General public

The Secretariat routinely answers queries received from the public by phone, letter and e-mail. In 2004 approximately five hundred general written requests for information were answered. In order to alleviate this workload, several sections on the CITES website have been specifically designed to provide information to non-CITES specialists, particularly under the heading 'Discover CITES' and through introductory pages for almost every section.

Objective 4.5

To improve communication and collaboration with the media.

During the year the Secretariat conducted several background briefings for the media on issues or events of major significance. Statements by the CITES Secretary-General were also distributed or posted on the CITES website and several press releases issued.

Media strategies and press kits were prepared with the support of the UNEP Information Unit. Press briefings were arranged to coincide with the meetings of the Conference of the Parties and the Standing Committee.

Secretariat spokespersons regularly responded to requests for radio interviews and a lesser number of press and television interviews, particularly on high-profile issues such as caviar and ivory trade, or elephant conservation.

Finally the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties received wide coverage in the international print media, which allowed decisions adopted by the Parties to be relayed to the public.

Objective 4.6

To strengthen knowledge, promote awareness and facilitate enforcement of flora issues in CITES.

Flora issues are given attention in all capacity-building activities of the Secretariat, in workshops and in training materials.

Note

The Secretariat carried out no specific action in relation to Objective 4.2 (*To strengthen alliances with relevant local communities, consumer groups and traders*) in 2004.

GOAL 5: INCREASE COOPERATION AND CONCLUDE STRATEGIC ALLIANCES WITH INTERNATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS

Objective 5.1

To ensure an optimal working relationship with UNEP, as well as close coordination and synergy with CBD and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements.

In April the Secretariat participated in a workshop held in Vilm, Germany on 'Promoting CITES-CBD Cooperation and Synergy' which was supported by the Governments of Germany and the United Kingdom, the CITES and CBD Secretariats, UNEP, IUCN, TRAFFIC and Flora and Fauna International. The conclusions and recommendations of the workshop were to be submitted by interested Parties for consideration at the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties. CBD also provided the site-level search function for the CITES website.

The CITES Secretariat played a vital role in the establishment of the Biodiversity Liaison Group, a contact group for biodiversity-related convention, hosting the second meeting of the Group in August. The Group established its priority issues and *modus operandi* during the course of the year.

In September the Secretariat participated in a workshop entitled 'Towards the harmonization of national reporting to biodiversity-related treaties' convened in Belgium by UNEP-WCMC in cooperation with the Governments of Belgium and the United Kingdom. The proceedings of the workshop were submitted at the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties as information document CoP13 Inf. 15.

In November the Secretariat participated in a Roundtable on the practicality, feasibility and cost of certificates of origin organized in Paris by the *Institut du développement et des relations durables internationales*, the United Nations University and the *Centre de philosophie du droit*. The report of the roundtable was to be circulated for comment and a final version submitted for consideration by the third meeting of the CBD *Ad Hoc* Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-Sharing (Bangkok, February 2005). The Secretariat took advantage of this roundtable to meet with the Secretariat to the World Heritage Convention (WHC) and exchange information and experience on common administrative issues (such as the types of agreements through which external scientific expertise is obtained) and substantive activities (such as WHC's biodiversity-related work).

The Secretariat continued to work closely with UNEP and UNESCO in relation to the Great Ape Survival Project (GRASP) and represented MEAs on the GRASP Interim Executive Committee.

Objective 5.2

To ensure close cooperation and coordination with related conventions, agreements and associations.

In response to the agreement by the Twenty-fifth Session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI), an FAO Expert Consultation was convened to address several issues related to the CITES. These included the 'look-alike' clause (Article II, paragraph 2. b, of the Convention), 'split-listings', aquaculture, and implications of transfer of species from Appendix I to II. The Expert Consultation also included an analysis of the socio-economic impact of listing on sturgeon, queen conch and a number of hypothetical listing proposals. The Expert Consultation was held in Rome, Italy, from 25 to 28 May and a report was prepared by FAO and submitted at CoP13 as information document CoP13 Inf. 34.



The queen conch (Strombus gigas, Appendix II) is a Caribbean species that is attracting growing attention from CITES.

In June the Secretariat participated in another 'FAO Expert consultations on legal issues related to CITES and commercially-exploited aquatic species' held in Rome. The report of the consultations was submitted at CoP13 as document CoP13 Inf. 35 and made available the following year at the 26th meeting of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (Rome, March 2005).

An 'Ad hoc Expert advisory panel for the assessment of proposals to amend Appendices I and II of CITES concerning commercially-exploited aquatic species' was also held in July and is reported on under Objective 2.2.

Objective 5.3

To ensure greater coordination of scientific and technical programmes and, where appropriate, more efficient distribution of responsibilities with relevant technical partners such as IUCN, UNEP-WCMC, TRAFFIC and others.

The Secretariat works with TRAFFIC International through a Memorandum of Understanding to raise CITES implementation and enforcement capacity at regional and national levels.

The Secretariat also works closely with TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa, which administers the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS). The ETIS database, which holds details of worldwide seizures of illegally-traded ivory and other elephant products, is an important source of information and analysis of the data has already helped the Conference of the Parties to prioritize work regarding ivory trade controls. The Convention also benefits from the domestic ivory market surveys that TRAFFIC conducts in various parts of the world.

The Secretariat works closely with UNEP-WCMC under a contract through which the latter provides scientific and technical support. The majority of this support is in the area of trade monitoring (see under Objective 1.4 above), but UNEP-WCMC also maintains the database from which it produces the *Checklist of CITES species* and *The Annotated CITES Appendices and reservations*. It also responds throughout the year to questions regarding the distribution of species, their trade and conservation status and nomenclature.

Objective 5.4

To ensure continuing recognition and acceptance of CITES measures by WTO and to ensure the 'mutual supportiveness' of the decision-making processes between these bodies.

In April the Secretariat participated in a meeting of the World Trade Organization Committee on Trade and Environment Special Session (CTESS), which is charged with negotiations under the Doha Development Agenda. It held informal discussions with the Chairman of the CTES and the Director of the Trade and Environment Division of WTO before that meeting. The CITES Secretary-General attended the WTO Public Symposium on 'Multilateralism at a Crossroads' in May as well as the June CTES meeting. It was not possible for the Secretariat to attend a WTO workshop on environmental goods and the CTES meeting, both held in October, because of the overlap with 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.


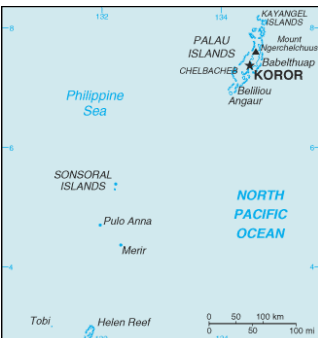

The Secretariat provided comments on a draft paper being prepared by UNEP on trade-related measures and international environmental agreements. It also developed a PowerPoint presentation for use in a national training workshop for Cambodia, organized by the UNEP-UNCTAD Capacity-Building Task Force on Trade, Environment and Development, on 'Enhancing policy coordination on trade and environment issues: implementation of MEAs containing trade-related measures'. The Secretariat met with a UNEP consultant who was seeking to identify ways of enhancing UNEP's work on environment and trade, particularly in relation to MEAs. It also met with a professor who was working on a textbook on trade and environment.

GOAL 6: PROGRESS TOWARD GLOBAL MEMBERSHIP

Objective 6.1

To secure at least 20 more Parties to the Convention by 2005 with a special focus on range countries of species subject to significant trade and important consumer countries of wild plants and animals, as well as countries located in regions with relatively low representation.

Three States deposited their instrument of accession to the Convention in 2004, two of which became party that same year.

Country	Date of deposit of the instrument of accession	Date of entry into force
<p>Lao People's Democratic Republic</p> 	01/03/2004	30/05/2004
<p>Palau</p> 	16/04/2004	15/07/2004
<p>Samoa</p> 	09/11/2004	07/02/2005

On 31 December 2004, 166 States were Parties to the Convention. This means that, at the end of 2004, 15 States had joined the Convention since the *Strategic Vision* came into effect.

The complete list of Parties can be found on the CITES website, in the section 'Member countries'.

Objective 6.2

To encourage acceptance of the 1983 Amendment to Article XXI of the Convention and the subsequent accession by eligible regional economic integration organizations.

The amendment to Article XI, paragraph 3 (a), of the Convention (financial amendment, adopted in Bonn on 22 June 1979) entered into force on 13 April 1987. In 2004, out of a total of 166 Parties, 130 had accepted the amendment, including 42 out of 48 that were party at the time the amendment was adopted.

By the end of the year, 75 Parties had accepted the Gaborone amendment, including 44 that were party on 30 April 1983 when the amendment was adopted. The Conference of the Parties has repeatedly recommended the acceptance of this amendment [in all financial Resolutions since 1983, several past Decisions, and the present Objective of the *Strategic Vision through 2005*], however it has still not entered into force as it needs to be accepted by 54 of the 80 States that were party to CITES at the time of its adoption.

The complete list of Parties that have accepted these amendments and further information about them can be found on the CITES website, in the section 'Member countries'.

GOAL 7: PROVIDE THE CONVENTION WITH AN IMPROVED AND SECURE FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE BASIS

Objective 7.1

To resolve the problem of late and inadequate contributions to the CITES Trust Fund.

The core administrative costs of the Secretariat, the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies, the Standing Committee and the other permanent committees are financed from the CITES Trust Fund. The Trust Fund is replenished with contributions from the Parties to the Convention based on the United Nations scale of assessment, adjusted to take account of the fact that not all members of the United Nations are Parties to the Convention. The Conference of the Parties, in every Resolution on financing and budgeting of the Secretariat and of meetings of the Conference, has encouraged the Parties to pay their assessed contributions on time. To date, the Secretariat has employed a range of actions to facilitate the collection of contributions. The Secretariat sends requests to all Parties to pay their contributions before the beginning of the calendar year to which they apply. It also sends reminders at least three times a year to the Parties that have fallen into arrears with their contributions. The correspondence on financial issues is copied to the relevant permanent missions. The Secretariat also publishes and regularly updates information on the status of contributions to the CITES Trust Fund on the CITES website. The Standing Committee addressed the problem of non-payment of contributions during its several meetings convened in the years 2001-2004. It requested the Parties that were in arrears with their contributions to settle them by the established deadlines. It also requested Parties that might be experiencing difficulties with meeting their financial contributions to propose a plan to provide for the payment of contributions in arrears within a limited period. Furthermore the Standing Committee charged its Chairman, the regional representatives and the Secretary-General to make contacts, through diplomatic channels, with Parties in arrears to urge them to settle their outstanding contributions. The experience gained over the past years suggests that a regular formal review, followed by action to persuade Parties in arrears to rectify their situation, is effective. Annex 1 of the present document shows the status of Parties' contributions to the CITES Trust Fund as of 31 December 2004.

Objective 7.2

To ensure that the decisions of the Conference of the Parties take full account of financial implications for the CITES Trust Fund.

Resolution Conf. 4.6 (Rev. CoP12) provides that "any draft resolutions or decisions submitted for consideration at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties that have budgetary and workload implications for the Secretariat must contain or be accompanied by a budget for the work involved and an indication of the source of funding". The Conference of the Parties, in every Resolution on financing and budgeting of the Secretariat and of meetings of the Conference, reminds the Parties that any work of the Secretariat deriving from a new resolution or decision shall only be undertaken if additional funds are approved or if existing work carried under the Trust Fund is reprioritized at the time such a resolution or decision is adopted by the Conference of the Parties. It also instructs the Secretariat to make provisions, in proposals for externally funded projects, for all the costs the Secretariat would incur, including staff costs, in the implementation of these costs.

Objective 7.3

To secure additional funding for actions under the Convention.

During 2004, the Secretariat implemented various projects based on recommendations of the Animals and Plants Committees and on the tasks outlined in the Resolutions and Decisions adopted at the 12th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Santiago, 2002). The table below presents the list of externally-funded projects, ongoing ones as well as those initiated in 2004, along with their costs and the States or organizations that donated funds to support them.

Project title and donors	Region	Cost in USD
Long-term system for Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) programme, October 2001 – ongoing Donors: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Japan, South Africa, United Kingdom, European Commission and Japan Federation of Ivory Arts & Crafts Association	Africa	3,354,500 (since October 2001)
Study of the abundance, distribution, and conservation status of <i>Guaiaacum sanctum</i> L. in Mexico: Second stage, November 2003 – ongoing Donor: Germany	North America	10,000 (since November 2003)
Enforcement Experts Meeting, February 2004, Shepherdstown, Virginia, United States of America Donor: Denmark, United States and Conservation Treaty Support Fund	Global	18,700
Capacity-building programme in Fiji, February 2004 Donor: United Kingdom	Oceania	23,900
Technical workshop on the conservation of and trade in sea cucumbers in the families Holothuridae and Stichopodidae, March 2004, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia Donor: United States	Global	65,800
Review of existing and innovative mechanisms to finance the conservation of species of wild fauna and flora, April 2004 Donor: France	Global	10,000
Mekong River sub-regional workshop on wildlife trade management and CITES implementation, May 2004, Hanoi, Viet Nam Donor: Hong Kong (China)	Asia	31,500
Consultative meeting on trade in falcons for falconry, May 2004, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates Donor: United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom	Global	28,200
Enforcement workshop related to domestic ivory trade, June 2004, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Donor: France, WWF International	Africa	5,200
Asian regional meeting, July 2004, Makati, Philippines Donors: Hong Kong (China), Japan, International Fund for Animal Welfare	Asia	59,000
CITES enforcement workshop for the Central American sub-region, August 2004, San Salvador, El Salvador Donor: Humane Society of the United States	Central America	50,900
Sixth dialogue meeting of the African elephant range States, September 2004, Bangkok, Thailand Donors: Japan, United Kingdom, United States	Africa	113,200

Project title and donors	Region	Cost in USD
<p>Sponsored Delegates Project for the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, October 2004, Bangkok, Thailand</p> <p>Donors: Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, All Japan Association of Reptile Skin and Leather Industry, Birds International, Conservation Treaty Support Fund, European Pet Organization, International Fur Trade Federation, IWMC World Conservation Trust, Loro Parque Fundación, Ornamental Fish International, Safari Club International, Species Survival Network, World Association of Zoos and Aquariums, WWF International</p>	Global	532,200

Objective 7.4

To encourage additional voluntary contributions and to seek new ways of securing financial assistance from the donor community.

The list of approved donors now includes all international and non-governmental organizations that have participated in meetings of the Conference of the Parties with the approval of the countries in which they are based. This has enabled the Secretariat to approach a wide range of organizations as sources of funding for its projects and activities.

Project proposals are prepared for each project and sent to prospective donors so as to provide a good understanding of proposed projects that are in need of external funding.

Objective 7.5

To increase the level of realistic planning and forecasting, and to improve financial and implementation reporting.

The programmatic and financial management of the Convention has improved in the recent years. As a result of improved planning and forecasting the budget performance rate was 99.7 in 2004. The Trust Fund balance was maintained at a relatively low level. The certified accounts of the Convention for the year 2004 are attached in Annex 2. These accounts have been certified as correct and in accordance with the accounting policies and financial rules and regulations of the United Nations.

ANNEXES

Annex 1

CITES TRUST FUND STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS ON 31 DECEMBER 2004 (in US dollars)

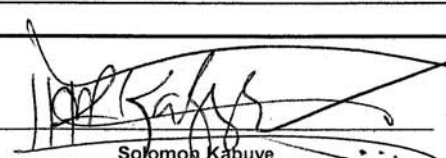
Country	Unpaid for 1992-2003	Contributions due for 2004	Received in 2004		Unpaid for 2004 & prior years
			For 1992-2003	For 2004 & future years	
Afghanistan	0.00	422.00			422.00
Albania	35.00	141.00	35.00	141.00	0.00
Algeria	(3,281.00)	3,281.00			0.00
Antigua and Barbuda	1,674.00	94.00			1,768.00
Argentina	100,615.00	53,853.00	17,302.00		137,166.00
Australia	(76,257.00)	76,257.00			0.00
Austria	0.00	44,386.00		44,386.00	0.00
Azerbaijan	0.00	187.00		187.00	0.00
Bahamas	(1,356.00)	562.00			(794.00)
Bangladesh	499.00	469.00			968.00
Barbados	0.00	422.00		819.00	(397.00)
Belarus	15,722.00	891.00	891.00		15,722.00
Belgium	0.00	52,916.00		52,916.00	0.00
Belize	92.00	47.00			139.00
Benin	103.00	94.00	103.00	223.00	(129.00)
Bhutan	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	0.00
Bolivia	925.00	375.00			1,300.00
Botswana	(469.00)	469.00		938.00	(938.00)
Brazil	236,174.00	112,019.00	54,797.00		293,396.00
Brunei Darussalam	0.00	1,547.00		3,094.00	(1,547.00)
Bulgaria	984.00	609.00	984.00	609.00	0.00
Burkina Faso	(1,148.00)	94.00		3,692.00	(4,746.00)
Burundi	3,990.00	47.00			4,037.00
Cambodia	0.00	94.00			94.00
Cameroon	5,676.00	422.00	5,676.00	706.00	(284.00)
Canada	0.00	119,893.00		119,893.00	0.00
Central African Republic	1,645.00	47.00	1,645.00	47.00	0.00
Chad	4,229.00	47.00			4,276.00
Chile	4,515.00	9,936.00	4,515.00	9,936.00	0.00
China	0.00	71,804.00		71,804.00	0.00
Colombia	7,093.00	9,421.00	7,093.00	9,722.00	(301.00)
Comoros	2,595.00	47.00			2,642.00
Congo	(40.00)	47.00			7.00
Costa Rica	(58,953.00)	937.00		2,870.00	(60,886.00)
Côte d'Ivoire	1,256.00	422.00			1,678.00
Croatia	0.00	1,828.00		1,828.00	0.00
Cuba	1,406.00	1,406.00	1,406.00		1,406.00
Cyprus	0.00	1,781.00		1,781.00	0.00
Czech Republic	0.00	9,515.00		9,515.00	0.00
Democratic Republic of the Congo	(358.00)	187.00			(171.00)
Denmark	0.00	35,105.00		35,105.00	0.00
Djibouti	3,579.00	47.00			3,626.00

Country	Unpaid for 1992-2003	Contributions due for 2004	Received in 2004		Unpaid for 2004 & prior years
			For 1992-2003	For 2004 & future years	
Dominica	(385.00)	47.00			(338.00)
Dominican Republic	6,966.00	1,078.00	6,966.00	1,078.00	0.00
Ecuador	2,066.00	1,172.00	2,066.00	1,172.00	0.00
Egypt	3,796.00	3,796.00			7,592.00
El Salvador	6,008.00	844.00			6,852.00
Equatorial Guinea	3,556.00	47.00	3,556.00	1,241.00	(1,194.00)
Eritrea	0.00	47.00		94.00	(47.00)
Estonia	0.00	469.00		938.00	(469.00)
Ethiopia	0.00	187.00		187.00	0.00
Fiji	0.00	187.00		187.00	0.00
Finland	0.00	24,466.00		24,466.00	0.00
France	0.00	303,060.00		303,060.00	0.00
Gabon	7,909.00	656.00			8,565.00
Gambia	(1,492.00)	47.00			(1,445.00)
Georgia	19,818.00	234.00			20,052.00
Germany	0.00	457,870.00		457,870.00	0.00
Ghana	0.00	234.00		234.00	0.00
Greece	0.00	25,263.00		25,263.00	0.00
Grenada	137.00	47.00			184.00
Guatemala	3,168.00	1,265.00	3,168.00	1,265.00	0.00
Guinea	3,944.00	141.00			4,085.00
Guinea-Bissau	2,057.00	47.00			2,104.00
Guyana	0.00	47.00		47.00	0.00
Honduras	27.00	234.00			261.00
Hungary	0.00	5,624.00		5,624.00	0.00
Iceland	0.00	1,547.00		1,547.00	0.00
India	15,983.00	15,983.00			31,966.00
Indonesia	0.00	9,374.00		9,374.00	0.00
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	135,951.00	12,749.00	19,531.00		129,169.00
Ireland	0.00	13,780.00		27,560.00	(13,780.00)
Israel	0.00	19,451.00			19,451.00
Italy	0.00	237,383.00		237,383.00	0.00
Jamaica	0.00	187.00		187.00	0.00
Japan	0.00	914,698.00		914,698.00	0.00
Jordan	0.00	375.00		375.00	0.00
Kazakhstan	842.00	1,312.00	842.00	470.00	842.00
Kenya	0.00	375.00		375.00	0.00
Kuwait	0.00	6,890.00		6,890.00	0.00
Latvia	(2,225.00)	469.00			(1,756.00)
Lesotho	0.00	47.00		47.00	0.00
Liberia	1,538.00	47.00			1,585.00
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2,111.00	7,055.00			9,166.00
Liechtenstein	0.00	281.00		281.00	0.00
Lithuania	0.00	797.00		797.00	0.00
Luxembourg	0.00	3,750.00		3,750.00	0.00
Madagascar	(2,331.00)	141.00			(2,190.00)
Malawi	1,995.00	94.00	1,995.00	94.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.00	11,014.00		10,999.00	15.00
Mali	2,854.00	94.00			2,948.00
Malta	0.00	703.00		703.00	0.00
Mauritania	1,252.00	47.00			1,299.00

Country	Unpaid for 1992-2003	Contributions due for 2004	Received in 2004		Unpaid for 2004 & prior years
			For 1992-2003	For 2004 & future years	
Mauritius	0.00	516.00		516.00	0.00
Mexico	10,198.00	50,901.00	10,198.00	67,049.00	(16,148.00)
Monaco	0.00	187.00		187.00	0.00
Mongolia	(206.00)	47.00			(159.00)
Morocco	7,777.00	2,062.00			9,839.00
Mozambique	0.00	47.00		94.00	(47.00)
Myanmar	518.00	469.00	518.00	434.00	35.00
Namibia	0.00	328.00			328.00
Nepal	366.00	187.00			553.00
Netherlands	0.00	81,460.00		81,460.00	0.00
New Zealand	0.00	11,296.00		11,296.00	0.00
Nicaragua	(44.00)	47.00			3.00
Niger	4,317.00	47.00			4,364.00
Nigeria	168.00	3,187.00			3,355.00
Norway	0.00	30,278.00		30,278.00	0.00
Pakistan	480.00	2,859.00	480.00	2,859.00	0.00
Panama	(1,272.00)	844.00			(428.00)
Papua New Guinea	1,994.00	281.00			2,275.00
Paraguay	2,593.00	750.00			3,343.00
Peru	10,312.00	5,531.00	10,312.00	5,980.00	(449.00)
Philippines	(6,291.00)	4,687.00		1,256.00	(2,860.00)
Poland	0.00	17,717.00		21,107.00	(3,390.00)
Portugal	0.00	21,654.00		21,654.00	0.00
Qatar	0.00	1,594.00		1,594.00	0.00
Republic of Korea	41,756.00	86,756.00	41,756.00	86,756.00	0.00
Republic of Moldova	31.00	94.00	31.00	94.00	0.00
Romania	0.00	2,718.00		2,718.00	0.00
Russian Federation	0.00	56,244.00		23,075.00	33,169.00
Rwanda	92.00	47.00	92.00	47.00	0.00
Saint Kitts and Nevis	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	0.00
Saint Lucia	139.00	94.00	139.00	74.00	20.00
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	137.00	47.00			184.00
Sao Tome and Principe	92.00	47.00			139.00
Saudi Arabia	25,966.00	25,966.00	25,966.00	25,966.00	0.00
Senegal	(1,791.00)	234.00			(1,557.00)
Serbia and Montenegro	0.00	937.00			937.00
Seychelles	0.00	94.00			94.00
Sierra Leone	51.00	47.00			98.00
Singapore	0.00	18,420.00		18,420.00	0.00
Slovakia	0.00	2,015.00		2,015.00	0.00
Slovenia	0.00	3,796.00		3,796.00	0.00
Somalia	4,229.00	47.00			4,276.00
South Africa	(19,123.00)	19,123.00		19,123.00	(19,123.00)
Spain	0.00	118,053.00		118,053.00	0.00
Sri Lanka	0.00	750.00		750.00	0.00
Sudan	4,998.00	281.00			5,279.00
Suriname	3,118.00	94.00			3,212.00
Swaziland	1,817.00	94.00	1,230.00		681.00
Sweden	0.00	48,123.00		48,123.00	0.00
Switzerland	0.00	59,712.00		59,712.00	0.00
Syrian Arab Republic	1,576.00	5,908.00			7,484.00

Country	Unpaid for 1992-2003	Contributions due for 2004	Received in 2004		Unpaid for 2004 & prior years
			For 1992-2003	For 2004 & future years	
Thailand	22.00	13,780.00	22.00	13,780.00	0.00
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.00	281.00			281.00
Togo	3,666.00	47.00			3,713.00
Trinidad and Tobago	0.00	750.00		750.00	0.00
Tunisia	1,119.00	1,406.00	1,119.00	292.00	1,114.00
Turkey	3.00	20,623.00	3.00	20,620.00	3.00
Uganda	(1,609.00)	234.00			(1,375.00)
Ukraine	25,620.00	2,484.00			28,104.00
United Arab Emirates	9,468.00	9,468.00	9,468.00	9,448.00	20.00
United Kingdom	0.00	259,471.00		259,471.00	0.00
United Republic of Tanzania	0.00	187.00		187.00	0.00
United States of America	(68,866.00)	1,031,134.00		1,000,000.00	(37,732.00)
Uruguay	8,060.00	3,750.00	3,750.00		8,060.00
Uzbekistan	12,158.00	516.00	516.00		12,158.00
Vanuatu	13.00	47.00	13.00	47.00	0.00
Venezuela	46,640.00	9,749.00			56,389.00
Viet Nam	0.00	750.00		750.00	0.00
Yemen	2,470.00	281.00			2,751.00
Zambia	0.00	94.00		94.00	0.00
Zimbabwe	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	0.00
TOTAL	599,721.00	4,740,158.00	238,653.00	4,368,862.00	732,364.00

Certified accounts of the Trust Fund of the Convention for 2003-2004

Trust Fund for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	
I. <u>Statement of income and expenditure and changes in reserves and fund balances for the first year of biennium 2004-2005 ended 31 December 2004</u>	
Income	USD
Voluntary contributions	4,743,865
Interest income	62,355
Miscellaneous income	446,319
Total Income	5,252,539
Expenditure	
Staff and other personnel costs	3,879,494
Contractual services	346,071
Travel	380,274
Operating expenses	310,628
Acquisitions	93,748
Programme support costs	639,087
Total Expenditure	5,649,302
Excess/(shortfall) of income over expenditure	(396,763)
Prior period adjustments	(7,190)
Net excess/(shortfall) of income over expenditure	(403,953)
Reserves and fund balances, beginning of period	2,241,527
Reserves and fund balances, end of period	1,837,574
II. <u>Statement of assets, liabilities, reserves and fund balances as at 31 December 2004</u>	
Assets	
Cash and term deposits	456,723
Investments	1,842,170
Voluntary contributions receivable	916,839
Other accounts receivable	1,155,428
Total assets	4,371,160
Liabilities	
Payments or contributions received in advance	166,803
Unliquidated obligations	559,154
Interfund balances	1,244,363
Other accounts payable	563,266
Total liabilities	2,533,586
Reserves and fund balances	
Cumulative surplus	1,837,574
Total reserves and fund balances	1,837,574
Total liabilities, reserve and fund balance	4,371,160
 OK 26/5/05 Solomon Kabuye Officer in Charge ACCOUNTS SECTION	
CTL	BUDGET AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE, UNON
	24/05/2005

List of meetings organized by the CITES Secretariat or in which it participated in 2004

Meetings	Venues and dates	Relevant objectives
February		
Meeting of the Enforcement Experts Group	Shepherdstown, United States of America 2-6 February	1.3, 1.10, 3.1, 7.3
Capacity-building workshop on CITES implementation issues in Fiji	Suva, Fiji 2-6 February	1.2, 1.7, 1.8, 7.3
International workshop on CITES implementation for seahorse conservation and trade	Mazatlán, Mexico 3-5 February	1.8, 2.3
14th meeting of the CITES Plants Committee	Windhoek, Namibia 16-20 February	1.12, 4.1
2004 meeting of the Nomenclature Committee (flora)	Windhoek, Namibia 17 February	4.1, 4.4
March		
Technical workshop on the conservation of and trade in sea cucumbers in the families Holothuridae and Stichopodidae	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia 1-3 March	2.3, 7.3
Legal and socio-economic capacity-building national workshop	Asunción, Paraguay 1-5 March	1.1
50th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee	Geneva, Switzerland 15-19 March	1.12, 4.1
20th meeting of the CITES Animals Committee	Johannesburg, South Africa 29 March – 2 April	1.12, 4.1
2004 meeting of the Nomenclature Committee (fauna)	Johannesburg, South Africa 30 March	4.1, 4.4
April		
Tri-national workshop on ramin	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia 15-16 April	1.3, 1.8, 1.10
Meeting of the World Trade Organization Committee on Trade and Environment Special Session	Geneva, Switzerland 19 April	5.4
Workshop on 'Promoting CITES-CBD cooperation and synergy'	Isle of Vilm, Germany 20-24 April	5.1
Enforcement workshop	Kathmandu, Nepal 26-30 April	3.2

Meetings	Venues and dates	Relevant objectives
51st meeting of the General Assembly of the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC)	Bucharest, Romania 27 April – 1 May	4.1
May		
CITES implementation workshop	Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro 4-6 May	1.2
Green Customs training workshop for Customs officers	Budapest, Hungary 14 May	3.1
Consultative meeting on the trade in falcons for falconry	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 16-19 May	3.2, 7.3
ITTO Workshop on capacity building for implementation of CITES Appendix-II listing of mahogany (<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>)	Pucallpa, Peru 18-21 May	1.8, 2.3
World Trade Organization public symposium on 'Multilateralism at a crossroads'	Geneva, Switzerland 25-27 May	5.4
FAO Expert Consultation on 'Implementation issues related to listing commercially-exploited aquatic species on CITES Appendices'	Rome, Italy 25-29 May	2.2, 5.2
Biannual meeting of the TRAFFIC International Committee	New York, United States 27-28 May	4.1
Mekong River sub-regional workshop on wildlife trade management and CITES implementation	Hanoi, Viet Nam 31 May – 2 June	3.2, 7.3
June		
International Expert Workshop on the Enforcement of Wildlife Trade Control in PHARE countries	Budapest, Hungary 3-4 June	3.5
Legal and socio-economic capacity-building national workshop	Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia 7-9 June	1.1
'Science in CITES' workshop for 12 southern African Parties	Lusaka, Zambia 21-25 June	1.2, 1.7, 1.10, 2.3
Meeting of the World Trade Organization Committee on Trade and Environment Special Session	Geneva, Switzerland 22 June	5.4
FAO Expert Consultation on 'Legal issues related to listing commercially-exploited aquatic species on CITES Appendices'	Rome, Italy 22-25 June	5.2
Enforcement workshop related to domestic ivory trade	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 28 June – 1 July	3.4, 7.3

Meetings	Venues and dates	Relevant objectives
July		
1st session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	Vienna, Austria 7-9 July	3.1
FAO Expert Advisory Panel for the assessment of proposal to amend Appendices I and II of CITES concerning commercially-exploited aquatic species	Rome, Italy 13-17 July	2.2
CITES Asian regional meeting	Makati, the Philippines 19-21 July	1.10, 7.3
August		
CITES implementation workshop for the Oceanian region	Brisbane, Australia 2-6 August	1.2, 1.10
2nd meeting of the Biodiversity Liaison Group	Geneva, Switzerland 16 August	5.1
Sub-regional CITES implementation workshop	El Salvador, San Salvador 23-27 August	1.1, 7.3
September		
Meeting of the European Union Wildlife Trade Enforcement Group	Brussels, Belgium 10 September	3.1
Workshop on 'Ensuring the protection of World Heritage Sites in the Democratic Republic of the Congo', convened by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Paris, France 13-14 September	4.3
Workshop on 'Towards the harmonization of national reporting to biodiversity-related treaties'	Brussels, Belgium 22-23 September	5.1
Sixth dialogue meeting of the African elephant range States	Bangkok, Thailand 28-30 September	1.10, 1.12, 2.2, 3.4, 7.3
October		
51st meeting of the CITES Standing Committee	Bangkok, Thailand 1 October	1.12, 4.1
13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES	Bangkok, Thailand 2-14 October	1.12, 4.1, 7.3
52nd meeting of the CITES Standing Committee	Bangkok, Thailand 14 October	1.12, 4.1
November		
Roundtable on the practicability, feasibility and cost of certificates of origin in Access and Benefit Sharing governance	Paris, France 10 November	5.1
CITES training workshop	Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo 15-18 November	1.2
3rd World Conservation Congress organized by IUCN – The World Conservation Union	Bangkok, Thailand 17-25 November	4.3

Meetings	Venues and dates	Relevant objectives
December		
Multi-agency wildlife trade enforcement workshop	Bangkok, Thailand 1-2 December	3.2
Biannual meeting of the TRAFFIC International Committee	Cambridge, United Kingdom 8-9 December	4.1
Workshop on the review of the Lusaka Agreement	Nairobi, Kenya 8-10 December	3.2
CITES implementation training workshop	Isle of Vilm, Germany 13 December	1.10, 3.2
Indian Ocean sub-region meeting on legal and scientific aspects of CITES implementation	Antananarivo, Madagascar 13-17 December	1.1, 1.2, 2.1
CITES training seminar for Customs officers	Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro 17 December	1.3

Organigram of the CITES Secretariat

