

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

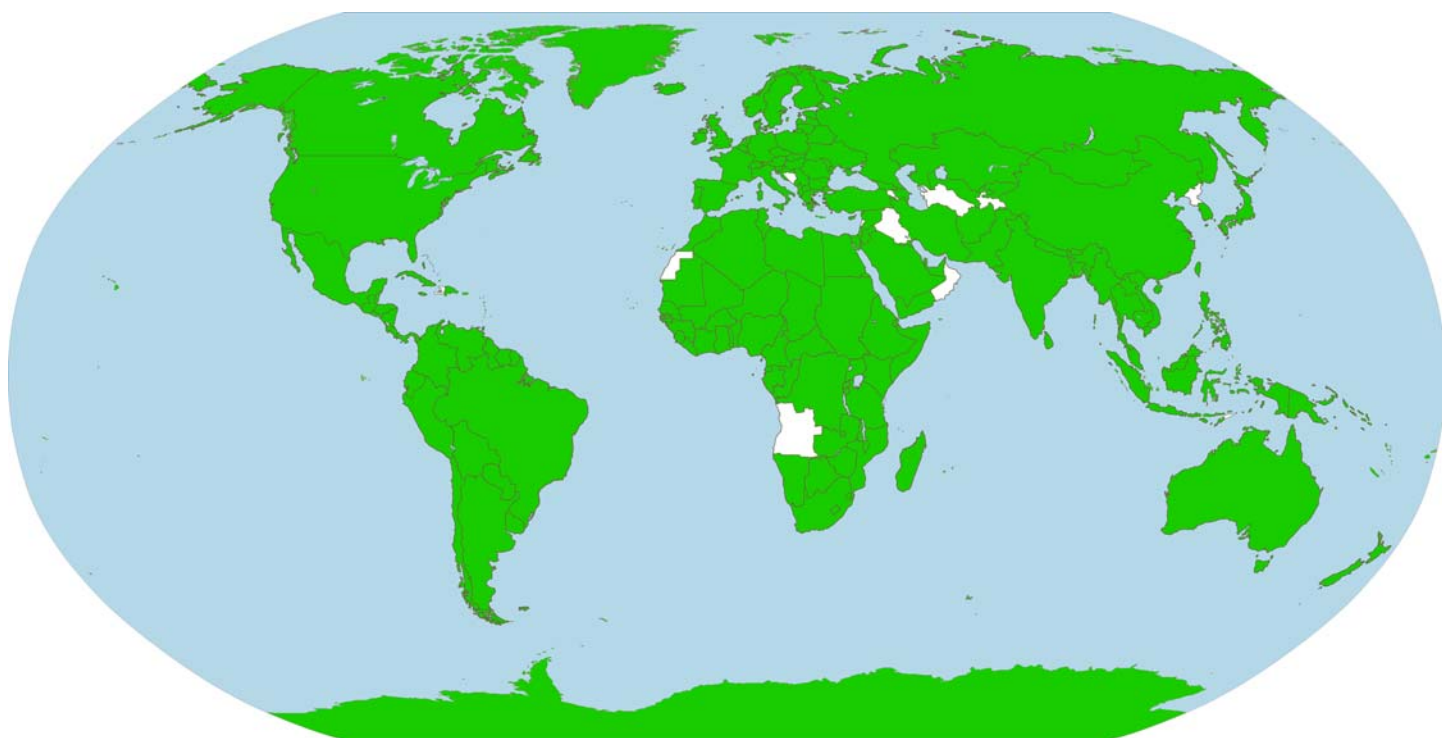
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**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARIAT**

**2007**

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 Convention. This document, which covers the year 2007, is the 31st report of the Secretariat on its activities. The map below, where CITES Parties are shown in green, shows that CITES membership has become almost universal.



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## Foreword from the Secretary-General

2007 was an important year for CITES, with a very successful meeting of the Conference of the Parties in The Hague.

The Conference of the Parties adopted – next to a multitude of other resolutions and decisions – two decisions of particular importance for the future of the Convention.

The Strategic Vision for 2007-2012 sets out the medium-term plans of the Parties for the implementation of the Convention and is attached as Annex 1 to this report.

Based on the Strategic Vision, the Conference of the Parties approved the Costed Programme of Work for the triennium 2009-2011, which establishes the roadmap for the Secretariat's activities during these years. This new approach to budgeting is clear, transparent, and result-based. It also allows for greater accountability where overall funding of these activities is concerned.

In view of the financial situation of many Parties, the Programme of Work had to be reduced and made to a large extent dependent on external funding. The Secretariat, in spite of the fact that it has also had to reduce staff, has therefore taken measures to increase drastically its resource mobilization efforts with promising preliminary results.

I hope you will find the summary in this report of the many activities of the Secretariat in 2007 of interest.

Willem Wijnstekers  
Secretary-General

## **Administration and finance**

### ***Structure and organization***

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

The Secretariat has 25 regular staff and is headed by Mr Wijnstekers, its Secretary-General. Besides the Office of the Secretary-General, there are four units in the Secretariat: the Legal Affairs and Trade Policy Unit, the Convention Support Unit, the Scientific Support Unit and the Capacity Building Unit. The organigram of the CITES Secretariat in 2007 is included in Annex 2.

The Secretariat staff includes individuals representing 15 nationalities coming from the regions of Asia, Europe, Central and South America and the Caribbean, North America and Oceania. There are 15 professional and 10 general support staff members, with a gender balance of 12 women and 13 men.

Besides the regular staff members, the Secretariat has two project staff members, along with two support staffs, based in Nairobi for the implementation of the programme for Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE). The seconded person from the Netherlands has extended his tenure with the Secretariat for two more years, until April 2009, to assist the Secretariat with resource mobilization.

### ***CITES Trust Fund***

The main administrative costs of the Secretariat, the meetings of the Conference of the Parties and of the permanent committees, and the CITES core activities are financed from the CITES Trust Fund. The Trust Fund is funded by contributions from the Parties to the Convention based on the United Nations scale of assessment, adjusted to take into account that not all members of the United Nations are party to the Convention.

The Conference of the Parties, in every Resolution on financing and budgeting of the Secretariat and of its own meetings, has encouraged the Parties to pay their assessed contributions on time. The Secretariat also employs a range of actions to ensure that Parties pay their contributions in a timely manner. It 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 Secretariat also publishes and regularly updates information on the [status of contributions to the CITES Trust Fund](#) on the CITES website. Annex 3 shows the status of Parties' contributions to the CITES Trust Fund as of 31 December 2007.

The CITES accounts form part of the UNEP financial statement and are administered by the United Nations Office in Nairobi (UNON). They are subject to a biennial audit by the External Board of Auditors of the United Nations. The UNEP audited accounts (see Annex 4) are certified correct and in accordance with the accounting policies and financial rules and regulations of the United Nations.

## ***Fundraising***

The CITES Secretariat solicits funding in addition to the regular assessed contributions to the CITES Trust Fund to assist in its work programme. In 2007, the Secretariat received approximately USD 1.1 million from various donors. The major donors were the Governments of Australia, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

<b>2007 EXTERNAL FUNDS</b>	
<b>Donors</b>	<b>Amount in USD</b>
Australia	269,532
Austria	12,788
Denmark	66,217
Finland	20,417
France	50,000
Germany	72,725
Ireland	20,243
Japan	188,605
Netherlands	32,216
Norway	33,445
Sweden	33,571
Switzerland	32,787
United Kingdom	132,763
United States	88,022
All Japan Assoc. of Reptiles Skin & Leather Ind.	10,000
Conservation Treaty Support Fund	5,000
European Pet Organization	5,260
<i>Imprimerie Beck</i>	246
<i>Loro Parque Fundación</i>	3,197
Ornamental Fish International	1,350
Safari Club International	10,000
Species Survival Network	1,000
WWF International	5,326
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,094,710</b>

## Convention support

The Convention support work of the Secretariat deals in particular with the organization of official CITES meetings and the preparation and maintenance of official documentation. This work includes the organization of meetings of the Conference of the Parties, the Standing Committee and the scientific committees, and other technical meetings as may be requested by the Parties (such as dialogue meetings or species-specific meetings). It also includes the preparation, editing, formatting, translation, reproduction, publication and distribution of documents, as well as the maintenance of various databases.

The responsibilities of the staff involved in this work, however, go much further. They participate in the capacity-building work and the regional assistance programme of the Secretariat, and also respond to requests from the Parties for advice on the interpretation and implementation of the Convention.

### ***Organization of CITES meetings***

One of the tasks of the Secretariat is to organize the logistics of CITES meetings, to assist and work with the host country when there is one, assist with travel arrangements for sponsored participants and with the accommodation for meetings, register the participants, and so on. In 2007, the meetings supported by the Secretariat were the following:

- Second meeting of the Working Group on the Strategic Vision, Geneva (Switzerland), 15-19 January
- Seventh Dialogue meeting of the African elephant range States and associated meeting of the Elephant range States to discuss MIKE and ETIS, The Hague (the Netherlands), 30 May – 1 June
- 55th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee (SC55), The Hague, 2 June
- 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (CoP14), The Hague, 3-15 June
- 56th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee (SC56), The Hague, 15 June

A complete list of meetings that the Secretariat organized or in which it participated in 2007 is also provided in Annex 5 to this report.

Providing assistance and support to the permanent committees is a major part of the Secretariat's work. As indicated above, the Secretariat organized two meetings of the Standing Committee in the period covered by this report: one on the eve of the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and a very short one right after the closure of CoP14. The [working documents and summary records of the Standing Committee meetings](#) are available on the CITES website.

### ***Fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties***

The Conference of the Parties to CITES held its 14th meeting from 3 to 15 June 2007, in The Hague, the Netherlands. This meeting attracted almost 1,250 participants (845 delegates from Parties and 403 observers), which is about one hundred more than CoP13. An event of this size entails considerable planning and organization from the Secretariat and its preparation starts shortly after the conclusion of the previous such meeting, which, in this case, was held in October 2004 (CoP13, Bangkok). Preparatory work intensifies as the meeting draws nearer until about six months before it starts, when works in the Secretariat shifts almost exclusively to Conference-related activities with, *inter alia*, the preparation of the meeting documents, the processing of documents and amendment proposals submitted by Parties, final logistical arrangements, registration, delegate sponsoring, etc.



Once the meeting starts, the Secretariat works in shifts and round the clock to ensure that the event runs smoothly. This goes from active participation in all sessions, in working groups and other bureau meetings, to the nightly production of hundreds of documents in the three working languages, and their printing and Web-posting. Press conferences are also held, assistance provided to delegates, etc.

At the instigation of the Dutch Government, and for the first time in the history of the Convention, a ministerial round table was held during a meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES. This event was attended by high-level policy-makers and helped raise the profile of the Convention. Discussions focused on four key themes:

- The contribution of CITES to the broader biodiversity and sustainable development agenda;
- How to strengthen the implementation and enforcement of CITES;
- CITES role regarding timber species; and
- CITES role regarding marine species.

A report of this round table can be found on the CITES website in [document CoP14 Doc. 10](#).

At its 14th meeting, the Conference amended Appendices I and II and made changes to the list of Resolutions and Decisions in effect, as summarized below.

#### Resolutions

The Conference adopted eight new Resolutions, revised 31 existing ones, and repealed another 15. Twelve of these repealed Resolutions were past Resolutions on *Resolutions on Financing and budgeting of the Secretariat and of meetings of the Conference of the Parties* that had, until CoP14, simply been considered to have been superseded by the next one on the same subject at each CoP, but never formally repealed.

#### Decisions

The Conference adopted 150 new Decisions and revised a further six. All other Decisions were considered completed.

All documents [related to CoP14](#) are available on the CITES website.

#### ***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 2007, a total of 620,059 trade records were entered into the database. All data entered in the database are automatically checked for congruity and UNEP-WCMC contacts Parties directly on behalf of the Secretariat when it discovers discrepancies or anomalies.

The taxonomic files behind the database are updated regularly in line with the most recently accepted nomenclature. In 2004, they contained over 46,000 taxon names, including synonyms. This number had grown to 49,610 by the end of 2007. UNEP-WCMC also has to maintain a table of misspelt species names to convert the records that are submitted electronically into names from the standard nomenclatures. This table contains more than 90,000 misspelt names of species from annual reports that have been received.

The CITES trade database was made accessible through the Internet in 2004 and, since then, has been well used by CITES authorities as well as by non-governmental organizations, universities and the media. In 2007, there were 18,126 downloads from the online trade database, originating in at least 99 countries. These included over 5,037 data downloads made by CITES Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities of 58 Parties. These figures show a marked increase from 2006.



## ***Caviar database***

Another CITES database developed and maintained by UNEP-WCMC is the caviar trade database, a project funded by the European Union. This was launched on 30 November 2007. The database records details of permits and certificates that authorize trade in caviar. It is intended to help detect and deter fraudulent applications to trade in caviar. It also enables national CITES Authorities to trace caviar shipments and verify the legality of their original export and the quantities and caviar types that were authorized for trade. In the past, considerable 'laundering' of caviar of illegal origin occurred when unscrupulous traders obtained genuine CITES documents by making false statements about where the caviar had been obtained. The database allows authorities to detect such fraudulent applications. Access to this database is restricted to CITES Management Authorities.

## ***CITES Registers***

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

1. The Register of operations that breed Appendix-I species in captivity for commercial purposes is maintained in accordance with [Resolution Conf. 12.10 \(Rev. CoP14\)](#), which succeeded to Resolution Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP13) on 13 September 2007.

The Parties have agreed that the exemption of [Article VII](#), paragraph 4 of the Convention, (which permits specimens of an animal species included in Appendix I bred in captivity for commercial purposes to be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix II) should be implemented through the registration by the Secretariat of operations that breed such specimens. The procedure for registration is elaborate and requires considerable work by the Secretariat. During 2007, 65 requests for registration or changes in information regarding previously registered operations were considered and, in 19 cases, mediation was facilitated between Parties requesting registration of operations and those objecting to it. In total, 22 new operations were registered in that year and amendments to the Register were made in relation to Bangladesh, Canada, Colombia, the Czech Republic, Germany, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the United Kingdom.

The main species bred in these operations are Asian arowanas (*Scleropages formosus*) for the aquarium trade, crocodilians for leather products and birds of prey for falconry.



*Captive-bred specimen of a female hybrid between a peregrine falcon and a gyrfalcon.*

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

In 2007, amendments to this Register were made in relation to nurseries in Chile and India.

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

In 2007, amendments to this Register were made in relation to scientific institutions in Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States.

## ***Notifications to the Parties***

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

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

The CITES Secretariat published 49 Notifications to the Parties in 2007. The [complete list of Notifications](#) is available on the CITES website.

Notifications are regularly invalidated as they become out of date. Nevertheless, at the end of every year, the Secretariat undertakes a systematic review of the list of valid Notifications in order to keep to a minimum the number of documents Parties need to refer to. Besides an internal review, the Secretariat contacts the Parties that have requested the issuance of Notifications to verify the validity of these documents. The review carried out at the end of 2007 thus allowed the number of valid Notifications to be reduced from 138 to 99.

## ***Directory***

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

The Secretariat regularly updates the CITES Directory with information on Parties and competent authorities of non-party States, in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.5 (Rev. CoP13) and, following CoP14, [Resolution Conf. 9.5 \(Rev. CoP14\)](#). In 2007, the Secretariat updated CITES Directory sheets for 172 States party to the Convention and two non-party States.

## ***Amendments to the Appendices***

The amendments to CITES Appendices I and II adopted at CoP14 were published with [Notification to the Parties No. 2007/022](#) of 26 July 2007 and entered into force on 13 September 2007.

During the period covered by the present report, Appendix III was also revised several times:

1. The first revision was the withdrawal by Ghana of several dozens of species (see [Notification to the Parties No. 2007/007](#) for detail), which took effect on 4 March 2007.
2. The second revision was the inclusion by South Africa of the Midas ear abalone (*Haliotis midae*), a mollusc, which took effect on 3 May 2007.
3. The third revision was the inclusion by Nicaragua of *Dipteryx panamensis*, a timber species, which took effect on 13 September 2007.
4. Finally, a fourth revision was announced on 13 November with [Notification to the Parties No. 2007/038](#) and took effect on 12 February 2008. This concerned the inclusion of several animal and plant species by Algeria, Argentina and Guatemala.

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

## **Reservations**

Parties are entitled to make reservations with respect to amendments of the Appendices made at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties. This means that the State that has made the reservation is considered as not party to the Convention with regard to trade in specimens of this species concerned.

No reservation was made regarding the amendments to Appendices I and II adopted at CoP14. However, Ghana withdrew from Appendix III the species *Psittacula krameri* with regard to which reservations had previously been made by Liechtenstein and Switzerland. These reservations therefore ceased to be in effect on 4 March 2007 and the Secretariat revised the list of reservations accordingly.

Moreover, the Secretariat revised the list of reservations to follow the standard nomenclatures adopted at CoP14.

The [most recent version of the reservations](#) entered by Parties is available on the CITES website.

## **Amendments to the Convention**

### **1. Bonn amendment**

This amendment to Article XI, paragraph 3 (a) gives the Conference of the Parties the power to adopt financial provisions. It was adopted in Bonn on 22 June 1979 and entered into force on 13 April 1987. By the end of 2007, out of a total of 172 Parties, 138 had accepted the [Bonn amendment](#), including 43 out of 48 which were party when the amendment was adopted.

### **2. Gaborone amendment**



This amendment to Article XXI provides the possibility for regional economic integration organizations to accede to the Convention. It was adopted in Gaborone on 30 April 1983. By the end of 2007, 84 Parties had accepted the [Gaborone amendment](#), including 47 that were party on 30 April 1983, when the amendment was adopted. The Conference of the Parties has repeatedly recommended the acceptance of this amendment; however, it has still not entered into force as it needs to be accepted by 54 of the 80 States that were party to CITES when the amendment was adopted.

On 12 November 2007, the Secretariat issued [Notification to the Parties No. 2007/036](#) giving Parties an update of the status of these amendments and urging those that had not done so yet to accept them.

The complete list of Parties that have accepted these amendments can be found in Annexes 7 and 8 of this report as well as on the [CITES website](#).

## New Parties

Two States, Kyrgyzstan and Solomon Islands, became Parties to the Convention in 2007.

New Party	Map <sup>1</sup>
<p><b>Solomon Islands</b></p> <p><i>Date of deposit of the instrument of accession: 26 March 2007</i></p> <p><i>Date of entry into force: 24 June 2007</i></p>	
<p><b>Kyrgyzstan</b></p> <p><i>Date of deposit of the instrument of accession: 4 June 2007</i></p> <p><i>Date of entry into force: 2 September 2007</i></p>	

On 31 December 2007, 172 States were Parties to the Convention. The [complete list of Parties](#) can be found in Annex 6 to this report as well as on the CITES website.

## CITES publications

In 2007, the Secretariat moved away from printing its publications and opted for producing CD-ROMs only. This decision was taken for various reasons. The first of these is economical, as CD-ROMs are significantly cheaper to make and despatch than printed publications, and the Secretariat operates on a limited budget. Manufacturing CD-ROMs also reduced the Secretariat's consumption of paper. Thirdly, the electronic medium allows for the production of interactive material that could never be produced on paper, as exemplified by the training course described below. As for end users, they can easily make copies of the CD-ROMs for wider distribution, thereby facilitating access to information.

### 1. Interactive training course for enforcement officers and information module for prosecutors and the judiciary

In May 2007, the Secretariat released an *Interactive training course for enforcement officers and information module for prosecutors and the judiciary* on CD-ROM. This course, produced with the financial support of the European Commission, aims to introduce the Convention and issues related

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

to enforcement to officers and Customs officials who deal with CITES specimens, as well as other government officials involved in enforcement of wildlife laws and regulations.

The course also provides information on the operation of the Convention, legislation and issues related to ethics. An introduction to the many information materials on CITES with links to full texts is also available. The course concludes with a section offering practical advice related to seizures, handling of specimens, interviewing suspects, preparing a case for court and working with the media.

The information module for prosecutors and the judiciary includes information on legislation, factors considered in CITES-related cases, key considerations in case assessment, concepts used in assessment of factors, possible sanctions, key considerations in wildlife prosecution and case examples.

This CD-ROM was released in 2007 in English only, with a trilingual version planned for the following year. Its distribution has been restricted to Management and Enforcement Authorities of Parties, as well as to non-Parties.

## 2. CoP14 CD-ROM

A CD-ROM containing the pre-session documents of the meeting and equipped with a user-friendly Web interface was distributed to the participants during CoP14.

## 3. CITES Handbook

The decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 14th meeting came into effect on 13 September 2007, and the Secretariat published at the end of 2007 a new edition of the *CITES Handbook*. The *CITES Handbook* was released as a trilingual CD-ROM and sent to all Parties. For this fourth edition, a new interface was developed that emulates the CITES website.

The *CITES Handbook* has been produced to provide to the Parties to CITES and the wider CITES community the most essential texts for the implementation of the Convention in one single reference publication. It comprises the text of the Convention, Appendices I, II and III, the standard CITES permit/certificate, and the Resolutions and Decisions of the Conference of the Parties to CITES.

CITES Publications are advertised in the [Publications section](#) of the CITES website and sold through two distributors, Earthprint and NHBS, under contract to the Secretariat.

## Legal affairs and trade policy

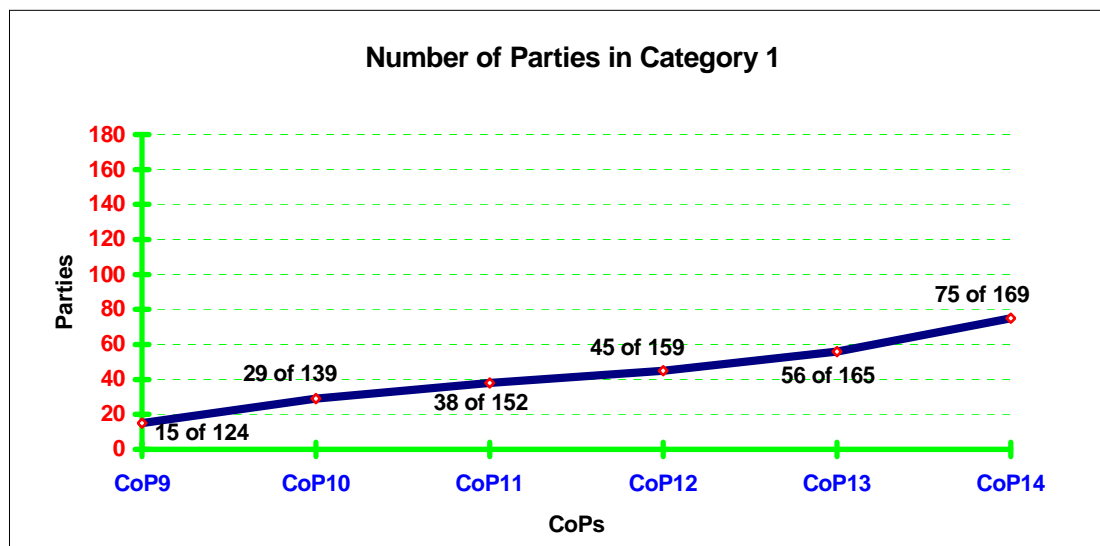
### Legislation

During 2007, the Secretariat continued to compile relevant legislative texts and written indications of legislative progress (i.e. new or revised CITES legislation plans, draft legislation and enacted legislation). It also provided legislative advice through written communications, country missions and workshops. A national workshop on national wildlife trade policy reviews held in Uganda offered the Secretariat an opportunity to provide legislative assistance to Ugandan CITES authorities and to then travel on to Kenya (using funds provided by Japan) to provide similar legislative assistance. It was also possible to hold legislative discussions with a number of Parties in The Hague, on the margins of CoP14.

Educational modules on national CITES legislation were presented to participants during the Master's course on *Management, Access and Conservation of Species in Trade: the International Framework* held in Baeza, Spain.

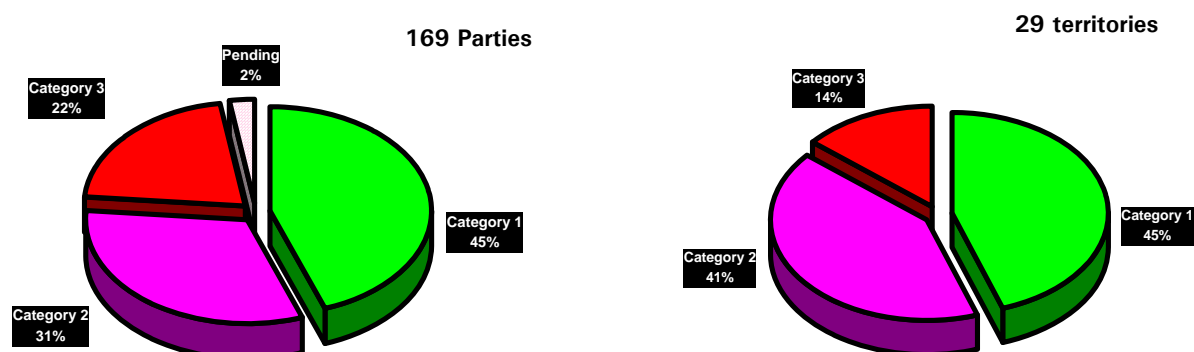
Pursuant to Decision 13.79, the Secretariat reported at the 55th meeting of the Standing Committee on Parties' legislative progress. On the basis of these recommendations, the Committee identified several more countries as requiring priority attention under the National Legislation Project (NLP) and decided to review Parties' legislative progress at its 57th meeting in 2008.

In its background document for CoP14 ([document CoP14 Doc. 24](#)), the Secretariat reviewed the legislative progress made by Parties and dependent territories since the establishment of the NLP in 1992. As shown in the graph below, legislative progress has been constant but slow, with a minimum of seven Parties and a maximum of 19 enacting adequate legislation between meetings of the Conference of the Parties. The review of legislation by the Secretariat has also been made more challenging by the addition of 45 new Parties over time as well as the inclusion of 29 dependent territories. Even though a large number of countries and territories still lack adequate legislation for implementation of the Convention, a certain momentum seems to have been building up since CoP13 in 2004.



The two pie charts below (one for Parties and the other for dependent territories), and the related table, show the overall spread of legislation across the various categories as well as the small number of countries which have not yet submitted legislative texts for analysis.

### *National legislation by category in 2007*



Category	Number of Parties	Number of territories
1	75	13
2	54	12
3	36	4
Pending	4	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>29</b>

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

Pending: legislation still under analysis

In order to accelerate the adoption of adequate legislation to implement CITES, the Conference of the Parties adopted [Decisions 14.25-27](#) at CoP14. Decision 14.25 directs countries and dependent territories that have been party to the Convention for five or more years, and whose legislation is still not adequate, to submit newly enacted legislation by the 58th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee in 2009, or to provide adequate justification for their failure to do so. Decision 14.26 directs the Standing Committee to monitor and ensure continued legislative progress, and Decision 14.27 directs the Secretariat to undertake legislative analyses, provide technical assistance and prepare related reports.

No new recommendations to suspend trade for legislative reasons were issued in 2007. However, trade suspensions against six Parties remained in effect for their failure to provide written indications of legislative progress.

During 2007, the Secretariat began posting on its website the full text of [Parties' biennial reports](#). As these reports include information on legislative and regulatory measures taken to enforce the Convention (as required under [Article VIII](#) of the Convention), they provide a useful source of information about legislation that is in force and the progress made to strengthen that legislation.

Finally, at the request of IUCN, the Secretariat prepared an article for inclusion in the 2007 newsletter of IUCN's Environmental Law Programme, which focused on future directions of multilateral environmental agreements. The article, entitled [The continuing evolution of CITES](#), described how the outcomes of CoP14 showed that the Convention was increasingly coherent, multilateral, balanced and rational.



## **Wildlife trade policy reviews**

Work on the joint national wildlife trade policy review project – undertaken by four pilot countries, the CITES Secretariat, UNEP's Economics and Trade Branch, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the Geneva Graduate Institute for Development Studies (IUED) – made substantial progress during 2007.

By January of that year, national steering committees and review teams had been established in Madagascar, Nicaragua, Uganda and Viet Nam. The following month, a meeting of the pilot country teams and international partners was held in Geneva to discuss the draft review framework and to prepare for launching and undertaking the reviews at national level. Participants not only had an opportunity to strengthen cooperation within their country teams, but also benefited a great deal from the exchange of information and experience with other 'pioneers' in the review. In addition to presentations and discussions about the key elements of the review framework (i.e. review preparations, description of the policy context, content and implementation, identification of biodiversity and socio-economic impacts, overall analysis, conclusions and recommendations), participants undertook small group exercises on stakeholder mapping, value-chain analysis and impact identification.

During the year, national steering committees and review teams met to plan their work. They also organized a national consultative workshop in each pilot country to announce and describe the review, and to gather initial feedback from a wide range of stakeholders (e.g. government agencies for agriculture, fisheries, forestry, environment, trade, finance, development, regional or local government, Customs and police, as well as private sector associations or businesses, academic or research institutions and non-governmental organizations interested in wildlife conservation). Representatives of the international partners served as resource persons in each national workshop and then worked separately with the review teams to help them organize their review activities. Thereafter, the teams finalized the design of their desk and field studies and proceeded to conduct them at country level. On the basis of these studies, draft review reports were then developed.

The Secretariat prepared for CoP14 a working document on the project's achievements and the overall value of wildlife trade policy reviews ([document CoP14 Doc. 15](#)). Additionally, the draft framework for reviewing national wildlife trade policies was circulated at the same meeting as an information document ([document CoP14 Inf. 17](#)). Following the discussions held on this subject, the Conference of the Parties adopted [Decisions 14.21-14.24](#) which, *inter alia*, invite exporting and importing countries to carry out policy reviews and to share relevant details of the reviews and lessons learnt. In addition, Objective 1.1 of the new [CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2013](#) that was adopted at the same meeting calls for Parties to comply with their obligations under the Convention through appropriate policies, legislation and procedures.

## **CITES and livelihoods**

At its 14th meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted [Decisions 14.3 and 14.4](#) on *CITES and livelihoods*. These direct the Standing Committee to:

1. initiate and supervise a process to develop tools for the rapid assessment of the positive and negative impacts of implementing CITES listing decisions on the livelihoods of the poor; and
2. to draft voluntary guidelines for Parties to address these impacts, particularly in developing countries.

In accordance with Decision 14.4, the CITES Secretariat raised external funds to enable the Standing Committee to initiate and develop the process described above. The United Kingdom (GBP 15,000) and the Safari Club International Foundation (USD 25,000) provided financial support for the implementation of Decision 14.3.

## **Incentives for implementing the Convention**

The CITES Secretariat co-organized, participated in or collaborated with strategic partners to hold side events on incentive measures during CoP14. The most salient issues discussed were private sector



engagement in CITES and the potential of certification schemes in CITES implementation, as explained below.

#### 1. Private sector engagement

[UNCTAD](#), in collaboration with an informal working group of the secretariats of biodiversity-related conventions, hosted an event for the private sector on 6 June 2007 to discuss different ways to promote better business engagement in achieving the goals of the biodiversity-related conventions. Participants highlighted the need to engage the private sector more constructively in the implementation, compliance and enforcement of Multilateral Environmental Agreements, as well as the political challenges and opportunities related to the involvement of the private sector in several CITES process. Private sector representatives were shown how they could participate in the decision-making process and the implementation of the Convention. Suggestions for a way forward included the preparation of case studies on private sector's contributions to the implementation of MEAs, and the creation of a platform for further discussion with the private sector.

#### 2. Certification schemes

On 8 June 2007, a consortium of organizations organized an event on *CITES and certification*. Participants discussed CITES's potential as a certification system and explored ways to ensure that CITES permitting system be recognized as a certification system by consumers. Some speakers presented the CITES permitting system as a regulatory form of certification according to ISO (CITES Workshop, Geneva, 3 December 2003) and as a guarantee of legal acquisition and sustainability for CITES-listed species, such as the vicuña and crocodilians. It was also recognized that certification schemes have been increasingly used in relation to timber, fish and other commercial species included in the Appendices.

## Enforcement

Enforcement seems to receive increasing attention at each passing meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The fact that it was on the agenda of the ministerial round table organized during CoP14 illustrates this. Unfortunately, the Secretariat's resources to tackle enforcement matters remain limited.

Species-specific matters continued to take up a considerable amount of time in enforcement-related work. Appendix-I species are often amongst the most highly prized by wildlife criminals and are traded illegally as live animals as well as parts and derivatives. Missions undertaken by the Secretariat in 2007 illustrated this very clearly.

### ***Orangutans***

The Secretariat continued its technical missions in Asia to study illegal trade in orangutans. Two of the three missions were conducted in conjunction with the Secretariat of the [Great Apes Survival Partnership](#) (GRASP). The team visited Cambodia, Malaysia and Thailand. The situations in Cambodia and Thailand demonstrated the significant levels of trade in live specimens of this species, and the highly organized nature of illegal capture, smuggling and trading, whilst Sabah and Sarawak in Malaysia showed the considerable success that can be achieved by carefully-designed rehabilitation projects.



*River crossing in Cambodia during a mission in the field*

### ***Big cats***

Another species-specific mission, this time on the illegal trade in Asian big cats, was conducted through China, from Beijing in the east to Lhasa in the west, with the visit of six other cities in-between. The Secretariat looked at the illegal trade in big cat skins, fuelled by the use of such skins in some traditional clothing in western provinces of China, as well as at the contentious issue of tiger farming, where the animals' body parts are used for traditional medicine.



The mission allowed the Secretariat to meet with a wide range of officials engaged in wildlife law enforcement in China, to visit markets where skins or animal products might be on sale, and to go to one of China's largest tiger-breeding operations. Established in 1986, the facility houses over 1,000 tigers and 200 lions.

*The Potala Palace, Lhasa, Tibet  
Autonomous Region, China*

### ***Ivory***

The Secretariat was delighted to be invited to participate in a meeting, convened by Interpol and hosted by the Kenya Wildlife Service, that brought together several of the countries in Africa and Asia most affected by significant ivory smuggling incidents. This enabled a very useful exchange of information and agreement was reached for further cooperation. Many enforcement agencies also expressed the frustration they experience in their duties. For example, in one major smuggling case, the offender had

been identified but had fled to a country that has poor diplomatic relations with the rest of the world and, thus, was very unlikely to be extradited to face justice. This meeting also encouraged the CITES Secretariat and Interpol to work together in preparing guidance on controlled deliveries. It also led the Secretariat to issue one of its most detailed Alerts, which provided risk assessment, targeting and profiling advice for enforcement agencies.



One of the last enforcement-related activities in 2007 was the Secretariat's participation in a workshop on [\*The Growth and Control of International Environmental Crime\*](#), organized by the Royal Institute for International Affairs in London. This brought together experts from governments, international organizations such as Interpol and the World Bank, but also non-governmental organizations and researchers.

*Participants in Interpol's first operational meeting on ivory trafficking*

### **Other activities**

Many enforcement-related matters were discussed at CoP14, but particular attention was given to trade via the Internet and it was agreed that a workshop should be convened to examine this issue in detail. The CITES Enforcement Expert group is to be re-convened, to consider the exchange and analysis of illicit trade data, national enforcement action plans and progress by the Parties in implementing the recommendations made by the Group at CoP13 (Bangkok, 2004).

In December, the Secretariat visited Egypt to look at general enforcement and implementation of the Convention, but also illicit trade in ivory and primates. This completed the technical missions in 2007.

Throughout 2007, the Secretariat continued its close liaison with international law enforcement agencies, attending meetings involving Interpol and the World Customs Organization, as well as regional enforcement networks, such as the European Union Wildlife Trade Enforcement Group, which met twice in Brussels in the course of the year.

#### **Enforcement Web forum**

*The Secretariat is increasingly using the [\*Enforcement Authorities Forum\*](#) on the CITES website to distribute information, and officers in relevant agencies are encouraged to register.*

## Science

### ***Assistance to Scientific Authorities***

Over the past few years, the Secretariat has organized a series of workshops on *Science in CITES*. In January 2007, another such event took place in Paramaribo, Suriname. This workshop is described in detail in the Capacity building Section of this report.

The Secretariat also provided wider training at the Master's course on *Management, Access and Conservation of Species in Trade: the International Framework*, organized by the University of Cordoba and International University of Andalusia (Spain). Additionally, it contributed to a training workshop on timber identification in Hamburg (Germany).

Finally, the Secretariat provided extensive *ad hoc* advice to Parties on scientific issues in response to enquiries by phone, email and letter.



Participants at the *Science in CITES* training workshop in Paramaribo

### ***Assistance and support to the technical committees***

As a meeting of the Conference of the Parties was held in 2007, the Animals, Plants and Nomenclature Committees did not meet during that year. Nevertheless, the Secretariat assisted the Chairs of these Committees in the preparation of their reports and of seven other working documents for the Conference.

### ***Non-detriment findings***

Most of the Secretariat's activities related to non-detriment findings revolved around the Review of Significant Trade and the training work reported above. Additional activities were centred on the bigleaf mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*), which was the subject of workshops in Cancún, Mexico, and Managua, Nicaragua. These resulted in two reports: one on guidelines for making non-detriment findings, and another on volume conversion tables for sawn mahogany. The reports were submitted to the Plants Committee the following year (as documents [PC17 Doc. 16.1.2](#) and [PC17 Inf. 3](#) respectively).

### ***The Review of Significant Trade***

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

At their 2005 meetings, the Animals and Plants Committees had identified 14 taxa for which they suspected that levels of authorized exports were of possible concern. The Secretariat engaged in correspondence with the 44 range States concerned to seek further information for later consideration by the Committees. Additionally, the Secretariat continued to follow up on cases which had already been



identified as being of concern, in particular those involving the saker falcon (*Falco cherrug*), the Sengal and African grey parrots (*Poicephalus senegalus* and *Psittacus erithacus*), certain giant clams (Tridacnidae spp.), the African cherry (*Prunus africana*) and the snowdrop (*Galanthus woronowii*).

The Secretariat also finalized in 2007 a report on Review of Significant Trade cases, which, a number of years before, had resulted in Standing Committee's recommendations for a suspension in trade. This report was presented at the Standing Committee in 2008 (see [document SC57 Doc. 29.2](#)).

### ***Assistance with the development and implementation of quota systems***

Parties often establish voluntary export quotas to assist trade controls. The Secretariat received requests from 90 Parties to promulgate over 900 such quotas in 2007, in addition to around 60 quotas established by the Conference of the Parties. The voluntary export quotas proposals were subjected to basic checks – to ensure that the scientific name used was the correct one and that the species occurred in the country concerned – before being translated and posted on the CITES website.

### ***Conference of the Parties***

In advance of the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and as required in the text of the Convention, the Secretariat assessed against the listing criteria established by the Parties the [37 proposals to amend the Appendices](#) it had received. A provisional assessment was sent to Parties on 5 March 2007 and the Secretariat's final recommendations were made available on 2 May 2007. Cooperation over the amendment proposals was maintained with intergovernmental bodies having a function in relation to marine and timber species, in particular the [Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations](#) and the [International Union for Conservation of Nature](#). The Secretariat also raised funds for and organized the third Dialogue meeting of the African elephant range States convened by the Standing Committee and held in The Hague (Netherlands) from 31 May to 1 June 2007. The meeting contributed to the consensus on this issue that was subsequently achieved at CoP14. After CoP14, the Secretariat undertook extensive checks on the correct names to be used in the Appendices following the adoption of new standard nomenclatural references.

### ***Outreach and cooperation with other multilateral environmental agreements***

The Secretariat promoted the Convention and established scientific cooperation with a number of sister MEAs and related organizations. During 2007, these included the Scientific Council of the Convention on the [Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals](#) (CMS), the [International Mechanism of Scientific Expertise on Biodiversity](#) (IMoSEB) and the [2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership](#). As a result of an initiative from the Secretariat, the year also saw the first Meeting of the Chairmen of the Scientific Advisory Bodies of Biodiversity-Related Conventions. This forum is designed to enhance scientific cooperation amongst the biodiversity-related conventions, particularly over the [2010 Biodiversity Target](#). During the year, the Secretariat also partnered the [International Tropical Timber Organization](#) (ITTO) in a successful funding bid to the European Commission for a project entitled *Ensuring international trade in CITES-listed timber species is consistent with their sustainable management and conservation*. The [project](#) commenced in July 2007 and will run until 2010. It amounts to around EUR 3 million, with 80 % of the funding from the European Commission, and USD 0.5 million from the United States and ITTO's Bali Partnership Fund.

## Capacity building

Capacity building in CITES focuses on three priority areas:

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

Besides work related to CoP14, the Secretariat undertook various capacity-building activities in 2007 that are described below.

### ***Development of training material and distance learning***

In 2007, various training presentations in PowerPoint format were developed or updated for use in training and awareness-raising activities. However, the inherently high cost of training workshops, particularly regional workshops involving international travel of participants, severely limits the number of workshops and the total number of participants that benefit from such presentations and lectures. In an effort to reach a greater number of participants and a wider public, the Secretariat has directed its efforts towards the development and production of self-teaching interactive courses on CD-ROM and the Internet. The advantages of this approach are the standardization of presentation content, the use of innovative and proven distance-learning methods, the ability to include reference texts and other background materials, the low cost of distribution and access, and the re-usability of the courses by users.

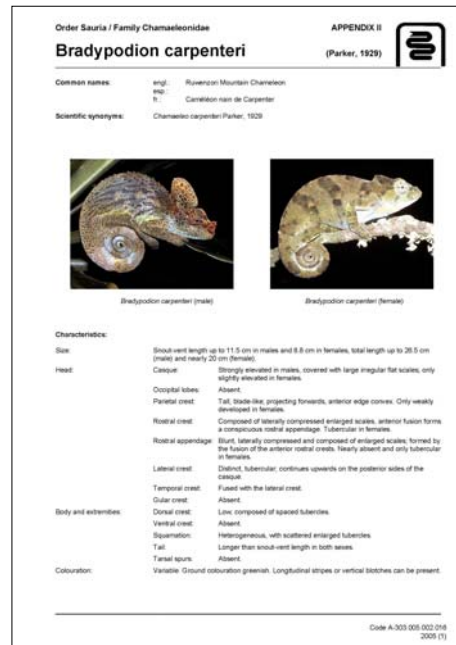
To date, an interactive course for Customs officers has been produced with the collaboration of Environment Canada, and this course has been periodically updated. In 2007, the Secretariat produced an *Interactive training course for enforcement officers and information module for prosecutors and the judiciary*, with support from the European Commission. This course is described in detail in the *CITES Publications* Section of the present report.

The Secretariat also explored in 2007 the adaptability of interactive Internet-based learning to CITES training needs, and concluded that this approach offered the means and scope to provide general and specialized training at a level that could most effectively meet national and regional training needs. The Secretariat refers to this approach as the CITES Virtual College. The proposed CITES Virtual College is conceived as a partnership between the Secretariat, universities, learning centres and Parties. It can offer multi-level, Internet-based courses (e-learning) to help build and develop national and regional capacity. An outline of the proposed Virtual College was presented at CoP14 in [document CoP14 Doc. 16](#). Funding is being sought to develop courses, and discussions with academic institutions interested in hosting the CITES Virtual College have started.

## Identification Manual

The English version of the Identification Manual is the most complete to date, as sheets are generally submitted in English. The current state of production of the English manual for Fauna is 1,737 species sheets, 202 information sheets and 193 sheets on parts and derivatives. The current state of production of the English manual for Flora is 167 species sheets, 20 information sheets, and four sheets on parts and derivatives. The Secretariat is grateful for the support received from Parties for the preparation of Identification Manual sheets. Translation of sheets into French and Spanish is ongoing, but progress has been limited by a lack of funds for this purpose.

The database on all published sheets of the Identification Manual has been completed, and all [electronically-converted Identification Manual sheets](#) are now accessible from the CITES website. The database provides for the selection of sheets by language, country, Appendix, family, genus or species. With the completion of this online database, the Secretariat no longer publishes paper versions of the Identification Manual sheets. Nevertheless, printed versions remain available upon request for those with poor or no Internet access. The Secretariat has investigated the possibility of producing the Identification Manual in stand-alone CD-ROM or DVD format, but it has determined that a fully Web-based species identification database would be easier to access and update. To this end, the Secretariat is seeking to improve the usability of the electronic Identification Manual, facilitate its use as an identification resource. One of the planned features is also to include links to the [CITES species database](#) and other online sources of information.



## Meetings and training seminars

Several training workshops were conducted in 2007. In January, the Secretariat continued its training on *CITES and science* with a regional workshop for the Guiana Shield countries and surrounding region, bringing together 25 representatives of Management and Scientific Authorities from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, the French Guiana, Guyana, the Netherlands Antilles (Curacao and Saint Martin), Suriname (who hosted the workshop), and Trinidad and Tobago. The topics addressed included functions of the CITES Authorities, non-detriment findings, the Review of Significant Trade, captive breeding and artificial propagation, production systems, registration of scientific institutions, disposal of confiscated specimens, preparation for CoP14, the listing criteria, and formulating proposals and the review of proposals. In addition to the presentations, group exercises were conducted on making non-detriment findings, setting national export quotas and adapting management practices.

In February, the Secretariat gave a lecture on *CITES and timber* for the International Timber Trade Programme of the *Ecole supérieure du bois*, in Nantes, France, as part of an annual lecture series for academic institutions. Over several days in February and March, lectures were also provided at the sixth Master's Programme on *Management, Access, Conservation and Trade of Species: The International Framework* of the International University of Andalusia, in Baeza, Spain. In October, the Secretariat gave a lecture on CITES procedures to students of the Master's course on *International Wildlife Trade and Conservation* offered by the University of Kent and the Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (United Kingdom). The Secretariat is grateful to these institutions for supporting the participation of Secretariat staff in these important programmes. Various lectures and presentations were also given to academic institutions visiting the United Nations in Geneva.

In April, the Secretariat conducted a training workshop in the United Arab Emirates for Emirati trainers who will be providing instructions using Arabic translations of the [CITES identification guides](#) produced by Environment Canada (the CITES Management Authority for Canada). The workshop was convened by the World Wide Fund for Nature – United Arab Emirates (WWF-UAE) in conjunction with the CITES Authorities of that country and the Fujairah Municipality. WWF-UAE has arranged the translation of the Canadian CITES identification guides on birds, crocodilians, timber, turtles and tortoises, butterflies,

sturgeons, and hunting trophies into Arabic. The Secretariat provided training on species identification, on the use of the guides and other identification resources, and on training and facilitation techniques for trainers. The Secretariat is grateful to WWF-UAE for convening the workshop.

In May 2007, the Secretariat conducted a national training workshop for law enforcement agencies and the Management and Scientific Authorities of the Philippines. Participating in the workshop were staff from the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (the Management Authority for terrestrial wildlife), the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (the Management Authority for aquatic species) and enforcement agencies (Customs, police and the coast guard).

The same month, the Secretariat attended the 54th General Assembly of the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC), held in Belgrade, Serbia, and gave an opening address bringing attention to CITES as a means of integrating the principles of sustainable development into country policies and reversing the loss of environmental resources.

## **MIKE**

[Resolution Conf. 10.10 \(Rev. CoP14\)](#) calls for the establishment, under the supervision and direction of the Standing Committee, of a comprehensive international system to monitor the illegal killing of elephants. The Resolution is unique in that it provides a long-term mechanism whereby elephant range States, with the assistance of the CITES Secretariat, can develop the skills and technology required to manage their elephant populations effectively.

Activities undertaken under the MIKE programme have been reported to the Conference of the Parties at each of its meeting since 2000. Likewise, the Standing Committee has regularly reviewed reports of its MIKE and ETIS Subgroup, including at its 55th meeting (The Hague, June 2007).

At its 12th meeting (Santiago, 2002), the Conference of the Parties amended the annotations under which the populations of the African elephant of Botswana, Namibia and South Africa were included in Appendix II by allowing trade in a single shipment of registered raw ivory subject to several conditions, including "not before ... the MIKE programme has reported to the Secretariat on the baseline information" and "only after the Standing Committee has agreed that the ... conditions have been met". At its 49th meeting (Geneva, April 2003), the Standing Committee adopted a baseline definition which was further clarified at its 53rd meeting (Geneva, June – July 2005). The baseline information, in accordance with this definition, was presented to the Standing Committee at its 54th meeting in document [SC54 Doc. 26.2 \(Rev. 1\)](#). The Committee requested that the Secretariat present the complete baseline information at its 55th meeting. This was done with document [SC55 Doc. 10.2 \(Rev. 1\)](#) and the Committee accepted the completed baseline information, which covers 45 sites in Africa and 18 sites in Asia.

In 2007, a new MIKE coordinator and a data analyst were recruited. Both positions are based in Gigiri, Kenya, within the UNEP compound. Field activities were carried out throughout 2007, focusing on data collection, training and preparations for surveys. To facilitate administrative arrangements for MIKE Subregional Support Officers, an agreement was developed with IUCN for the placement of staff within their field offices.

## **E-permitting**

In April, the Secretariat participated in the second meeting of the Standing Committee Working Group on Electronic Permitting, held in Rome, Italy, to discuss the documents being presented at CoP14, and other relevant issues such as electronic signatures and security.

The Conference of the Parties extended the mandate of the Working Group and instructed it, *inter alia*, to analyse information provided by Parties and various organizations [e.g. [UNEP-WCMC](#), the [Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources](#) (CCAMLR) or the [World Customs Organization](#) (WCO)], to draft guidelines and to promote the development and use of electronic permitting systems among Parties.



The Conference of the Parties also directed the Secretariat, subject to the availability of financial and human resources, and in cooperation with the Working Group, to prepare a CD-ROM and Web-based toolkit on electronic permitting systems for consideration at SC57 in order to assist Parties with the implementation of electronic permitting systems. Finally, the Secretariat was directed to collaborate with UNEP-WCMC in the further development and dissemination of Internet-based software tools.

## Outreach

### ***CITES website***

After being tried successfully in the smaller meetings of the permanent committees, online registration was introduced for the first time in a meeting of the Conference of the Parties with CoP14. This new service simplified and expedited registration for both delegates and the Secretariat. All [working documents](#), [amendment proposals](#) as well as other information concerning the meeting were posted online before the meeting. In-session documents, such as [summary records](#) and the daily journal, were also posted on the Web as soon as they became available.

During the course of 2007, the [CITES species identification manual](#) was published online. New sections were also created, such as those on the [bigleaf mahogany](#) or on the [Parties' biennial reports](#).

Intensive research was conducted on ways to improve the website. In particular, the need and feasibility to introduce a Web Content Management System (WCMS) into the CITES website was reviewed. The WCMS, as envisaged, will not only reduce maintenance work by the Secretariat, but also provide the possibility for Parties to update certain parts of the website themselves, for example, the national contacts information. The launch of the WCMS is planned for early 2009.

The Secretariat continued to promote the use of its website as a major communication tool. More online forums were created and the listserver was used systematically to inform subscribers of new postings.

The Secretariat also undertook a complete revision of its website in the wake of CoP14 to bring all pages up to date with the decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at that meeting. Given the enormous size of the website and its almost complete availability in three languages, this represented a major task which included a systematic checking and, if necessary, updating of all references to Resolutions and Decisions, together with a review of the context in which they appeared.

Conscious that the standard nomenclatural references adopted by the Conference of the Parties could be difficult to find, the Secretariat also endeavoured to make as many references as possible available online. It contacted the copyright holders and, when authorized to do so, hyperlinked the references from [Resolution Conf. 12.11 \(Rev. CoP14\)](#).

### ***CITES World***

No new issues of the *CITES World* newsletter were published in 2007. Delays in receiving solicited articles combined with staffing commitments and insufficient funds for translation and printing prevented publication of the newsletter. In light of these difficulties, the Secretariat has been looking into re-launching the newsletter as an electronic-only publication in a new format.

### ***Media***

During 2007, the Secretariat issued nine press releases and conducted several briefings for the media on issues or events of major significance, such as the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Media strategies and press kits were prepared with the support of UNEP's Information Unit. Daily press briefings were also arranged to coincide with the issues being debated at the Conference of the Parties.

Secretariat spokespersons spent considerable time responding to queries from journalists during country missions. They also gave many interviews to the radio and press media and, upon request, referred journalists to CITES experts, particularly on high-profile issues such as species of conservation concern, bird trade bans, the timber trade, caviar quotas and ivory trade.

The 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties received wide coverage in the international media, particularly in English, French, Spanish and Dutch, thereby raising public awareness of wildlife conservation in general, and of CITES in particular.

## Annex 1 – CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2013

### General introduction

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) was concluded on 3 March 1973. It entered into force after ratification by 10 States, on 1 July 1975.

Since then, the number of countries that have ratified, approved, accepted or acceded to the Convention has continued to increase. With 172 Parties, CITES is widely regarded as one of the most important international conservation instruments. During this period, the Conference of the Parties has shown itself to be capable of adapting to changing circumstances and, through the adoption of Resolutions and Decisions, has demonstrated an ability to construct practical solutions to increasingly complex wildlife trade and conservation problems.

At its ninth meeting (Fort Lauderdale, 1994), the Conference of the Parties commissioned a review of the Convention's effectiveness. The principal purposes of the review were to evaluate the extent to which the Convention had achieved its objectives and the progress made since CITES came into being and, most importantly, to identify deficiencies and requirements necessary to strengthen the Convention and help plan for the future. At its 10th meeting (Harare, 1997), the Conference agreed to an Action Plan for implementing certain findings and recommendations of the review. A central finding was the need for a strategic plan and, at its 11th meeting (Gigiri, 2000), the Conference of the Parties adopted the *Strategic Vision through 2005*, and an *Action Plan*.

At its 13th meeting (Bangkok, 2004), the Conference of the Parties adopted Decision 13.1, which extended the validity of the Strategic Vision and Action Plan until the end of 2007. It also established a procedure for developing a new Strategic Vision through 2013, particularly to contribute to the achievement of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) target of significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010. The present document is the result of this process.

With this new Strategic Vision, the Conference of the Parties to CITES outlines the Convention's direction in the new millennium and takes into account, within the context of its mandate issues such as:

- contributing to the UN Millennium Development Goals relevant to CITES;
- contributing to the WSSD target of significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010;
- contributing to the conservation of wildlife as an integral part of the global ecosystem on which all life depends;
- cultural, social and economic factors at play in producer and consumer countries;
- promoting transparency and wider involvement of civil society in the development of conservation policies and practices; and
- ensuring that a coherent and internationally agreed approach based on scientific evidence is taken to address any species of wild fauna and flora subject to unsustainable international trade.

### Purpose

The twofold purpose of the Strategic Vision is:

- to improve the working of the Convention, so that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels; and
- to ensure that CITES policy developments are mutually supportive of international environmental priorities and take into account new international initiatives, consistent with the terms of the Convention.

## Structure

In order to achieve this purpose, three broad goals, of equal priority, have been identified as the key components of the Strategic Vision:

- Goal 1: Ensure compliance with and implementation and enforcement of the Convention.
- Goal 2: Secure the necessary financial resources and means for the operation and implementation of the Convention.
- Goal 3: Contribute to significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss by ensuring that CITES and other multilateral instruments and processes are coherent and mutually supportive.

The goals aim at consolidating the existing strengths of CITES, ensuring the implementation of the mandate of the Convention, and further improving the relationship with relevant multilateral environmental agreements and related conventions, agreements and associations.

Within the framework provided by each of these goals, this Strategic Vision identifies a number of objectives to be achieved. Corresponding indicators of progress are to be developed by the Standing Committee and reviewed by the Conference of the Parties.

This document provides a framework for the future development of the existing body of Resolutions and Decisions. While it should provide guidance on how the goals and objectives are to be achieved, the Conference of the Parties, the Committees or the Secretariat as appropriate will take required action. The document also serves the Parties as a tool for the prioritization of activities, and decisions on how best to fund them, in light of the need for the rational application of costs and the efficient and transparent use of resources.

It should be noted that all references to 'trade' in the Strategic Vision refer to trade as defined in Article I of the Convention.

### **CITES vision statement**

**Conserve biodiversity and contribute to its sustainable use by ensuring that no species of wild fauna or flora becomes or remains subject to unsustainable exploitation through international trade, thereby contributing to the significant reduction of the rate of biodiversity loss**

## **THE STRATEGIC GOALS**

### **GOAL 1            ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH AND IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONVENTION**

#### Introduction

The effectiveness of the Convention depends upon its full implementation by all Parties, whether they are consumers or producers of wild animals and plants. Full implementation relies, in turn, upon each Party's:

- commitment to the Convention and its principles;
- scientific expertise and analyses;
- capacity building; and
- enforcement.

## Commitment to the Convention and its principles

The proper functioning of the Convention depends to a great extent on the commitment of Parties to comply with and implement the Convention and its principles.

- Objective 1.1** Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through appropriate policies, legislation and procedures.
- Objective 1.2** Parties have in place administrative procedures that are transparent, practical, coherent and user-friendly, and reduce unnecessary administrative burdens.
- Objective 1.3** Implementation of the Convention at the national level is consistent with decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties.
- Objective 1.4** The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation needs of species.
- Objective 1.5** Best available scientific information is the basis for non-detriment findings.
- Objective 1.6** Parties cooperate in managing shared wildlife resources.
- Objective 1.7** Parties are enforcing the Convention to reduce illegal wildlife trade.
- Objective 1.8** Parties and the Secretariat have adequate capacity-building programmes in place.

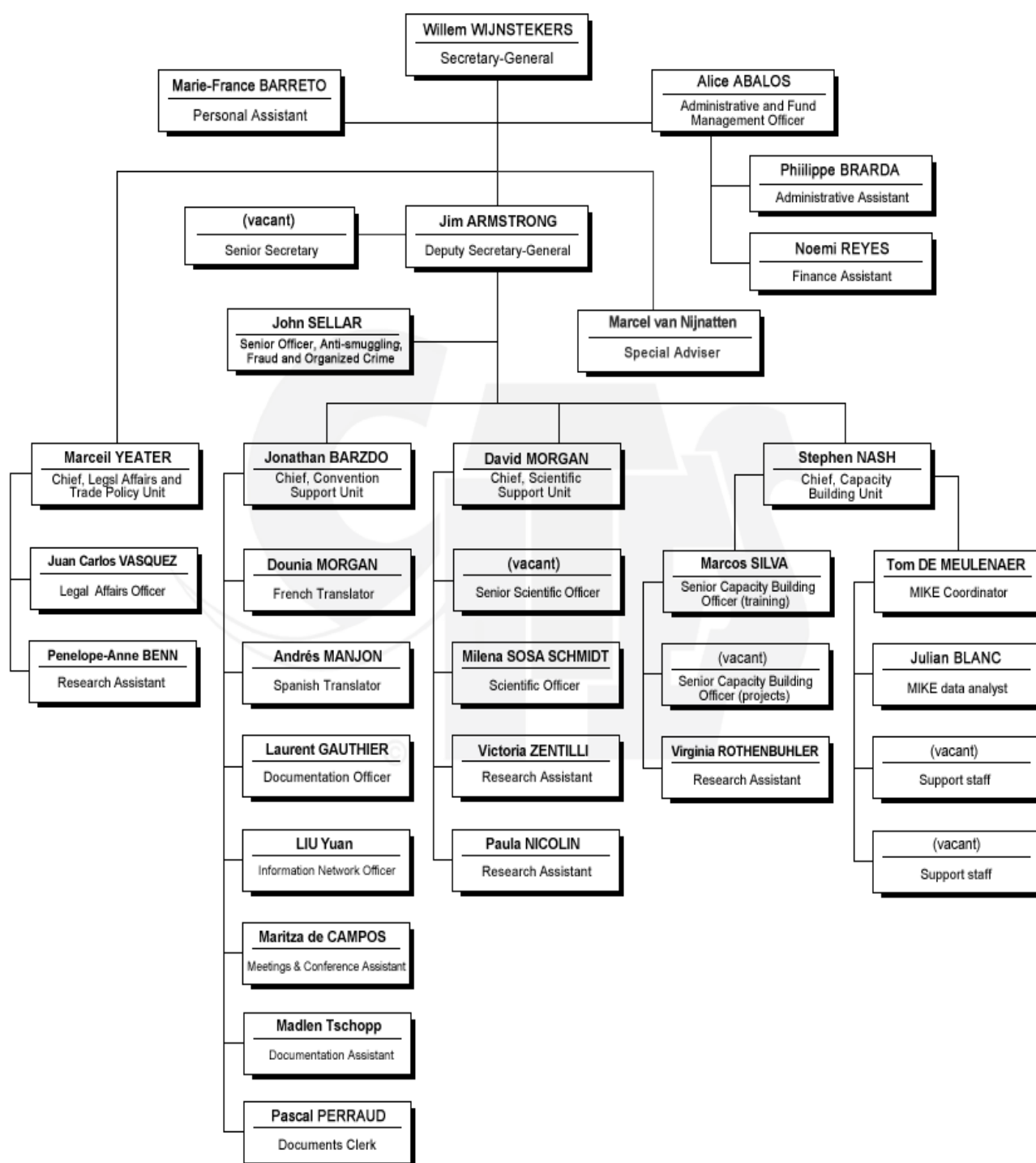
## **GOAL 2** SECURE THE NECESSARY FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MEANS FOR THE OPERATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

- Objective 2.1** Financial resources are sufficient to ensure operation of the Convention.
- Objective 2.2** Sufficient resources are secured at the national/international levels to ensure compliance with and implementation and enforcement of the Convention.
- Objective 2.3** Sufficient resources are secured at the national/international levels to implement capacity-building programmes.

## **GOAL 3** CONTRIBUTE TO SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCING THE RATE OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS BY ENSURING THAT CITES AND OTHER MULTILATERAL INSTRUMENTS AND PROCESSES ARE COHERENT AND MUTUALLY SUPPORTIVE

- Objective 3.1** Cooperation between CITES and international financial mechanisms and other related institutions is enhanced in order to support CITES-related conservation and sustainable development projects, without diminishing funding for currently prioritized activities.
- Objective 3.2** Awareness of the role and purpose of CITES is increased globally.
- Objective 3.3** Cooperation with relevant international environmental, trade and development organizations is enhanced.
- Objective 3.4** The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development goals set at WSSD is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.
- Objective 3.5** Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to achieve a coherent and collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited.

## Annex 2 – Organigram of the CITES Secretariat in 2007



### Annex 3 – Status of contributions to the CITES Trust Fund in 2007

(in US dollars)

Country	Unpaid for 1992-2006	Contributions due for 2007	Received in 2007			Unpaid for 2007 & prior years
			For 1992-2006	For 2007	For future years	
Afghanistan		98				98
Albania	10	244	10	244		
Algeria	3,709	3,709	3,709	3,709	3,709	
Antigua and Barbuda	2,008	146				2,154
Argentina	197,996	46,656	197,996	46,656		
Australia		77,696		77,696	77,696	
Austria		41,923		41,923		
Azerbaijan	131	244	131	375		(131)
Bahamas	(97)	634				537
Bangladesh	1,925	488				2,413
Barbados		488		488		
Belarus	7,722	878	4,378			4,222
Belgium		52,171		52,171		
Belize	49	49	49	49		
Benin	(2)	98		96	4	
Bhutan	49	49	49	49		
Bolivia	2,114	439				2,553
Botswana	(1,055)	586				(469)
Brazil	207,505	74,328	203,606			78,227
Brunei Darussalam	20	1,659	20	1,659	1,639	
Bulgaria		830		830		
Burkina Faso	(4,554)	98				(4,456)
Burundi	4,133	49				4,182
Cambodia	121	98	121	98	67	
Cameroon	390	390	390	390		
Canada		137,285				137,285
Central African Republic	96	49	96	49	98	
Chad	4,372	49				4,421
Chile		10,883		10,883		
China		100,194		100,194		
Colombia	(37)	7,565		7,528	181	
Comoros	2,738	49				2,787
Congo	103	49				152
Costa Rica	(72,557)	1,464		1,464	6,123	(72,557)
Côte d'Ivoire	2,588	488				3,076
Croatia		1,806		1,806		
Cuba	4,911	2,099	1,500			5,510

Country	Unpaid for 1992-2006	Contributions due for 2007	Received in 2007			Unpaid for 2007 & prior years
			For 1992-2006	For 2007	For future years	
Cyprus		1,903		1,903		
Czech Republic		8,931		8,931	8,931	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	162	146	162	146		
Denmark	(415)	35,041		34,626		
Djibouti	3,722	49				3,771
Dominica	(242)	49				(193)
Dominican Republic	2,786	1,708				4,494
Ecuador	927	927	927	927		
Egypt	17,244	5,856	17,244	5,856		
El Salvador	8,770	1,074				9,844
Equatorial Guinea	(4,714)	98				(4,616)
Eritrea		49		49		
Estonia		586		586	586	
Ethiopia		195		155		40
Fiji	382	195	382	173		22
Finland		26,012		26,012		
France		294,287		294,287		
Gabon	9,660	439				10,099
Gambia	(1,349)	49				(1,300)
Georgia	7,601	146	7,601	146	4,174	
Germany		422,739		422,739		
Ghana	429	195	404			220
Greece	25,866	25,866				51,732
Grenada	(2)	49				47
Guatemala		1,464		1,464		
Guinea	4,372	146				4,518
Guinea-Bissau	2,200	49	2,200	49	49	
Guyana		49		49		
Honduras	476	244	476	82		162
Hungary		6,149		6,149		
Iceland		1,659				1,659
India		20,546		20,546		
Indonesia	(1,838)	6,930		5,092	4,282	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	79,580	7,662				87,242
Ireland		17,081		17,081		
Israel		22,791		22,791		
Italy		238,407		238,407		
Jamaica		390		390		
Japan		950,113		950,113		

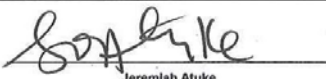



Country	Unpaid for 1992-2006	Contributions due for 2007	Received in 2007			Unpaid for 2007 & prior years
			For 1992-2006	For 2007	For future years	
Jordan	(36)	537		501	537	
Kazakhstan	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,220	3,374	
Kenya	64	439				503
Kuwait	7,906	7,906				15,812
Kyrgyzstan		17				17
Lao People's Democratic Republic	124	49				173
Latvia	(732)	732			732	
Lesotho	(49)	49				
Liberia	1,681	49	1,630			100
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	22,663	6,442				29,105
Liechtenstein	244	244	244	244	1,034	
Lithuania		1,171		1,171		
Luxembourg		3,758		3,758		
Madagascar	(1,903)	146				(1,757)
Malawi	25	49				74
Malaysia	20	9,907	20	9,907		
Mali	3,140	98				3,238
Malta		683				683
Mauritania	1,395	49				1,444
Mauritius		537		537		
Mexico	(5,941)	91,898		85,957	999	
Moldova		49		49		
Monaco		146		146		
Mongolia	(63)	49		35	35	(49)
Montenegro	29	49				78
Morocco	14,195	2,294				16,489
Mozambique		49		49		
Myanmar	21	488				509
Namibia		293		293		
Nepal	935	195				1,130
Netherlands		82,479		82,479		
New Zealand	10,786	10,786	10,786	10,786		
Nicaragua	(181)	49				(132)
Niger	4,460	49				4,509
Nigeria	(7,679)	2,050				(5,629)
Norway		33,138		33,138		
Pakistan		2,684		2,684	3	
Palau	49	49				98
Panama	446	927	446	927	1,295	

Country	Unpaid for 1992-2006	Contributions due for 2007	Received in 2007			Unpaid for 2007 & prior years
			For 1992-2006	For 2007	For future years	
Papua New Guinea		146				146
Paraguay	4,679	586				5,265
Peru		4,490				4,490
Philippines	3,358	4,636	1,264			6,730
Poland		22,499		22,499	22,499	
Portugal		22,938		22,938		
Qatar	3,123	3,123	3,123	3,123	3,107	
Republic of Korea		87,652		87,652		
Romania		2,928		2,928		
Russian Federation		53,684		53,684		
Rwanda	49	49	49	49		
Saint Kitts and Nevis		49				49
Saint Lucia	212	98				310
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	280	49				329
Sao Tome and Principe	235	49				284
Saudi Arabia		34,797		34,797		
Senegal	(1,079)	244				(835)
Serbia	2,859	985	2,859	985		
Seychelles	286	98				384
Sierra Leone	94	49				143
Singapore		18,936		18,936	19,936	
Slovakia		2,489		2,489		
Slovenia		4,002		4,002	4,002	
Solomon Islands		29		29	20	
Somalia	4,372	49				4,421
South Africa	(28,502)	14,251				(14,251)
Spain		122,986		122,986		
Sri Lanka		830		830		
Sudan	5,950	390				6,340
Suriname	396	49				445
Swaziland		98		98		
Sweden		48,706		48,706		
Switzerland		58,418		58,418		
Syrian Arab Republic		1,855		1,855		
Thailand		10,200		10,200		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	855	293				1,148
Togo	3,670	49				3,719

Country	Unpaid for 1992- 2006	Contributions due for 2007	Received in 2007			Unpaid for 2007 & prior years
			For 1992- 2006	For 2007	For future years	
Trinidad and Tobago		1,074		1,074		
Tunisia	1,114	1,562	1,114	448		1,114
Turkey		18,155		18,155		
Uganda	(848)	293				(555)
Ukraine	4,387	1,903	4,387	1,903		
United Arab Emirates	65	11,469	65	11,379		90
United Kingdom		299,021		299,021		
United Republic of Tanzania	34	293	34	293	277	
United States	(30,460)	1,071,138		1,040,678		
Uruguay	14,153	2,343	8,436			8,060
Uzbekistan	12,325	683	683			12,325
Vanuatu		49				49
Venezuela	18,094	8,345	18,094	8,345		
Viet Nam		1,025		1,025		
Yemen	3,325	293				3,618
Zambia	(43)	98		153		(98)
Zimbabwe	20	342	20	342		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>595,827</b>	<b>4,868,965</b>	<b>495,925</b>	<b>4,521,007</b>	<b>165,389</b>	<b>447,860</b>

## Annex 4 – Certified accounts of the Trust Fund of the Convention for 2007

Support of the CITIES Activities	
I. Statement of income and expenditure and changes in reserves and fund balances for the biennium 2006-2007 ended 31 December 2007	
<b>Income</b>	<b>USD</b>
Voluntary contributions	4,116,731
Allocations	-
Interest income	3,989
Programme support income	-
Billings	-
Deferred income	-
Miscellaneous income	63,943
Royalties	-
Sale of publications	-
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>4,184,663</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>	
Staff and other personnel costs	1,210,977
Contractual services	627,487
Travel	465,909
Operating expenses	580,871
Acquisitions	127,461
Fellowships, grants and contributions	-
Programme support costs	259,003
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>3,271,708</b>
<b>Excess/(shortfall) of income over expenditure</b>	<b>912,955</b>
Prior period adjustments	(31,506)
<b>Net excess/(shortfall) of income over expenditure</b>	<b>881,449</b>
Provisional savings on or cancellation of prior periods' obligations	8
Transfer to other funds	1,376,979
Refund to donors	-
Reserves and fund balances, beginning of period	(306,069)
<b>Reserves and fund balances, end of period</b>	<b>1,952,367</b>
II. Statement of assets, liabilities, reserves and fund balances as at 31 December 2007	
<b>Assets</b>	
Cash and term deposits	-
Cash pool -Euro	-
Cash pool - US Dollar	-
Accounts Receivable	
Voluntary contributions receivable	-
Interfund balances	3,219,488
Other accounts receivable	970,546
Inventory	-
Imprest advance/replenish	-
Deferred charges	548,088
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>4,738,102</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>	
Payments or contributions received in advance	100,000
Unliquidated obligations	167,709
Accounts payable	
Interfund balances	-
Other accounts payable	2,518,026
Other liabilities	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>2,785,735</b>
<b>Net assets/(liabilities)</b>	<b>1,952,367</b>
<b>Reserves and fund balances</b>	
Cumulative surplus	1,952,367
<b>Total reserves and fund balances</b>	<b>1,952,367</b>
<b>Total liabilities, reserve and fund balance</b>	<b>4,738,102</b>
<div style="text-align: center;">   Jeremlah Atuke  Chief  ACCOUNTS SECTION  BUDGET AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE, UNON </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: flex-end; margin-top: 10px;"> <span>QTL</span>  <span>24/06/2008</span> </div>	

United Nations Office at Nairobi  
ACCOUNTS SECTION  
Budget and Financial  
Management Service

**Annex 5 – List of meetings organized by the CITES Secretariat  
or in which it participated in 2007**

Meetings	Venues and dates
January	
Capacity-building workshop for Scientific Authorities (Science and CITES) – Selected Parties of the South American region	Paramaribo, Suriname 8-11 January
Second meeting of the Working Group on the Strategic Vision	Geneva, Switzerland 15-19 January
Interpol Operational Meeting on Ivory Trafficking	Naivasha, Kenya 22-24 January
February	
World Customs Organization Enforcement Committee	Brussels, Belgium 28 February – 2 March
March	
14th meeting of the CMS Scientific Council	Bonn, Germany 15-17 March
TRAFFIC/WWF CoP14 planning meeting	Cambridge, United Kingdom 19-20 March
FAO Ad Hoc Expert Advisory Panel for Assessment of Proposals to CITES	Rome, Italy 26-30 March
April	
Workshop on non-detriment finding methodology for <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Cancún, Mexico 10-13 April
European Union Wildlife Trade Enforcement Group	Brussels, Belgium 19 April
May	
Seventh Dialogue meeting of African elephant range States and associated meeting of elephant range States to discuss MIKE and ETIS	The Hague, Netherlands 30 May – 1 June
June	
55th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee	The Hague, Netherlands 2 June
14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties	The Hague, Netherlands 3-15 June
56th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee	The Hague, Netherlands 15 June
July	
Meeting of MEA scientific subsidiary bodies chairmen and secretariats	Paris, France 1 July
12th meeting of the CBD Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice	Paris, France 2-6 July

Meetings	Venues and dates
August	
Regional workshop on the implementation of CITES: improving international trade in bigleaf mahogany ( <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> )	Managua, Nicaragua 15-17 August
September	
First meeting of the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership	Cambridge, United Kingdom 11-12 September
Interpol Wildlife Crime Working Group	Kilimanjaro, United Republic of Tanzania 24-27 September
October	
European Union Wildlife Trade Enforcement Group	Brussels, Belgium 25 October
November	
Second International Steering Committee of the consultative process towards an International Mechanism of Science Expertise on Biodiversity (IMoSEB)	Montpellier, France 15-17 November
Training workshop for timber identification	Hamburg, Germany 23-24 November
December	
International environmental crime workshop, Royal Institute of International Affairs	London, United Kingdom 10-11 December

## Annex 6 – List of Parties

(in chronological order)

**O** Chronological order

**ISO** Two-letter ISO country code

**R** CITES region:

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

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

**Date 2** Date of entry into force

O	State / Estado / Etat	ISO	R	Date 1	Date 2
1	United States of America / Estados Unidos de América / Etats-Unis d'Amérique	US	5	14/01/1974 (R)	01/07/1975
2	Nigeria / Nigéria	NG	1	09/05/1974 (R)	01/07/1975
3	Switzerland / Suiza / Suisse	CH	4	09/07/1974 (R)	01/07/1975
4	Tunisia / Túnez / Tunisie	TN	1	10/07/1974 (R)	01/07/1975
5	Sweden / Suecia / Suède	SE	4	20/08/1974 (R)	01/07/1975
6	Cyprus / Chipre / Chypre	CY	4	18/10/1974 (R)	01/07/1975
7	Ecuador / Equateur	EC	3	11/02/1975 (R)	01/07/1975
8	Chile / Chili	CL	3	14/02/1975 (R)	01/07/1975
9	Uruguay	UY	3	02/04/1975 (R)	01/07/1975
10	Canada / Canadá	CA	5	10/04/1975 (R)	09/07/1975
11	Mauritius / Mauricio / Maurice	MU	1	28/04/1975 (R)	27/07/1975
12	Nepal / Népal	NP	2	18/06/1975 (A)	16/09/1975
13	Peru / Perú / Pérou	PE	3	27/06/1975 (R)	25/09/1975
14	Costa Rica	CR	3	30/06/1975 (R)	28/09/1975
15	South Africa / Sudáfrica / Afrique du Sud	ZA	1	15/07/1975 (R)	13/10/1975
16	Brazil / Brasil / Brésil	BR	3	06/08/1975 (R)	04/11/1975
17	Madagascar	MG	1	20/08/1975 (R)	18/11/1975
18	Niger / Níger	NE	1	08/09/1975 (R)	07/12/1975
19	Morocco / Marruecos / Maroc	MA	1	16/10/1975 (R)	14/01/1976
20	Ghana	GH	1	14/11/1975 (R)	12/02/1976
21	Papua New Guinea / Papua Nueva Guinea / Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée	PG	6	12/12/1975 (A)	11/03/1976
22	Germany / Alemania / Allemagne	DE	4	22/03/1976 (R)	20/06/1976
23	Pakistan / Pakistán	PK	2	20/04/1976 (A)	19/07/1976

O	State / Estado / Etat	ISO	R	Date 1	Date 2
24	Finland / Finlandia / Finlande	FI	4	10/05/1976 (A)	08/08/1976
25	India / Inde	IN	2	20/07/1976 (R)	18/10/1976
26	Democratic Republic of the Congo / República Democrática del Congo / République démocratique du Congo	CD	1	20/07/1976 (A)	18/10/1976
27	Norway / Noruega / Norvège	NO	4	27/07/1976 (R)	25/10/1976
28	Australia / Australie	AU	6	29/07/1976 (R)	27/10/1976
29	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland / Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte / Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	GB	4	02/08/1976 (R)	31/10/1976
30	Iran (Islamic Republic of) / Irán (República Islámica del) / Iran (République islamique d')	IR	2	03/08/1976 (R)	01/11/1976
31	Paraguay	PY	3	15/11/1976 (R)	13/02/1977
32	Seychelles	SC	1	08/02/1977 (A)	09/05/1977
33	Guyana	GY	3	27/05/1977 (A)	25/08/1977
34	Denmark / Dinamarca / Danemark	DK	4	26/07/1977 (R)	24/10/1977
35	Senegal / Sénégal	SN	1	05/08/1977 (A)	03/11/1977
36	Nicaragua	NI	3	06/08/1977 (A)	04/11/1977
37	Gambia / Gambie	GM	1	26/08/1977 (A)	24/11/1977
38	Malaysia / Malasia / Malaisie	MY	2	20/10/1977 (A)	18/01/1978
39	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) / Venezuela (República Bolivariana de) / Venezuela (République bolivarienne du)	VE	3	24/10/1977 (R)	22/01/1978
40	Botswana	BW	1	14/11/1977 (A)	12/02/1978
41	Egypt / Egipto / Egypte	EG	1	04/01/1978 (A)	04/04/1978
42	Monaco / Mónaco	MC	4	19/04/1978 (A)	18/07/1978
43	France / Francia	FR	4	11/05/1978 (Ap)	09/08/1978
44	Panama / Panamá	PA	3	17/08/1978 (R)	15/11/1978
45	Togo	TG	1	23/10/1978 (R)	21/01/1979
46	Kenya	KE	1	13/12/1978 (R)	13/03/1979
47	Jordan / Jordania / Jordanie	JO	2	14/12/1978 (A)	14/03/1979
48	Indonesia / Indonésie	ID	2	28/12/1978 (A)	28/03/1979
49	Sri Lanka	LK	2	04/05/1979 (A)	02/08/1979
50	Bahamas	BS	3	20/06/1979 (A)	18/09/1979
51	Bolivia / Bolivie	BO	3	06/07/1979 (R)	04/10/1979
52	Italy / Italia / Italie	IT	4	02/10/1979 (R)	31/12/1979
53	Guatemala	GT	3	07/11/1979 (R)	05/02/1980
54	United Republic of Tanzania / República Unida de Tanzanía / République-Unie de Tanzanie	TZ	1	29/11/1979 (R)	27/02/1980
55	Liechtenstein	LI	4	30/11/1979 (A)	28/02/1980
56	Israel / Israël	IL	2	18/12/1979 (R)	17/03/1980
57	Japan / Japón / Japon	JP	2	06/08/1980 (Ac)	04/11/1980
58	Central African Republic / República Centroafricana / République centrafricaine	CF	1	27/08/1980 (A)	25/11/1980



O	State / Estado / Etat	ISO	R	Date 1	Date 2
59	Rwanda	RW	1	20/10/1980 (A)	18/01/1981
60	Suriname	SR	3	17/11/1980 (A)	15/02/1981
61	Zambia / Zambie	ZM	1	24/11/1980 (A)	22/02/1981
62	Portugal	PT	4	11/12/1980 (R)	11/03/1981
63	China / Chine	CN	2	08/01/1981 (A)	08/04/1981
64	Argentina / Argentine	AR	3	08/01/1981 (R)	08/04/1981
65	Liberia / Libéria	LR	1	11/03/1981 (A)	09/06/1981
66	Mozambique	MZ	1	25/03/1981 (A)	23/06/1981
67	Zimbabwe	ZW	1	19/05/1981 (A)	17/08/1981
68	Cameroon / Camerún / Cameroun	CM	1	05/06/1981 (A)	03/09/1981
69	Belize / Belice	BZ	3	19/08/1986 (S)	21/09/1981
70	Philippines / Filipinas	PH	2	18/08/1981 (R)	16/11/1981
71	Colombia / Colombie	CO	3	31/08/1981 (R)	29/11/1981
72	Guinea / Guinée	GN	1	21/09/1981 (A)	20/12/1981
73	Bangladesh	BD	2	20/11/1981 (R)	18/02/1982
74	Austria / Autriche	AT	4	27/01/1982 (A)	27/04/1982
75	Malawi	MW	1	05/02/1982 (A)	06/05/1982
76	Sudan / Sudán / Soudan	SD	1	26/10/1982 (R)	24/01/1983
77	Saint Lucia / Santa Lucía / Sainte-Lucie	LC	3	15/12/1982 (A)	15/03/1983
78	Thailand / Tailandia / Thaïlande	TH	2	21/01/1983 (R)	21/04/1983
79	Congo	CG	1	31/01/1983 (A)	01/05/1983
80	Belgium / Bélgica / Belgique	BE	4	03/10/1983 (R)	01/01/1984
81	Algeria / Argelia / Algérie	DZ	1	23/11/1983 (A)	21/02/1984
82	Luxembourg / Luxemburgo	LU	4	13/12/1983 (R)	12/03/1984
83	Trinidad and Tobago / Trinidad y Tabago / Trinité-et-Tobago	TT	3	19/01/1984 (A)	18/04/1984
84	Benin / Bénin	BJ	1	28/02/1984 (A)	28/05/1984
85	Netherlands / Países Bajos / Pays-Bas	NL	4	19/04/1984 (R)	18/07/1984
86	Honduras	HN	3	15/03/1985 (A)	13/06/1985
87	Hungary / Hungría / Hongrie	HU	4	29/05/1985 (A)	27/08/1985
88	Afghanistan / Afganistán	AF	2	30/10/1985 (A)	28/01/1986
89	Somalia / Somalie	SO	1	02/12/1985 (A)	02/03/1986
90	Spain / España / Espagne	ES	4	30/05/1986 (A)	28/08/1986
91	Singapore / Singapur / Singapour	SG	2	30/11/1986 (A)	28/02/1987
92	Dominican Republic / República Dominicana / République dominicaine	DO	3	17/12/1986 (A)	17/03/1987
93	El Salvador	SV	3	30/04/1987 (A)	29/07/1987
94	Burundi	BI	1	08/08/1988 (A)	06/11/1988
95	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines / San Vicente y las Granadinas / Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines	VC	3	30/11/1988 (A)	28/02/1989
96	Chad / Tchad	TD	1	02/02/1989 (A)	03/05/1989
97	Gabon / Gabón	GA	1	13/02/1989 (A)	14/05/1989
98	Ethiopia / Etiopía / Ethiopie	ET	1	05/04/1989 (A)	04/07/1989

O	State / Estado / Etat	ISO	R	Date 1	Date 2
99	Malta / Malte	MT	4	17/04/1989 (A)	16/07/1989
100	New Zealand / Nueva Zelandia / Nouvelle-Zélande	NZ	6	10/05/1989 (A)	08/08/1989
101	Vanuatu	VU	6	17/07/1989 (A)	15/10/1989
102	Burkina Faso	BF	1	13/10/1989 (A)	11/01/1990
103	Poland / Polonia / Pologne	PL	4	12/12/1989 (R)	12/03/1990
104	United Arab Emirates / Emiratos Árabes Unidos / Emirats arabes unis	AE	2	08/02/1990 (A)	09/05/1990
105	Cuba	CU	3	20/04/1990 (A)	19/07/1990
106	Brunei Darussalam / Brunéi Darussalam	BN	2	04/05/1990 (A)	02/08/1990
107	Guinea-Bissau / Guinée-Bissau	GW	1	16/05/1990 (A)	14/08/1990
108	Namibia / Namibie	NA	1	18/12/1990 (A)	18/03/1991
109	Bulgaria / Bulgarie	BG	4	16/01/1991 (A)	16/04/1991
110	Mexico / México / Mexique	MX	5	02/07/1991 (A)	30/09/1991
111	Uganda / Ouganda	UG	1	18/07/1991 (A)	16/10/1991
112	Russian Federation / Federación de Rusia / Fédération de Russie	RU	4	13/01/1992 (C)	01/01/1992
113	Djibouti	DJ	1	07/02/1992 (A)	07/05/1992
114	Equatorial Guinea / Guinea Ecuatorial / Guinée équatoriale	GQ	1	10/03/1992 (A)	08/06/1992
115	Estonia / Estonie	EE	4	22/07/1992 (A)	20/10/1992
116	Slovakia / Eslovaquia / Slovaquie	SK	4	02/03/1993 (S)	01/01/1993
117	Czech Republic / República Checa / République tchèque	CZ	4	14/04/1993 (S)	01/01/1993
118	Greece / Grecia / Grèce	GR	4	08/10/1992 (A)	06/01/1993
119	Barbados / Barbade	BB	3	09/12/1992 (A)	09/03/1993
120	Republic of Korea / República de Corea / République de Corée	KR	2	09/07/1993 (A)	07/10/1993
121	Viet Nam	VN	2	20/01/1994 (A)	20/04/1994
122	Saint Kitts and Nevis / Saint Kitts y Nevis / Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis	KN	3	14/02/1994 (A)	15/05/1994
123	Mali / Malí	ML	1	18/07/1994 (A)	16/10/1994
124	Romania / Rumania / Roumanie	RO	4	18/08/1994 (A)	16/11/1994
125	Eritrea / Erythrée	ER	1	24/10/1994 (A)	22/01/1995
126	Sierra Leone / Sierra Leona	SL	1	28/10/1994 (A)	26/01/1995
127	Côte d'Ivoire	CI	1	21/11/1994 (A)	19/02/1995
128	Comoros / Comoras / Comores	KM	1	23/11/1994 (A)	21/02/1995
129	Dominica / Dominique	DM	3	04/08/1995 (A)	02/11/1995
130	Belarus / Belarús / Bélarus	BY	4	10/08/1995 (A)	08/11/1995
131	Mongolia / Mongolia	MN	2	05/01/1996 (A)	04/04/1996
132	Saudi Arabia / Arabia Saudita / Arabie saoudite	SA	2	12/03/1996 (A)	10/06/1996
133	Georgia / Géorgie	GE	4	13/09/1996 (A)	12/12/1996
134	Turkey / Turquía / Turquie	TR	4	23/09/1996 (A)	22/12/1996
135	Latvia / Letonia / Lettonie	LV	4	11/02/1997 (A)	12/05/1997
136	Swaziland / Swazilandia	SZ	1	26/02/1997 (A)	27/05/1997

O	State / Estado / Etat	ISO	R	Date 1	Date 2
137	Jamaica / Jamaïque	JM	3	23/04/1997 (A)	22/07/1997
138	Yemen / Yémen	YE	2	05/05/1997 (A)	03/08/1997
139	Myanmar	MM	2	13/06/1997 (A)	11/09/1997
140	Cambodia / Camboya / Cambodge	KH	2	04/07/1997 (R)	02/10/1997
141	Antigua and Barbuda / Antigua y Barbuda / Antigua-et-Barbuda	AG	3	08/07/1997 (A)	06/10/1997
142	Uzbekistan / Uzbekistán / Ouzbékistan	UZ	2	10/07/1997 (A)	08/10/1997
143	Fiji / Fidji	FJ	6	30/09/1997 (A)	29/12/1997
144	Mauritania / Mauritanie	MR	1	13/03/1998 (A)	11/06/1998
145	Azerbaijan / Azerbaiyán / Azerbaïdjan	AZ	4	23/11/1998 (A)	21/02/1999
146	Grenada / Granada / Grenade	GD	3	30/08/1999 (A)	28/11/1999
147	Ukraine / Ucrania	UA	4	30/12/1999 (A)	29/03/2000
148	Iceland / Islandia / Islande	IS	4	03/01/2000 (A)	02/04/2000
149	Kazakhstan / Kazajstán	KZ	2	20/01/2000 (A)	19/04/2000
150	Slovenia / Eslovenia / Slovénie	SI	4	24/01/2000 (A)	23/04/2000
151	Croatia / Croacia / Croatie	HR	4	14/03/2000 (A)	12/06/2000
152	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia / La ex República Yugoslava de Macedonia / Ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine	MK	4	04/07/2000 (A)	02/10/2000
153	Moldova	MD	4	29/03/2001 (A)	27/06/2001
154	Qatar	QA	2	08/05/2001 (A)	06/08/2001
155	Sao Tome and Principe / Santo Tomé y Príncipe / Sao Tomé-et-Príncipe	ST	1	09/08/2001 (A)	07/11/2001
156	Lithuania / Lituania / Lituanie	LT	4	10/12/2001 (A)	09/03/2002
157	Ireland / Irlanda / Irlande	IE	4	08/01/2002 (R)	08/04/2002
158	Kuwait / Koweït	KW	2	12/08/2002 (R)	10/11/2002
159	Bhutan / Bhután / Bhoutan	BT	2	15/08/2002 (A)	13/11/2002
160	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya / Jamahiriya Árabe Libia / Jamahiriya arabe libyenne	LY	1	28/01/2003 (A)	28/04/2003
161	Syrian Arab Republic / República Árabe Siria / République arabe syrienne	SY	2	30/04/2003 (A)	29/07/2003
162	Albania / Albanie	AL	4	27/06/2003 (A)	25/09/2003
163	Lesotho	LS	1	01/10/2003 (R)	30/12/2003
164	Lao People's Democratic Republic / República Democrática Popular Lao / République démocratique populaire lao	LA	2	01/03/2004 (A)	30/05/2004
165	Palau / Palaos	PW	6	16/04/2004 (A)	15/07/2004
166	Samoa	WS	6	09/11/2004 (A)	07/02/2005
167	San Marino / Saint-Marin	SM	4	22/07/2005 (Ac)	20/10/2005
168	Cape Verde / Cabo Verde / Cap-Vert	CV	1	10/08/2005 (A)	08/11/2005
169	Serbia / Serbie	RS	4	06/06/2006 (C)	03/06/2006
170	Montenegro / Monténégro	ME	4	26/03/2007 (S)	03/06/2006
171	Solomon Islands / Islas Salomón / Iles Salomon	SB	6	26/03/2007 (A)	24/06/2007
172	Kyrgyzstan / Kirguistán / Kirghizistan	KG	2	04/06/2007 (A)	02/09/2007

# Annex 7 – List of Parties having accepted the Amendment to Article XI of the Convention adopted at Bonn (Germany), 22 June 1979

(entered into force on 13 April 1987)

(in chronological order)

**O** Chronological order

**ISO** Two-letter ISO country code

**R** CITES region:

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

**Date 1** Date of entry into force (CITES)

**Date 2** Date of registration (Bonn)

**Date 3** Date of entry into force (Bonn)

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

O	State / Estado / Etat	ISO	R	Date 1	Date 2	Date 3
20	Tunisia / Túnez / Tunisie	TN	1	01/07/1975	23/11/1982	13/04/1987
21	Kenya	KE	1	13/03/1979	25/11/1982	13/04/1987
22	Madagascar	MG	1	18/11/1975	11/03/1983	13/04/1987
23	Egypt / Egipto / Egypte	EG	1	04/04/1978	28/03/1983	13/04/1987
24	Finland / Finlandia / Finlande	FI	4	08/08/1976	05/04/1983	13/04/1987
25	Niger / Níger	NE	1	07/12/1975	08/04/1983	13/04/1987
26	Panama / Panamá	PA	3	15/11/1978	28/10/1983	13/04/1987
27	Uruguay	UY	3	01/07/1975	21/12/1984	13/04/1987
28	Nigeria / Nigéria	NG	1	01/07/1975	11/03/1985	13/04/1987
29	Brazil / Brasil / Brésil	BR	3	04/11/1975	21/11/1985	13/04/1987
30	Australia / Australie	AU	6	27/10/1976	01/07/1986	13/04/1987
31	Cyprus / Chipre / Chypre	CY	4	01/07/1975	20/08/1986	13/04/1987
32	Senegal / Sénégal	SN	1	03/11/1977	29/01/1987	13/04/1987
33	Morocco / Marruecos / Maroc	MA	1	14/01/1976	03/02/1987	13/04/1987
34	Indonesia / Indonésie	ID	2	28/03/1979	12/02/1987	13/04/1987
35	Monaco / Mónaco	MC	4	18/07/1978	23/03/1987	22/05/1987
36	Guyana	GY	3	25/08/1977	22/04/1987	21/06/1987
37	Papua New Guinea / Papua Nueva Guinea / Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée	PG	6	11/03/1976	27/08/1987	26/10/1987
38	Ecuador / Equateur	EC	3	01/07/1975	13/05/1988	12/07/1988
39	Paraguay	PY	3	13/02/1977	01/07/1988	30/08/1988
40	Iran (Islamic Republic of) / Irán (República Islámica del) / Iran (République islamique d')	IR	2	01/11/1976	13/09/1988	12/11/1988
41	France / Francia	FR	4	09/08/1978	18/08/1989	17/10/1989
42	United Arab Emirates / Emiratos Árabes Unidos / Emirats arabes unis	AE	2	09/05/1990	08/02/1990	09/05/1990
43	Russian Federation / Federación de Rusia / Fédération de Russie	RU	4	01/01/1992	13/01/1992	01/01/1992
<b>States not Parties on 22/06/1979 (Total = 95)</b>						
1	Japan / Japón / Japon	JP	2	04/11/1980	06/08/1980	13/04/1987
2	Liechtenstein	LI	4	28/02/1980	21/04/1980	13/04/1987
3	Zimbabwe	ZW	1	17/08/1981	14/07/1981	13/04/1987
4	Suriname	SR	3	15/02/1981	17/08/1981	13/04/1987
5	Italy / Italia / Italie	IT	4	31/12/1979	18/11/1982	13/04/1987
6	Belgium / Bélgica / Belgique	BE	4	01/01/1984	03/10/1983	13/04/1987
7	Austria / Autriche	AT	4	27/04/1982	16/03/1984	13/04/1987
8	Netherlands / Países Bajos / Pays-Bas	NL	4	18/07/1984	19/04/1984	13/04/1987
9	Trinidad and Tobago / Trinidad y Tabago / Trinité-et-Tobago	TT	3	18/04/1984	17/05/1984	13/04/1987
10	Belize / Belice	BZ	3	21/09/1981	19/08/1986	13/04/1987
11	Rwanda	RW	1	18/01/1981	25/06/1987	24/08/1987
12	El Salvador	SV	3	29/07/1987	30/04/1987	29/07/1987

O	State / Estado / Etat	ISO	R	Date 1	Date 2	Date 3
13	Burundi	BI	1	06/11/1988	08/08/1988	06/11/1988
14	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines / San Vicente y las Granadinas / Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines	VC	3	28/02/1989	30/11/1988	28/02/1989
15	Chad / Tchad	TD	1	03/05/1989	02/02/1989	03/05/1989
16	Gabon / Gabón	GA	1	14/05/1989	13/02/1989	14/05/1989
17	Ethiopia / Etiopía / Ethiopie	ET	1	04/07/1989	05/04/1989	04/07/1989
18	Malta / Malte	MT	4	16/07/1989	17/04/1989	16/07/1989
19	New Zealand / Nueva Zelandia / Nouvelle-Zélande	NZ	6	08/08/1989	10/05/1989	08/08/1989
20	Vanuatu	VU	6	15/10/1989	17/07/1989	15/10/1989
21	Luxembourg / Luxemburgo	LU	4	12/03/1984	29/08/1989	28/10/1989
22	Burkina Faso	BF	1	11/01/1990	13/10/1989	11/01/1990
23	Poland / Polonia / Pologne	PL	4	12/03/1990	12/12/1989	12/03/1990
24	Cuba	CU	3	19/07/1990	20/04/1990	19/07/1990
25	Brunei Darussalam / Brunéi Darussalam	BN	2	02/08/1990	04/05/1990	02/08/1990
26	Guinea-Bissau / Guinée-Bissau	GW	1	14/08/1990	16/05/1990	14/08/1990
27	Namibia / Namibie	NA	1	18/03/1991	18/12/1990	18/03/1991
28	Bulgaria / Bulgarie	BG	4	16/04/1991	16/01/1991	16/04/1991
29	Mexico / México / Mexique	MX	5	30/09/1991	02/07/1991	30/09/1991
30	Uganda / Ouganda	UG	1	16/10/1991	18/07/1991	16/10/1991
31	Djibouti	DJ	1	07/05/1992	07/02/1992	07/05/1992
32	Equatorial Guinea / Guinea Ecuatorial / Guinée équatoriale	GQ	1	08/06/1992	10/03/1992	08/06/1992
33	Estonia / Estonie	EE	4	20/10/1992	22/07/1992	20/10/1992
34	Greece / Grecia / Grèce	GR	4	06/01/1993	08/10/1992	06/01/1993
35	Barbados / Barbade	BB	3	09/03/1993	09/12/1992	09/03/1993
36	Czech Republic / República Checa / République tchèque	CZ	4	01/01/1993	14/04/1993	01/01/1993
37	Slovakia / Eslovaquia / Slovaquie	SK	4	01/01/1993	02/03/1993	01/01/1993
38	Republic of Korea / República de Corea / République de Corée	KR	2	07/10/1993	09/07/1993	07/10/1993
39	Viet Nam	VN	2	20/04/1994	20/01/1994	20/04/1994
40	Saint Kitts and Nevis / Saint Kitts y Nevis / Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis	KN	3	15/05/1994	14/02/1994	15/05/1994
41	Mali / Malí	ML	1	16/10/1994	18/07/1994	16/10/1994
42	Romania / Rumania / Roumanie	RO	4	16/11/1994	18/08/1994	16/11/1994
43	Eritrea / Erythrée	ER	1	22/01/1995	24/10/1994	22/01/1995
44	Sierra Leone / Sierra Leona	SL	1	26/01/1995	28/10/1994	26/01/1995
45	Côte d'Ivoire	CI	1	19/02/1995	21/11/1994	19/02/1995
46	Comoros / Comoras / Comores	KM	1	21/02/1995	23/11/1994	21/02/1995
47	Dominica / Dominique	DM	3	02/11/1995	04/08/1995	02/11/1995
48	Belarus / Belarús / Bélarus	BY	4	08/11/1995	10/08/1995	08/11/1995
49	Mongolia / Mongolie	MN	2	04/04/1996	05/01/1996	04/04/1996

O	State / Estado / Etat	ISO	R	Date 1	Date 2	Date 3
50	Saudi Arabia / Arabia Saudita / Arabie saoudite	SA	2	10/06/1996	12/03/1996	10/06/1996
51	Georgia / Géorgie	GE	4	12/12/1996	13/09/1996	12/12/1996
52	Turkey / Turquía / Turquie	TR	4	22/12/1996	23/09/1996	22/12/1996
53	Latvia / Letonia / Lettonie	LV	4	12/05/1997	11/02/1997	12/05/1997
54	Swaziland / Swazilandia	SZ	1	27/05/1997	26/02/1997	27/05/1997
55	Jamaica / Jamaïque	JM	3	22/07/1997	23/04/1997	22/07/1997
56	Yemen / Yémen	YE	2	03/08/1997	05/05/1997	03/08/1997
57	Myanmar	MM	2	11/09/1997	13/06/1997	11/09/1997
58	Cambodia / Camboya / Cambodge	KH	2	02/10/1997	04/07/1997	02/10/1997
59	Antigua and Barbuda / Antigua y Barbuda / Antigua-et-Barbuda	AG	3	06/10/1997	08/07/1997	06/10/1997
60	Uzbekistan / Uzbekistán / Ouzbékistan	UZ	2	08/10/1997	10/07/1997	08/10/1997
61	Fiji / Fidji	FJ	6	29/12/1997	30/09/1997	29/12/1997
62	China / Chine	CN	2	08/04/1981	05/12/1997	03/02/1998
63	Mauritania / Mauritanie	MR	1	11/06/1998	13/03/1998	11/06/1998
64	Azerbaijan / Azerbaiyán / Azerbaïdjan	AZ	4	21/02/1999	23/11/1998	21/02/1999
65	Saint Lucia / Santa Lucía / Sainte-Lucie	LC	3	15/03/1983	09/02/1999	10/04/1999
66	Grenada / Granada / Grenade	GD	3	28/11/1999	30/08/1999	28/11/1999
67	Ukraine / Ucrania	UA	4	29/03/2000	30/12/1999	29/03/2000
68	Iceland / Islandia / Islande	IS	4	02/04/2000	03/01/2000	02/04/2000
69	Kazakhstan / Kazajstán	KZ	2	19/04/2000	20/01/2000	19/04/2000
70	Slovenia / Eslovenia / Slovénie	SI	4	23/04/2000	24/01/2000	23/04/2000
71	Croatia / Croacia / Croatie	HR	4	12/06/2000	14/03/2000	12/06/2000
72	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia / La ex República Yugoslava de Macedonia / Ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine	MK	4	02/10/2000	04/07/2000	02/10/2000
73	Moldova	MD	4	27/06/2001	29/03/2001	27/06/2001
74	Argentina / Argentine	AR	3	08/04/1981	17/05/2001	16/07/2001
75	Qatar	QA	2	06/08/2001	08/05/2001	06/08/2001
76	Sao Tome and Principe / Santo Tomé y Príncipe / Sao Tomé-et-Príncipe	ST	1	07/11/2001	09/08/2001	07/11/2001
77	Lithuania / Lituania / Lituanie	LT	4	09/03/2002	10/12/2001	09/03/2002
78	Ireland / Irlanda / Irlande	IE	4	08/04/2002	08/01/2002	08/04/2002
79	Kuwait / Koweït	KW	2	10/11/2002	12/08/2002	10/11/2002
80	Bhutan / Bhután / Bhoutan	BT	2	13/11/2002	15/08/2002	13/11/2002
81	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya / Jamahiriya Árabe Libia / Jamahiriya arabe libyenne	LY	1	28/04/2003	28/01/2003	28/04/2003
82	Syrian Arab Republic / República Árabe Siria / République arabe syrienne	SY	2	29/07/2003	30/04/2003	29/07/2003
83	Albania / Albanie	AL	4	25/09/2003	27/06/2003	25/09/2003
84	Lesotho	LS	1	30/12/2003	01/10/2003	30/12/2003



O	State / Estado / Etat	ISO	R	Date 1	Date 2	Date 3
85	Lao People's Democratic Republic / República Democrática Popular Lao / République démocratique populaire lao	LA	2	30/05/2004	01/03/2004	30/05/2004
86	Palau / Palaos	PW	6	15/07/2004	16/04/2004	15/07/2004
87	Samoa	WS	6	07/02/2005	09/11/2004	07/02/2005
88	Hungary / Hungría / Hongrie	HU	4	27/08/1985	19/04/2005	18/06/2005
89	San Marino / Saint-Marin	SM	4	20/10/2005	22/07/2005	20/10/2005
90	Cape Verde / Cabo Verde / Cap-Vert	CV	1	08/11/2005	10/08/2005	08/11/2005
91	Serbia / Serbie	RS	4	03/06/2006	06/06/2006	03/06/2006
92	Colombia / Colombie	CO	3	29/11/1981	22/09/2006	21/11/2006
93	Montenegro / Monténégro	ME	4	03/06/2006	26/03/2007	03/06/2006
94	Solomon Islands / Islas Salomón / Iles Salomon	SB	6	24/06/2007	26/03/2007	24/06/2007
95	Kyrgyzstan / Kirguistán / Kirghizistan	KG	2	02/09/2007	04/06/2007	02/09/2007



## Annex 8 – List of Parties having accepted the Amendment to Article XXI of the Convention adopted at Gaborone (Botswana), on 30 April 1983

(in chronological order)

**O** Chronological order

**ISO** Two-letter ISO country code

**R** CITES region:

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

**Date 1** Date of entry into force (CITES)

**Date 2** Date of registration (Gaborone)

O	State / Estado / Etat	ISO	R	Date 1	Date 2
<b>States Parties on 30/04/1983 (Total = 47)</b>					
1	Monaco / Mónaco	MC	4	18/07/1978	24/08/1983
2	Seychelles	SC	1	09/05/1977	15/09/1983
3	Norway / Noruega / Norvège	NO	4	25/10/1976	15/02/1984
4	Togo	TG	1	21/01/1979	24/02/1984
5	Uruguay	UY	3	01/07/1975	21/12/1984
6	Austria / Autriche	AT	4	27/04/1982	21/01/1985
7	Germany / Alemania / Allemagne	DE	4	20/06/1976	20/03/1985
8	Chile / Chili	CL	3	01/07/1975	06/09/1985
9	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland / Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte / Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	GB	4	31/10/1976	13/12/1985
10	Italy / Italia / Italie	IT	4	31/12/1979	23/01/1986
11	Brazil / Brasil / Brésil	BR	3	04/11/1975	05/02/1986
12	France / Francia	FR	4	09/08/1978	16/09/1986
13	Zimbabwe	ZW	1	17/08/1981	08/02/1988
14	Belize / Belice	BZ	3	21/09/1981	14/03/1988
15	Senegal / Sénégal	SN	1	03/11/1977	28/03/1988
16	Philippines / Filipinas	PH	2	16/11/1981	17/05/1988
17	China / Chine	CN	2	08/04/1981	07/07/1988
18	Mauritius / Mauricio / Maurice	MU	1	27/07/1975	21/07/1988
19	Sri Lanka	LK	2	02/08/1979	07/11/1988
20	Denmark / Dinamarca / Danemark	DK	4	24/10/1977	10/01/1989
21	India / Inde	IN	2	18/10/1976	11/01/1989
22	Finland / Finlandia / Finlande	FI	4	08/08/1976	27/06/1989
23	Rwanda	RW	1	18/01/1981	30/08/1989
24	Botswana	BW	1	12/02/1978	04/09/1989
25	Morocco / Marruecos / Maroc	MA	1	14/01/1976	07/08/1990

O	State / Estado / Etat	ISO	R	Date 1	Date 2
26	Malawi	MW	1	06/05/1982	17/08/1990
27	Argentina / Argentine	AR	3	08/04/1981	19/12/1990
28	Australia / Australie	AU	6	27/10/1976	13/11/1991
29	Portugal	PT	4	11/03/1981	05/03/1992
30	Sweden / Suecia / Suède	SE	4	01/07/1975	11/03/1993
31	Bolivia / Bolivie	BO	3	04/10/1979	26/04/1993
32	Cyprus / Chipre / Chypre	CY	4	01/07/1975	29/11/1993
33	Switzerland / Suiza / Suisse	CH	4	01/07/1975	22/11/1994
34	Canada / Canadá	CA	5	09/07/1975	01/02/1999
35	Saint Lucia / Santa Lucía / Sainte-Lucie	LC	3	15/03/1983	09/02/1999
36	Peru / Perú / Pérou	PE	3	25/09/1975	20/05/1999
37	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) / Venezuela (República Bolivariana de) / Venezuela (République bolivarienne du)	VE	3	22/01/1978	11/06/1999
38	Ghana	GH	1	12/02/1976	16/12/1999
39	Liechtenstein	LI	4	28/02/1980	21/12/2000
40	Paraguay	PY	3	13/02/1977	22/02/2001
41	Niger / Níger	NE	1	07/12/1975	07/06/2002
42	Kenya	KE	1	13/03/1979	04/11/2002
43	Egypt / Egipto / Egypte	EG	1	04/04/1978	17/07/2003
44	United Republic of Tanzania / República Unida de Tanzanía / République-Unie de Tanzanie	TZ	1	27/02/1980	09/12/2004
45	Colombia / Colombie	CO	3	29/11/1981	22/09/2006
46	Madagascar	MG	1	18/11/1975	09/10/2006
47	Guyana	GY	3	25/08/1977	05/07/2007
<b>States not Parties on 30/04/1983 (Total = 37)</b>					
1	Trinidad and Tobago / Trinidad y Tabago / Trinité-et-Tobago	TT	3	18/04/1984	17/05/1984
2	Netherlands / Países Bajos / Pays-Bas	NL	4	18/07/1984	12/02/1985
3	Belgium / Bélgica / Belgique	BE	4	01/01/1984	30/07/1985
4	Luxembourg / Luxemburgo	LU	4	12/03/1984	29/08/1989
5	Spain / España / Espagne	ES	4	28/08/1986	29/01/1991
6	Uganda / Ouganda	UG	1	16/10/1991	13/03/1992
7	Burkina Faso	BF	1	11/01/1990	09/04/1992
8	Brunei Darussalam / Brunéi Darussalam	BN	2	02/08/1990	18/06/1992
9	Slovakia / Eslovaquia / Slovaquie	SK	4	01/01/1993	02/03/1993
10	Barbados / Barbade	BB	3	09/03/1993	07/06/1993
11	Saint Kitts and Nevis / Saint Kitts y Nevis / Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis	KN	3	15/05/1994	30/05/1994
12	Eritrea / Erythrée	ER	1	22/01/1995	24/10/1994
13	Antigua and Barbuda / Antigua y Barbuda / Antigua-et-Barbuda	AG	3	06/10/1997	08/07/1997
14	Mali / Malí	ML	1	16/10/1994	04/08/1997
15	New Zealand / Nueva Zelandia / Nouvelle-Zélande	NZ	6	08/08/1989	04/08/1997

O	State / Estado / Etat	ISO	R	Date 1	Date 2
16	Fiji / Fidji	FJ	6	29/12/1997	30/09/1997
17	Uzbekistan / Uzbekistán / Ouzbékistan	UZ	2	08/10/1997	29/01/1998
18	Grenada / Granada / Grenade	GD	3	28/11/1999	30/08/1999
19	Iceland / Islandia / Islande	IS	4	02/04/2000	03/01/2000
20	Slovenia / Eslovenia / Slovénie	SI	4	23/04/2000	24/01/2000
21	Congo	CG	1	01/05/1983	07/02/2000
22	Croatia / Croacia / Croatie	HR	4	12/06/2000	14/03/2000
23	Estonia / Estonie	EE	4	20/10/1992	14/04/2000
24	Ireland / Irlanda / Irlande	IE	4	08/04/2002	08/01/2002
25	Bhutan / Bhután / Bhoutan	BT	2	13/11/2002	15/08/2002
26	Greece / Grecia / Grèce	GR	4	06/01/1993	24/09/2002
27	Republic of Korea / República de Corea / République de Corée	KR	2	07/10/1993	21/07/2003
28	Palau / Palaos	PW	6	15/07/2004	16/04/2004
29	Lithuania / Lituania / Lituanie	LT	4	09/03/2002	25/05/2004
30	Czech Republic / República Checa / République tchèque	CZ	4	01/01/1993	05/08/2004
31	Samoa	WS	6	07/02/2005	09/11/2004
32	Hungary / Hungría / Hongrie	HU	4	27/08/1985	19/04/2005
33	Poland / Polonia / Pologne	PL	4	12/03/1990	13/06/2005
34	Cape Verde / Cabo Verde / Cap-Vert	CV	1	08/11/2005	10/08/2005
35	Latvia / Letonia / Lettonie	LV	4	12/05/1997	19/08/2005
36	Solomon Islands / Islas Salomón / Iles Salomon	SB	6	24/06/2007	26/03/2007
37	Romania / Rumania / Roumanie	RO	4	16/11/1994	22/08/2007