

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



Fifty-seventh meeting of the Standing Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 14-18 July 2008

Strategic and administrative matters

STRATEGIC VISION 2008-2013, DEVELOPMENT OF INDICATORS

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat.

Introduction

2. With Resolution Conf. 14.2, the Conference of the Parties, at its 14th meeting (The Hague, 2007), adopted the CITES Strategic Vision 2008-2013.

3. The Conference of the Parties further adopted the following Decisions:

14.1 The Standing Committee shall develop indicators for each of the objectives contained in the CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2013, based upon the work of the Strategic Vision Working Group convened at CoP14.

14.2 The Secretariat shall circulate the Annex attached to the report of the Strategic Vision Working Group (document CoP14 Com. II. 20) by Notification, and request input on remaining indicators to be developed and agreed upon. Based on the comments received, the Secretariat shall prepare a compilation of the suggested amendments and proposals regarding indicators and any other outstanding items, for consideration by the Standing Committee at its 57th meeting.

4. The Secretariat circulated the Annex to document CoP14 Com. II. 20 with Notification 2008/009 of 5 February 2008 and requested Parties to provide their input no later than 15 March 2008.
5. Input was received from Australia, Canada, Colombia, New Zealand, the United States of America and the Member States of the European Community.

Compilation of suggested amendments and proposals

6. As directed by Decision 14.2, the Secretariat prepared a compilation of the input received (Annex). Recommendations made by the Species Survival Network are contained in document Inf. 57.1
7. The Secretariat notes that the in-session working group recommended that work on the indicators be completed by the Standing Committee on the basis of discussions and indicators agreed by it during CoP14 and of previous work by the Strategic Plan Working Group. The compilation therefore also contains the indicators that were developed previously by the Strategic Plan Working Group.

8. Abbreviations used in the Annex:

- "WG" refers to the in-session Strategic Vision Working Group at CoP14;
- "Pre-CoP WG" refers to the intersessional Strategic Plan Working Group (CoP13-CoP14);
- "EC" refers to the Member States of the European Community;
- "US" refers to the United States of America.

Proposed guiding principles

9. The Member States of the European Community propose that, at the outset of the discussions of the Standing Committee, guiding principles should be agreed in order to provide a framework for these discussions, which would ensure that the focus is on substance rather than on the form of the indicators. They propose the following guiding principles for the discussion:
- a) To focus their assessment and to avoid increased reporting and monitoring, the number of indicators should be limited to three per objective;
 - b) The indicators should be measurable, realistic and meaningful and not open to interpretation;
 - c) The indicators should ensure that information is comparable and not lead to increased reporting obligations (data should be available from that already provided in biennial reports, but where that is not sufficient to assess the achievement of an objective, new questions may need to be added to the biennial report format in line with adopted indicators).
10. In their submissions, both Canada and the United States also stressed the importance of indicators being specific, readily quantifiable and objectively measurable and that they should rely as little as possible on subjective determinations.
11. The United States further noted – given the limited resources available to the Parties and the Secretariat – the importance of being able to gauge progress without becoming bogged down in complex processes.
12. New Zealand and Australia also expressed the view that indicators should be limited to three per objective, that they should be measurable, specific and quantifiable and, if possible, not add to the reporting burden of Parties.

Recommendation from the Secretariat

13. The Secretariat recommends that the Standing Committee establish a working group consisting of the Parties having made written contributions (see 5 above), assisted by the Secretariat, to consolidate their submissions for adoption by the Standing Committee.

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.

Parties cooperate in managing shared wildlife resources.

Objective 1.1 *Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through appropriate policies, legislation and procedures.*

Indicators

- 1.1.1 The number of Parties that have appropriate policies, legislation and procedures in place to implement the Convention. (WG, Canada, New Zealand)

US, EC: The number of Parties that are in category 1 under the national legislation project.
- 1.1.2 The number of Parties that have Management Authorities and Scientific Authorities that have the skills and resources necessary to undertake their Convention obligations. (WG)

Canada: The number of Parties that have designated Management Authorities and Scientific Authorities. (Canada recognizes that adequate resources are important, but believes these cannot be objectively measured as part of this indicator. New Zealand agrees that this version is probably the most measurable)

EC, Colombia: The number of Parties that have functioning Management Authorities and Scientific Authorities.
- 1.1.3 The number of Parties that have programmes for the conservation and sustainable management of CITES-listed species and the recovery of Appendix-I-listed species in the wild, with the aim that they no longer satisfy the biological criteria for inclusion in that Appendix. (WG, Australia, New Zealand, Colombia)

Canada: add: (that are not listed for look-alike reasons) after CITES-listed species.

EC: delete.
- 1.1.4 Legal-acquisition findings are made on the basis of proper documentation and evidence. (Pre-CoP WG)
- 1.1.5 Colombia: The number of Parties that have imposed sanctions for illegal trade, confiscated specimens or returned them to their country of origin.

Objective 1.2 *Parties have in place administrative procedures that are transparent, practical, coherent and user-friendly, and reduce unnecessary administrative burdens.*

Indicators

- 1.2.1 The number of Parties that have adopted standard procedures for the timely issuance of permits in consultation with relevant stakeholders. (WG, Canada, US, New Zealand, Colombia)

EC: add: "publicly available" after have adopted.

EC, Australia: delete: "in consultation with relevant stakeholders".
- 1.2.2 The number of Parties that have electronic systems for information management, permit issuance, marking of specimens and generating annual, biennial or other reports. (WG, Canada, New Zealand, Colombia)

EC, Australia: delete “information management”, “marking of specimens” and “or other” after biennial; add: exchange of data between competent authorities and/or the dissemination of information to stakeholders. (Australia expressed concern about the capacity of Parties to put in place electronic permitting systems)

US: The development of standards for good electronic systems for information management, permit issuance, marking of specimens and generating annual, biennial or other reports.

- 1.2.3 Colombia: The number of Parties that have evaluated the quality of their procedures on the basis of the degree of user satisfaction.
- 1.2.4 Parties are to the fullest extent possible making use of the simplified procedures provided for in Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP13). (Pre-CoP WG, Australia)

New Zealand: delete.

Objective 1.3 *Implementation of the Convention at the national level is consistent with decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties.*

Indicators

- 1.3.1 The number of Parties that have implemented relevant Resolutions of the Conference of the Parties. (WG, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, EC)
- 1.3.2 The number of Parties that have implemented relevant Decisions of the Conference of the Parties. (WG, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, EC)
- 1.3.3 Colombia: The percentage of Resolutions and Decisions that are being effectively implemented.
- 1.3.4 Multilateral CITES processes have been further developed that reduce the need by Parties for recourse to stricter domestic measures and reservations. (Pre-CoP WG, Australia)
- 1.3.5 Parties have coherent positions on environment and wildlife trade in international fora. (Pre-CoP WG)

Objective 1.4 *The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation needs of species.*

Indicators

- 1.4.1 The number of species in the Appendices that are regularly reviewed by the Animals and Plants Committees, with support by the Parties and in accordance with any existing Resolutions and Decisions, to verify that they are appropriately listed on the basis of the agreed criteria, and for which amendment proposals may be prepared as appropriate. (WG, Canada, US, New Zealand, Colombia)

EC, Australia: The proportion of listed species identified for review by the Animals and Plant Committees that are actually reviewed to verify that they are appropriately listed on the basis of the agreed criteria.

- 1.4.2 US: The number of listed species that have been the subject of proposals considered by the Parties for removal from the Appendices or transfer from one Appendix to another outside the Periodic Review of the Appendices by the Animals and Plants Committees.
- 1.4.3 The number of species that have not been reviewed. (WG)

Canada, US, EC: this indicator is redundant in view of 1.4.1.

- 1.4.4 The number of recommendations from the periodic review which have been acted upon. (WG, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, EC)
- 1.4.5 The number of countries participating in the review of their indigenous species. (WG, Canada, New Zealand)

Colombia: replace “indigenous” by “native”.

EC: delete
- 1.4.6 The number of cases where CITES regulation has had a positive impact on the status of species. (WG, Canada, New Zealand)

US: delete, as it would be difficult, complex, and require significant resources to assess, and is not directly relevant to this Objective.
- 1.4.7 A resolution has been adopted specifying the procedure for the submission of amendment proposals regarding the species identified through this review. (Pre-CoP WG, Australia)
- 1.4.8 A mechanism is in place for the regular evaluation of trade and biological information on unlisted species subject to significant levels of international trade to determine whether they would benefit from inclusion in the Appendices. (Pre-CoP WG, New Zealand, Australia)

EC: The number of unlisted species subject to significant levels of international trade, for which the trade and biological information is evaluated via a transparent mechanism available to the Animals and Plants Committees, to determine whether they would benefit from inclusion in the Appendices.
- 1.4.9 Canada: The number of proposals for amendments to the Appendices which included prior consultation with the Animals or Plants Committee.

Objective 1.5 *Best available scientific information is the basis for non-detriment findings.*

Indicators

- 1.5.1 The Conference of the Parties has adopted guidelines on the making of non-detriment findings, including guidance in relation to specific taxonomic groups. (Pre-CoP WG)

US: Guidance is provided to the Parties regarding methods for making non-detriment findings for various CITES-listed taxa.
- 1.5.2 US: Taxon-specific workshops are held for sharing information relevant to making non-detriment findings, with participation by range countries as well as recognized international experts.
- 1.5.3 EC: The number of Scientific Authorities that have access in their work environment to scientific expertise *inter alia* through the Internet.
- 1.5.4 The collection of information on species in trade, through field research and monitoring programmes, has been strengthened. (Pre-CoP WG)

EC: The number of surveys undertaken by exporting countries of:

 - a) the population status as well as the trends and impact of trade upon Appendix-II species; and
 - b) the status of and trend in Appendix I species and the impact of any recovery plans.
- 1.5.5 Non-detriment findings are made on the basis of sound and relevant scientific information and appropriate risk assessment. (Pre-CoP WG, Australia)

- 1.5.6 Canada, Australia, New Zealand: The number of Parties that have adopted standard procedures for making non-detriment findings.
- 1.5.7 EC, New Zealand: The number of annual export quotas based on population surveys.
- 1.5.8 Australia, New Zealand: The number of reviews of significant trade where the Animals or Plants Committee recommends remedial action by range states.
- 1.5.9 US: The proportion of Appendix II-species subject to the Review of Significant Trade process that are found to require no action.
- 1.5.10 US: The number of Appendix-II species for which trade is determined to be non-detrimental to the survival of the species as a result of implementing recommendations from the Review of Significant Trade.

Objective 1.6 *Parties cooperate in managing shared wildlife resources.*

Indicators

- 1.6.1 The number of shared recovery plans in place for shared populations of Appendix-I species. (Pre-CoP WG, New Zealand, Australia, EC)

US: The number of bilateral and multilateral cooperative agreements that specifically provide for co-management of shared species by range states.
- 1.6.2 The number of cooperative management plans in place for shared populations of Appendix-II species. (Pre-CoP WG, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, EC)
- 1.6.3 EC: The number of agreements reached among Parties sharing wildlife resources.
- 1.6.4 US, Australia: The number of workshops and other capacity-building activities that bring range states together to address the conservation and management needs of shared species.

Objective 1.7 *Parties are enforcing the Convention to reduce illegal wildlife trade.*

Indicators

- 1.7.1 The number of Parties with a national wildlife enforcement network incorporating representation of all relevant enforcement bodies. (Pre-CoP WG, New Zealand, Australia)
- 1.7.2 Mechanisms are developed to understand more precisely the scale of and trends in illegal trade in species in high demand and to assess the effectiveness of the corresponding enforcement measures. (Pre-CoP WG)
- 1.7.3 Cooperation exists between national, regional and international law enforcement agencies and CITES authorities to effectively combat illegal trade in wild fauna and flora. (Pre-CoP WG)

EC, Australia, New Zealand: The number of Parties that have, or are covered by: regional enforcement action plans, regional enforcement networks, national enforcement action plans and national inter-agency enforcement coordination networks.
- 1.7.4 Parties have strengthened their enforcement of the Convention to ensure that punitive action against offenders is commensurate with the seriousness of the offence. (Pre-CoP WG)
- 1.7.5 EC: The number of Parties using both criminal and administrative law for penalizing CITES offences.

- 1.7.6 Canada: The number of Parties engaged in enforcement (e.g. inspections, investigations and prosecutions) against illegal trade.

US: The number of reported seizures, investigations, and prosecutions, and severity of fines collected and length of jail sentences served.
- 1.7.7 New Zealand, Australia: The number of successful wildlife prosecutions for illegal trade in CITES species undertaken by each Party.
- 1.7.8 New Zealand, Australia: The number of Parties with effective wildlife trade enforcement programmes.
- 1.7.9 EC: The number of Parties making use of risk assessment in order to better target their CITES enforcement effort.

Objective 1.8 *Parties and the Secretariat have adequate capacity-building programmes in place.*

Indicators

- 1.8.1 Capacity building programmes have been developed for training trainers. (Pre-CoP WG)

EU: see under 1.8.3.
- 1.8.2 All Parties, in collaboration with the Secretariat where appropriate, provide their staff responsible for implementing CITES with access to adequate training and information resources. (Pre-CoP WG)

Canada: The number of training programmes developed in coordination with the Secretariat.

Australia, New Zealand: The number of Parties with national and regional training programmes and information resources in place to implement CITES.
- 1.8.3 National and regional training programmes are in place for all aspects of the implementation of CITES, including the making of non-detriment findings, issuance of permits and enforcement. (Pre-CoP WG)

EU: The number of capacity-building initiatives covering the implementation of CITES, including the making of non-detriment findings, issuance of permits and enforcement, carried out annually by the CITES Secretariat, and individual Parties, either directly or through training for trainers programmes.
- 1.8.4 The Secretariat plays an active role in coordinating the production of identification materials to ensure consistency and prevent duplication of effort. (Pre-CoP WG)
- 1.8.5 The number of training and capacity-building programmes conducted by the Secretariat and reported by Parties in biennial reports.
- 1.8.6 New Zealand, Australia: The number of training aids produced by the Secretariat to ensure consistency of implementation of the Convention and avoid the duplication of effort by Parties.

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.

Indicators

- 2.1.1 Appropriate measures are in effect in relation to Parties that have repeatedly failed to meet their obligations with regard to their assessed contributions to the Trust Fund. (Pre-CoP WG)

New Zealand, Australia, Canada, EU: The number of Parties meeting their obligations with regard to their assessed contributions to the Trust Fund.

- 2.1.2 At the time of adoption of Resolutions and Decisions, the Conference of the Parties determines how their implementation will be funded. (Pre-CoP WG)

New Zealand, Australia: The number of projects in Decisions and Resolutions that are adequately funded through the method and source indicated in the Resolution or Decision.

EC: The percentage of the work programme agreed by the Conference of the Parties that is funded through the Trust Fund.

US: The number of activities mandated in Decisions and Resolutions that are not completed due to insufficient funds or the inability to obtain external funding.

- 2.1.3 EC: The amount of voluntary contributions provided by Parties and organizations.

- 2.1.4 The examination of sources of additional funding for implementation of CITES at national and international levels includes non-traditional sources. (Pre-CoP WG, Australia)

- 2.1.5 US, Australia: The number of activities identified as core functions of the Secretariat that are suspended or incomplete as a result of a shortfall in the Trust Fund.

Objective 2.2 Sufficient resources are secured at the national/international levels to ensure compliance with and implementation and enforcement of the Convention.

Indicators

- 2.2.1 New Zealand, Australia: The number of Parties with adequately funded Management Authorities, Scientific Authorities and wildlife trade enforcement agencies enabling them to implement and enforce the Convention.

EC: The number of full-time staff working in Management and Scientific Authorities and in enforcement agencies.

- 2.2.2 EC, Australia: The number of Parties having national budgets for the implementation and enforcement of the Convention.

- 2.2.3 EC, New Zealand: The number of Parties that have undertaken one or more of the following activities in the past two years:
 - increased the budget for activities
 - hiring more staff
 - development of implementation tools
 - improvement of national networks
 - purchase of technical equipment for monitoring and enforcement
 - computerization.

- 2.2.4 As far as possible, Parties are recovering the costs of implementing the Convention. (Pre-CoP WG)

New Zealand, Australia: The number of Parties recovering the costs of implementing the Convention in their territory, where the Party deems it appropriate for their circumstances.

Objective 2.3 *Sufficient resources are secured at the national/international levels to implement capacity-building programmes.*

Indicators

- 2.3.1 Canada, Australia, New Zealand: The number of capacity-building programmes funded by (inter)national financial mechanisms and other related institutions.
- 2.3.2 EC, New Zealand: The amount of funding provided by the private sector and NGO's for CITES projects.
- 2.3.3 US: The Trust Fund provides funding for the Secretariat to perform its capacity-building functions at or above the level in previous years.
- 2.3.4 New Zealand, Australia: The Secretariat is adequately funded to provide capacity building materials and programmes to enable Parties to comply with the terms of the Convention.
- 2.3.5 US: Capacity-building activities mandated by Decisions and Resolutions are completed.
- 2.3.6 US, Australia: The number of requests from Parties to the Secretariat for training and capacity-building assistance that remain unfulfilled.
- 2.3.7 US: The number of instances of capacity-building assistance provided by Parties to one another or by inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.

EU: The number of Parties having provided financial or technical assistance to another country.

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.*

Indicators

- 3.1.1 The number and size of CITES-related conservation and sustainable development projects, funded by international financial mechanisms and other related institutions, have increased without diminishing funding for currently prioritized areas. (Pre-CoP WG)

Australia, New Zealand: delete: "and sustainable development"

Canada, New Zealand: delete "without diminishing etc") (Canada recognizes the importance of not diminishing funding for priority areas, but believes this concept cannot be measured objectively)

EC: The number of projects funded by international financial mechanisms and other related institutions that include CITES-related conservation and sustainable development elements.

- 3.1.2 Social and economic instruments are in place to provide benefits to local communities and conservation from wildlife trade, to an extent commensurate with the value of the specimens traded. (Pre-CoP WG)
- 3.1.3 EC: The number of CITES-related projects that contribute to poverty alleviation and livelihoods of local communities.
- 3.1.4 Colombia: The number of countries and institutions that have proposed alternative funding for conservation and sustainable development projects which further the priority objectives of the Convention.
- 3.1.5 Colombia: The number of alternative funding proposals.
- 3.1.6 New Zealand, Australia: A reducing number of cases of non-documented trade in CITES-listed species.

Objective 3.2 *Awareness of the role and purpose of CITES is increased globally.*

Indicators

- 3.2.1 A communication strategy is developed, where appropriate with other MEAs, for conveying concise, accurate and objective information about the Convention and its achievements. (Pre-CoP WG)
- 3.2.2 A list has been developed of CITES accomplishments and lessons learned. (Pre-CoP WG; Australia and New Zealand would support a more measurable version).
- 3.2.3 EC, Australia: The number of Parties having established communication and awareness raising campaigns or programmes, for instance CEPA (Communication, Education and Public Awareness) programmes.
- 3.2.4 EC: Market surveys indicate an increase in understanding of the role and purpose of CITES.
- 3.2.5 CITES permits are considered as a certification of sustainable trade. (Pre-CoP WG)
- 3.2.6 Canada: The number of visits on the Secretariat's website.
- 3.2.7 Canada: The number of organizations involved in CITES outreach.
- 3.2.8 Canada: The number of outreach programmes.
- 3.2.9 US, Australia, New Zealand: The number of outreach and other activities involving stakeholders that are reported by the Parties in biennial reports.

Objective 3.3 *Cooperation with relevant international environmental, trade and development organizations is enhanced.*

Indicators

- 3.3.1 Common biodiversity conservation goals, objectives and principles are integrated with those of relevant multilateral environmental agreements and related conventions, agreements and associations. (Pre-CoP WG, Australia)
- EC, New Zealand: The number of biodiversity conservation goals, objectives and principles agreed between CITES and relevant international environmental, trade and development organizations.

- 3.3.2 Scientific and technical programmes of the Convention are coordinated with those of relevant technical partners and other competent organizations and agencies, particularly the multilateral environmental agreements. (Pre-CoP WG)

Australia, New Zealand, EC: The number of additional biodiversity conservation, trade and development goals, scientific and technical programmes that integrate CITES requirements agreed between environmental and trade conventions and international financial mechanisms.
- 3.3.3 The number of MoU's signed between the CITES Secretariat and relevant international environmental, trade and development organizations
- 3.3.4 CITES has observer status in the formal trade negotiating forum of the World Trade Organization and a Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation has been concluded between the two bodies. (Pre-CoP WG)
- 3.3.5 US, Australia: The number of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations participating as observers in CITES meetings (CoPs and committee meetings), participating in and/or funding CITES workshops and other training and capacity-building activities, and communicating with the Secretariat and committee Chairs on CITES issues.

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.*

Indicators

- 3.4.1 New Zealand, Australia: All international trade in endangered wild fauna and flora is conducted on a sustainable basis.
- 3.4.2 EC, Australia, New Zealand: The number of cases where CITES Regulation has had a positive impact on the conservation status of species.
- 3.4.3 EC, New Zealand: The number of cases where the livelihoods of local communities have benefitted from sustainable trade in species in accordance with CITES.
- 3.4.4 EC: The number of not listed commercially exploited species, subject to significant levels of unsustainable trade for which research has been carried out by Parties to assess whether they would benefit from inclusion in the Appendices; the number of subsequent amendment proposals put forward for consideration by the Conference of the Parties and the number of these amendment proposals adopted by the Conference of the Parties.
- 3.4.5 US, Australia, New Zealand: The number of recommendations for trade suspensions that are issued or rescinded.

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.*

Indicators

- 3.5.1 New Zealand, Australia: The number of common actions taken to prevent species becoming endangered by unsustainable trade, including those species which are commonly exploited.
- 3.5.2 US, Australia, New Zealand: The number of formal agreements established between the CITES Secretariat and other bodies for information and technical exchanges.

EC: The number of MoU's signed between the CITES Secretariat and relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, including those which are commercially exploited.

- 3.5.3 EC, Australia, New Zealand: The number of species endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited, brought to the attention by the CITES Secretariat and Parties of relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources.

US: The number of times other bodies are consulted on specific issues (e.g. CCAMLR with regard to *Dissostichus* spp.)