

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

Sixth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties

Ottawa (Canada), 12 to 24 July 1987

REPORT OF THE SECRETARIAT

1. Introduction

Paragraph 2(g) of Article XII of the Convention stipulates that "The functions of the Secretariat shall be ... to prepare annual reports on its work and on the implementation of the present Convention ..." This is the eleventh report presented by the Secretariat.

2. Membership

From the date of entry into force of the Convention (1 July 1975) to the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Berne, November 1976), 32 states became Parties to the Convention; by the time of the second meeting (San José, 1979), the number had risen to 51. By the time of the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties (New Delhi, February - March 1981), it has risen to 65, while at the time of the fourth meeting (Gaborone, April 1983), 80 states had become Parties. By the time of the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Buenos Aires, April - May 1985), it had risen to 87. That number increased further to 89 by the end of 1985 and to 93 as of 31 December 1986. In chronological order, these 93 Parties are as follows:

	<u>Date of entry into force of the Convention</u>
1. United States of America	01.07.1975
2. Nigeria	01.07.1975
3. Switzerland	01.07.1975
4. Tunisia	01.07.1975
5. Sweden	01.07.1975
6. Cyprus	01.07.1975
7. United Arab Emirates	01.07.1975
8. Ecuador	01.07.1975
9. Chile	01.07.1975
10. Uruguay	01.07.1975
11. Canada	09.07.1975
12. Mauritius	27.07.1975
13. Nepal	16.09.1975
14. Peru	25.09.1975
15. Costa Rica	28.09.1975
16. South Africa	13.10.1975
17. Brazil	04.11.1975

18.	Madagascar	18.11.1975
19.	Niger	07.12.1975
20.	German Democratic Republic	07.01.1976
21.	Morocco	14.01.1976
22.	Ghana	12.02.1976
23.	Papua New Guinea	11.03.1976
24.	Federal Republic of Germany	20.06.1976
25.	Pakistan	19.07.1976
26.	Finland	08.08.1976
27.	India	18.10.1976
28.	Zaire	18.10.1976
29.	Norway	25.10.1976
30.	Australia	27.10.1976
31.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	31.10.1976
32.	Iran, Islamic Republic of	01.11.1976
33.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	08.12.1976
34.	Paraguay	13.02.1977
35.	Seychelles	09.05.1977
36.	Guyana	25.08.1977
37.	Denmark	24.10.1977
38.	Senegal	03.11.1977
39.	Nicaragua	04.11.1977
40.	Gambia	24.11.1977
41.	Malaysia	18.01.1978
42.	Venezuela	22.01.1978
43.	Botswana	12.02.1978
44.	Egypt	04.04.1978
45.	Monaco	18.07.1978
46.	France	09.08.1978
47.	Panama	15.11.1978
48.	Togo	21.01.1979
49.	Kenya	13.03.1979
50.	Jordan	14.03.1979
51.	Indonesia	28.03.1979
52.	Sri Lanka	02.08.1979
53.	Bahamas	18.09.1979
54.	Bolivia	04.10.1979
55.	Italy	31.12.1979
56.	Guatemala	05.02.1980
57.	United Republic of Tanzania	27.02.1980
58.	Liechtenstein	28.02.1980
59.	Israel	17.03.1980
60.	Japan	04.11.1980
61.	Central African Republic	25.11.1980
62.	Rwanda	18.02.1981
63.	Suriname	15.02.1981
64.	Zambia	22.02.1981
65.	Portugal	11.03.1981
66.	China	08.04.1981
67.	Argentina	08.04.1981
68.	Liberia	09.06.1981
69.	Mozambique	23.06.1981
70.	Zimbabwe	17.08.1981
71.	Cameroon	03.09.1981
72.	Belize	21.09.1981
73.	Philippines	16.09.1981
74.	Colombia	29.11.1981
75.	Guinea	20.12.1981

76.	Bangladesh	18.02.1982
77.	Austria	27.04.1982
78.	Malawi	06.05.1982
79.	Sudan	24.01.1983
80.	Saint Lucia	15.03.1983
81.	Thailand	21.04.1983
82.	Congo	01.05.1983
83.	Belgium	01.01.1984
84.	Algeria	21.02.1984
85.	Luxembourg	12.03.1984
86.	Trinidad and Tobago	18.04.1984
87.	Benin	28.05.1984
88.	Netherlands	18.07.1984
89.	Honduras	13.06.1985
90.	Hungary	27.08.1985
91.	Afghanistan	28.01.1986
92.	Somalia	02.03.1986
93.	Spain	28.08.1986

In addition, Singapore and the Dominican Republic deposited their respective instruments in 1986, making the Convention applicable for these countries in early 1987.

Moreover, the Secretariat has established or maintained contacts with numerous non-Party states inviting them to join CITES. It is hoped that a large majority of the non-member states for which the trade in wild fauna and flora plays a major role will soon become CITES members. The Secretariat has particularly directed its efforts towards Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Republic of Korea, Mali, Mexico and Uganda.

### 3. Evolution of the Convention

#### a) Amendment to Article XI of the Convention

In 1986, three of the 51 States (Australia, Cyprus and Senegal) which were Parties when the Financial Amendment was adopted on 22 June 1979, deposited an instrument of acceptance of it, thus bringing the total to 32 at the end of the year. For the amendment to enter into force, 34 Parties (two thirds of the 51 Parties) must deposit an instrument of acceptance. Reminders and diplomatic notes were sent to the Parties in 1986 reiterating the importance and urgency of the coming into force of this amendment.

As of 31 December 1986, a total of ten states (Austria, Belgium, Belize, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Zimbabwe) which were not Parties to the Convention on 22 June 1979 had accepted the amendment. These ten Parties can not, however be counted among the 34 acceptances required under Article XVII of the Convention.

In early 1987, however, Monaco, Morocco and Indonesia deposited instruments of acceptance. As a result, the Financial Amendment adopted on 22 June 1979 entered into force on 13 April 1987.

#### b) Amendment to Article XXI of the Convention

In 1986, 3 of the 81 states, which were Parties at the time of the adoption of the amendment on 30 April 1983, deposited an instrument of acceptance of it. They are Brazil, France and Italy, thus bringing the

total to 12 at the end of the year. A total of 54 acceptances from those states which were Parties as at 30 April 1983 is required for the amendment to enter into force.

Furthermore, Belgium, Netherlands (European part), and Trinidad and Tobago have also accepted it as of 31 December 1986 but were not Parties on 30 April 1983.

c) Amendments to Appendices I and II

In accordance with the provisions of Article XV, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Netherlands submitted a proposal for amendment of Appendix II to be considered by postal procedures. This proposal was the following:

F L O R A

- CACTACEAE
- a) CACTACEAE spp. \* +213 #3  
deletion of the annotation "+213" (and of the corresponding definition in the Interpretation of Appendices I and II)
  - b) Deletion of Rhipsalis spp. #4

This amendment was accepted and entered into force on 29 August 1986.

In 1986, Botswana submitted a proposal to transfer its population of the Nile crocodile Crocodylus niloticus subject to an annual export quota of 2,000 specimens from Appendix I to Appendix II under the postal procedures. This amendment entered into force on 3 January 1987.

d) Amendments to Appendix III

At the Buenos Aires meeting (1985), the Conference of the Parties adopted Resolution Conf. 5.22 on "Criteria for the Inclusion of Species in Appendix III" recommending that only those species which are native to the country proposing such inclusion be included in Appendix III. In accordance with this Resolution, the Secretariat compiled an updated list of Appendix III species for Ghana and also replaced the listing of Tetracentron spp. (FLORA, Tetracentraceae) by Tetracentron sinense which is the only known species of that genus included in Appendix III at the request of Nepal (see the Notification issued on 5 March 1986).

On 13 November 1986, the inclusion of 10 species of Phasianidae at the request of Malaysia entered into force. These species are as follows:

F A U N A

AVES

GALLIFORMES

Phasianidae

- Arborophila brunneopectus =385
- Arborophila charltonii
- Caloperdix oculea
- Lophura erythrophthalma
- Lophura ignita
- Melanoperdix nigra
- Polyplectron inopinatum

Rheinartia ocellata  
Rhizothera longirostris  
Rollulus rouloul

(=385: Includes synonym Arborophila orientalis)

4. Reservations

Article XXIII of the Convention enables states to enter specific reservations with regard to species included in Appendix I, II or III; similarly, Article XV, paragraph 3, and Article XVI, paragraph 2, provide for specific reservations in the case of amendments to the appendices.

In 1986, no reservations were entered by Parties except by Austria (see below). Consequently, the specific reservations in force on 1 January 1987 are the following:

Appendix I

F A U N A

MAMMALIA

CARNIVORA

Canidae	<u>Canis lupus</u> +202	Switzerland
Ursidae	<u>Ursus arctos isabellinus</u>	Switzerland
Mustelidae	<u>Lutra lutra</u>	USSR
Felidae	<u>Felis caracal</u> +203 =322	Switzerland
	<u>Felis rubiginosa</u> +206	Switzerland

CETACEA

Physeteridae	<u>Physeter macrocephalus</u> =312	Japan, Norway
Ziphiidae	<u>Berardius</u> spp.	USSR
	<u>Berardius bairdii</u>	Japan
	<u>Hyperoodon</u> spp.	USSR
Balaenopteridae	<u>Balaenoptera acutorostata</u> -101	Brazil, Japan, Norway, Peru, USSR
	<u>Balaenoptera borealis</u> (reservation not applicable to stocks (A) in North Pacific and (B) in area from 0 degree longitude to 70 degrees east longitude, from the equator to the Antarctic Continent)	Japan, Norway

	Stocks (A) in North Pacific and (B) in area from 0 degree longitude to 70 degrees east longitude, from the equator to the Antarctic Continent of <u>Balaenoptera borealis</u>	USSR
	<u>Balaenoptera edeni</u>	Brazil, Japan, Peru, USSR
	<u>Balaenoptera physalus</u> <u>Balaenoptera physalus</u> (reservation not applicable to stocks (A) in North Atlantic off Iceland, (B) in North Atlantic off Newfoundland and (C) in area from 40 degrees south latitude to Antarctic Continent, from 120 degrees west longitude to 60 degrees west longitude)	Japan  USSR
	Stocks (A) in North Atlantic off Iceland, (B) in North Atlantic off Newfoundland and (C) in area from 40 degrees south latitude to Antarctic Continent, from 120 degrees west longitude to 60 degrees west longitude of <u>Balaenoptera physalus</u>	Norway
Balaenidae	<u>Caperea marginata</u>	Brazil, Peru
ARTIODACTYLA		
Cervidae	<u>Moschus moschiferus</u>	Japan
Bovidae	<u>Pantholops hodgsoni</u>	Switzerland
<u>AVES</u>		
GRUIFORMES		
Otididae	<u>Chlamydotis undulata</u>	Switzerland
COLUMBIFORMES		
Columbidae	<u>Caloenas nicobarica</u>	Switzerland
PSITTACIFORMES		
Psittacidae	<u>Ara macao</u>	Liechtenstein, Suriname, Switzerland

REPTILIA

TESTUDINATA

Cheloniidae	<u>Chelonia mydas</u> (reservation not applicable to the Australian population) <u>Eretmochelys imbricata</u> <u>Lepidochelys olivacea</u>	Japan, Suriname Japan Japan
Dermochelyidae	<u>Dermochelys coriacea</u>	Suriname

CROCODYLIA

Crocodylidae	<u>Crocodylus cataphractus</u> <u>Crocodylus niloticus</u> -110  <u>Crocodylus porosus</u> -111  <u>Crocodylus siamensis</u>	Austria, Zambia Botswana, Sudan, Zambia, Zimbabwe Austria, Japan, Thailand Thailand
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SAURIA

Varanidae	<u>Varanus bengalensis</u> <u>Varanus flavescens</u> <u>Varanus griseus</u>	Japan, Thailand Japan Japan
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F L O R A

ORCHIDACEAE	<u>Renanthera imschootiana</u> <u>Vanda coerulea</u>	Switzerland Switzerland
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Appendix II

F A U N A

MAMMALIA

CARNIVORA

Canidae	<u>Canis lupus</u> -102	USSR
Felidae	<u>Felis lynx</u>	USSR

ARTIODACTYLA

Cervidae	<u>Moschus moschiferus</u>	Japan
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AVES

GRUIFORMES

Turnicidae            Turnix melanogaster            Switzerland

Pedionomidae        Pedionomus torquatus            Switzerland

PSITTACIFORMES spp. -109

(reservation not applicable to:

Amazona agilis

Amazona collaria

Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus

Ara spp.

Cacatua (=Kakatoe) tenuirostris

Calyptorhynchus lathami

Coracopsis spp.

Cyanoramphus malherbi

Cyanoramphus unicolor

Eunymphicus cornutus

Neophema splendida

Poicephalus robustus

Polytelis alexandrae

Probosciger aterrimus

Prosopeia spp.

Psephotus (=Northiella)

haematogaster narethae

Psitttrichas fulgidus

Tanygnathus lucionensis

Trichoglossinae spp.)

Liechtenstein,  
Switzerland

(reservation not applicable to:

Cyanoliseus patagonus byroni)

Liechtenstein

REPTILIA

SAURIA

Varanidae            Varanus salvator            Thailand

SERPENTES

Boidae                Python molurus bivittatus            Thailand  
Python reticulatus            Thailand

AMPHIBIA

ANURA

Ranidae                Rana hexadactyla            Liechtenstein,  
Switzerland  
Rana tigerina            Liechtenstein,  
Switzerland



## PISCES

### CYPRINIFORMES

Cyprinidae                    Caecobarbus geertsi                    Liechtenstein,  
Switzerland

### MOLLUSCA

#### ANISOMYARIA

Mytilidae                    Mytilus chorus =357                    Switzerland

In addition, Austria entered a reservation with respect to all amendments to Appendices I and II adopted at the fourth and fifth meetings of the Conference of the Parties held in Gaborone (Botswana) from 19 to 30 April 1983 and Buenos Aires (Argentina) from 22 April to 3 May 1985, and with respect to the amendments adopted under the postal procedures in 1986.

### Interpretation

- 101                    Except: population of West Greenland
- 102                    Except: population of West Greenland
- 109                    Except: Melopsittacus undulatus, Nymphicus hollandicus  
and Psittacula krameri
- 110                    Except: population of Zimbabwe and populations of the  
following countries subject to the specified  
annual export quotas: Cameroon (20), Congo (1000),  
Kenya (150), Madagascar (1000), Malawi (500),  
Mozambique (1000), Sudan (5000), United  
Republic of Tanzania (1000) and Zambia (2000)
- 111                    Except: populations of Australia and Papua New Guinea and  
population of Indonesia subject to an annual export  
quota of 2000
  
- +201                    Populations of Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan
- +205                    Population of Asia
- +206                    Population of India
  
- =312                    Includes synonym Physeter catodon
- =322                    Also referenced as Lynx caracal; includes generic synonym  
Caracal
- =357                    Formerly included in the genus Mytilus

### 5. Missions

In 1986, the following countries were visited by Secretariat staff members or its consultants.

## Parties (42)

Argentina	Italy
Austria	Japan
Belgium	Kenya
Benin	Macau (Portugal)
Bolivia	Malawi
Botswana	Pakistan
Brazil	Peru
Cameroon	Rwanda
Canada	Somalia
Central African Republic	South Africa
Congo	Sudan
Colombia	Suriname
Ecuador	Tanzania
France	Togo
French Guyana (France)	Trinidad and Tobago
Guatemala	United Arab Emirates
Guyana	United Kingdom
Hong Kong (U.K.)	United States of America
Honduras	Zambia
India	Zimbabwe
Indonesia	Zaire

## Non-Parties (10)

Burundi	Mexico
Côte d'Ivoire	Republic of Korea
Ethiopia	Sierra Leone
Gabon	Singapore
Mali	Uganda

## 6. Meetings

The following CITES meetings arranged by the Secretariat took place in 1986:

- June 23 - 27                      Lausanne (Switzerland): second TEC meeting
- Sept. 27 - Oct. 5                Bristol (United Kingdom): Enforcement Seminar
- October 27 - 30                Ottawa (Canada): 14th meeting of the Standing Committee

## 7. Documentation

In 1986, the Secretariat distributed the Proceedings of the Fifth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 22 April - 3 May 1985). The preparation of the Proceedings (709 pages) represented a heavy administrative workload for the Secretariat including the entire editing, translation into three languages, typing and duplicating work.

In 1986, the Secretariat sent 53 Notifications to the Parties as well as 8 Notifications to contracting or signatory states of the Convention through diplomatic channels with a copy to the Management Authorities (see Annex 1). These Notifications have been sent in English, French and Spanish simultaneously. Several of the Notifications were accompanied by various informative documents, sample permits and certificates and amending pages for the Directory.

At the end of 1985, the Secretariat established a new notification procedure (Ivory Notifications) with respect to the ivory export quota system and ivory trade controls. In 1986, 13 such Notifications were sent to the Parties and co-operating countries.

#### 8. National Management Authorities, Scientific Institutions and Reports

The Directory sent to Parties under Notification to the Parties No. 139 of 5 June 1980 has been updated regularly during 1986, in order to incorporate sheets concerning new Parties and to inform all Parties of changes affecting existing sheets.

During 1986, several Parties communicated to the Secretariat lists of Scientific Institutions which they have registered in accordance with Resolution Conf. 2.14 of the San José meeting to entitle them to the exemption provided by Article VII, paragraph 6, of the Convention, for commercial loan, donation or exchange of museum and herbarium specimens. These lists and the adjunctions made by some Parties or the information that no institutions have been so registered, were the subjects of Notifications to the Parties.

Article VIII, paragraphs 6 and 7, of the Convention provide for the keeping of national trade records on CITES species, and for the submission of annual and biennial reports by the Parties. Resolution Conf. 2.16 of the San José meeting called for the submission of annual reports not later than 31 October of the year following the year for which a report was due. The compilation by WTMU of the statistical data (the "comparative tabulation") for 1983 had been delayed from December 1984 as a result of the failure of many Parties to submit their annual reports in a timely fashion. Eventually, the 1983 comparative tabulation was produced on 28 February 1985 and distributed to the Parties on 27 March 1985. This represented an improvement of about 2 months on the situation for the 1982 data. The tabulation included reports from 33 of the 81 states Parties to CITES at the end of 1983, this being similar to the figure for the previous year.

The 1984 comparative tabulation was scheduled for production in December 1985. Yet again, failure by major importing Parties to submit their reports on time forced the work programme to be re-scheduled. Eventually, the tabulation was produced on 4 March 1986 and distributed to the Parties on 7 March 1986. Reports from 41 of the 87 states Parties to CITES at the end of 1984 were included in the tabulation, this figure representing an increase of about 7% over 1983. One major improvement in the system was established with production of the comparative tabulation being possible in each of the three working languages of the Secretariat.

Despite previous setbacks, the Secretariat was hopeful that the 1985 comparative tabulation could be produced at the end of 1986. These hopes were, once again, destroyed by the late submission of annual reports by major trading Parties. The deadline for this work was repeatedly delayed until, finally, the non-submission of the annual report of the USA forced the Secretariat to agree to WTMU producing the tabulation at its convenience. WTMU's extremely tight schedule and major commitments in other areas (see for example documents Doc. 6.17 and 6.30) have prevented production of the tabulation at the time of writing (22 May 1987). This major setback is a cause for great concern to the Secretariat and is addressed in more detail in document Doc.6.18.

The availability of the comparative tabulation decreases substantially the benefits arising from the distribution of each Party's annual report. In addition, the cost to the Secretariat of such distribution has become excessive. Therefore, during 1986, the Secretariat requested that several Parties wishing to distribute their annual reports universally should mail the reports directly. The Secretariat was pleased by the co-operation offered by all the Parties concerned and assisted by providing the relevant address labels. This matter is discussed further in document Doc. 6.18.

#### 9. External Relations

Continued relations have been maintained with inter-governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, trade associations and organizations and fora having a common interest with CITES. These relations involved, amongst others, United Nations system (UNDP, FAO, et al.), Customs Co-operation Council, European Economic Community, International Whaling Commission, International Air Transport Association, Airport Associations Coordinating Council, International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, World Wide Fund for Nature-International, WWF national organizations, International Fur Trade Federation, Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council, TRAFFIC network, Interpol and Japan General Merchandise Importers Association.

#### 10. Public Information

In view of the heavy workload created in 1986 by the organization and conduct of three meetings (Lausanne, Bristol, Ottawa) as well as by the compilation of the Proceedings of the fifth meeting, the Secretariat was not in a position to do as much as it had intended with respect to public information, which remains one of the main priorities of the Secretariat.

However, the Secretariat organized, in Lausanne (Switzerland), a photo exhibition in co-operation with National Geographic and Canon International. In addition, members of the Secretariat have published articles, given interviews for both radio and television programmes and given press conferences. In addition, the Secretariat benefited in 1986 from the service of an Information Consultant of UNEP by decision of the Executive Director. Thanks to his efforts, CITES has seen a tremendous increase in press coverage which has contributed to a better public knowledge of the objectives and operation of the Convention.

#### 11. Seminars on CITES Implementation

##### Enforcement Seminar

The first Seminar on CITES Enforcement was held in Bristol, United Kingdom, from 27 September to 5 October 1986. It was organized by the Secretariat with the material and financial assistance of the (host) Government of the United Kingdom, the Government of the USA, WWF-International, WWF-Netherlands, WWF-United Kingdom, WWF-US, British Caledonian Airways, Sabena, Thai Airways International and the American Fur Merchant's Association, Inc. The seminar was attended by 56 participants from Party states, Interpol, the Customs Co-operation Council and the Secretariat.

The overall objective was to determine the most effective ways of improving the Parties' ability to enforce the Convention and, thus, to reduce the volume of illegal trade. This objective was achieved by the

process of identifying the major problem areas and formulating an appropriate series of recommendations as a strategy to alleviate these problems. The report of the seminar, including its recommendations, was distributed to the Parties with Notification No. 433 of 13 March 1987. Unfortunately, the workload of the Secretariat has precluded any possibility of follow-up action on the recommendations, which underlines the need for additional staff which itself is an issue addressed by the seminar.

The Secretariat believes that much progress was achieved during the course of the seminar and that further such meetings should be arranged, perhaps on a regional basis or on a 'trade segment' basis - such as ivory and rhino horn, or furskins, or live birds. It is hoped that the resources will become available to enable the Secretariat to organize one or more such meetings during 1988.

## 12. Problems of Enforcement

Article XIII of the Convention instructs the Secretariat to communicate to Management Authorities any specific trade threats or apparent non-compliance with the Convention which may concern them. Parties receiving such communications are required to provide relevant information on the matter and on remedial action as appropriate. The information so provided is to be reviewed by the Conference of the Parties which may make whatever recommendations it deems appropriate.

This issue has been made the subject of a separate Secretariat report on "Alleged Infractions" in document Doc. 6.19 and some of the more general major problems of enforcement are the subject of document Doc. 6.20 on "Implementation of the Convention in Certain Countries". Therefore, the reader is referred to those documents for further details and also to the report of the first Seminar on CITES Enforcement which was distributed with Notification to the Parties No. 433 of 13 March 1987.

## 13. Administration and Finances

The CITES Secretariat is administered by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), in accordance with the terms of Article XII of the Convention and Terms of Reference for the Administration of the Trust Fund.

The financial basis for the Secretariat for 1986 was provided by Resolution Conf. 5.1 adopted at the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Buenos Aires, 1985). Terms of Reference for the Administration of the Trust Fund and the 1986-87 budget estimates adopted at the Buenos Aires meeting have served as guidelines for the financial operations of the Secretariat.

### a) Administration

In 1986 the staff of the Secretariat was composed of 13 permanent staff members (six professionals and seven support staff) and two long term consultants (one professional and one support). Of those 15 staff members, three professionals and three support staff were employed under funds external to the regular budget of the Conference of the Parties. Also, the Executive Director of UNEP has loaned to the Secretariat, on a part time basis, the services of an information consultant. In addition, a total of 14 consultants have been working for the Secretariat in 1986 for various periods of time. This has been made possible thanks to external funding obtained from a great variety

of sources. Furthermore, under the regular budget of the Conference of the Parties, the Secretariat has continued to sub-contract those parts of the statistical and trade data analysis work which need extensive computer facilities not available within the present Secretariat resources. All these should be considered as major contributions to the progress realized in the operations of the Convention.

Considering the limited budget authorized by the Parties, the Convention will not be in a position to achieve substantial progress in fields such as scientific studies and trade monitoring, implementation and enforcement, without external funding. However, Parties should be reminded that external funding can be obtained and properly used only when the Parties themselves are seen to guarantee the funding of the basic operations of the Secretariat.

The organization chart attached as Annex 2 reflects the 1986-1987 staffing of the Secretariat as well as projected needs for 1988 and future years.

#### b) Finances

As most of the financial considerations are dealt with in documents Doc. 6.8, 6.9, 6.10, 6.11, 6.12, and 6.13, this section deals only with the contributions aspect of our financial operations.

The following Parties were in arrears of their contributions as of 31 December 1986:

	<u>US\$</u>
Afghanistan	75*
Algeria	919
Argentina	23,956
Australia	1,198*
Bangladesh	1,103*
Benin	199
Bolivia	230
Cameroon	38
Canada	5,102
China	6,511*
Colombia	892
Costa Rica	75
Gambia	76
German Democratic Republic	61,297
Ghana	458
Guatemala	14
Guinea	230
Honduras	125
Hungary	1,500
Indonesia	1,054*
Islamic Republic of Iran	5,991
Italy	847*
Kenya	82
Luxembourg	42
Madagascar	156
Mauritius	74
Morocco	1,428
Nicaragua	230
Niger	442*

Nigeria	1,540
Paraguay	343
Peru	1,943
St. Lucia	82
Senegal	28
Seychelles	156*
Somalia	68
Sudan	151*
Thailand	648
Togo	170*
Trinidad and Tobago	613
U.S.S.R.	476,660
United Arab Emirates	5,784
U.S.A.	62,149
Uruguay	324
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Total	<u>665,003</u>

\* indicates subsequent receipt of contributions as at 31 March 1987.

Of the above, the following Parties have never contributed to the Trust Fund since its inception : German Democratic Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United Arab Emirates.

In its 1985 report to the Parties, the Secretariat stated the following:

"The Secretariat would like to stress that the lack of funding by certain Parties, the delays encountered by others in the provision of their financial contribution, as well as the shortage in contribution by other Parties, place the Secretariat in the impossibility to undertake rational and efficient allocation of funds within the budget approved by the Parties and within the parameters of the Terms of Reference for the Administration of the Trust Fund. This should be interpreted as a serious warning by the Secretariat to the Parties with the hope that it will prompt actions designed to correct the situation."

Such a statement is even more appropriate in the present context, especially taking into account the drastic decline in the value of the US dollar in the international market.

While several key statements have been made about the importance of CITES for the future of mankind, and its long term implications from a social, economic, and welfare point of view, too great a number of Parties have yet to conceive that such a potential can only be realized through a strong financial commitment. It must be recognized that CITES is still in a growing process and that unless this growth is matched with financial obligations, the Convention will be moving backwards with negative consequences.

#### 14. Conclusion

The Secretariat feels that, on the whole, 1986 has been another year of considerable progress. Several states became Parties during the year. Efforts to squeeze out the illegal trade in ivory, notably with the quota

control system, are beginning to bear fruit. More awareness has been created with respect to trade in plants. Problems of enforcement were highlighted during the Bristol seminar requiring urgent and special attention. External funding has allowed for the establishment of projects of key importance to the Convention. Implementation has improved in several key areas. Indeed, all these achievements were obviously apparent enough for the media to give the sort of coverage which it has never done before to CITES matters, and with such bright, optimistic overtones too.

Thus, the Secretariat feels that despite the dark looming cloud of financial deficits and shortage of funds to effect programmes in the future, there is much to be satisfied with, looking at the activities and achievements in 1986. It must also be mentioned that the unexpected support from many governments, international organizations, and NGOs in offering financial support for important projects related to the sound implementation of the Convention has been a particularly pleasing highlight of the year. It is hoped that the reports of these projects, most of which have been placed before the delegates at the 6th meeting, will produce further incentives for other interested NGOs, agencies and institutions, to take part in more such joint ventures with the hope that, the slowly but surely evolving principles of a joint conservation-trade relationship will only go towards the strengthening of the objectives of the Convention. This can only inject a much-needed optimism in an otherwise doomsday picture of our earth's environment as a whole.



NOTIFICATIONS TO THE PARTIES

<u>No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Date issued</u>
371	Macau	16.01.1986
372	Zaire: Trade in Grey Parrots	16.01.1986
373	European Economic Community: Permits and Certificates	16.01.1986
374	Ministerial Conference of the Central African States for the Wildlife Conservation	16.01.1986
375	Tagging of Crocodile Specimens Subject to an Export Quota	16.01.1986
376	Security Stamps	16.01.1986
377	Control of Captive Breeding Operations in Appendix I Species (continuation)	16.01.1986
378	Transmission of Documents	16.01.1986
379	Transmission of Documents	27.02.1986
380	Nigeria: Implementation of CITES	04.03.1986
381	Singapore: Trade in Skins	04.03.1986
382	Suriname: Disappearance of Security Stamps	24.03.1986
383	Identification Manual: Transmission of New Sheets	30.04.1986
384	Argentina: Ban on Trade in Some Species	07.05.1986
385	Australia: Regulation of Export of Live Native Fauna	07.05.1986
386	Guatemala: Suspension of Export and Re-export of Wild Fauna	07.05.1986
387	Macau	07.05.1986
388	Paraguay: Suspension of the Ban on Export of Specimens of Two Snake Species	07.05.1986
389	Peru: Export of Parrots	07.05.1986
390	South Africa (Province of Transvaal): Control of Trade in Worked Ivory and Certain Other Appendix II Items Bought by Tourists	07.05.1986
391	Venezuela: Ban on Export of Skins of <u>Caiman crocodilus</u>	07.05.1986
392	List of Species and Stocks of Whales Protected by the IWC	07.05.1986

393	Security Stamps	07.05.1986
394	Control of Captive Breeding Operations in Appendix I Species (continuation)	07.05.1986
395	Scientific Institutions Entitled to the Exemption Provided in Article VII, Paragraph 6, of the Convention	07.05.1986
396	Transmission of Documents	07.05.1986
397	Transmission of Documents for the Second Meeting of the Technical Committee	30.05.1986
398	El Salvador	04.07.1986
399	Identification Manual: Transmission of New Sheets	17.07.1986
400	Fourteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee	11.08.1986
401	Bolivia: Ban on Trade in Wildlife for Three Years	11.08.1986
402	Spain: Designation of Ports of Entry and Exit	11.08.1986
403	South Africa (Province of Transvaal): Control of Trade in Worked Ivory and Certain Other Appendix II Items Bought by Tourists (continuation)	11.08.1986
404	Philippines: Export of Corals	11.08.1986
405	Trade Monitoring	11.08.1986
406	Trade in Ranched Specimens: Australia	11.08.1986
407	Control of Captive Breeding Operations in Appendix I Species	11.08.1986
408	Scientific Institutions Entitled to the Exemption Provided in Article VII, Paragraph 6, of the Convention (continuation)	11.08.1986
409	Transmission of Documents	11.08.1986
410	Identification Manual: Transmission of New Sheets	21.10.1986
411	Identification Manual: Transmission of New Sheets	06.11.1986
412	Argentina: Ban on Trade in Some Species (continuation)	28.11.1986
413	Bolivia	28.11.1986
414	Central African Republic: Disappearance of Security Stamps	28.11.1986
415	Honduras	28.11.1986
416	Malaysia: Trade in Corals from Sabah	28.11.1986
417	Trade in Palm Cockatoos <u>Probosciger aterrimus</u>	28.11.1986

418	Specific Reservation Entered by Austria	28.11.1986
419	Implementation of Resolution Conf. 4.10 on Transit	28.11.1986
420	Security Stamps	28.11.1986
421	Control of Captive Breeding Operations in Appendix I Species (continuation)	28.11.1986
422	Scientific Institutions Entitled to the Exemption Provided in Article VII, Paragraph 6, of the Convention (continuation)	28.11.1986
423	Transmission of Documents	28.11.1986

#### IVORY NOTIFICATIONS

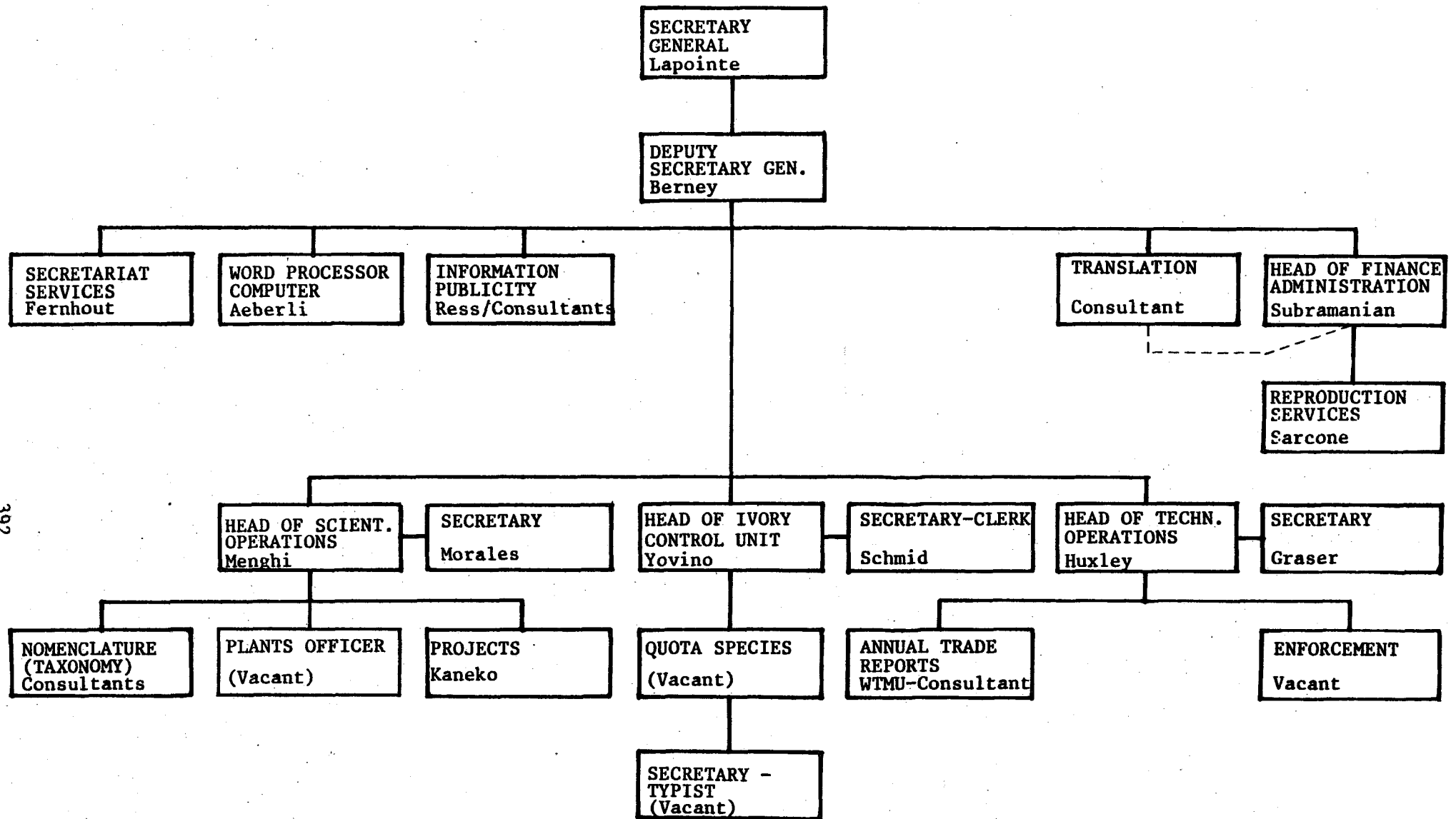
<u>No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Date issued</u>
2	1986 Ivory Export Quotas	30.01.1986
3	1986 Ivory Export Quotas	10.03.1986
4	Somalia	18.03.1986
5	1986 Ivory Export Quotas	26.03.1986
6	Registration of Existing Stocks of Ivory	27.05.1986
7	1986 Ivory Export Quotas	14.07.1986
8	Ivory Trade Control Procedures	02.09.1986
9	1986 Ivory Export Quotas	19.09.1986
10	Registration of Existing Stocks of Ivory	19.09.1986
11	Burundi	14.10.1986
12	1987 Ivory Export Quotas	19.11.1986
13	1986 Ivory Export Trade Data	19.11.1986
14	Senegal: Ban of Raw Ivory Exports	19.11.1986

#### UNNUMBERED NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED TO CONTRACTING OR SIGNATORY STATES

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Date issued</u>
Amendment to Appendices I and II of the Convention: Proposal from the Republic of Botswana	12.02.1986
Amendment to Appendices I and II of the Convention: Proposal from the Kingdom of Netherlands	26.02.1986

Amendments to Appendix III of the Convention: Lists of Species Submitted by the Republic of Ghana and the Kingdom of Nepal for Inclusion in Appendix III	05.03.1986
Amendment to Appendices I and II of the Convention: Proposal from the Kingdom of the Netherlands Comments from the Parties	01.05.1986
Amendment to Appendices I and II of the Convention: Proposal from the Kingdom of the Netherlands Acceptance of the Proposal	10.06.1986
Amendment to Appendix III of the Convention: List of Species Submitted by Malaysia for Inclusion in Appendix III	15.08.1986
Amendment to Appendices I and II of the Convention: Proposal from the Republic of Botswana Comments from the Parties	05.09.1986
Amendment to Appendices I and II of the Convention: Proposal from the Republic of Botswana Acceptance of the Proposal	08.10.1986

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REGIONAL CO-ORDINATORS

1. Africa. Deputy Secretary General.
2. South and Central America (incl. Carribean + Mexico). Head of Scientific Operations.
3. Asia and Oceania. Head of Technical Operations.
4. North America. Head of Ivory Control Unit.