

Interpretation and Implementation of the Convention
REPORT ON NATIONAL REPORTS SUBMITTED UNDER ARTICLE VIII,
PARAGRAPH 7, OF THE CONVENTION

Report of the Secretariat

1. Introduction

Article VIII, paragraph 7(a), of the Convention obliges each Party to submit an annual report on trade authorized in specimens of CITES-listed species.

The data received in the annual reports of the Parties are computerized by the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit (WTMU) of the World Conservation Monitoring Centre under an annual consultancy agreement. However, for reasons of financial constraints, the Secretariat has had to reduce the work undertaken by WTMU so that, from January 1994, they no longer include in the database statistics relating to artificially propagated plants of species listed in Appendix II or to re-exports of manufactured specimens of species included in Appendix II or III. The total number of records in the database now exceeds two million.

Article XII, paragraph 2, of the Convention obliges the Secretariat to study the reports of the Parties and to seek further information where necessary to ensure implementation of the Convention. The work done by WTMU is vital to the ability of the Secretariat to fulfil its obligations under Article XII.

Statistical information on the trade in specimens of CITES-listed species is needed for two purposes:

- a) monitoring of the implementation of the Convention, and detection of possible infractions; and
- b) monitoring of the levels of trade in each species, thus facilitating assessment of the effects of trade.

As an example of the first use, WTMU has been able, using its computer, to compare import and export records relating to the same shipment, by using the reported number of the export permit, and has found a number of discrepancies that are under investigation by the Secretariat. In addition, some of the cases in the report on alleged infractions were compiled with the assistance of the data from annual reports. As an example of the second use, the work of the Animals Committee in reviewing species that may be subject to significant levels of trade, in accordance with Resolution Conf. 8.9, depends to a large extent on information in the database to help identify the species of concern. The work to review significant trade in plants, proposed by the Plants Committee, will also rely heavily on computer analysis of trade statistics.

For both of these uses, it is crucial that the annual reports should be submitted as soon as possible after the end of the year to which they refer and should be as complete and as accurate as possible. If the data used are too old, this will make it more difficult to investigate possibly illegal shipments and will prevent the discovery of important trends in trade until long after they have started.

As part of its work for the Secretariat, WTMU has produced an analysis of the annual reports of the Parties for the years 1990 to 1992. The analysis by WTMU is annexed to, and forms an integral part of, this report of the Secretariat. It examines, in particular, the timeliness of submission of the annual reports and the quality of the reports received.

2. Submission of Annual Reports

At its second meeting, the Conference of the Parties agreed, in Resolution Conf. 2.16, that the deadline for the submission of annual reports was 31 October of the year following the year for which the reports were due. This has been repeated in subsequent Resolutions, most recently Resolution Conf. 8.7, which gave Parties the possibility to request a reasonable extension to the deadline if they could justify the request.

In Resolution Conf. 8.7, the Conference of the Parties recorded its view that failure to submit a report on time "constitutes a major problem with the implementation of the Convention, which the Secretariat shall refer to the Standing Committee for a solution in accordance with Resolution Conf. 7.5".

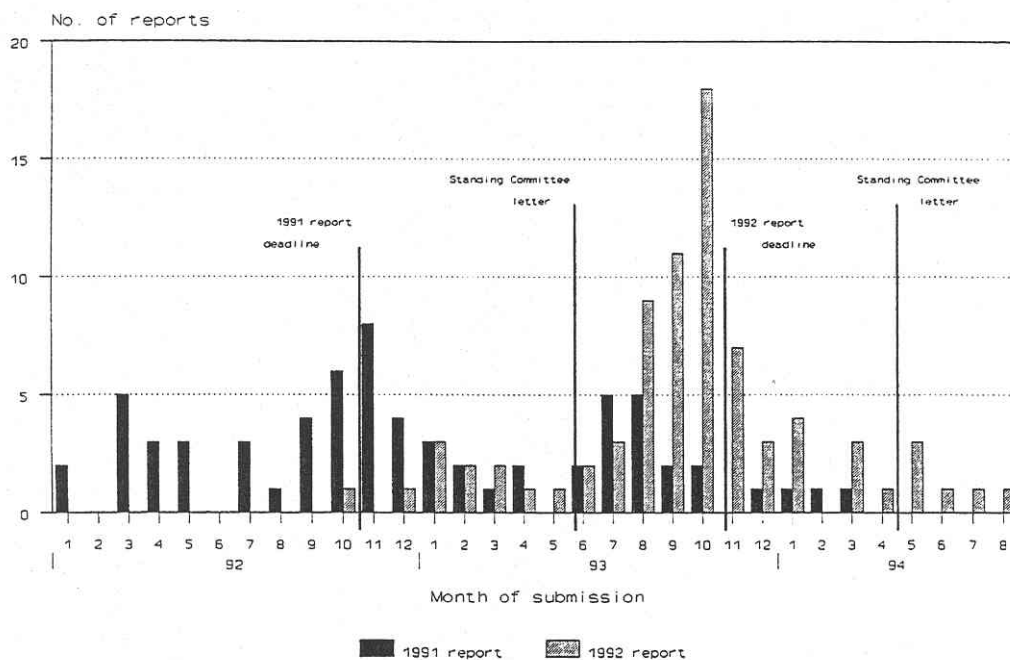
The following histogram (entitled 'Submission of annual reports') shows the number of reports for 1991 and 1992 received by the Secretariat each month since January 1992. (In fact, the month recorded was the month of receipt for 1991 reports but the month of submission for 1992 reports.)

Only 28 per cent of the Parties submitted their reports for 1991 before the deadline for submission. However, only one request was received for an extension to the deadline. As a result, on behalf of the Standing Committee, its Chairman wrote, in June 1993, to all the Parties that had not submitted reports, to remind them of their obligations and to suggest that if they had problems in producing annual reports they might seek the assistance of the Secretariat. However, the Secretariat received no requests for assistance. The Chairman of the Standing Committee also wrote to the Parties that had submitted their reports late, to remind them of the deadline agreed by the Conference of the Parties and of the possibility of an extension in accordance with Resolution Conf. 8.7.

Nine Parties made requests for an extension of the deadline for submission of their annual reports for 1992; another Party reported that it would be impossible to produce a report because the records had been destroyed. Of the nine, six submitted their reports before the extended deadline and another a few days after it. Reports had still not been received from the other two Parties by 1 September 1994, ten months after the usual deadline. For one of these two Parties, a developed country, a further extension to 1 October was refused by the Secretariat as it was considered unreasonable.

As is reported in the attached report of WTMU, if the extensions of the deadline are overlooked, 50 per cent of the Parties submitted their annual reports for 1992 on time. However, if an extension of the deadline is granted to a Party and the report is submitted before the extended deadline, then it must be considered as submitted on time. Taking this into account, in fact 55 per cent of the annual reports for 1992 were submitted on time. This represents a great improvement over previous years.

Submission of annual reports 1991 - 1992



This still means, however, that a very large proportion of Parties do not submit their reports on time. Moreover, as can be seen from Table 1 in the report of WTMU, a large number of Parties do not submit their reports even within two years of the end of the year for which they are due. Recognizing this, the Chairman of the Standing Committee, on the Committee's behalf, wrote in May 1994 to the Parties that had not submitted a report for 1991 or for 1992, asking them to do so before June 1994 and reminding them of their obligations under the Convention. Several Parties responded positively. However, many annual reports are still outstanding.

3. Problems in the Production of Annual Reports

The analysis of annual reports in the Annex indicates the general problems that continue to be found in annual reports, as well as the particular problems noted by WTMU in the most recent report submitted by each Party.

A comparison of import and export records in the reports for 1991 and 1992 indicates that the accuracy of reporting on trade in specimens of animal species has continued to improve. But the comparison of records on trade in plant specimens still shows a low level of correlation, suggesting that reporting of trade in plants is still poor. It is particularly noteworthy that a number of countries fail to report the names of the species of plants traded, reporting the name of the genus or family instead. This renders the data practically useless for monitoring purposes.

In March 1994, the Secretariat issued a Notification to the Parties with revised guidelines for the preparation and submission of annual reports. These guidelines are intended to simplify the preparation of annual reports, as well as to help ensure that the data submitted are comparable and as useful as possible in trade monitoring.

Also in March 1994, the Secretariat initiated a study of the needs of the Parties for a standardized system for the production of annual reports, and the management of CITES-related information on computer. A Notification on this subject was sent to the Parties with a questionnaire and, at the time of writing, the results are being analyzed for the Secretariat by WTMU. Depending on the outcome, the Secretariat might initiate a project to discuss harmonization of the systems that are used and to provide one or more computer systems to the Parties that need them.

4. Comparative Tabulations

In 1994 the Secretariat changed its policy about the distribution of the comparative tabulation of annual report statistics. Details of the change are to be found in Notification to the Parties No. 810, of 10 June 1994. Here it need only be repeated that, although a tabulation was previously sent to each Party, showing all the trade records involving that Party, such tabulations are now only provided on request. The fact that only two Parties have requested comparative tabulations since the Notification was issued persuades the Secretariat that it made the right decision.

5. Discussion and Conclusions

At the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and at each meeting since, the Secretariat has presented an analysis by WTMU of the data in the annual reports of the Parties. These analyses have looked at the timeliness of the submission of annual reports and the quality of the data in the reports submitted. This continuing examination of data over ten years has provided a useful indication of trends. Two important general conclusions can be drawn from the information.

Firstly, although a growing number of Parties are submitting their reports on time, at a time when the value of annual reports for use in trade monitoring is increasing, many Parties still fail to submit their reports on time or do not submit them at all. This failure to meet an obligation of the Convention, in spite of reminders in Resolutions from the Conference of the Parties and in letters from the Standing Committee, and in spite of offers of assistance from the Secretariat, continues to be a concern.

Secondly, although there is still a gradual improvement in the quality of reporting, there are continuing problems in the preparation of the reports. Five important points are specified at the end of the attached report from WTMU. To these, the Secretariat adds that the utility of the annual reports in the identification of illicit trade would be greatly enhanced if they all contained the number of the export permit or re-export certificate for each shipment and the details of the marks, if any, on the specimens.

With respect to the first point, although the Conference of the Parties has directed the Standing Committee to seek a solution to the continuing problem of non-submission or late submission of annual reports, it is far from clear what further action can be taken. The Standing Committee has sought guidance from the Conference; this is dealt with in document Doc. 9.22 (Review of Alleged Infraction and Other Problems of Implementation of the Convention).

With respect to the second point, the Secretariat believes that it is no longer useful to present information on the percentage of correlation of annual report data at the meetings of the Conference of the Parties. Future reports of the Secretariat will focus on other ways of using the data to monitor the implementation of the Convention.

6. Biennial Reports

The biennial reports required under Article VIII, paragraph 7(b), are discussed in document Doc. 9.24 on national laws to implement CITES.

Doc. 9.21 Annex

A Report on Annual Reports Submitted by the Parties for 1990, 1991 and 1992 prepared for the CITES Secretariat by John Caldwell, Lorraine Collins and Lesley McGuffog

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1. Summary

A detailed analysis has been carried out of the annual reports of the Parties to CITES for the years 1990, 1991 and 1992. The particular aspects examined were the timeliness of submission and the accuracy of data.

The number of Parties submitting their reports by 31 October of the year following that in which the trade took place did not exceed 40% between 1986 and 1991 but increased to 50% for 1992. The number of countries party to the Convention increased by 22% over the same period. Only 28% of Parties submitted their 1991 reports on time, and the improvement to 50% for 1992 reports was possibly a result of Resolution Conf. 8.7 agreed at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in Kyoto, and follow-up action by the Standing Committee. Nine Parties requested more time to submit their reports but this fact has not been taken into account in the calculations.

The comparison of reported imports with the corresponding exports/re-exports reported indicates that the reporting of trade, particularly for animal taxa, is gradually becoming more accurate, although the extent to which this is happening varies between taxonomic groups. Records of trade in plants still show a very low (less than 15% in 1991) level of correlation. Much of this improvement has been the result of Parties following the guidelines given in Notification to the Parties No. 205 more closely. Clerical accuracy of data recording also appears to be improving and many reports are now submitted on computer diskettes. However, there are certain continuing reporting problems: Parties continuing to report on the basis of permits issued rather than actual trade; Parties not reporting trade fully, e.g. the lack of records by Singapore of imports from Indonesia; and Parties failing to report altogether.

Monitoring the levels of trade in species listed in the appendices, and identification of possible illegal trade,

are among the prime uses of annual reports. Clearly these tasks can not be carried out effectively unless the reports are accurate and submitted in good time.

2. Introduction

This report was prepared by the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit of the World Conservation Monitoring Centre under contract to the CITES Secretariat. It examines the submission and quality of the annual reports of the Parties for the years 1990, 1991 and 1992, and continues the process initiated in document Doc. 4.18, which dealt with the years 1979 and 1980, and documents Doc. 5.17 (Rev.), Doc. 6.17, Doc. 7.18 and Doc. 8.17 Annex that have covered the intervening period. This report is divided into two main sections: the first examines the dates and method of submission of annual reports and the second attempts to estimate the accuracy of the information contained in them by comparing reported exports/re-exports with reported imports.

3. Annual Report Submissions

The number of countries that were party to CITES and the number of annual reports submitted yearly between 1980 and 1992 are shown in Figure 1 and further details on the dates of receipt by, or submission to (for 1992 reports) the CITES Secretariat are given in Table 1. In this table the annotation 'WTMU', replacing or included with a date, indicates data received by the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit directly, usually as copies of returned export/re-export permits. In Figure 1 the number of Parties represents the number that were party to the Convention at the end of each year in question, while the number of annual reports represents those received before 1 April 1994 (data supplied by the CITES Secretariat). The dates for 1992 annual reports represent the dates of submission rather than the dates of receipt.

Figure 1. The number of Parties to CITES in the years 1982 to 1992 and the number submitting annual reports for those years

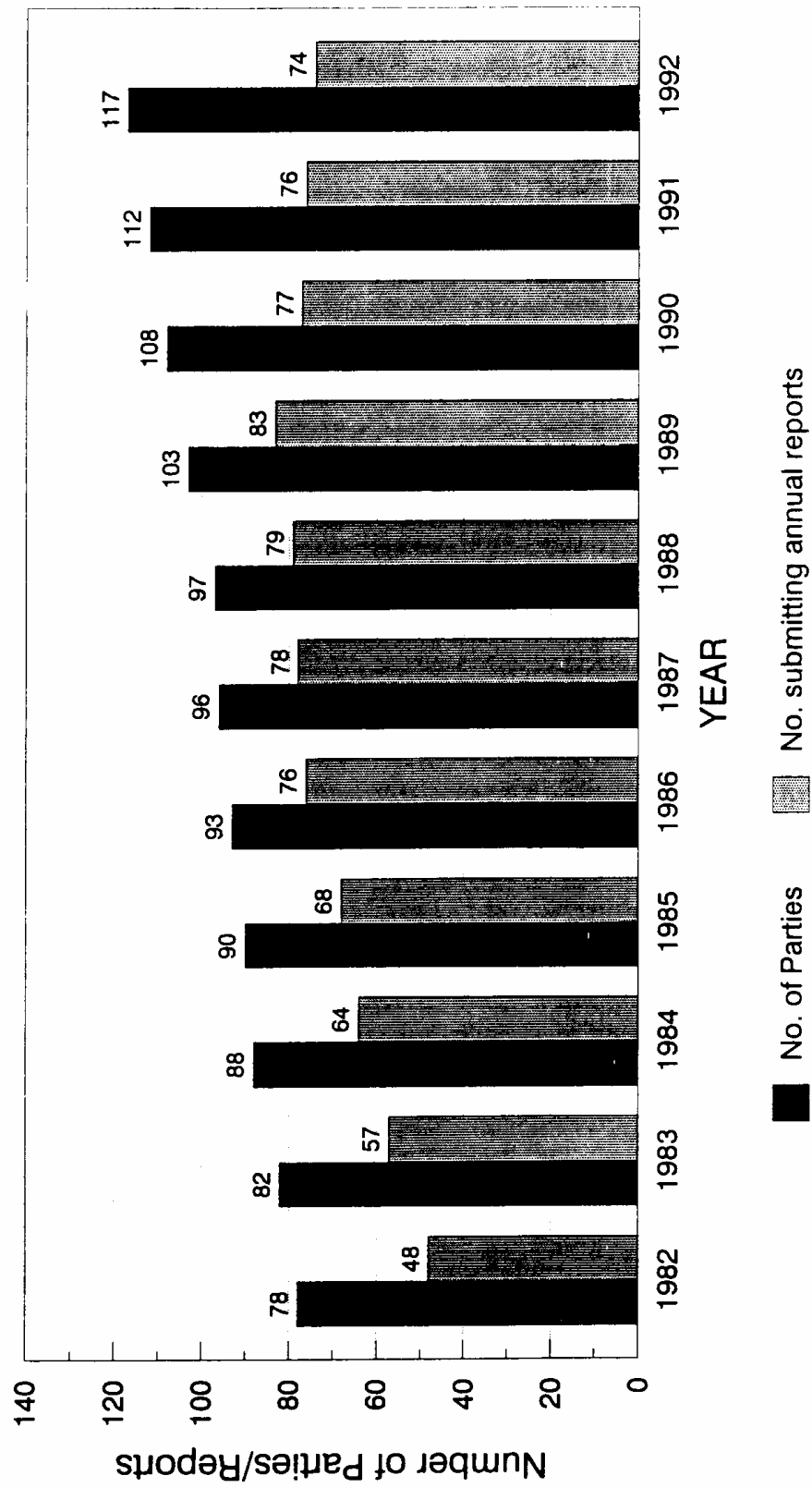


Table 1. Submission of Annual Reports of CITES Parties 1988-1992

Country	Entry into force	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Afghanistan (AF)	28.01.86	o	o	o	o	o
Algeria (DZ)	21.02.84	09.08.89	o	28.10.91	o	o
Argentina (AR)	08.04.81	26.10.90	30.05.91 WTMU	24.02.92 WTMU	15.06.93 WTMU	t
Australia (AU)	27.10.76	26.10.89	06.09.91	20.01.94	20.01.94	20.01.94
Austria (AT)	27.04.82	22.06.89	30.08.90	13.11.91	22.09.92	03.10.93
Bahamas (BS)	18.09.79	27.02.89	o	o	o	o
Bangladesh (BD)	18.02.82	23.08.91	23.08.91	o	o	o
Belgium (BE)	01.01.84	23.10.89	28.11.90	09.01.92	28.12.92	23.12.93
Belize (BZ)	21.09.81	o	o	o	o	o
Benin (BJ)	28.05.84	o	o	o	15.07.93	29.07.93
Bolivia (BO)	04.10.79	05.12.88	03.09.91	03.09.91	o	o
Botswana (BW)	12.02.78	...06.90	30.10.90	15.11.91	02.12.92	29.09.93
Brazil (BR)	04.11.75	o	08.07.91 WTMU	02.03.92	30.11.92	30.11.93
Brunei Darussalam (BN)	02.08.90	—	—	o	o	21.01.93
Bulgaria (BG)	16.04.91	—	—	—	13.03.92	o
Burkina Faso (BF)	15.01.90	—	—	o	o	o
Burundi (BI)	06.11.88	o	o	o	o	o
Cameroon (CM)	03.09.81	22.11.90	17.12.91*	17.12.91*	o	o
Canada (CA)	09.07.75	14.02.90	10.09.90	24.07.91	24.02.93	o
Central African Republic (CF)	25.11.80	20.11.90	20.11.90	o	o	o
Chad (TD)	03.05.89	—	o	o	o	o
Chile (CL)	01.07.75	15.01.90	22.10.90	23.05.91	01.11.92	19.10.93
China (CN)	08.04.81	13.08.89	13.08.90	18.10.91	22.09.92	25.09.93
Colombia (CO)	29.11.81	24.10.89	11.11.90	11.07.91	30.07.93	31.08.93
Congo (CG)	01.05.83	07.06.89	20.06.90	24.06.91	30.03.92	o
Costa Rica (CR)	28.09.75	07.07.89	15.05.90	13.04.93	13.04.93	o
Cuba (CU)	19.07.90	—	—	o	13.04.93	01.08.93
Cyprus (CY)	01.07.75	o	o	o	o	o
Czech Republic (CZ)	01.01.93	—	—	—	—	05.10.93
Denmark (DK)	24.10.77	07.02.90	25.10.90	06.04.91	20.05.92	19.04.93
Djibouti (DJ)	07.05.92	—	—	—	—	o
Dominican Republic (DO)	17.03.87	28.10.91	28.10.91	28.10.91	o	19.10.93
Ecuador (EC)	01.07.75	09.10.89	02.03.92	02.03.92	02.03.92	31.08.93
Egypt (EG)	04.04.78	o	o	o	o	10.11.93
El Salvador (SV)	26.07.87	o	o	o	01.05.92	16.03.94
Equatorial Guinea (GQ)	08.06.92	—	—	—	—	o

Country	Entry into force	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Estonia (EE)	20.10.92	—	—	—	—	o
Ethiopia (ET)	04.07.89	—	o	04.01.91	06.01.92	13.01.93
Finland (FI)	08.08.76	19.09.90	01.04.91	19.06.92	23.11.92	02.11.93
France (FR)	09.08.78	04.01.90	09.01.91	12.06.92	14.09.92	27.08.93#
Gabon (GA)	14.05.89	—	30.04.91	30.04.91	28.09.93	14.09.93
Gambia (GM)	24.11.77	o	o	o	o	o
Germany, Dem. Rep. (DD)	07.07.76	o	15.10.90			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of (DE)	20.06.76	29.08.89	15.10.90	02.03.92	11.12.92	29.07.93
Ghana (GH)	12.02.76	04.09.90	10.07.90	06.04.91	06.04.92	o
Guatemala (GT)	05.02.80	o	23.11.91	23.11.91	13.10.92#	13.10.92*
Guinea (GN)	20.12.81	12.09.90	12.09.90	01.11.93	13.07.93	18.10.93
Guinea-Bissau (GW)	14.08.90	—	—	o	o	o
Guyana (GY)	25.08.77	09.10.89	o	t	t	t
Honduras (HN)	13.06.85	...11.91	...11.91	#	o	o
Hungary (HU)	27.08.85	15.03.90	15.03.90	o	o	o
India (IN)	18.10.76	23.11.89	27.09.90	02.10.91	09.12.92	12.10.93
Indonesia (ID)	28.03.79	09.10.89	30.08.91	02.03.92	11.01.93	o
Iran, Islamic Republic of (IR)	01.11.76	22.09.89	16.10.91	o	12.10.92	21.08.93
Israel (IL)	17.03.80	—	19.03.92	19.03.92	19.03.92	17.05.93
Italy (IT)	31.12.79	01.09.90	06.08.91	18.08.93	o	o
Japan (JP)	04.11.80	18.01.91	24.04.91	30.03.92	16.03.94	o
Jordan (JO)	14.03.79	11.07.89	21.08.91	21.08.91	o	o
Kenya (KE)	13.03.79	20.10.89	29.10.91	29.10.91	23.02.94	09.11.93
Liberia (LR)	09.06.81	05.08.89	o	o	o	o
Liechtenstein (LI)	28.02.80	27.09.89	31.10.90	01.11.91	01.11.92	29.10.93
Luxembourg (LU)	12.03.84	01.05.89	13.06.90	28.02.92	17.07.92	14.06.93
Madagascar (MG)	18.11.75	13.06.90	30.01.91	23.07.93	23.08.93	29.09.93
Malawi (MW)	06.05.82	01.06.90	01.06.90	o	o	02.09.93
Malaysia (MY)	18.01.78	08.01.90	06.11.90	28.10.91	30.11.92	08.09.93
Malta (MT)	16.07.89	—	31.01.90	21.02.91	28.04.92	09.02.93
Mauritius (MU)	27.07.75	22.01.90	18.06.91	24.09.91	11.03.92	01.06.93
Mexico (MX)	30.09.91	—	—	—	01.04.92	27.08.93
Monaco (MC)	18.07.78	20.08.90	05.11.90	16.10.91	16.10.92	20.10.93
Morocco (MA)	14.01.76	17.02.89	19.06.90	22.05.91	31.07.92	09.03.93
Mozambique (MZ)	23.06.81	01.04.92	01.04.92	01.04.92	01.04.92#	21.09.93
Namibia (NA)	18.03.91	—	—	—	o	o
Nepal (NP)	16.09.75	24.04.89	01.07.91	01.07.91	22.10.93	08.10.93
Netherlands (NL)	18.07.84	01.09.90	27.11.90	01.09.92	19.02.93	28.01.94#
New Zealand (NZ)	08.08.89	—	30.08.92	12.05.92	08.06.93	27.09.93

Country	Entry into force	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Nicaragua (NI)	04.11.77	14.09.90	30.10.90	26.08.91	27.07.93	05.07.93
Niger (NE)	07.12.75	21.09.90	21.09.90	o	24.08.93	15.10.93
Nigeria (NG)	01.07.75	08.09.90	12.07.90	o	o	o
Norway (NO)	25.10.76	09.10.89	...09.91	12.05.92	12.11.92	12.01.94
Pakistan (PK)	19.07.76	23.11.89	10.04.91	14.11.91	o	o
Panama (PA)	15.11.78	...05.90	...05.90	01.05.92	01.05.92	o
Papua New Guinea (PG)	11.03.76	09.10.89	02.03.92	02.03.92	o	09.03.94
Paraguay (PY)	13.02.77	02.06.89	25.09.91	25.09.91	23.11.92	13.10.93
Peru (PE)	25.09.75	o	o	o	o	12.08.93
Philippines (PH)	16.11.81	o	12.09.91	03.07.90#	13.07.92	11.10.93
Poland (PL)	12.03.90	—	—	22.07.93	o	o
Portugal (PT)	11.03.81	05.03.90	31.01.91	28.08.92	18.01.93	19.08.93
Russian Federation (RU)	13.01.92	—	—	—	27.07.93	27.11.93
Rwanda (RW)	18.01.81	04.10.91	04.10.91	o	o	o
Saint Lucia (LC)	15.03.83	25.04.89	14.10.93	14.10.93	14.10.93	14.10.93
Saint Vincent/Grenadines (VC)	28.02.89	—	o	o	o	o
Senegal (SN)	03.11.77	09.10.89	19.08.91	o	o	o
Seychelles (SC)	09.05.77	o	o	o	o	o
Singapore (SG)	28.02.87	08.09.89	11.11.90	15.10.91	14.09.92	14.09.93
Slovakia (SK)	01.01.93	—	—	—	26.10.92	25.11.93
Somalia (SO)	02.03.86	o	o	o	o	o
South Africa (ZA)	13.10.75	15.02.90	16.05.91	07.11.91	17.12.92	10.11.93
Spain (ES)	28.08.86	01.09.90	04.05.91 WTMU	02.03.91	05.12.92	28.10.93
Sri Lanka (LK)	02.08.79	10.08.89	13.08.90	22.10.91	19.08.93	o
Sudan (SD)	24.01.83	o	07.08.91	07.08.91	11.08.92	24.01.94
Suriname (SR)	15.02.81	01.09.90	...12.90	29.04.91	t	t
Sweden (SE)	01.07.75	20.11.89	...09.91	18.12.92	16.08.93	02.09.93
Switzerland (CH)	01.07.75	27.09.89	31.10.90	01.11.91	01.11.92	29.10.93
Tanzania, United Republic of (TZ)	27.02.80	09.10.89	06.08.91	17.09.91	05.07.93	23.10.93
Thailand (TH)	21.04.83	o	o	30.09.91	09.11.92	09.12.93
Togo (TG)	21.01.79	01.10.90	22.07.91	02.10.91	o	15.12.92
Trinidad and Tobago (TT)	18.04.84	13.09.90	06.02.91	12.04.91	02.03.93	02.03.93
Tunisia (TN)	01.07.75	02.05.89	20.06.90	26.09.91	10.01.92	08.01.93
Uganda (UG)	16.10.91	—	—	—	o	o
United Arab Emirates (AE)	09.05.90	(withdrew 88—rejoined 90)		o	01.09.93	16.10.93
United States of America (US)	01.07.75	13.02.90	07.12.90	02.03.92	05.10.92	09.03.94
Uruguay (UY)	01.07.75	22.02.90	o	04.08.93	04.08.93	04.08.93
U.S.S.R	08.12.76	10.04.90	19.11.90	o		

Country	Entry into force	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Vanuatu (VU)	25.10.89	—	03.01.91	03.01.91	o	15.02.93
Venezuela (VE)	22.01.78	09.10.89	13.02.92	01.03.91	11.01.93	03.09.93
Zaire (ZR)	18.10.76	28.08.90	05.02.91	26.06.91	07.10.92	o
Zambia (ZM)	22.02.81	06.09.89	21.12.93	21.12.93	21.12.93	21.12.93
Zimbabwe (ZW)	17.08.81	16.01.91	16.01.91	23.12.91	17.05.93	25.10.93

NB: Only annual reports received prior to 01/4/94 have been incorporated in this table. Dates for 1992 are dates of submission. Dates for other years are dates of receipt.

Key

- * Annual report received but not acceptable
- o Annual report not yet received
- t Permits received throughout the year
- State not party to CITES
- # Annual report incomplete
- WTMU Data received by Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit as copies of permits

(Data supplied by CITES Secretariat)

The number of Parties to the Convention continues to increase and rose by 68% between the end of 1980 and October 1992. However the percentage submitting annual reports remained at a level of about 80% for the years 1986 to 1989 and decreased from 71% submission (77 reports) for 1990 to 68% (76 reports) for 1991 and to 63% (74 reports) for 1992. Figure 1 shows that the greatest number of annual reports received has been for 1989 (83 reports) suggesting a three-year time lag between the latest year for which reports should have been submitted and the year for which the greatest number of reports have been submitted. A similar pattern was shown in document Doc. 8.17 Annex, where the latest reporting year was 1990 but the peak of report submissions was for 1987. This is almost certainly a function of the time taken for the reports to be prepared and submitted as, at the time of writing document

Doc. 8.17 Annex (December 1991) only 28% of the Parties had provided reports for 1990, whereas that figure has now risen to 71%.

Resolutions Conf. 3.10 and Conf. 5.6 both refer to the possibility of computerizing annual report trade statistics and currently 22 Parties submit annual reports on computer tapes or diskettes; these are listed in Table 2. A more recent development has been the direct transfer of annual reports from a Management Authority's computer to the one at WCMC, the 1992 annual reports from both Brazil and the United States of America being received in this fashion. The majority of reports received by the CITES Secretariat are type-written, however hand-written reports are also received, as are copies of permits and certificates. The data from these are input manually into the existing database, a process during which errors can be introduced inadvertently.

Table 2. Countries submitting annual reports in electronic form

Country	1990	Data received	1991	Data received	1992	Data received
Australia	D	imp/exp	D	imp/exp	D	imp/exp
Belgium					D	imp/exp
Brazil	D	imp/exp	D	imp/exp	E-M	imp/exp
Canada	T	imp/exp	D	imp/exp		
Chile			D	imp/exp		
Denmark & Greenland	D	imp/exp	D	imp/exp	D	imp/exp
Ecuador	D	imp/exp	D	imp/exp	D	imp/exp
Finland					D	imp/exp
Germany	T	imp/exp	T	imp/exp	T	imp/exp
Japan	D	imp	D	imp		
Malta					D	imp/exp
Mexico					D	imp/exp

Country	1990	Data received	1991	Data received	1992	Data received
New Zealand			D	imp/exp	D	imp/exp
Norway	D	imp/exp	D	imp/exp	D	imp/exp
Papua New Guinea	D	exp				
Russian Federation					D	imp/exp
Spain	D	imp/exp	D	imp/exp	D	imp/exp
South Africa			D	imp/exp	D	imp/exp
Switzerland	D	imp/exp	D	imp/exp	D	imp/exp
United Kingdom			D	imp/exp	D	imp/exp
United States of America	T	imp/exp	T	imp/exp	T/E-M	imp/exp
Zimbabwe	T	exp	T	exp	T	exp

D = diskette; T = magnetic tape; E-M = E-mail

Figure 2 shows, for the period 1986 to 1992, the percentage of the total number of Parties submitting their annual reports before 31 October of the year following that in which the trade occurred. However no account has been taken of those countries requesting an extension to this period, of which there was one Party for 1990 and nine for 1991. The number of Parties that submitted their reports on time fluctuated between 26% and 37% for the years 1986 to 1991 but rose to 50% for 1992. This increase may be a result of Resolution Conf. 8.7 on submission of annual reports and follow-up action taken by the CITES Secretariat and the Standing Committee.

Figure 3 is based upon the details in Table 1 and shows, for 1990-1992, the cumulative percentage of Parties submitting annual reports. It is of interest that the rate of

submission of annual reports for 1990 showed a sharp increase between May and October 1993 which may be linked to actions taken by the CITES Secretariat to remind Parties that their annual reports for 1992 were due.

Document Doc. 8.17 Annex used a scoring method to analyze the extent to which Parties complied with CITES Notification to the Parties No. 205 on harmonization of annual reports in 1989. This exercise has not been repeated for the Parties submitting annual reports for the years 1990, 1991 and 1992 because the exercise was largely subjective. Some comments on the problems encountered with annual reports are given in Table 3, reports for 1992 being used in preference to those of earlier years.

Figure 2. Percentage of Parties submitting reports before 31 October for years 1986 - 1992

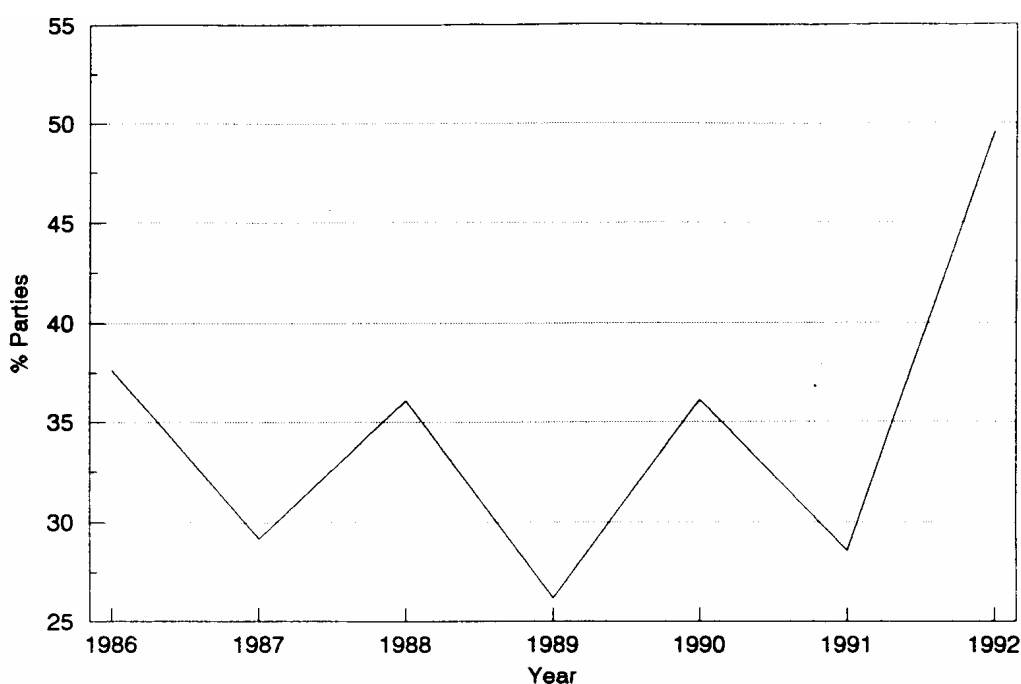
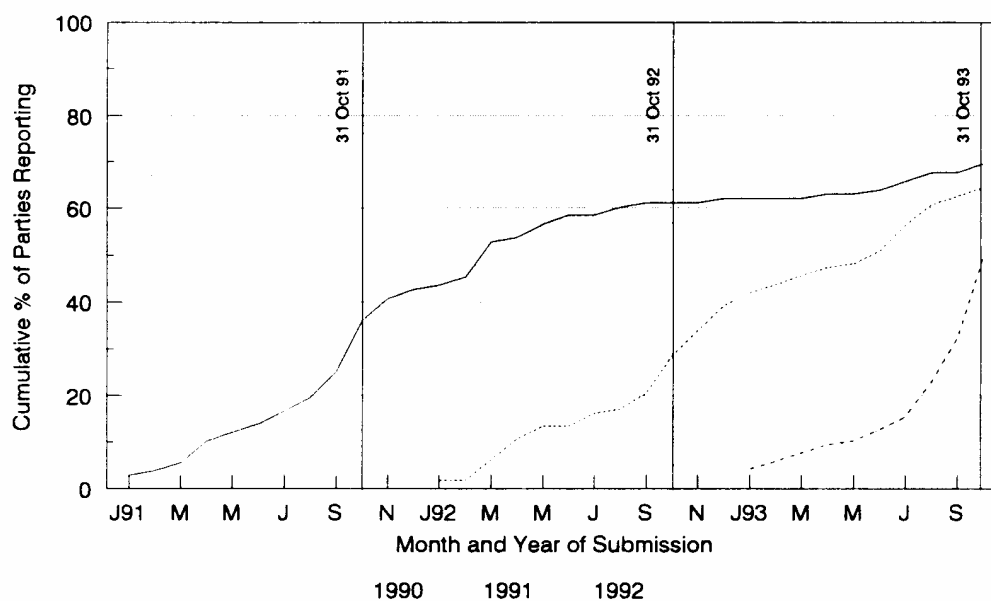


Figure 3. Percentage of Parties that submitted their 1990, 1991 and 1992 annual reports between 1 January 1991 and 31 October 1993



Data supplied by the CITES Secretariat

Table 3. Some comments on annual reports, based on the most recent report received

Country	Comments
Afghanistan (AF)	No report submitted since entry into force (28.01.86)
Algeria (DZ)	Appendix, taxonomy, destination country, etc. confused
Argentina (AR)	Data entered from permits
Australia (AU)	No particular problems
Austria (AT)	Plant trade poorly reported Trade in falcons poorly reported
Bahamas (BS)	No report since 1988
Bangladesh (BD)	No report since 1989
Belgium (BE)	No indication of source 'W'
Belize (BZ)	No report since 1987
Benin (BJ)	No source given
Bolivia (BO)	No appendix given No source given Permit numbers not given Description of items occasionally absent
Botswana (BW)	No source given It is unclear whether the trophy entries refer to parts or whole animals
Brazil (BR)	No particular problems
Brunei Darussalam (BN)	No permit numbers given No appendix given No source given
Bulgaria (BG)	No permit numbers given
Burkina Faso (BF)	No report submitted since entry into force (15.01.90)
Burundi (BI)	No report submitted since entry into force (06.11.88)

Country	Comments
Cameroon (CM)	Impossible to distinguish between 1989 and 1990 records Country of import not always given Appendix often incorrect Unclear whether 'trophy' refers to parts or whole animals Quantity not always given No source given
Canada (CA)	No particular problems
Central African Republic (CF)	No report since 1989
Chad (TD)	No report submitted since entry into force (03.05.89)
Chile (CL)	Misuse of ISO-codes, otherwise no particular problems
China (CN)	No export permit number for imports CN is listed as country of origin for many reported re-exports
Colombia (CO)	No export permit number for imports
Congo (CG)	No source listed
Costa Rica (CR)	No export permit number for imports No source listed
Cuba (CU)	No source listed
Cyprus (CY)	No report submitted since 1986
Czech Republic (CS)	No particular problems
Denmark (DK)	No particular problems
Djibouti (DJ)	No report submitted since entry into force (07.05.92)
Dominican Republic (DO)	No export permit number for imports No source given
Ecuador (EC)	Incorrect appendix listings Incorrect ISO-codes Many non-CITES taxa included
Egypt (EG)	No source for most entries
El Salvador (SV)	No particular problems
Equatorial Guinea (GQ)	No report received since entry into force (08.06.92)
Ethiopia (ET)	No source listed
Finland (FI)	Source sometimes unclear
France (FR)	Handwritten, difficult to decipher
Gabon (GA)	Source sometimes omitted
Gambia (GM)	No report received since 1986
Germany (DE)	No export permit number for imports
Ghana (GH)	Incorrect appendix listings Some transactions recorded only to genus level No source listed
Guatemala (GT)	No export permit number for imports Importing country not always shown No source given
Guinea (GN)	Difficult to read, some data unclear No source listed
Guinea-Bissau (GW)	No report submitted since entry into force
Guyana (GY)	Data entered from permits
Honduras (HN)	No report submitted since 1989
Hungary (HU)	No report submitted since 1989
India (IN)	No particular problems

Country	Comments
Indonesia (ID)	No purpose reported No source reported No export permit number for imports
Iran, Islamic Republic of (IR)	No permit numbers No source listed
Israel (IL)	No export permit number for imports
Italy (IT)	Data entered from permits
Japan (JP)	Incorrect appendix listings Many taxa misspelt
Jordan (JO)	No source given No permit numbers
Kenya (KE)	No particular problems
Liberia (LR)	No report submitted since 1988
Liechtenstein (LI)	No permit numbers
Luxembourg (LU)	No LU export permit numbers given No destination given for exports Source not always listed
Madagascar (MG)	No source listed
Malawi (MW)	No source listed
Malaysia (MY)	Export permit number rarely given for imports
Malta (MT)	No indication of 'wild' source
Mauritius (MU)	Export permit number rarely given for imports
Mexico (MX)	No permit numbers given No indication of captive breeding No indication of artificial propagation Some duplicated entries No source listed
Monaco (MC)	No source listed Some country of origin permit numbers used erroneously
Morocco (MA)	No exporters permit numbers given for imports No source listed
Mozambique (MZ)	Incorrect appendix listings
Namibia (NA)	No report submitted since entry into force (18.03.91)
Nepal (NP)	No source listed
Netherlands (NL)	Data entered from permits
New Zealand (NZ)	Source not always listed
Nicaragua (NI)	No source listed
Niger (NE)	No particular problems
Nigeria (NG)	No report submitted since 1989
Norway (NO)	Source rarely reported for fauna
Pakistan (PK)	No source listed
Panama (PA)	No permit numbers given
Papua New Guinea (PG)	Description of items poorly reported
Paraguay (PY)	No particular problems
Peru (PE)	ISO-codes not always correct No source listed
Philippines (PH)	No particular problems
Poland (PL)	No export permit numbers given for imports No source listed

Country	Comments
Portugal (PT)	Report compiled by WTMU
Russian Federation (RU)	No export permit numbers given for imports No source listed Purpose `Q` possibly used incorrectly Appendix listings unclear
Rwanda (RW)	No report submitted since 1989
Saint Lucia (LC)	No export permit number for imports
Senegal (SN)	No report submitted since 1989
Singapore (SG)	No imports from Indonesia reported Only source 'C' listed
Slovakia (SK)	No export permit numbers on imports
Somalia (SO)	No report submitted since 1986
South Africa (ZA)	Source not always listed Export permit number not always given for imports Duplication of sections of the report Single permits with more than one destination
Spain (ES)	No particular problems
Sri Lanka (LK)	No export permit number on imports
Sudan (SD)	No source listed No purpose given
Suriname (SR)	Report compiled by WTMU
Sweden (SE)	No particular problems
Switzerland (CH)	No permit numbers given
Tanzania, United Republic of (TZ)	No destination country given for Appendix-III bird exports No source listed
Thailand (TH)	Misuse of source code `D` No export permit numbers given
Togo (TG)	No permit numbers given
Trinidad and Tobago (TT)	No source code given for most entries No export permit number given for imports
Tunisia (TN)	No export permit number given for imports
United Arab Emirates (AE)	No source listed Export permit numbers not always given for imports
United Kingdom (GB)	Some terms missing Many destination countries absent on exports
United States (US)	Non-standard purpose codes
Vanuatu (VU)	No source listed
Venezuela (VE)	No source listed No export permit numbers for imports No countries of origin given Incorrect appendix listings
Zaire (ZR)	Cancelled permits unclear in the report No source listed
Zambia (ZM)	Unclear if 1992 report covers full year No source listed
Zimbabwe (ZW)	Many taxa misspelt (data received on computer tape) Many records impossible to decipher

4. Correlation of Reported Imports with Reported Exports/Re-exports

An investigation of annual report data was undertaken to establish the accuracy of reporting, by CITES Parties, for selected groups of animal and plant taxa. Reported imports were compared with corresponding exports/re-exports and the degree of correlation or non-correlation noted. Generally, the format and methods used in previous reports, (CITES documents Doc. 4.18, Doc. 5.17, Doc. 6.17, Doc. 7.18 and Doc. 8.17 Annex) for the degree of data correlation, were followed. This has allowed direct comparisons, where possible, between the years from 1981 to 1991, so that any improvement or deterioration in the quality of reporting by the Parties is clearly distinguishable.

41. Methods

This report is based on the annual reports of CITES Parties for the years 1990 and 1991 received prior to 1 April 1994. Reports for 1992 were not considered as a substantial number of reports had not been received or computerized. Following the previously established methods, all transactions in the specimens of the taxa listed below were selected.

Fauna

Primates Appendix I	live only
Psittacidae	live only
Crocodylia	whole skins and sides only
Varanidae	whole skins only

Flora

<i>Aloe</i> spp.	all transactions
<i>Encephalartos</i> spp.	all transactions
<i>Cyclamen</i> spp.	all transactions

A proportion of the reported trade was with Parties that had not submitted an annual report or with non-party States or unknown/unspecified countries. The remaining reported exports should, theoretically, correlate with reported imports. The minimum number of these potentially correlating transactions was calculated for each selected group of taxa for both 1990 and 1991.

Some transactions correlated perfectly in all the details reported by both the importing and the exporting Parties, others showed partial correlation, while the majority showed no correlation at all. Some of the transactions may show no correlation as a result of the exports occurring at the end of the year and the specimens not arriving until the following year, so that the import and export transactions are recorded in annual reports of separate years. No attempt was made to determine the extent of this factor and so the apparent level of non-correlation may be artificially high. Another factor influencing the degree of correlation is whether the Party is reporting actual trade or merely on the basis of permits issued.

As in the previous reports, the transactions showing only partial correlation have been divided into five categories depending on the type of discrepancy exhibited, these are listed below:

- country of origin omitted or incorrectly reported by one Party
- incorrect or different units used to describe the transaction by one Party, e.g. one may report numbers of skins and the other, the weight or area of the product
- incorrect or insufficient scientific name used by one Party

- incorrect or different terms used to describe the commodity by one Party, e.g. one Party may have reported the export of a live, captive-bred animal or artificially propagated plant while the other reported the import of a live animal or plant but did not state that it was captive-bred or artificially propagated
- transactions summed by one Party, i.e. one Party may not have reported individual shipments but only the total quantity of each type of specimen traded with each country.

However, as one transaction could be counted in more than one of these categories (an importer may report a different subspecies, a different country of origin and a different quantity from that reported by the exporter), the interpretation of the discrepancies is difficult and, to some extent, subjective. Comparisons across years, therefore, probably do not have any great significance. As in document Doc. 8.17 Annex, figures for these five categories have not been calculated individually. However, the residual from the sum of perfect matches and no correlations has been assumed to represent partial correlation and is therefore shown as such in Figures 5, 6 and 7.

In all cases of perfect or partial correlation, two records, one by the importer and one by the exporter, were deemed to represent one transaction. In the case of comparisons of summed trade with trade reported shipment-by-shipment, when the details of several shipments corresponded to the details of a summed record, the total number of shipments were taken as one transaction. But, when no correlation could be inferred, each record was taken to represent one transaction.

42. Results

421. Trade with Non-Parties and Non-reporting Parties

The number of records located for each taxonomic group and the inferred minimum number of transactions that these represent are shown in Table 4. The percentage of these transactions that involved non-Parties (including transactions where one country was unknown or unspecified) or Parties that had failed to submit an annual report by 1 April 1994 are also shown in Table 4.

Overall trade with non-Parties decreased between 1990 and 1991, from 14.3% to 6.6% as shown in Figure 4. This reduction is partly a result of the increase in the number of countries adhering to the Convention. There was a higher percentage of trade with non-Parties for the selected animal taxa than for the selected plant taxa in both 1990 and 1991. This was also the case for 1988 and 1989, as was shown by document Doc. 8.17 Annex. Although trade with non-Parties has decreased across the years, total trade with Parties not submitting reports actually increased between 1990 and 1991 from 6.1% to 14.4%, because some of the countries that are major traders of the chosen taxa submitted reports late or did not submit them at all. Notably, the percentage of trade in Crocodylia skins with non-reporting Parties increased from 0.6% to 19.1%, mainly because of the absence of the Papua New Guinea 1991 report.

422. Transactions Showing Perfect Correlation and no Correlation

The proportions of transactions that showed no correlation and those for which there were perfect matches for each of the selected taxa, together with the totals for the animal taxa, the plant taxa and the overall trade figures for the years 1990 and 1991, are given in Table 5. The percentage of transactions showing perfect correlations between reported imports and exports in 1990 and 1991 were 35% and 26.6% respectively.

Animal taxa

Figures 6(a) to 6(d) illustrate the percentage of perfect matches and lack of correlation in 1990 and 1991 for each of the animal taxa considered in this report, together with the figures between 1981 and 1987 as the same taxa were selected in previous implementation reports. For all of the animal taxa selected in this report, there was a decrease in the percentage of perfect correlation between 1990 and 1991 (Figure 5). Percentage of perfect correlation, for animal taxa considered in previous reports, show an overall improvement in comparison with figures calculated in 1981 [Figures 6(a), (c), (d)]. However, there has been no overall improvement in the percentage of uncorrelated data across the years as shown by the four taxonomic groups chosen for examination. There has been an increase in the percentage of non-correlation between 1990 and 1991, for all selected animal groups, from 50.2% to 64.8%.

Appendix-I primates

There was a small decrease in the percentage of perfect matches from 24.5% in 1990 to 20.2% in 1991 (Table 5), however this figure has fluctuated around 20% every year since 1986. Figure 6(a) indicates an overall deterioration in reporting, a slight decrease in proportion of transactions showing perfect correlation and an increase in the percentage of non-correlations, by comparison with the results of earlier implementation reports. There are no obvious reasons for the high percentage of non-correlation of data; however, it may be due partly to year-end problems or to reporting on permits/certificates issued. In addition, in 1990 there were 20 transactions where the country of import or country of export was reported by Austria as unknown (see section 4.3).

Psittacidae

This group was not selected in earlier reports covering the years 1981-1987. The majority of the Psittacidae records showed no correlation and the percentage of perfect correlation decreased from 33.2% in 1990 to 26.2% in 1991. A major factor causing this lack of correlation was that much of the trade involved exports from Indonesia to Singapore that went unreported by Singapore. A large proportion of exports were to Mexico. As that country only became a Party in September 1991, it is likely that many of the uncorrelated data refer to trade that took place prior to Mexico's accession to the Convention. Guyana, another major exporter of

Psittacidae, only submitted data for part of 1990. In the majority of cases of non-correlation, there are export records but no corresponding import records; this is because of the number of major exporting countries that report on the basis of permits issued rather than on actual trade.

Crocodylia

Overall the degree of perfect correlation of the data showed a significant improvement from around 25% in 1988 and 1989 to about 40% in 1990 and 1991. There was a corresponding decrease in the proportion of the data which failed to correlate, from almost 60% in 1989 to 49% in 1991. The 1990 figure was 43.5% and would have been even lower, at 40%, had the United Kingdom not incorrectly reported 110 import shipments of watchstraps as skins.

Varanidae

There was a decrease in the percentage of non-correlation from almost 60% in 1989 to 43.7% in 1990, however this increased to almost 63% for 1991, despite an increase in the percentage of perfect matches. A similar pattern is exhibited by the data for 1988 and 1989 and may be the result of late submission of annual reports. A large percentage of the uncorrelated trade occurred with European countries (major importers of reptile skins), especially the United Kingdom. Two factors contributing to the lack of correlation, as with the Psittacidae and Crocodylia, were that Singapore did not report skins imported from Indonesia and that Mexico acceded to CITES late in 1991.

Plant Taxa

Figures 7(a) and 7(b) illustrate the percentage of perfect matches and of non-correlations for two of the plant taxa considered in this and earlier reports, giving details from 1981 to 1991. Figure 7(c) illustrates the percentage of data correlation and non-correlation for all transactions in *Cyclamen* spp. from 1988 to 1991. The reporting of trade in *Aloe* spp. and *Encephalartos* spp. has shown no real improvement across the years 1981 to 1991.

Aloe spp.

Less than 20% of the 1990 and 1991 export data correlated perfectly with import data. Figure 7(a) shows about a 50% increase in the percentage of perfect correlations and a slight decrease in the percentage of non-correlations from 1985 levels. The figure also shows that the high level of partial correlation that was evident from 1987 to 1989 is not apparent in subsequent years. This is partially a result of better harmonization of reporting between Canada and the United States of America and a general improvement in the reporting of imports. However, large quantities of South African reported exports remain unrecorded by importing countries. This may be a reflection of the fact that South Africa reports on permits issued rather than on actual trade; however, it should also be noted that the majority of countries of the European Community do not report imports of *Aloe* spp.

Encephalartos spp.

The percentage of perfect correlations for this taxon decreased from 21% in 1986 to 15% in 1991 and over three-quarters of the data failed to correlate in both 1990 and 1991 [Figure 7(b)]. The majority of the exports originate in South Africa, which is known to report on permits issued (see comments on *Aloe* spp., above). There appear to be very few imports of *Encephalartos* spp. reported generally, which suggests there may be a problem in implementing the Convention.

Cyclamen spp.

As with the *Aloe* spp. and *Encephalartos* spp., *Cyclamen* produced a very low percentage of perfect correlation, 8.5% in 1990, decreasing to 3.6% in 1991. The data showed a large percentage of records that did not correlate and a fairly large number of transactions which fell within the definition of 'partial correlation' [Figure 7 (c)]. This was the result of most of the reported trade being between the Netherlands and the United States of America; the Netherlands reported exporting more than were reported as imports by the United States of America and also reported the exports as live, whereas the United States of America reported most of the imports as roots. The major exporter of wild *Cyclamen* spp. is Turkey, a non-Party.

43. Discussion

Total trade with non-Parties decreased from 14.3% in 1990 to 6.6% in 1991 but trade with Parties failing to submit an annual report increased from 6.1% to 14.4% in 1991. It would appear from the data received for both 1990 and 1991 that there has been a gradual overall improvement in the accuracy of reporting trade since 1981. However, for the majority of taxa selected for analysis in this report there was no overall improvement in the accuracy of reporting between 1990 and 1991, as shown in Figure 5. The only groups showing significant improvement were the Crocodylia (both years) and Varanidae (1990 only) as shown in Figure 6.

The long-term improvement may be the result of:

1. Parties reporting on a greater percentage of trade, i.e. the proportion of trade that is omitted from annual reports has decreased
2. More Parties reporting on a shipment-by-shipment basis rather than summed trade
3. Parties reporting more accurately (e.g. fewer typographical errors)
4. More Parties following the guidelines given in Notification to the Parties No. 205 thus improving the accuracy of the details included in their annual reports.

Correlation of trade records would increase if Parties reported the source of the specimens in trade more completely; in particular to distinguish between specimens collected in the wild and those captive-bred or artificially propagated.

Some of the records can not be expected to correlate because of year-end reporting problems. However, it should be noted that there is still considerable room for improvement because the majority of the trade in the selected taxa was reported by only one Party (either the importer or the exporter) and the overall degree of non-correlation rose from 52.9% in 1990 to 66.4% in 1991. Trade that is reported by the importer but not the exporter may suggest a problem in implementation of the Convention. As in previous years, trade in the selected animal taxa for 1990 and 1991 displayed a fairly high degree of correlation (37.1% in 1990 and 28.3% in 1991); this is a very similar level to that shown in the two preceding years (1988 - 35.8%, 1989 - 30.1%). The number of perfect correlations in plant reporting has improved from 6% in 1989 to 16.3% and 12.9% in 1990 and 1991. Several specific areas have been highlighted as probable causes of the high percentage of trade transactions that failed to correlate for some of the selected taxa:

1. Singapore not reporting imports from Indonesia
2. Guyana not reporting for much of 1990
3. Mexico's accession to CITES, in 1991 being late in the year
4. Under-recording of imports of *Aloe* and *Encephalartos* spp., particularly from South Africa; however, these may also be affected by the fact that South Africa reports on the basis of permits issued.

Some countries have reported the importer/exporter as 'XX' (country unknown). Management Authorities can obtain this information from details on permits. A permit should not be issued or accepted unless the corresponding country with which the trade is occurring is known. The occurrence of this problem in Appendix-I trade is of especial concern as in some circumstances the legality of the trade can not be verified.

Five general points can therefore be identified, both from the above discussion and from the preceding sections of this report, as means of significantly improving the accuracy and usefulness of information in annual reports.

1. More attention should be paid to reporting plant trade, especially of wild-collected specimens.
2. It would be better to report on actual trade than on information from permits issued, care being taken to ensure that **all** used permits have been returned.
3. Reporting should be on individual shipments rather than summed trade.
4. Source should be accurately specified.
5. Country of import/export and origin, where appropriate, should **always** be specified.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Helen Corrigan, of the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit, and the CITES Secretariat, for their assistance in the preparation of this report.

Table 4. Total number of records of trade in the selected taxa and the number of transactions that these are estimated to represent. The number of records relating to trade with non-Parties (including unknown countries) and with Parties that did not submit an annual report are expressed as percentages of the number of transactions.

1990	Primates, App. I	Psittacidae	Crocodylia	Varanidae	Total Animals	Aloe	Encephalartos	Cyclamen	Total Plants	TOTAL
Total Records	316	15138	3175	2459	18629	982	379	399	1760	20389
Total Transactions	257	10873	1910	1549	14589	821	304	312	1437	16026
Non-Party (%)	13.2	18.27	1.67	7.68	14.88	8.55	4.6	9.29	8.55	14.31
Non-reporting (%)	5.8	8.34	0.62	1.74	6.59	1.46	0	0.64	0.97	6.08
1991										
Total Records	341	13236	2647	1353	17577	999	333	409	1741	21059
Total Transactions	284	10265	1733	1039	13321	865	279	304	1448	16217
Non-Party (%)	5.63	8.66	2.3	8.56	7.73	1.04	0	9.53	2.62	6.58
Non-reporting (%)	2.11	16.38	19.09	26.27	17.2	14.45	0	7.23	10.15	15.03

Table 5. The number of transactions in the selected taxa which potentially correlate and the percentage of those showing perfect matches and no correlation

1990	Primates, App. I	Psittacidae	Crocodylia	Varanidae	Total Animals	Aloe	Encephalartos	Cyclamen	Total Plants	TOTAL
Potential Correlations	208	7980	1866	1403	11457	739	290	281	1310	12767
Perfect Matches (%)	24.5	33.21	44.8	50.6	37.06	16.5	23.45	8.54	16.3	35
No Correlations (%)	72.6	51.69	43.52	43.76	50.19	79.16	75.86	69	76.25	52.87
1991										
Potential Correlations	262	7694	1362	677	9995	731	279	253	1263	11258
Perfect Matches (%)	20.2	26.5	39.20	33.97	28.62	15.45	15.05	3.16	12.9	26.86
Non-Correlations (%)	76	66	49	62.92	64.37	82.76	81.72	67.98	79.57	66.07

Figure 4. Total trade in selected taxa with non-Parties

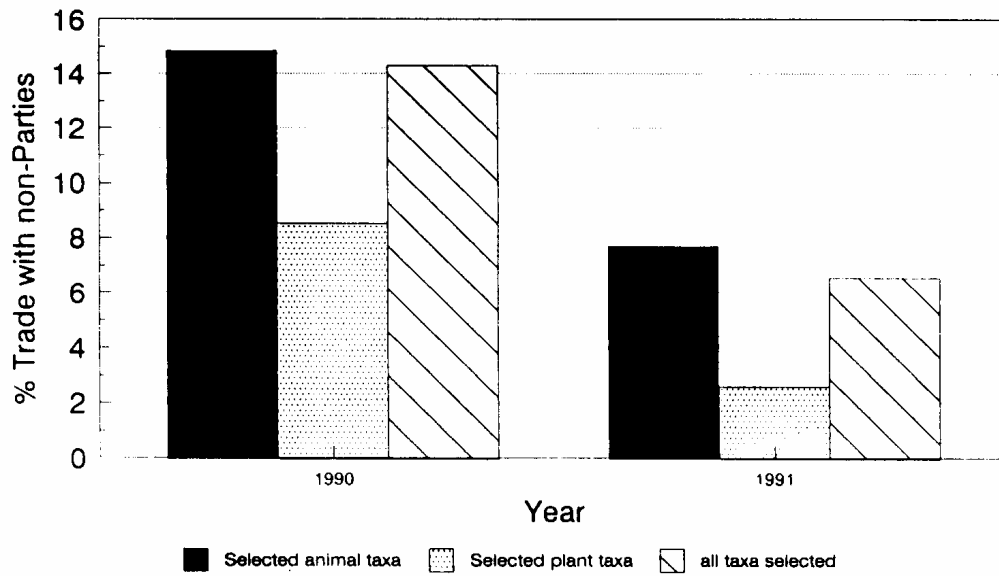


Figure 5. Total trade in selected taxa

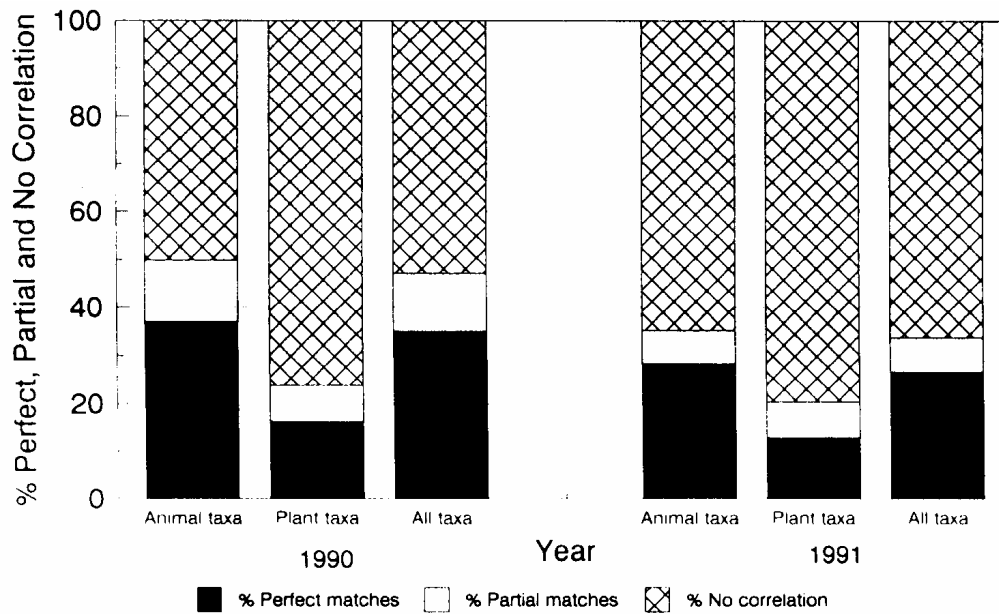


Figure 6. The percentage of transactions between reporting Parties in each of the four selected animal taxa which showed perfect matches, partial matches and non-correlation between reported imports and exports in the years 1981 - 1991

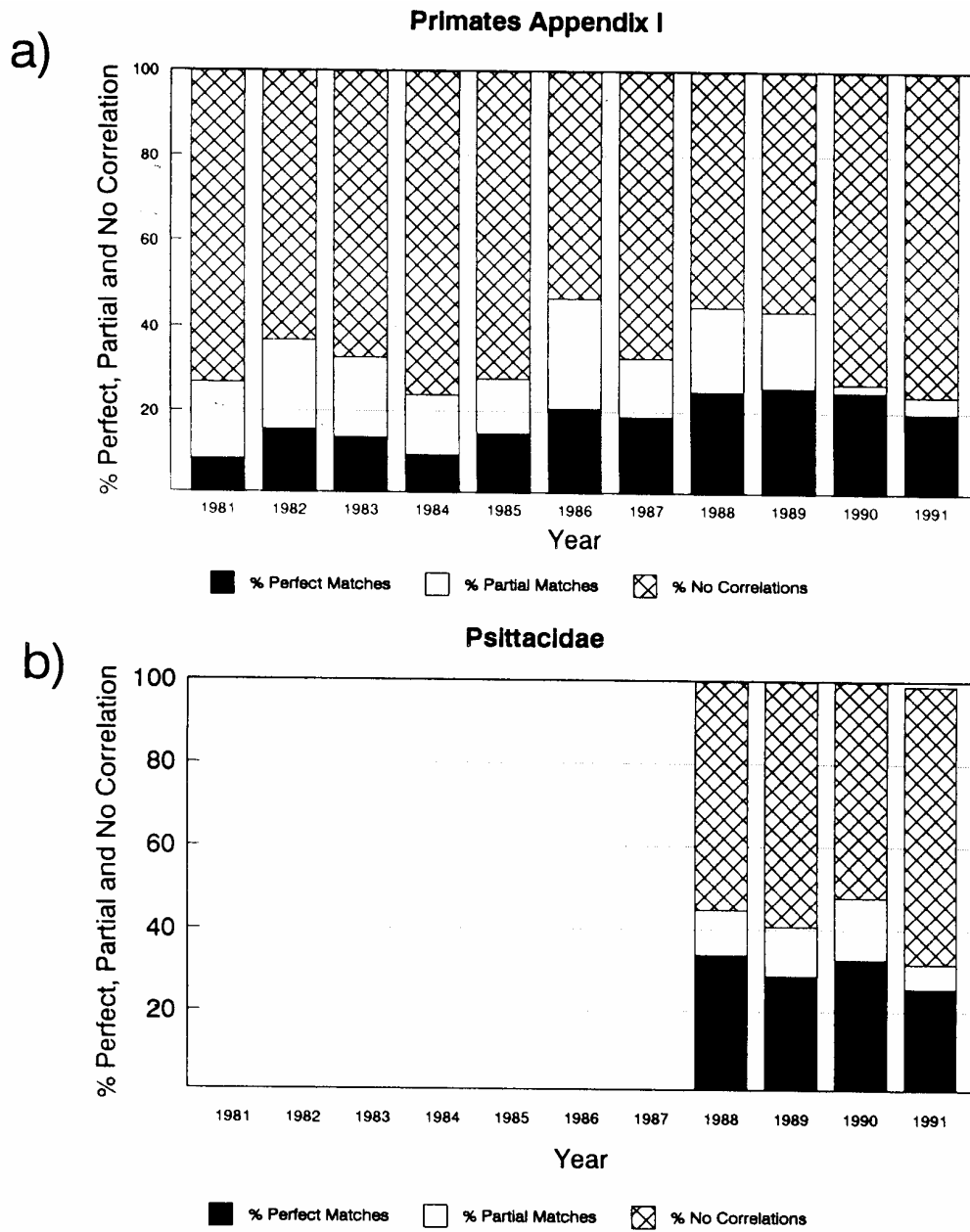


Figure 6. (cont.). The percentage of transactions between reporting Parties in each of the four selected animal taxa which showed perfect matches, partial matches and non-correlation between reported imports and exports in the years 1981 - 1991

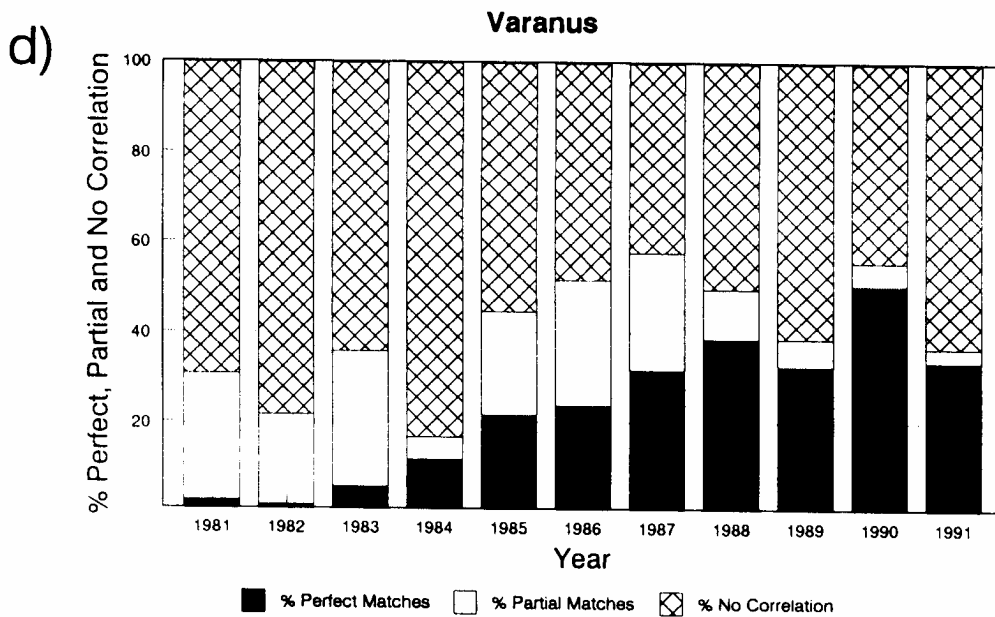
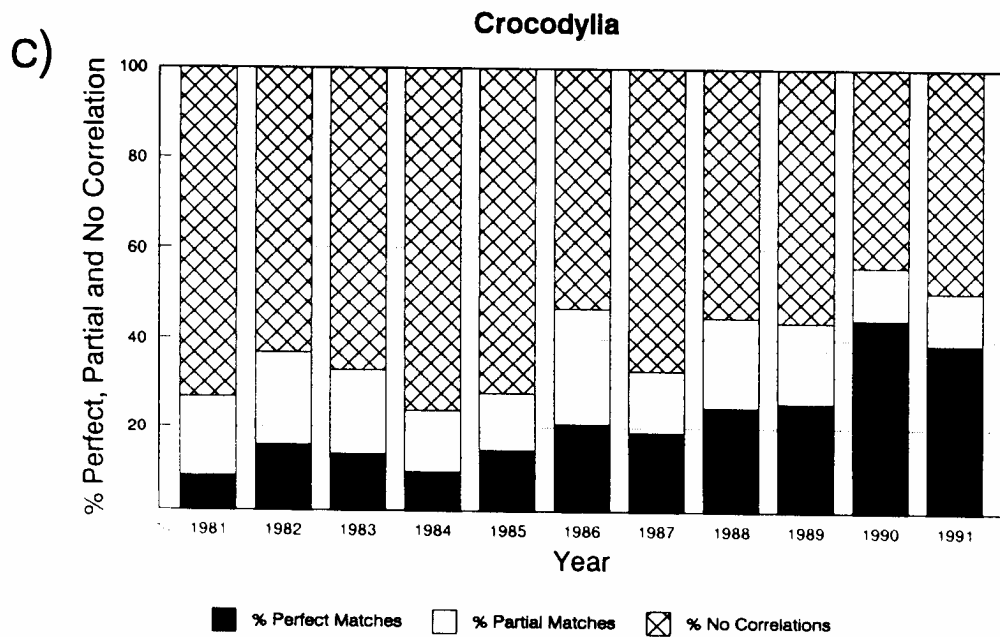


Figure 7. The percentage of transactions between reporting Parties in each of the three selected plant taxa which showed perfect matches, partial matches and non-correlation between reported imports and exports in the years 1981 - 1991

