

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

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Eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties  
Gigiri (Kenya), 10-20 April 2000

Interpretation and implementation of the Convention

REPORT ON NATIONAL REPORTS REQUIRED UNDER ARTICLE VIII,  
PARAGRAPH 7(a), OF THE CONVENTION

1. This report has been prepared by the Secretariat.
2. For each meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Secretariat prepares a report on national reports required under Article VIII, paragraph 7(a), of the Convention. As for previous meetings, the Secretariat has requested the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) to provide an analysis of annual reports received. The report of WCMC is attached as Annex 2 to this document.
3. WCMC's report highlights two major areas of concern. The first is the continued failure by a significant number of Parties to submit annual reports at all or to submit reports that comply with the provisions of the Convention or the Guidelines for the Preparation and Submission of Annual Reports. The latest Guidelines were distributed with Notification to the Parties No. 1999/85. The second major area of concern relates to the use of export quotas.
4. With regard to the submission of annual reports, the Standing Committee has been tasked with reviewing reports by the Secretariat on this subject, and has done so. However, no real improvement has been noted. This is despite the Chairman of the Standing Committee having written to Parties that have failed to submit reports and regional representatives having been asked to encourage Parties to comply with the provisions of Article VIII. It should be noted that, regrettably, a number of Parties that serve as regional representatives on the Standing Committee are among those that have failed to submit reports. The lack of current trade data impedes the decision-making processes of the CITES technical committees and the Conference of the Parties.
5. With regard to the use of quotas, Table 7 of the WCMC report attached includes details of the quotas for 1997, as listed in Notification to the Parties No. 994, and the quantities reported as traded. Not only does this report provide some significant examples where trade has apparently been conducted in excess of established quotas but it also provides many examples where trade has taken place at levels considerably below the quota.
6. The fact that trade is apparently authorized in excess of quotas is a serious matter and suggests that some Management Authorities must regularly be issuing export documents that are technically invalid. It also suggests a lack of involvement in monitoring of harvesting and trade, and in quota setting, by Scientific Authorities.
7. At present, there is little, if any, scope for ongoing monitoring of compliance with quotas at an international level. The only available international monitoring currently possible is through WCMC's trade database and this is retrospective in nature. As stated in its report, WCMC relies on the timely and accurate submission of information by way of annual reports. As its report also points out, the fact that a significant number of Parties do not report in a timely and accurate manner reduces even further the opportunities to monitor compliance with quotas.
8. The Secretariat is aware that export permits and re-export certificates are often issued that authorize the movement of many more specimens than will subsequently be traded. It is also aware, through its permit confirmation work, that many movements of CITES-listed specimens take place without inspection and control by enforcement and border control authorities. It understands, therefore, the difficulties facing Management Authorities in administering quota systems at the national level.

## Action required

9. The Secretariat requests the Conference of the Parties to agree to the following list of actions.
  - a) Regarding the continued late submission of annual reports:
    - i) the Secretariat will continue to report to the Standing Committee, as it is obliged to do in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.4 (Rev.);
    - ii) the Conference should adopt the draft decision in Annex 1;
  - b) Regarding the production of annual reports, the Secretariat will continue to offer assistance to produce annual reports on the basis of copies of permits issued. Parties wishing to accept this offer should contact the Secretariat.
  - c) Regarding the establishment of quotas, the Secretariat intends to pursue this issue in relation to its programme to assist Scientific Authorities (see document Doc. 11.40).
  - d) Regarding the management of quotas at the national level, it is evident that improved monitoring is required at the national and international levels. Where it is clear that there are problems, the Secretariat intends to discuss these as they arise directly with the Party concerned. If the problems persist, the Secretariat will prepare a paper to address this matter, for consideration at the 12th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

DRAFT DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

Late submission of annual reports

Directed to the Parties

From 1 January 2001, Parties should not authorize any trade in specimens of CITES-listed species with any Party that the Standing Committee has determined has failed, without having provided adequate justification, to provide the annual reports required under Article VIII, paragraph 7(a), of the Convention for three consecutive years within the deadline established in Resolution Conf. 9.4, or the extended deadline that is provided for in that Resolution.

Directed to the Standing Committee

The Standing Committee shall, on the basis of reports presented by the Secretariat, determine which Parties have failed, without having provided adequate justification, to provide the annual reports required under Article VIII, paragraph 7(a), of the Convention for three consecutive years within the deadline established in Resolution Conf. 9.4, or the extended deadline that is provided for in that Resolution.



A Report on Annual Reports Submitted  
by the Parties to CITES

Prepared for the CITES Secretariat  
under the  
CITES Secretariat/WCMC Consultancy for 1999

By Jonathan Harwood

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## 1. Introduction

This report has been prepared by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre under the CITES Secretariat/WCMC Consultancy for 1999. It updates the "Report on Annual Reports submitted by the Parties to CITES" that was prepared by John Caldwell and Lorraine Collins, February 1997 and formed the Annex to document Doc. 10.26 presented at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

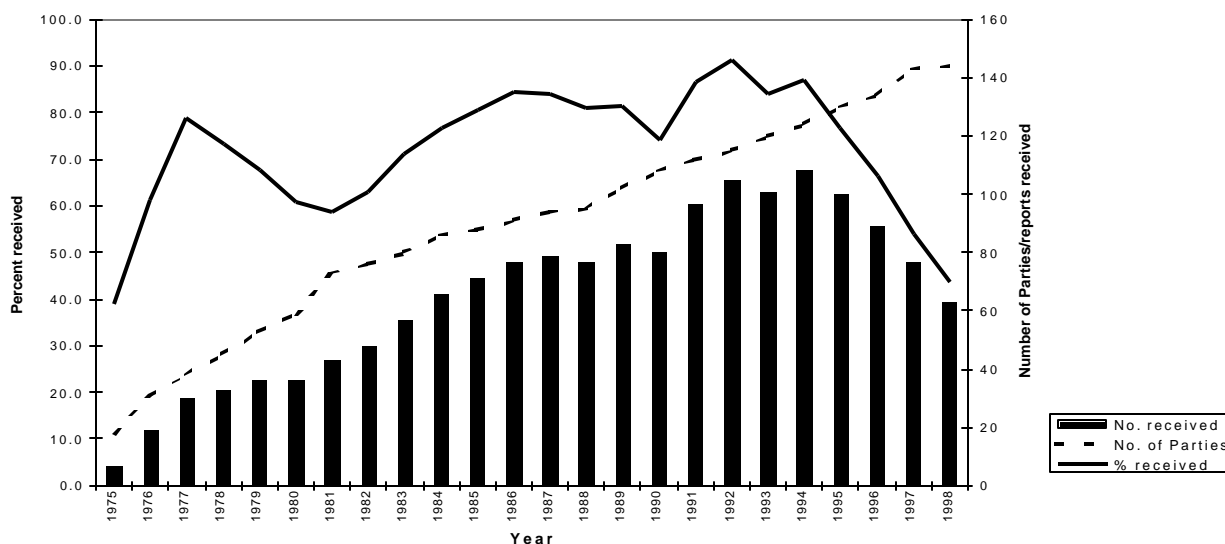
The aim of the report is to provide feedback to CITES Parties and the Secretariat on the quality of annual report data submitted by the Parties, focusing on the years 1995-1998. Only reports received at WCMC by 31 January 2000 have been considered for these analyses.

At the time of writing (January 2000) there are 148 Parties, 14 of which have joined since February 1997.

## 2. Annual report submission

Figure 1 shows the number and proportion of annual reports submitted for each year since 1975. In this case no account is taken of the timeliness of submission, only presence or absence of data for a given Party and year are indicated.

**Figure 1. Submission of annual reports to CITES, 1975-1998**



### 2.1 Failure to submit annual reports

Table 1 shows the Annual Report submission record of all the 144 Parties that joined the Convention prior to 1999. A total of 17 Parties have never submitted an annual report, four of these Afghanistan, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Guinea-Bissau and Djibouti have been Parties for more than five years. A further seven Parties, six of whom were Parties prior to 1995, have submitted 25% or fewer of the required reports.

Figure 2 gives a global perspective of the CITES membership and indicates when the latest annual report was received from each member state.

An analysis of trade reported by other Parties between 1995 and 1998 gives an indication of the nature and extent of trade with these non-reporting and infrequently reporting Parties.

**Table 1. Annual report submission record by country**

Country	Entry into force	Expected	Received	Percent compliance
Afghanistan	86	13	0	0.0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	89	10	0	0.0
Guinea-Bissau	90	9	0	0.0
Djibouti	92	7	0	0.0
Comoros	95	4	0	0.0
Côte d'Ivoire	95	4	0	0.0
Dominica	95	4	0	0.0
Eritrea	95	4	0	0.0
Georgia	96	3	0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	96	3	0	0.0
Antigua and Barbuda	97	2	0	0.0
Cambodia	97	2	0	0.0
Fiji	97	2	0	0.0
Myanmar	97	2	0	0.0
Swaziland	97	2	0	0.0
Yemen	97	2	0	0.0
Mauritania	98	1	0	0.0
Somalia	86	13	1	7.7
Equatorial Guinea	92	7	1	14.3
Rwanda	81	18	3	16.7
Egypt	78	21	4	19.0
Honduras	85	14	3	21.4
Bahamas	79	20	5	25.0
Sierra Leone	95	4	1	25.0
Benin	84	15	4	26.7
Burundi	88	11	3	27.3
Cyprus	75	24	8	33.3
El Salvador	87	12	4	33.3
Brunei Darussalam	90	9	3	33.3
Jordan	79	20	7	35.0
Romania	94	5	2	40.0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	94	5	2	40.0
Viet Nam	94	5	2	40.0
Gambia	77	22	9	40.9
Liberia	81	18	8	44.4
Nigeria	75	24	11	45.8
Central African Republic	80	19	9	47.4
Niger	75	24	12	50.0
Chad	89	10	5	50.0
Vanuatu	89	10	5	50.0
Uganda	91	8	4	50.0
Belarus	95	4	2	50.0
Jamaica	97	2	1	50.0
Uzbekistan	97	2	1	50.0
Israel	80	19	10	52.6
Brazil	75	24	13	54.2



Country	Entry into force	Expected	Received	Percent compliance
Guinea	81	18	10	55.6
Burkina Faso	90	9	5	55.6
Sudan	83	16	9	56.3
Seychelles	77	22	13	59.1
Bolivia	79	20	12	60.0
Algeria	84	15	9	60.0
Morocco	76	23	14	60.9
Uruguay	75	24	15	62.5
Bulgaria	91	8	5	62.5
Kenya	79	20	13	65.0
Monaco	78	21	14	66.7
Belize	81	18	12	66.7
Trinidad and Tobago	84	15	10	66.7
United Arab Emirates	90	9	6	66.7
Barbados	93	6	4	66.7
Turkey	96	3	2	66.7
Paraguay	77	22	15	68.2
Thailand	83	16	11	68.8
Iran, Islamic Republic of	76	23	16	69.6
Sri Lanka	79	20	14	70.0
Gabon	89	10	7	70.0
Zambia	81	18	13	72.2
Bangladesh	82	17	12	70.6
Ecuador	75	24	17	70.8
Cameroon	81	18	13	72.2
Portugal	81	18	13	72.2
Guyana	77	22	16	72.7
Democratic Republic of the Congo	76	23	17	73.9
Papua New Guinea	76	23	17	73.9
Chile	75	24	18	75.0
Nepal	75	24	18	75.0
Peru	75	24	18	75.0
Togo	79	20	15	75.0
Saint Lucia	83	16	12	75.0
Venezuela	78	21	16	76.2
Malawi	82	17	13	76.5
Mozambique	81	18	14	77.8
Pakistan	76	23	18	78.3
Russian Federation	76	23	18	78.3
Costa Rica	75	24	20	83.3
Panama	78	21	17	81.0
Senegal	77	22	18	81.8
Finland	76	23	19	82.6
Colombia	81	18	15	83.3
Philippines	81	18	15	83.3
United Republic of Tanzania	80	19	16	84.2
Malaysia	78	21	18	85.7
Hungary	85	14	12	85.7
Estonia	92	7	6	85.7
Ghana	76	23	20	87.0
Norway	76	23	20	87.0

Country	Entry into force	Expected	Received	Percent compliance
Madagascar	75	24	21	87.5
Mauritius	75	24	21	87.5
United States of America	75	24	21	87.5
Congo	83	16	14	87.5
Mexico	91	8	7	87.5
Namibia	91	8	7	87.5
Argentina	81	18	16	88.9
Zimbabwe	81	18	16	88.9
Cuba	90	9	8	88.9
Poland	90	9	8	88.9
Guatemala	80	19	17	89.5
Japan	80	19	17	89.5
Ethiopia	89	10	9	90.0
Botswana	78	21	19	90.5
Nicaragua	77	22	20	90.9
Suriname	81	18	17	94.4
Indonesia	79	20	19	95.0
Denmark	77	22	21	95.5
Canada	75	24	23	95.8
South Africa	75	24	23	95.8
Sweden	75	24	24	100.0
Switzerland	75	24	24	100.0
Tunisia	75	24	24	100.0
Australia	76	23	23	100.0
Germany	76	23	23	100.0
India	76	23	23	100.0
United Kingdom	76	23	23	100.0
France	78	21	21	100.0
Italy	79	20	20	100.0
Liechtenstein	80	19	19	100.0
China	81	18	18	100.0
Austria	82	17	17	100.0
Belgium	84	15	15	100.0
Luxembourg	84	15	15	100.0
Netherlands	84	15	15	100.0
Spain	86	13	13	100.0
Dominican Republic	87	12	12	100.0
Singapore	87	12	12	100.0
Malta	89	10	10	100.0
New Zealand	89	10	10	100.0
Czech Republic	92	7	7	100.0
Slovakia	92	7	7	100.0
Greece	93	6	6	100.0
Republic of Korea	93	6	6	100.0
Mali	94	5	5	100.0
Mongolia	96	3	3	100.0
Latvia	97	2	2	100.0



### 2.1.1 Trade with non-reporters, 1995-1998

**Afghanistan:** No direct trade with Afghanistan was reported for this period. Trade in items of Afghan origin was limited to three pre-convention ivory carvings, one specimen of *Vulpes cana* exported by Germany to the United States of America in 1996, and two trophies, one *Capra falconeri jerdoni* and one *Ovis ammon*, exported to Japan from the United States of America for scientific purposes in 1997.

**Comoros:** Reported trade with the Comoros between 1995 and 1998 was limited to exports of scientific specimens of *Pteropus* spp. and *Orchidaceae* spp., and imports of pre-Convention *Amazona autumnalis* and one live *Coracopsis nigra*.

**Côte d'Ivoire:** Trade with Côte d'Ivoire was fairly limited with imports reported by the European Community (mostly France) and the United States of America of African elephant ivory carvings each year. Those reported by the United States of America were seizures; the majority of those reported by the EC, but not all, were pre-Convention. There were also several records each year of trade in *Psittacus erithacus*, a total of 99 being recorded as direct imports between 1995 and 1998. Fifteen of these were seizures. Thailand reported exporting roughly a hundred live Appendix-II wild-collected orchids each year to Côte d'Ivoire.

**Djibouti:** Reported imports from Djibouti consisted of 130 live *Acropora* spp. imported by the United States of America in 1995 and 1996 and one *Psittacus erithacus* of Gambian origin in 1997 imported by France. Exports to Djibouti were one *Psittacus erithacus* in 1995 from France. Trade in items originating in Djibouti, amounted to one *Chlorocebus aethiops* re-exported from Hong Kong to Spain and 12 live *Stylophora pistillata* from Monaco to the United States of America.

**Dominica:** Dominica's main trading partner is the United States of America. The United States of America's reported imports from Dominica consist mainly of Appendix-II orchids, source unknown, and 2500kg of *Strombus gigas* meat. In addition Denmark reported importing 3640 live *Echinocactus grusonii* from Dominica in 1997. The main reported exports to Dominica were 1400 live cacti and 100 live *Euphorbia* spp. from the United States of America in 1997 and 1604m<sup>3</sup> of sawn mahogany timber from Nicaragua.

**Eritrea:** No trade with Eritrea has been reported between 1995 and 1998.

**Guinea-Bissau:** Reported trade with Guinea-Bissau in 1995 and 1996 largely involved the export of parrots to the European Community. Large shipments were exported via Senegal. In 1997, there was very little reported legal trade, however Portugal reported seizing 1692 Appendix-III birds. Reported trade in 1998 was limited to 28 birds imported by Greece.

**St. Vincent and the Grenadines:** Trade with St. Vincent and the Grenadines between 1995 and 1998 was very limited with the exception of reported imports by France, or Martinique, of significant quantities of *Strombus gigas* meat (7780kg and 1000 (no units) in 1995, 3200kg of meat and 2000kg live in 1996, and 8300kg of meat in 1997).

### 2.1.2 Trade with infrequent reporters, 1995-1998

**Bahamas:** The Bahamas submitted an annual report for 1995 but not for any subsequent year. The United States of America was the major trading partner. Reported trade indicates significant exports of parrots to the Bahamas in 1995 by the United States of America and in 1998 by the Netherlands.

Meat and shells of *Strombus gigas* were the major reported import from the Bahamas. In 1995, reported exports were 218,985lb plus 151 cases of meat and 4 shells while reported imports totalled 82,678kg meat and 1698 shells. For 1996 and 1997 only import data are available and amounted to 83,452kg, 13,607 live and 6222 shells for 1996 and 97,645kg and 6786 (no units) of meat for 1997. Data for 1998 are sparse as the 1998 report of the United States of America was unavailable at the time of writing (January 2000).

There was little reported trade in corals, although a few were exported for scientific purposes.

**Egypt:** Although the percentage of annual reports submitted by Egypt remains low, highly significant improvement has occurred over the last three years. WCMC received annual reports for 1996 and 1997 exports of fauna in July 1998 and the 1998 annual report on imports and exports of fauna in July 1999, well before the October 31st deadline. These allow a more reliable analysis of trade involving Egypt than was possible from the import records of trading partners alone. It should be noted that Egypt has not specified whether its reports are based on permits issued or permits used.

CITES Notifications 662 and 707, of January 16th 1992 and December 21st 1992 respectively, informed the Parties of Egyptian export bans on various mammal and reptile species. Table 2 summarizes the reported trade in these species between 1995 and 1998. Only direct exports (i.e. not those involving Egypt as country of origin) have been included; seizures have been highlighted.

**Table 2. Reported trade with Egypt of species under export ban**

Species	1995		1996		1997		1998	
	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.
<i>Testudo kleinmanni</i>	1700 5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
<i>Testudo graeca</i>	6095 50	-	1324	-	-	-	1	-
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Uromastyx aegyptius</i>	8982 152	-	590	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Uromastyx ocellatus</i>	5624	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chamaeleo chamaeleon</i>	388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Eryx colubrinus</i>	211 27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Eryx jaculus</i>	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	502	-	60	-	-	-	5	25

No trade was reported for 1995-1998 for the following species listed under the export ban: *Trionyx triunguis*, *Chelonia mydas*, *Uromastyx ornatus*, *Uromastyx acanthinurus*, *Chamaeleo africanus*, *Varanus griseus*, *Canis aureus*, *Dugong dugon*, *Hystrix cristata* and *Proteles cristatus*. Several other species of mammal were also listed under the export ban, but are not CITES-listed.

It would appear from these data that, although the export ban was brought into force in 1992, it was only effectively implemented from 1996 onwards. Of particular note, are the 1700 *Testudo kleinmanni* imported by the United States of America for commercial purposes in 1995; this species was moved to Appendix-I of CITES on February 16th 1995, however, a check of the US annual report for 1995 indicates that this trade all occurred before February 16th. It should also be noted when assessing these numbers that of the major importers, the United States of America, Japan and the European Community, no annual report has yet been received from the United States of America for 1998 and Japan for 1997 and 1998.

Following the reduction in reptile trade, Egypt's major exports were of live *Tridacna* spp. to Europe and the United States of America.

In 1996, Sudan reported exporting 69,500 *Varanus niloticus* and 7225 *Python sebae* skins to Egypt. No comparable trade was reported for 1997 and Sudan's 1998 annual report has not yet been received by WCMC. With this exception, the export records of trading partners indicate that Egypt's principal imports are of parrots from the Netherlands and leather products from Italy.

**Equatorial Guinea:** Equatorial Guinea submitted a report for 1995, but not for any subsequent years. Trade was almost exclusively with Spain whose reported imports consisted largely of small-scale seizures. The only major import reported by Spain is of 719 tonnes of *Prunus africana* timber in 1998.

**Honduras:** Honduras submitted an annual report for 1995 but has not for any subsequent year. Major exports include caiman skins, *Strombus gigas* meat and shells and mahogany timber. There was also some trade in parrots and plants other than *Swietenia macrophylla*. The principal importer was the United States of America; therefore there are very few records of trade for 1998 at present.

In 1995, reported direct exports to the United States of America of Honduras' three major exports amounted to 4000 sides and 2000 tails of *Caiman crocodilus*, 459,239kg of *Strombus gigas* meat and 72,447 feet of mahogany timber, 42,248 pieces of mahogany timber and 15,001 carvings. The United States of America reported importing 305,276kg of *Strombus gigas* meat only.

**Rwanda:** Reported imports from Rwanda, or of Rwandan origin were very limited, amounting to 38 parts or specimens of Appendix-I mammals (18 ivory products, 9 gorilla specimens, 10 leopard skins and one white rhino horn product), three live *Psittacus erithacus*, and 20 serval skins for 1995-1998. No exports to Rwanda were reported in 1995 and 1996; however, in 1997 the United States of America reported exporting 300 live *Iguana iguana*, 10 *Tupinambis nigropunctatus*, and 25 *Boa constrictor* to Rwanda.

**Sierra Leone:** Sierra Leone submitted an annual report for 1996, but has not for any previous or subsequent years. Trade involving Sierra Leone between 1995 and 1998 was predominately in Grey parrots (*Psittacus erithacus* and *P. e. timneh*), mostly of the latter sub-species and wild-caught. Direct reported trade in wild-caught birds amounted to 2000 birds in 1996, 900 to Portugal and 1100 to South Africa, and 100 in 1997 reported as imports by Portugal. In addition, Portugal and Germany reported importing 400 birds each from Guinea, originating in Sierra Leone, in 1997 and 1998 respectively.

Notable reported exports to Sierra Leone included: 100 *Poicephalus senegalus* and 100 *Psittacula krameri* from Senegal in 1995 and 2500kg of *Aloe ferox* extract from South Africa, 1500kg in 1995 and 1000kg in 1996.

**Somalia:** Reported exports to Somalia for 1995-1998 amounted to one black bear body, 23kg of black bear meat and 91kg of American ginseng root. There have been no reported imports from Somalia during this period, although some trade in leather products and corals of Somali origin has been reported.

### 2.1.3 Trade with new Parties since 1995 who have yet to submit an annual report

**Antigua and Barbuda, 1997:** Reported trade with Antigua and Barbuda in 1997 is limited to small numbers of parrots, mostly reported as exports by Trinidad and Tobago. Guatemala reported exporting 1062 captive-bred *Iguana iguana* to Antigua and Barbuda in 1998.

**Cambodia, 1997:** Reported trade with Cambodia was very limited and consisted largely of seizures of Appendix-I mammal derivatives.

**Georgia, 1996:** Reported trade with Georgia was mostly limited to large numbers of *Galanthus* spp. of Georgian origin reported by Turkey and the Netherlands.

**Myanmar, 1997:** Records for trade with Myanmar in 1997 chiefly involved live *Elephas maximus* born in Myanmar. Singapore reported exporting small numbers of a variety of parrot species to Myanmar in 1998.

**Saudi Arabia, 1996:** Saudi Arabia appears to import a variety of goods in considerable quantities. Significant reported exports to Saudi Arabia included: leather goods from Italy, parrots and Appendix-III birds, mainly from the Netherlands and Senegal respectively, caviar, *Aquilaria malaccensis* chips from Singapore and *Aloe ferox* extract from South Africa.

Reported imports from Saudi Arabia were comparatively limited, amounting to a small number of captive-bred parrots and falcons each year.

**Swaziland, 1997:** Reported exports to Swaziland included various live mammals and skin products, the most significant being 40 live *Damaliscus lunatus* from South Africa.

**Yemen, 1997:** Reported trade with the Yemen was very limited, with the exception of imports of *Uromastyx* spp. by the United States of America. The United States of America reported importing 601 *Uromastyx* spp., 566 *Uromastyx benti* and 491 *Uromastyx ocellatus* from Yemen in 1997.

## 2.2 Timeliness of annual report submission

The deadline for submission of annual reports to CITES is the 31st of October of the year following that in which the trade took place. However, the Secretariat may approve a valid request for an extension to this deadline provided the Party submits a written request containing adequate justification, before the 31st October deadline. According to the CITES Secretariat extensions have been granted to the following Parties during the period 1995-1998.

**1995:** Jordan, New Zealand, and United Kingdom

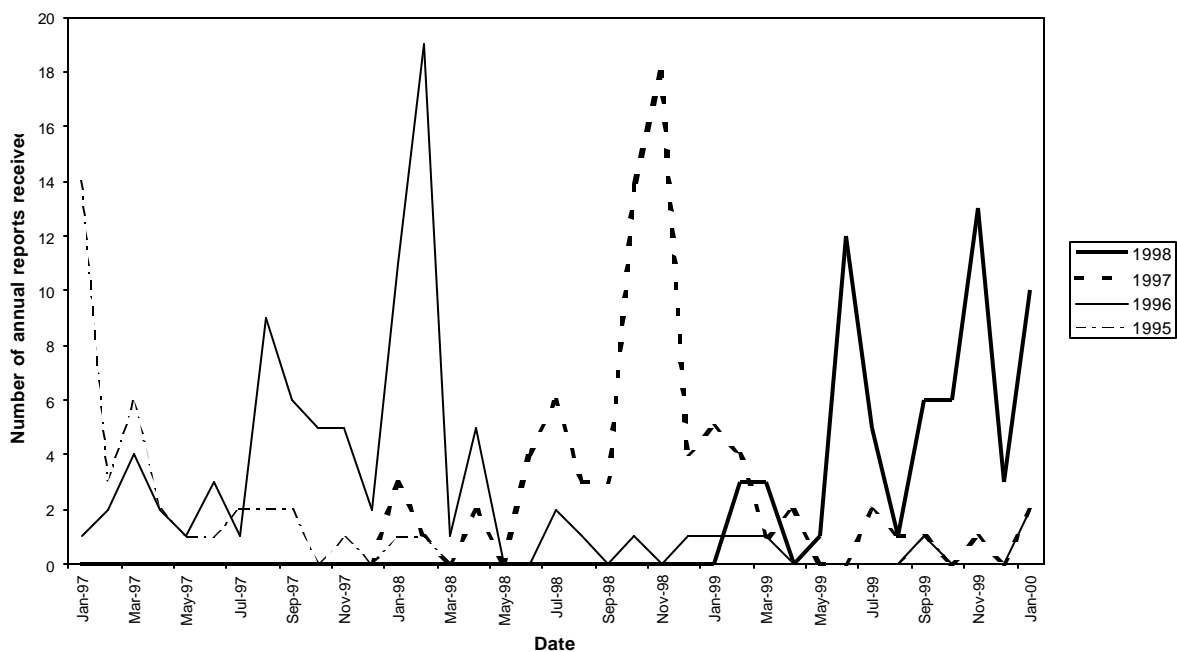
**1997:** Japan

**1998:** Barbados, Canada, Dominican Republic, New Zealand, South Africa, and The United States of America

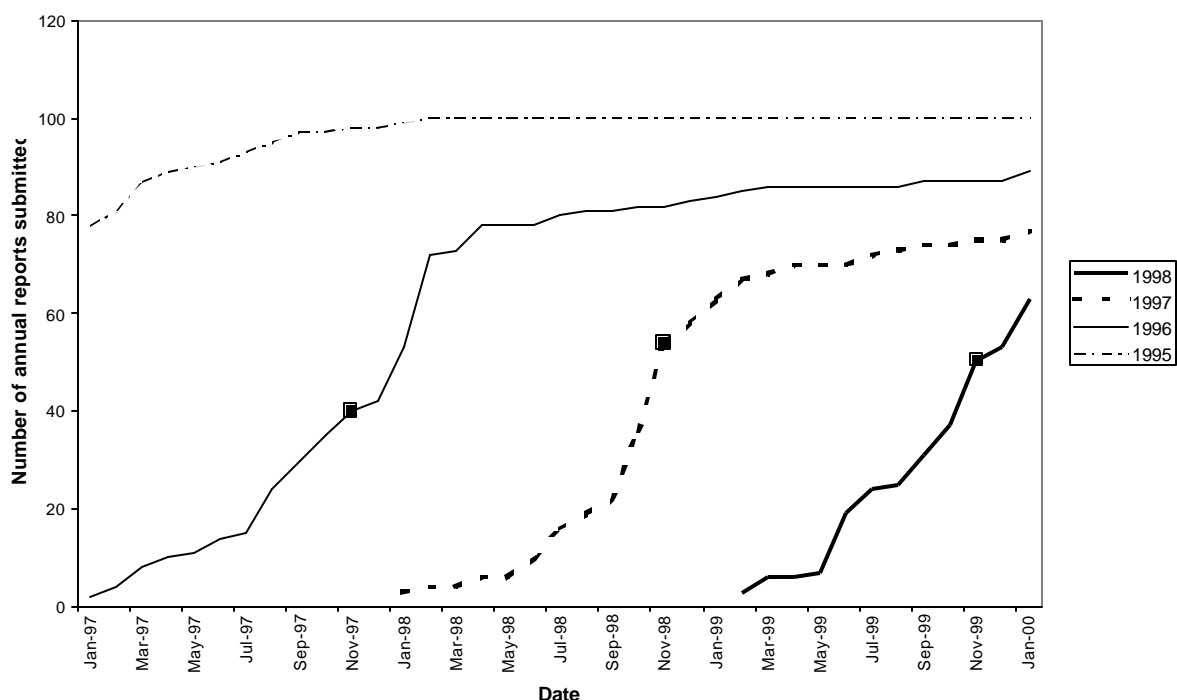
Figure 3 shows the number of annual reports received each month for 1995-1998 since January 1997. Figure 4 shows the cumulative number of reports received for each year over the same period. As can be seen the majority of reports are not received until after the October 31st deadline, although there has been a slight improvement in the number of submissions prior to the deadline over the three years covered. From Figure 3 there also appears to be a trend towards a reduced number of Parties reporting as continued late submissions of 1996 and 1997 reports have stopped well short of the total received for 1995, despite an increase in the number of Parties.

The overall impression is therefore that there is a core of Parties who report regularly and with improving timeliness. Outside this core, however, the frequency of reporting is declining, making accurate and confident analysis of world trade in CITES-listed species increasingly difficult.

**Figure 3. Monthly annual report submission since January 1997**



**Figure 4. Cumulative annual report submissions since January 1997**



### 3. Basis for annual report submission

CITES Notification to the Parties No. 788 states that “As far as possible, the data in the report should record the actual trade that took place, i.e. the quantity of specimens that entered or left the country.”

In addition, “The report should state clearly whether the data used for the records of imports and exports/re-exports are based on permits/certificates issued or on actual trade.”

Although specifically allowed under the terms of the Convention, reporting on the basis of permits issued may lead to overestimates of trade volume, as permits are frequently issued for quantities in excess of those actually traded. Variation in reporting methods between Parties also makes assessment and analysis of the data considerably more difficult.

Table 3 shows the basis on which annual reports for each Party, from 1996 onwards, were compiled. Improvements in the reporting basis, or statement thereof, have been highlighted in bold.

There has been a significant improvement, from 14 to 35, in the number of Parties, known or suspected to be, reporting on actual trade since February 1997. Sixteen Parties have improved their reporting method or notification thereof, between 1996 and 1998.

Indication of methods has improved slightly since February 1997, when only 30 Parties had stated the basis for compilation of their most recent annual report and there was some evidence to suggest the method used by a further eight. For the period 1996-1998, 35 Parties have indicated the method of compilation for their last annual report, a further 18 have stated their basis for compilation at some point since 1996, but not in their most recent report, and some evidence is available for another five, although no statement has been received. However, the majority of Parties still fail to communicate the relevant information to the Secretariat.

**Table 3. Basis for the compilation of annual reports, 1996-1998**

Country	Year	Basis for Annual Report Compilation		
		1996	1997	1998



Country	Year	Basis for Annual Report Compilation		
		1996	1997	1998
Afghanistan	1986			
Algeria	1984	Not stated		
Antigua and Barbuda	1997			
Argentina	1981	Actual trade?		
Australia	1976	Actual trade	Actual trade	Actual trade
Austria	1982	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
Azerbaijan	1999			
Bahamas	1979			
Bangladesh	1982			
Barbados	1993	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
Belarus	1995	Permits issued	<i>Permits issued</i>	
Belgium	1984	Actual trade?	<b>Actual trade</b>	<i>Actual trade</i>
Belize	1981			
Benin	1984			
Bolivia	1979			
Botswana	1978	Not stated	Not stated	<b>Permits issued</b>
Brazil	1975	Permits issued	Permits issued	
British Overseas Territories	1976	Not stated	Not stated	<b>Actual trade</b>
Brunei Darussalam	1990			
Bulgaria	1991	Permits issued		
Burkina Faso	1990			
Burundi	1988			
Cambodia	1997			
Cameroon	1981			<b>Permits issued</b>
Canada	1975	Not stated	<b>Permits issued</b>	
Central African Republic	1980	Not stated		
Chad	1989	Actual trade?		
Chile	1975	Not stated	<b>Actual trade?</b>	Not stated
China	1981	Permits issued	Permits issued	<i>Permits issued</i>
Colombia	1981	Permits issued	Permits issued	<b>Actual trade?</b>
Comoros	1995			
Congo	1983			
Costa Rica	1975	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
Côte d'Ivoire	1995			
Cuba	1990	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
Cyprus	1975			
Czech Republic	1992	Actual trade/ Permits issued	Actual trade/ Permits issued	Actual trade/ Permits issued
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1976	Permits issued	<i>Permits issued</i>	
Denmark	1977	Actual trade?	Not stated	<b>Actual trade</b>
Djibouti	1992			
Dominica	1995			
Dominican Republic	1987	Permits issued	<i>Permits issued</i>	<i>Permits issued</i>
Ecuador	1975	Actual trade		
Egypt	1978	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
El Salvador	1987			
Equatorial Guinea	1992			
Eritrea	1995			

Country	Year	Basis for Annual Report Compilation		
		1996	1997	1998
Estonia	1992	Permits issued	<b>Actual trade?</b>	<b>Actual trade</b>
Ethiopia	1989	Not stated	<b>Permits issued</b>	
Fiji	1997			
Finland	1976	Actual trade	Actual trade	Actual trade
France	1978	Actual trade?	Actual trade?	Actual trade?
French Overseas Territories	1978	Actual trade?	Actual trade?	
Gabon	1989	Not stated		
Gambia	1977	Actual trade		
Georgia	1996			
Germany	1976	Actual trade	Actual trade	Actual trade
Ghana	1976	Actual trade	Actual trade	Actual trade
Greece	1993	Actual trade	<i>Actual trade</i>	<i>Actual trade</i>
Grenada	1999			
Guatemala	1980	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
Guinea	1981			
Guinea-Bissau	1990			
Guyana	1977	Actual trade?		
Honduras	1985			
Hong Kong	-		Not stated	Not stated
Hungary	1985	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
India	1976	Actual trade	<i>Actual trade</i>	<i>Actual trade</i>
Indonesia	1979	Permits issued	Permits issued	Permits issued
Iran, Islamic Republic of	1976	Not stated	<b>Actual trade?</b>	Not stated
Ireland	-	Not stated	<b>Actual trade</b>	<i>Actual trade</i>
Israel	1980		Not stated	Not stated
Italy	1979	Not stated	<b>Actual trade</b>	<i>Actual trade</i>
Jamaica	1997			Not stated
Japan	1980	Not stated		
Jordan	1979	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
Kenya	1979		Actual trade?	Actual trade?
Latvia	1997		<b>Actual trade</b>	<i>Actual trade</i>
Liberia	1981			
Liechtenstein	1980	Actual trade/ Permits issued	<i>Actual trade/ Permits issued</i>	Actual trade/ Permits issued
Luxembourg	1984	Not stated	Not stated	<b>Actual trade</b>
Madagascar	1975	Permits issued	<i>Permits issued</i>	
Malawi	1982	Permits issued		
Malaysia	1978	Permits issued	<i>Permits issued</i>	
Mali	1994	Not stated	<b>Permits issued?</b>	<b>Actual trade?</b>
Malta	1989	Actual trade	Actual trade	Actual trade
Mauritania	1998			
Mauritius	1975	Not stated	<b>Actual trade</b>	
Mexico	1991	Actual trade	<i>Actual trade</i>	
Monaco	1978	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
Mongolia	1996	Permits issued	Permits issued	<i>Permits issued</i>
Morocco	1976	Not stated	<b>Permits issued</b>	Permits issued
Mozambique	1981	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
Myanmar	1997			
Namibia	1991	Permits issued	<i>Permits issued</i>	Permits issued

Country	Year	Basis for Annual Report Compilation		
		1996	1997	1998
Nepal	1975			
Netherlands	1984	Actual trade	<i>Actual trade</i>	Actual trade
New Caledonia	-	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
New Zealand	1989	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
Nicaragua	1977	Not stated	Not stated	<b>Actual trade?</b>
Niger	1975			
Nigeria	1975	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
Norway	1976			
Pakistan	1976			
Panama	1978	Not stated		
Papua New Guinea	1976	Not stated		
Paraguay	1977	Permits issued	<i>Permits issued</i>	
Peru	1975	Permits issued	<i>Permits issued</i>	<i>Permits issued</i>
Philippines	1981	Not stated	Not stated	<b>Permits issued</b>
Poland	1990	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
Portugal	1981	Actual trade	<i>Actual trade</i>	<i>Actual trade</i>
Romania	1994			
Republic of Korea	1993	Permits issued	Permits issued	Permits issued
Russian Federation	1976		Permits issued	
Rwanda	1981			
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1994			
Saint Lucia	1983			
Saudi Arabia	1996			
Senegal	1977	Not stated		
Seychelles	1977			
Sierra Leone	1995	Permits issued?		
Singapore	1987	Permits issued	Permits issued	Permits issued
Slovakia	1994	Permits issued	<b>Actual trade</b>	Actual trade
Somalia	1986			
South Africa	1975	Permits issued	Permits issued	Permits issued
Spain	1986	Actual trade?	Actual trade?	Not stated
Sri Lanka	1979			Not stated
St Vincent and the Grenadines	1989			
Sudan	1983	Actual trade	Actual trade	
Suriname	1981	Actual trade		
Swaziland	1997			
Sweden	1975	Actual trade	Actual trade	Actual trade
Switzerland	1975	Actual trade/ Permits issued	<i>Actual trade/ Permits issued</i>	Actual trade/ Permits issued
Thailand	1983	Permits issued?	<b>Permits issued</b>	
Togo	1979	Not stated		
Trinidad and Tobago	1984	Permits issued	<i>Permits issued</i>	
Tunisia	1975	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
Turkey	1996		Not stated	Not stated
Uganda	1991			
United Arab Emirates	1990		Permits issued	Permits issued
United Kingdom	1976	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
United Republic of Tanzania	1980	Not stated	Not stated	

Country	Year	Basis for Annual Report Compilation		
		1996	1997	1998
United States of America	1975	Actual trade	Actual trade	
Uruguay	1975			
Uzbekistan	1997			Not stated
Vanuatu	1989			
Venezuela	1978	Not stated		
Viet Nam	1994			
Yemen	1997			
Zambia	1981	Not stated		Not stated
Zimbabwe	1981	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated

**Notes (table 3):**

- Bold typeface indicates an improvement in reporting method or notification thereof.
- Italics indicate that the method has not been stated but is assumed to be the same as that used by the Party in a previous year.
- A question mark indicates that that no indication of method was given but that the form of the data suggests the method stated.
- Although included in the table for completeness, non-Parties submitting reports have not been included in the assessment of improvements to reporting.

4. Annual report format

Resolution Conf. 9.4 urges every Party to consider whether the preparation of its statistical reports could be computerized, or undertaken under a contract between the Party and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre.

Forty countries submitted their most recent annual reports on diskette (17) or in e-mail form (23), an increase of 14 since the last assessment. Only two countries France and Guyana submitted their last report in the form of photocopied permits.

Table 4 shows the format in which the most recent annual reports for each Party have been submitted; improvements since the previous assessment in February 1997 are highlighted in bold.

**Table 4. Submission format of most recent annual reports received by WCMC**

Year	Permits	Hard Copy	Diskette	E-mail
1996		Algeria		
1996		Argentina		
<b>1998</b>				<b>Australia</b>
<b>1998</b>			Austria	
1995		Bahamas		
1994		Bangladesh		
<b>1998</b>		Barbados		
1997				<b>Belarus</b>
<b>1998</b>				<b>Belgium</b>
1994		Belize		
1995		Benin		
1995		Bolivia		
<b>1998</b>				<b>Botswana</b>
1997				Brazil
<b>1998</b>		British Overseas Territories		
1994		Brunei Darussalam		
1996		Bulgaria		

Year	Permits	Hard Copy	Diskette	E-mail
1995		Burkina Faso		
1993		Burundi		
<b>1998</b>		Cameroon		
1997			Canada	
1996		Central African Republic		
1996		Chad		
<b>1998</b>		Chile		
<b>1998</b>		China		
<b>1998</b>				<b>Colombia</b>
1996		Congo		
<b>1998</b>		Costa Rica		
<b>1998</b>				<b>Cuba</b>
1994		Cyprus		
<b>1998</b>				<b>Czech Republic</b>
1997		Democratic Republic of the Congo		
<b>1998</b>			Denmark	
<b>1998</b>				<b>Dominican Republic</b>
1996		Ecuador		
<b>1998</b>		Egypt		
1995		El Salvador		
1995		Equatorial Guinea		
<b>1998</b>				<b>Estonia</b>
1996		Ethiopia		
<b>1998</b>				<b>Finland</b>
<b>1998</b>	France			
1997	French Overseas Territories			
1996		Gabon		
1996		Gambia		
<b>1998</b>				<b>Germany</b>
<b>1998</b>				<b>Ghana</b>
<b>1998</b>				<b>Greece</b>
<b>1998</b>		Guatemala		
1994		Guinea		
1996	Guyana			
1995		Honduras		
<b>1998</b>		Hong Kong		
<b>1998</b>				<b>Hungary</b>
<b>1998</b>		India		
<b>1998</b>				<b>Indonesia</b>
<b>1998</b>		Islamic Republic of Iran		
<b>1998</b>		Ireland		
<b>1998</b>		Israel		
<b>1998</b>			Italy	
<b>1998</b>		Jamaica		
1996				<b>Japan</b>
<b>1998</b>				<b>Jordan</b>
<b>1998</b>		Kenya		
<b>1998</b>			Latvia	
1988		Liberia		

Year	Permits	Hard Copy	Diskette	E-mail
<b>1998</b>				<b>Liechtenstein</b>
<b>1998</b>				<b>Luxembourg</b>
1996			<b>Madagascar</b>	
1996		Malawi		
1997		Malaysia		
<b>1998</b>		Mali		
<b>1998</b>			Malta	
1997		Mauritius		
1997		<b>Mexico</b>		
<b>1998</b>		Monaco		
<b>1998</b>		Mongolia		
<b>1998</b>		Morocco		
<b>1998</b>		Mozambique		
<b>1998</b>				<b>Namibia</b>
1995		Nepal		
<b>1998</b>				<b>Netherlands</b>
<b>1998</b>		New Caledonia		
<b>1998</b>				<b>New Zealand</b>
<b>1998</b>		Nicaragua		
1995		Niger		
<b>1998</b>		Nigeria		
1995		Norway		
1993		Pakistan		
1996			Panama	
1996		Papua New Guinea		
1997		Paraguay		
<b>1998</b>		Peru		
<b>1998</b>			<b>Philippines</b>	
<b>1998</b>				<b>Poland</b>
<b>1998</b>		Portugal		
<b>1998</b>		Republic of Korea		
1994		Romania		
1997		Russian Federation		
1989		Rwanda		
1995		Saint Kitts and Nevis		
1995		Saint Lucia		
1996		Senegal		
1995		Seychelles		
1996		Sierra Leone		
<b>1998</b>				<b>Singapore</b>
<b>1998</b>		Slovakia		
1986		Somalia		
<b>1998</b>				<b>South Africa</b>
<b>1998</b>				<b>Spain</b>
<b>1998</b>		Sri Lanka		
1997		Sudan		
1997		<b>Suriname</b>		
<b>1998</b>			<b>Sweden</b>	
<b>1998</b>				<b>Switzerland</b>
1997				<b>Thailand</b>
1996		Togo		

Year	Permits	Hard Copy	Diskette	E-mail
1997		Trinidad and Tobago		
<b>1998</b>		Tunisia		
<b>1998</b>		Turkey		
<b>1998</b>		United Arab Emirates		
<b>1998</b>			United Kingdom	
1997		United Republic of Tanzania		
1997				United States of America
1994		Uruguay		
<b>1998</b>		Uzbekistan		
1994		Vanuatu		
1996		Venezuela		
1995		Viet Nam		
<b>1998</b>		Zambia		
<b>1998</b>		Zimbabwe		

Notes:

- Where a Party's name appears in bold typeface this indicates an improvement in the method of submission since the previous report on annual reports in February 1997
- Although included in the table for completeness, non-Parties submitting reports have not been included in the assessment of improvements to reporting.

5. Incomplete reporting of trade

Under Article VIII, paragraph 7(a) of the Convention, Parties are required to prepare annual reports containing a summary of the following:

- the number and type of permits and certificates granted;
- the States with which trade occurred;
- the number, type and quantity of specimens;
- species names as included in the Appendices; and
- where applicable, the size and sex of specimens.

Notification to the Parties No. 788 of 10th March 1994 provides guidelines and a standardized format for Annual report submission.

**Table 5. Reporting of purpose, source and unit codes**

Number of records	1995		1996		1997		1998	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	294839	-	304694	-	283184	-	92999	-
No source code	37660	12.8	30597	10.0	32156	11.4	3495	3.8
No purpose code	18002	6.1	4787	1.6	506	0.2	2539	2.7
Non-standard units	474	0.2	155	0.1	1483	0.5	27	0.0

It should be noted that the 1998 data is not directly comparable at this stage since a large number of countries have yet to submit reports for this year. With the exception of better reporting of purpose codes, which does not appear to be carrying through into 1998, there is no indication from these data that there has been any major improvement in the completeness of reporting between 1995 and 1997. The current figures for 1998 do suggest a possible improvement.

6. Report format

As noted in Section 4 a growing number of Parties are submitting annual reports to the CITES Secretariat and/or to WCMC for inclusion in the CITES database using spreadsheets, either on diskette or via e-mail. WCMC is very grateful to the Parties involved for this improvement in reporting. However, the speed and efficiency with which data can be assimilated into the database from these spreadsheets is greatly affected by the arrangement of data therein. Where possible therefore, data should be provided in a format similar to that shown in Figure 6 on the following page. In particular, the database is unable to extract additional information to that subscribed by the CITES guidelines for any given category e.g. inclusion of units of measurement in a column giving quantities. In this





instance the units may be provided in a separate column. Where the provision of additional information is required for clarification it should therefore be recorded in the 'notes' column or an additional column added to the whole table. For instance an extra column may be added to report import permit number if desired. Where no information is required or available in a column for a particular transaction that column should be left blank.

#### 7. Adherence to 1997 annual export quotas

Resolution Conf. 9.4 recognizes "the importance of the annual reports as the only means of monitoring the implementation of the Convention and the level of international trade in specimens of species included in the appendices". The annual reports are an essential tool in any analysis of trade in CITES-listed species. The effectiveness of trade studies is therefore heavily reliant on accurate and complete reporting by all Parties.

Reporting on the basis of permits issued rather than actual trade will lead to overestimation of the level of trade in a species. In some cases this may lead to calls for the setting of export quotas or transferal to a higher level of protection.

Similar overestimation will occur if inaccurate terminology is used. For example, skins of *Caiman crocodilus* are traded not only as whole skins but also as flanks and tails. A common error in annual reports is to confuse these with whole skins. Likewise, omission of a country of origin will lead to re-exports being viewed as direct exports leading again to an overestimation of trade volume.

Possibly the most important factor in estimating compliance with quotas is the date of the transaction. Frequently goods are imported the year following that in which the permit was issued so the same items may be counted twice. Reporting the date or year of permit issue, for example by changing to the permit number format recommended in Resolution Conf. 10.2 (as a few Parties do already), would allow such double-counting to be reduced to a minimum.

Table 7 compares the revised export quotas for 1997, as listed in Notification to the Parties No. 994 of 29th October 1997, with reported gross exports. Where gross exports exceeded the export quota for a given species and source (where applicable), further analysis of the records was undertaken and the results are discussed below. The gross export and quota figures have been noted next to each species for ease of reference.

#### **Cameroon**

*Psittacus erithacus*: (766; 0)

Cameroon has not submitted an annual report for 1997. Reported imports include 200 by Belgium, 120 by the Czech Republic, 3 by Germany, 17 by France, 105 by the United Kingdom, 120 by Hong Kong, 100 each by Thailand and South Africa, and one by the United States of America, to give a total of 766 birds. A Cameroon export permit number was given for all the transactions with the exception of those reported by Germany, the United Kingdom and South Africa.

#### **Democratic Republic of the Congo**

*Psittacus erithacus*: (11,761; 10,000)

The Democratic Republic of the Congo reported exporting 11,076 birds. The further 685 birds included in the gross export figure of 11,761 are accounted for by 5 birds seized in Belarus and 680 birds reported in excess of export figures by Germany and the Czech Republic.

#### **Indonesia**

*Alisterus chloropterus*: (842; 360)

Indonesia reported exporting 822 of these birds, 29 of which were captive-bred, the remainder wild-collected. Export figures were higher than the importer's with the exception of the Czech Republic, which reported importing 20 more birds than Indonesia reported exporting.

*Aprosmictus erythropterus*: (462; 450)

Indonesia reported exporting 442 of these birds. Only 36 were reported as imports; Malaysia reported importing six, Indonesia did not report exporting to Malaysia, and the Czech Republic reported importing 30, 14 more than Indonesia reported exporting.

*Cacatua alba*: (1236; 516)

Indonesia reported exporting 944 of these birds to 28 countries. The Czech Republic, Germany, France, Spain, Greece, Hong Kong and the United Kingdom all reported importing greater numbers than Indonesia reported exporting.

*Chalcopsitta sintillata* (693;450)

Indonesia reported exporting 675 birds of this species. The Czech Republic reported importing 10 birds that Indonesia did not report exporting and the United Kingdom reported importing eight more birds than were reported as exports.

*Charmosyna papou*: (672; 540)

Indonesia reported exporting 619 birds of this species. The United Kingdom reported importing 53 more birds than Indonesia reported as exports, accounting for the gross export figure of 672.

*Charmosyna placentis*: (727; 675)

Indonesia reported exporting 692 of these birds. The Czech Republic reported importing 10 birds that Indonesia did not report exporting and Germany reported importing 25 more birds than were reported as exports.

*Distichopora* spp.: (512; 225)

Indonesia reported exporting only 26 live corals of this genus; however, total reported imports amount to 512 corals. This discrepancy is due to the United States of America reporting imports of 502 live corals, the majority of these, 442, were reported without the inclusion of an export permit number.

*Indotestudo forstenii*: (965; 900)

Indonesia reported exporting all 965 tortoises to 15 countries. Only 176 were reported as imports by the Czech Republic, France, Switzerland and the United States of America.

*Loriculus pusillus*: (346; 270)

Indonesia reported exporting 325 birds of this species. The Czech Republic reported importing 20 more birds than were reported as imports and the United Kingdom reported importing one bird that Indonesia did not report.

*Loriculus stigmatus*: (552; 450)

Indonesia reported exporting 524 of these birds. The Czech Republic reported importing five birds in excess of export figures and the United Kingdom an excess of 23 birds.

*Lorius garrulus*: (740; 450)

Indonesia reported exporting 697 of these birds to 19 countries. The Czech Republic, Greece and Malaysia reported importing 10, 20 and 13 birds respectively, in excess of reported exports.

*Millepora* spp.: (865; 675)

Indonesia reported exporting 561 live corals of this genus. The excess in gross exports is due to France reporting 304 corals as imports, by comparison with reported exports of only five corals to France. Three hundred of these French imports were reported on a single export permit.

*Morelia amethystina*: (678; 540)

Indonesia reported exporting all 678 snakes to 14 countries, 92 of captive-bred stock, the remainder wild-collected. Of these, 219 were reported as imports.

*Naja sputatrix*: (205,649; 135,000)

This species was treated as being synonymous with *Naja naja*. Indonesia reported exporting all 205,649 snakes, 42,920 live to eleven countries and 162,729 as skins to Mexico, Singapore and the United States of America. The Republic of Korea was the only country to report any imports.

*Pocillopora* spp.: (4062; 2700)

Indonesia reported exporting only 1432 live corals of this genus; however, total reported imports amount to 3590 corals. France (375) and the United States of America (1974) reported excess imports. The excess reported by The United States of America involved 900 *P. solida* reported as imports on a 1996 export permit and 1300 *P. verrucosa* for which no export permit number was given.

*Pseudeos fuscata* (888; 630)

Indonesia reported exporting 753 of these birds. France, Spain and the United Kingdom reported importing 10, 55 and 70 birds respectively, in excess of reported exports.

*Psittacula alexandri*: (1377; 1350)

Indonesia reported exporting all 1377 birds of this species to 15 countries, only 104 were reported as imports, but the records were perfectly matched where both countries reported trade in the species.

*Psittaculirostris desmarestii*: (569; 450)

Indonesia reported exporting 557 of these birds to 17 countries, a further 12 were reported by Spain, in excess of reported exports.

*Python curtus*: (49,245; 45,000)

Indonesia reported exporting 47,600 of these snakes, 3474 live and 44,126 as skins. The largest trade was with the United States of America, who reported importing 335 live and 1000 skins, in excess of reported exports of 2152 live snakes and 17,311 skins. The United States of America also reported importing a further 300 live snakes collected pre-convention, these were not reported by Indonesia. In addition, Slovakia reported importing 10 live snakes that were not reported as exports.

*Python reticulatus*: (194,596; 162,000)

Indonesia reported exporting 190,628 snakes of this species, 2431 live and 188,197 as skins. Mexico and the Republic of Korea reported imports of 3950 and 18 skins respectively, in excess of reported exports.

*Trichoglossus flavoviridis*: (326; 270)

Indonesia reported exporting only 240 of these birds. The remaining 86 were reported in excess of reported exports by Spain, France and the United Kingdom. These countries reported importing 50, 25 and 50 birds respectively, Indonesia reported exporting 10, 10 and 19 birds to each country respectively.

*Trichoglossus haematodus*: (2976; 2700)

Indonesia reported exporting only 2610 birds of this species. Spain reported the majority of the additional trade although France and Malaysia also reported importing a small number of birds in excess of reported exports. Spain reported importing 418 wild-collected birds and 102 captive-bred, whereas Indonesia reported exporting only 242 wild-taken and no captive-bred birds to Spain. The captive-bred birds reported by Spain were listed as wild-caught in Indonesia's report.

*Varanus salvator*: (512,822; 432,000)

Indonesia reported exporting 486,553 of these monitor lizards, 4066 live and 482,487 as skins. Mexico and the United States of America reported importing 21,600 and 4667 skins respectively, in excess of reported exports. The remaining two animals were confiscated by Danish customs.

## **Madagascar**

*Crocodylus niloticus*: (5660; 4500)

Madagascar reported exporting 3161 skins to five countries (France, Italy, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and the United States of America), however this report was incomplete. Of these countries, Italy and the United States of America did not report any imports, the Republic of Korea's report tallied with that of Madagascar and France and Singapore reported imports in excess of the Madagascan export figures. France reported an excess of 750 skins, Singapore an excess of 1750 skins. Of the excess skins reported by France 130 were reported on a 1997 export permit, the remainder on a permit issued in 1996. Singapore did not report the year of issue of the export permits.

*Pachypodium brevicaule*: (390; 0)

The quota for this species applied only to mature plants, however it was not possible to determine from the database records whether the exported plants were mature. Madagascar reported exporting 288 plants. A further 100 were reported by the United States of America in excess of the 10 reported as exports to that country by Madagascar.

## **Mali**

*Python sebae*: (7750; 3500)

Mali reported exporting 2251 skins to Spain, France and Italy in 1997. Spain, however, reported importing 6750 skins, in comparison to export figures of 1500 skins. There was no match between reported permit numbers for the trade with Spain, however, Spain reported importing only 1000 skins on 1997 export permits, the remainder on export permits issued in 1996. Mali did not have an export quota for this species in 1996.

## Mauritius

*Macaca fascicularis*: (6488; 4000)

Mauritius reported exporting 6084 live macaques. In addition, 100 macaques reported as imports by Mexico were not reported by Mauritius and the United States of America reported importing 384 more macaques than were reported as exports.

## Mozambique

*Cordylus tropidosternum*: (1830; 1000)

Mozambique reported all 1830 live lizards; only 100 were reported as imports, all by Germany.

*Cordylus warreni*: (1853; 1500)

Mozambique reported all 1853 live lizards; only 55 were reported as imports, all by Germany.

*Geochelone pardalis*: (12,931; 5000)

Mozambique reported exporting 12,811 live tortoises; the remaining 120 were reported as imports by Hong Kong but not as exports. A total of 1765 imports were reported by France and the United States of America.

*Malacochersus tornieri*: (2125; 0)

Mozambique reported all 2125 tortoises as exports to Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America; none were reported as imports.

## Nicaragua

*Amazona albifrons*: (1510; 1500)

Nicaragua reported exporting 1435 birds of this species and the export figures were generally well in excess of reported imports. The exceptions were 60 birds reported as imports by Hong Kong and 15 birds by Portugal, Nicaragua did not report exports to either of those countries although 60 birds were reported as exports to the United Kingdom.

*Amazona auropalliata*: (973; 800)

Nicaragua reported exporting 854 birds of this species. Italy and South Africa reported importing an additional 9 and 20 birds respectively, in excess of reported exports. Hong Kong also reported importing 90 birds that were not reported as exports, although 90 birds were reported as exports to the United Kingdom.

*Amazona autumnalis*: (2848; 2475)

Nicaragua reported exporting 2662 of these birds. Italy and South Africa both reported importing an additional 20 birds in excess of reported exports. Hong Kong also reported importing 116 birds that were not reported as exports, although 116 birds were reported as exports to the United Kingdom.

*Amazona farinosa*: (866; 800)

Nicaragua reported exporting only 798 of these birds. The Czech Republic reported importing a further 15, Nicaragua did not report exports to this country. Italy reported importing 33 birds, in excess of those reported as exports. Hong Kong also reported importing 20 birds that were not reported as exports, although 20 birds were reported as exports to the United Kingdom.

*Dendrobates auratus*: (1984; 1100)

Nicaragua reported exporting 1865 of these frogs. The Czech Republic reported importing a further 50 although Nicaragua did not report exports to this country. The United States of America reported importing 61 captive-bred and 7 wild-taken frogs, in excess of those reported as exports.

*Dendrobates pumilio*: (2181; 1100)

Nicaragua reported exporting 2151 frogs of this species. Thirty more were reported by Spain, in excess of Nicaraguan export figures.

*Pionus senilis*: (520; 500)

Nicaragua reported exporting 516 of these birds. Four more were reported by Belgium, in excess of Nicaraguan export figures.

*Swietenia macrophylla*: (19,040; 3040)

Nicaragua reported exporting 19,028m<sup>3</sup> mostly to the Dominican Republic and the United States of America. Mexico reported importing the remaining 12m<sup>3</sup>.

## Nigeria

Nigeria does not permit the export of wildlife for commercial purposes. The figures listed in Table 7 under Nigeria have been reported as imports from Nigeria for commercial purposes. Germany reported all 18 bird species, the United States of America reported trade in *Pandinus imperator*, and Spain reported trade in *Pelomedusa subrufa*. Timber pieces of *Pericopsis elata* reported by Italy have also been included, though it is unclear whether these are considered as wildlife. Nigeria has not reported any of these as commercial exports in its 1997 annual report.

## Peru

*Amazilia amazilia*: (544; 500)

Peru reported exporting 522 birds. The United States of America reported importing a further 20, Peru did not report any exports to the United States of America. Belgium reported importing two more birds than Peru reported exporting to them.

*Colibri coruscans*: (323; 300)

Peru reported exporting 289 birds. The United States of America reported importing a further 20, Peru did not report any exports to the United States of America. Belgium reported importing fourteen more birds than Peru reported exporting to them.

*Iguana iguana*: (5900; 4000)

Peru reported exporting 3820 iguanas. However, the United States of America reported importing 4000 in comparison to Peruvian export figures of 2000. Mexico reported importing 50 iguanas that were not reported as exports by Peru.

*Lesbia nuna*: (260; 250)

Peru reported exporting all 260 birds; importers reported only 122.

*Tayassu tajacu*: (93,782; 71,550)

The apparent excess of skins of this species was caused by the use of different genus names by importer and exporter for trade in over 30,000 skins with Germany.

*Thaumastura cora*: (512; 500)

Peru reported exporting 502 birds. The United States of America reported importing a further 10, Peru did not report any exports to the United States of America.

## Philippines

The Philippines has prohibited the export of wild-taken fauna and flora, and of hard corals and Tridacnidae spp. The figures listed in Table 7 under the Philippines have been reported as imports of wild-collected origin. The majority are corals and Tridacnidae spp. reported by the United States of America and to a lesser extent New Zealand, a small proportion of these were seizures. Other fauna and flora reported as imports from the Philippines were two *Tursiops truncatus aduncus* and 47 Orchidaceae spp. reported by Indonesia and Finland respectively.

## Russian Federation

*Moschus moschiferus*: (66kg; 40kg)

The Russian Federation reported exporting 48kg of musk in 1997 to Germany, Switzerland, China and Hong Kong. Hong Kong reported importing 46kg of musk from Russia, 18kg more than were reported by the exporter, however these 18kg were imported on export permits issued in 1996.

*Testudo horsfieldii*: (22820; 20000)

The Russian Federation reported exporting all 22820 tortoises of Uzbekistan origin; the importers reported none.

## Slovakia

*Buteo buteo*: (3; 0)

Slovakia reported exporting three wild-taken buzzards to the Czech Republic for personal use. However, three birds were also reported as imports from the Czech Republic; no country of origin is given for these imported birds but it is likely that they are the same individuals. If this is the case then there was no breach of the Slovakia's export regulations for this species.

*Bubo bubo*: (1; 0)

Slovakia reported exporting one captive-bred eagle owl to the Czech Republic for personal use. However, one eagle owl was also reported as an import from the Czech Republic; no country of

origin is given for this imported bird but it is likely that it is the same individual. If this is the case then there was no breach of the Slovakia's export regulations for this species.

### **South Africa**

*Panthera pardus*: (82; 75)

South Africa reported exporting 59 skins and trophies. 64 skins and trophies have been reported by importers, 4 of these being seizures. The remaining excess of gross exports appears to have been caused by variation in the terminology used by importer and exporter.

### **Suriname**

*Amazona dufresniana*: (88; 85)

Suriname did not report any trade in this species for 1997. Six importing countries, Belgium, Spain, Mexico, the Netherlands, Trinidad and Tobago and South Africa, reported a total of 88 birds. However, the four birds reported by Trinidad and Tobago were for a zoo collection.

### **United Republic of Tanzania**

*Bradypodion fischeri*: (4515; 3000)

The United Republic of Tanzania reported exporting all 4515 chameleons of this species to 12 countries. Over half were exported to the United States of America, fifty of these were reported as imports of pre-Convention origin, the United Republic of Tanzania did not record them as such.

*Chamaeleo dilepis*: (4946; 4000)

The United Republic of Tanzania reported exporting all 4946 of these chameleons to 12 countries. Over half were exported to the United States of America, 78 of these were reported as imports of pre-Convention origin, the United Republic of Tanzania did not record them as such.

*Chamaeleo fuelleborni*: (2777; 2000)

The United Republic of Tanzania reported exporting all 2777 chameleons of this species to 14 countries. Over half were exported to the United States of America, 35 of these were reported as imports of pre-Convention origin, the United Republic of Tanzania did not record them as such.

*Chamaeleo rudis*: (1907; 1000)

The United Republic of Tanzania reported exporting all 1907 chameleons of this species to 9 countries. The majority were exported to the United States of America.

*Cordylus tropidosternum*: (7202; 5000)

The United Republic of Tanzania reported exporting all 7202 of these lizards to 14 countries. The majority were exported to Japan and the United States of America.

*Geochelone pardalis*: (920; 0)

The United Republic of Tanzania reported exporting 752 of these tortoises. Belgium, Spain and the United States of America reported importing 98, 20 and 50 animals respectively, in excess of reported exports. However, it should be noted that Notification No. 994 of 29th October 1997, detailing revised export quotas for 1997, notes that there may have been some confusion regarding this quota. The previous Notification regarding 1997 export quotas, No. 980 of 2nd June 1997, lists a quota of 2000 ranched specimens. All the United Republic of Tanzania's reported exports were of ranched specimens, although Spain and the United States of America both reported importing wild-taken tortoises.

*Malacochersus tornieri*: (404; 0)

The United Republic of Tanzania reported exporting all 404 of these tortoises. However, it should be noted that Notification No. 994 of 29th October 1997, detailing revised export quotas for 1997, notes that there may have been some confusion regarding this quota. The previous Notification regarding 1997 export quotas, No. 980 of 2nd June 1997, lists a quota of 1000 ranched specimens. All the United Republic of Tanzania's reported exports were of ranched specimens.

*Panthera pardus*: (297; 250)

The United Republic of Tanzania reported exporting 281 leopard trophies to a total of 21 countries. One further country, Luxembourg, reported importing two trophies. In addition France, Belgium and Austria reported importing 5, 3 and 6 trophies respectively, in excess of those reported as exports.

*Tauraco hartlaubi*: (430; 300)

The United Republic of Tanzania reported exporting 425 birds of this species in 1997. Where both parties reported there is a good correlation between importer and exporter, however, the Netherlands did not report importing 105 birds that were reported as exports by the United Republic of Tanzania.

*Tauraco livingstonii*: (253; 200)

The United Republic of Tanzania reported exporting 239 of these birds. Malaysia reported importing a further 14 birds; the United Republic of Tanzania did not report exporting this species to Malaysia.

*Varanus albigularis*: (1053; 1000)

The United Republic of Tanzania reported exporting all 1053 of these monitor lizards. The vast majority, 802, were reported as exports to the United States of America, however, the United States of America reported importing only 62, and 17 of these were listed as pre-Convention specimens.

## Togo

*Chamaeleo gracilis*: (1045; 1000)

Togo did not submit an annual report for 1997. The trade record is therefore based on reports submitted by the importers, Belgium, France, Germany, Spain and the United States of America. The United States of America reported importing 50 animals of captive-bred stock and made 7 seizures, the remaining 988 chamaeleons were of wild stock.

*Chamaeleo senegalensis*: (6338; 5000)

Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Spain and the United States of America reported importing this species of Chamaeleon from Togo. The United States of America reported importing 84 captive-bred animals, 24 of pre-Convention origin and 228 seizures, the remainder were all wild-taken.

*Kinixys homeana*: (1274; 600)

France, Germany, Spain, Switzerland and the United States of America reported importing wild-taken specimens of this tortoise. No imports of ranched specimens were reported.

*Pandinus imperator*: (18,449; 2000)

Belgium, Canada, France, Germany and Switzerland reported importing small numbers of wild-taken scorpions of this species however the majority were reported as imports by the United States of America. This reported figure of 16,799 wild-taken scorpions exceeds the quota for both ranched and wild-collected specimens combined.

*Python regius*: (19,085; 1500)

Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands and Spain reported importing small numbers of wild-taken pythons of this species. However, the majority, 17,360, were reported as imports by the United States of America.

*Python sebae*: (286; 150)

Belgium, France, Spain and the United States of America reported importing live wild-taken snakes of this species, the United States of America also reported importing five skins.

*Varanus exanthematicus*: (5512; 3000)

Belgium, France and Spain reported importing a small number of wild-taken monitor lizards of this species. However, the majority, 5377, were reported as imports by the United States of America.

*Varanus niloticus*: (4239; 3000)

Belgium, France, Germany and Spain reported importing a small number of wild-taken monitor lizards of this species. However, the majority, 5377, were reported as imports by the United States of America.



**Turks and Caicos (non-Party)***Strombus gigas*: (294,219kg; 181,890kg)

Although the Turks and Caicos established several quotas for derivatives of wild-taken and ranched conches for 1997, only that for meat from wild-taken specimens appears as though it may have been exceeded. The trade was exclusively with the United States of America. The Turks and Caicos reported exporting 294,129kg, however, the United States of America reported importing only 182,061kg.

**United States of America***Terrapene* spp.: (2; 0)

The United States of America reported exporting two wild-taken specimens of *T. carolina* to Germany in 1997. No purpose was specified for the transaction.

**Table 7. Comparisons of gross exports and export quotas for 1997<sup>1</sup>**

Taxon	Term	Unit	Quantity	Quota	Excess	Notes
<b><u>Argentina</u></b>						
<i>Aratinga acuticaudata</i>	LIV		4170	7500		
<i>Cyanoliseus patagonus</i>	LIV		4031	7000		
<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>	LIV		6071	30000		
<i>Nandayus nenday</i>	LIV		2893	6000		
<i>Pionus maximiliani</i>	LIV		1990	3500		
<i>Tupinambis</i> spp.	SKI		409864	1000000		
<b><u>Bahamas</u></b>						
<i>Strombus gigas</i>	MEA, LIV, SHE	KG	104431	204115		
<b><u>Belarus</u></b>						
<i>Felis lynx</i>			0	0		syn. <i>Lynx lynx</i>
<b><u>Benin</u></b>						
<i>Chamaeleo gracilis</i>	LIV		250	19700		ranched specimens
<i>Chamaeleo senegalensis</i>	LIV		396	21200		ranched specimens
<i>Kinixys belliana</i>	LIV		1250	15000		ranched specimens
<i>Kinixys homeana</i>	LIV		550	15000		ranched specimens
<i>Pandinus imperator</i>	LIV		500	34000		ranched specimens
<i>Pelusios niger</i>	LIV		0	9900		ranched specimens
<i>Python regius</i>	LIV		0	139000		ranched specimens
<i>Python sebae</i>	LIV		0	3350		ranched specimens
<i>Varanus exanthematicus</i>	LIV		0	19500		ranched specimens
<i>Varanus niloticus</i>	LIV		0	18800		ranched specimens
<b><u>Botswana</u></b>						
<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	LIV. TRO		0	0		
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	TUS		116	174		
<i>Panthera pardus</i>	TRO, SKI		48	130		
<b><u>Cameroon</u></b>						
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	TUS		15	80		
<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	LIV		766	0	766	See Notification no. 993 <sup>2</sup>
<i>Varanus niloticus</i>	SKI		40410	70000		
<b><u>Central African Republic</u></b>						
<i>Panthera pardus</i>	TRO		14	40		
<b><u>Chad</u></b>						
<i>Varanus niloticus</i>	SKI		36051	80000		
<b><u>Colombia</u></b>						
<i>Arapaima gigas</i>	LIV		308	5000		

Taxon	Term	Unit	Quantity	Quota	Excess	Notes
Boa constrictor	LIV		23227	30000		
Caiman crocodilus	SKI		483121	660000		skins
Iguana iguana	LIV		338816	600000		
Strombus gigas	MEA	KG	153538	285000		
Tupinambis nigropunctatus	LIV		2125	3000		
<b><u>Costa Rica</u></b>						
Caiman crocodilus	LIV		6	2000		
Caiman crocodilus	SKI		18	5000		
Iguana iguana	LIV		11593	85000		
Iguana iguana	MEA	KG	0.6	10000		
Iguana iguana	SKI		0	12000		
<b><u>Democratic Republic of the Congo</u></b>						
Psittacus erithacus	LIV		11761	10000	1761	
<b><u>Egypt<sup>A</sup></u></b>						
Canis aureus lupaster	LIV		0	0		see Notification no. 707
Chamaeleo africanus	LIV		0	0		see Notification no. 662
Chamaeleo chamaeleon	LIV		0	0		see Notification no. 662
Chelonia mydas	LIV		0	0		see Notification no. 662
Dugong dugon	LIV		0	0		see Notification no. 707
Eretmochelys imbricata	LIV		0	0		see Notification no. 662
Eryx colubrinus	LIV		0	0		see Notification no. 662
Eryx jaculus	LIV		0	0		see Notification no. 662
Hystrix cristata	LIV		0	0		see Notification no. 707
Proteles cristatus	LIV		0	0		see Notification no. 707
Testudo graeca	LIV		0	0		see Notification no. 662
Testudo kleinmanni	LIV		1	0	1	see Notification no. 662
Trionyx triunguis	LIV		0	0		see Notification no. 662
Uromastyx acanthinurus	LIV		0	0		see Notification no. 662
Uromastyx aegyptius	LIV		0	0		see Notification no. 662
Uromastyx ocellatus	LIV		0	0		see Notification no. 662
Uromastyx ornatus	LIV		0	0		see Notification no. 662
Varanus griseus	LIV		0	0		see Notification no. 662
Vulpes zerda	LIV		0	0		see Notification no. 707
<b><u>Ethiopia</u></b>						
Crocodylus niloticus	SKI, LIV		0	6595		ranchd specimens
Loxodonta africana	TUS		2	6		
Panthera pardus	TRO, SKI		0	100		
<b><u>Ghana</u></b>						
Chamaeleo gracilis	LIV		1102	1500		
Chamaeleo senegalensis	LIV		2456	1500	956	
Geochelone sulcata	LIV		0	750		ranchd specimens
Kinixys belliana	LIV		88	140		
Kinixys erosa	LIV		46	120		
Kinixys homeana	LIV		171	340		
Python regius	LIV		7836	7000	836	
Python regius	LIV		16317	28500		ranchd specimens
Python sebae	LIV, SKI		237	360		
Python sebae	LIV		318	1000		ranchd specimens
<b><u>Guinea</u></b>						
Pocephalus gulielmi	LIV		0	0		
Psittacus erithacus timneh	LIV		386	450		

Taxon	Term	Unit	Quantity	Quota	Excess	Notes
Python sebae	SKI		1	3100		
<b>Guyana</b>						
Agouti paca	LIV		32	110		syn. Cuniculus paca
Amazona amazonica	LIV		7342	9000		
Amazona dufresniana	LIV		0	0		
Amazona farinosa	LIV		871	1000		
Amazona festiva	LIV		0	0		
Amazona ochrocephala	LIV		825	1000		
Ara ararauna	LIV		618	720		
Ara chloropterus	LIV		758	900		
Ara manilata	LIV		648	1500		
Ara nobilis	LIV		567	1000		
Aratinga leucophthalmus	LIV		18	300		
Aratinga pertinax	LIV		51	500		
Aratinga solstitialis	LIV		0	0		
Boa constrictor	LIV		774	1400		
Boa constrictor	LIV		0	100		
Brotogeris chrysopterus	LIV		18	180		
Caiman crocodilus crocodilus	LIV		5957	10000		
Caiman crocodilus crocodilus	SKI		910	20000		
Cebus apella	LIV		145	600		
Cebus olivaceus	LIV		0	242		syn. Cebus nigrovittatus
Clelia clelia	LIV		0	50		
Corallus caninus	LIV		370	880		
Corallus enydris	LIV		1117	3000		
Crotalus durissus	LIV		6	150		
Dendrobates azureus	LIV		0	100		
Dendrobates femoralis	LIV		0	100		
Dendrobates leucomelas	LIV		0	100		
Dendrobates pictus	LIV		0	100		syn. Epipedobates pictus
Eira barbara	LIV		0	10		
Epicrates cenchria cenchria	LIV		348	500		
Epicrates cenchria maurus	LIV		0	500		
Eunectes murinus	SKI		0	100		
Eunectes murinus	LIV		424	1000		
Forpus passerinus	LIV		23	600		
Galictis vittata	LIV		0	5		
Geochelone carbonaria	LIV		416	704		
Geochelone denticulata	LIV		336	704		
Iguana iguana	LIV		728	8400		
Nasua nasua	LIV		8	74		
Paleosuchus palpebrosus	LIV		149	500		
Paleosuchus trigonatus	LIV		112	500		
Phobobates trivittatus	LIV		0	100		
Pionites melanocephala	LIV		516	600		
Pionus fuscus	LIV		0	0		
Pionus menstruus	LIV		841	900		
Podocnemis	LIV		10	50		

Taxon	Term	Unit	Quantity	Quota	Excess	Notes
erythrocephala						
Podocnemis unifilis	LIV		0	0		
Potos flavus	LIV		38	110		
Pteroglossus aracari	LIV		186	300		
Pteroglossus viridis	LIV		21	52		
Pyrrhura egregia	LIV		2	120		
Pyrrhura picta	LIV		11	300		
Ramphastos toco	LIV		119	200		
Ramphastos tucanus	LIV		107	170		
Ramphastos vitellinus	LIV		75	120		
Saguinus midas	LIV		9	200		
Saimiri sciureus	LIV		349	2200		
Tamandua tetradactyla	LIV		18	44		
Tupinambis nigropunctatus	LIV		2383	7200		
<b>Indonesia</b>						
Acropora spp.	LIV		20437	30600		
Alisterus chloropterus	LIV		842	360	482	
Alisterus chloropterus moszkowskii	LIV		0	450		
Aprosmictus erythropterus	LIV		462	450	12	
Blastomussa spp.	LIV		3948	8100		
Cacatua alba	LIV		1236	720	516	
Candoia aspera	LIV		1109	1350		
Candoia carinata	LIV		1590	2250		
Catalaphyllia spp.	LIV		53019	83250		
Caulastrea spp.	LIV		8571	16200		
Cerberus rhynchops	LIV, SKI		66150	90000		
Chalcopsitta duivenbodei	LIV		445	450		
Chalcopsitta sintillata	LIV		693	450	243	
Charmosyna josefinae	LIV		321	450		
Charmosyna papou	LIV		672	540	132	
Charmosyna placentis	LIV		727	675	52	
Charmosyna pulchella	LIV		375	450		
Cyathea contaminans	TIP		39879	90000		including those of other Cyathea spp.
Cyclopsitta diophthalma	LIV		124	360		
Cyclopsitta guliemitertii	LIV		25	270		
Cynarina spp.	LIV		5369	7200		
Cyphastrea spp.	LIV		23	225		
Diploastrea spp.	LIV		24	225		
Distichopora spp.	LIV		512	225	287	
Euphyllia spp.	LIV		66569	110250		
Favia spp.	LIV		4822	9000		
Favites spp.	LIV		5775	9000		
Fungia spp.	LIV		4481	9000		
Galaxea spp.	LIV		7003	15300		
Geoffroyus geoffroyi	LIV		192	540		
Goniastrea spp.	LIV		196	450		
Goniopora spp.	LIV		57551	103500		
Gracula religiosa	LIV		144	180		
Heliopora spp.	LIV		24147	40500		

Taxon	Term	Unit	Quantity	Quota	Excess	Notes
Herpolitha spp.	LIV		346	675		
Hydnophora spp.	LIV		7643	15300		
Indotestudo forstenii	LIV		965	900	65	
Lobophyllia spp.	LIV		14334	23400		
Loriculus aurantiifrons	LIV		60	270		
Loriculus galgulus	LIV		827	900		
Loriculus pusillus	LIV		346	270	76	
Loriculus stigmatus	LIV		552	450	102	
Lorius garrulus	LIV		740	450	290	
Manouria emys	LIV		832	900		
Merulina spp.	LIV		866	1080		
Millepora spp.	LIV		865	675	190	
Montastrea spp.	LIV		2095	4500		
Montipora spp.	LIV		620	900		
Morelia albertisii	LIV, SKI		1275	1350		
Morelia amethystina	LIV		678	540	138	
Morelia boeleni	LIV		397	540		
Morelia mackloti	LIV, SKI		1160	1350		syn. Liasis mackloti
Morelia olivacea	LIV, SKI		346	810		syn. Liasis olivaceus papuanus syn. Morelia papuana
Morelia spilota variegata	LIV		663	1400		
Naja sputatrix	LIV, SKI		205649	135000	70649	treated as syn. Naja naja
Neopsittacus musschenbroekii	LIV		389	450		
Ophiophagus hannah	LIV		171	270		
Oreopsittacus arfaki	LIV		503	540		
Pavona spp.	LIV		196	675		
Pectinia spp.	LIV		589	675		
Physogyra spp.	LIV		7751	14400		
Plerogyra spp.	LIV		40279	64800		includes syn. Nemenzophyllia spp.
Pocillopora spp.	LIV		4062	2700	1362	
Polyphyllia spp.	LIV		3371	5850		
Porites spp.	LIV		13010	25200		
Prioniturus platurus	LIV		230	360		
Pseudeos fuscata	LIV		888	630	258	
Psittacula alexandri	LIV		1377	1350	27	
Psittacula longicauda	LIV		477	540		
Psittaculirostris desmarestii	LIV		569	450	119	
Pteropus hypomelanus	LIV		0	450		
Pteropus vampyrus	LIV		1250	1350		
Python curtus	LIV, SKI		49245	45000	4245	
Python reticulatus	LIV, SKI		194596	162000	32596	
Scleractinia spp.	LIV		346968	765000		
Scolymia spp.	LIV		1566	3420		
Seriatopora spp.	LIV		58	225		
Stylophora spp.	LIV		355	450		
Symphyllia spp.	LIV		595	900		
Trachyphyllia spp.	LIV		47830	70650		
Trichoglossus flavoviridis	LIV		326	270	56	
Trichoglossus haematodus	LIV		2976	2700	276	

Taxon	Term	Unit	Quantity	Quota	Excess	Notes
Tubastraea spp.	LIV		17420	32850		
Tubipora spp.	LIV		11433	19350		
Varanus beccarii	LIV		846	1350		syn. Varanus prasinus beccarii
Varanus dumerilii	LIV		1239	1800		
Varanus indicus	LIV		968	1350		syn. Varanus kalabeck
Varanus jobiensis	LIV		837	900		syn. Varanus karlschmidtii
Varanus panoptes	LIV		1118	1350		
Varanus rudicollis	LIV		1578	2250		
Varanus salvadorii	LIV, SKI		402	720		
Varanus salvator	LIV, SKI		512822	432000	80822	
Wellsophyllia spp.	LIV		5572	9000		
<b><u>Kenya</u></b>						
Panthera pardus			0	80		hunting banned
<b><u>Madagascar</u></b>						
Agapornis canus	LIV		3500	3500		
Crocodylus niloticus	LIV		20	200		wild-taken nuisance specimens
Crocodylus niloticus	SKI		5660	4500	1160	ranchd specimens
Pachypodium brevicaule	LIV		390	0	390	quota applies only to mature plants
<b><u>Mali</u></b>						
Python sebae	SKI		7750	3500	4250	
Varanus niloticus	SKI		112820	180000		
<b><u>Mauritius</u></b>						
Macaca fascicularis	LIV		6488	4000	2488	
<b><u>Mozambique</u></b>						
Agapornis lilianae	LIV		0	100		ranchd specimens
Alopothen aegypticus	LIV		0	500		
Amandava subflava	LIV		1000	10000		syn. Sporaeginthus subflavus
Caracal caracal	LIV		0	10		syn. Felis caracal
Cercopithecus mitis	LIV		0	100		syn. Cercopithecus albogularis
Chamaeleo dilepis	LIV		3295	5000		
Chamaeleo marshalli	LIV		0	1000		syn. Rhampholeon marshalli
Chamaeleo melleri	LIV		150	1000		
Chlorocebus aethiops	LIV		1	2000		syn. Cercopithecus aethiops
Civettictis civetta	LIV		0	3000		
Cordylus rhodesianus	LIV		845	1500		
Cordylus tropidosternum	LIV		1830	1000	830	
Cordylus vittifer	LIV		0	1000		
Cordylus warreni	LIV		1853	1500	353	
Crocodylus niloticus	TRO		16	100		problem animals
Estrilda astrild	LIV		1250	10000		
Euplectes afer	LIV		0	8000		
Euplectes ardens	LIV		0	5000		
Euplectes hordaceus	LIV		0	4000		
Eupodotis melanogaster	LIV		0	500		
Eupodotis ruficista	LIV		0	500		
Felis sylvestris	LIV		0	50		syn. Felis lybica
Galago moholi	LIV		0	300		
Galagoides zanzibaricus	LIV		0	300		syn. Galago zanzibaricus
Geochelone pardalis	LIV		12931	5000	7931	wild-taken
Geochelone pardalis	LIV		0	5000		ranchd specimens

Taxon	Term	Unit	Quantity	Quota	Excess	Notes
Kinixys belliana	LIV		2392	7000		wild-taken
Kinixys belliana	LIV		0	3000		ranchd specimens
Lagonosticta rubricata	LIV		0	15000		
Lagonosticta senegala	LIV		200	15000		
Leptailurus serval	LIV		0	30		syn. Felis serval
Lonchura bicolor	LIV		100	12000		syn. Spermestes bicolor
Lonchura cucullata	LIV		400	10000		syn. Spermestes cucullatus
Lonchura fringilloides	LIV		100	10000		syn. Spermestes fringilloides
Loxodonta africana	TUS		5	20		
Malacochersus tornieri	LIV		2125	0	2125	Secretariat consulting MZ to confirm occurrence of species
Musophaga porphyreola	LIV		0	500		syn. Tauraco porphyreolopha
Nettapus auritus	LIV		124	3000		
Oena capensis	LIV		30	1000		
Otolemur crassicaudatus	LIV		10	200		
Panthera pardus	TRO, SKI		30	60		
Pelomedusa subrufa	LIV		101	10000		
Pelusios castaneus	LIV		0	7000		
Pelusios gabonensis	LIV		0	10000		syn. Pelusios subniger
Ploceus cucullatus	LIV		0	15000		
Poicephalus cryptoxanthus	LIV		0	200		ranchd specimens
Poicephalus meyeri	LIV		0	100		ranchd specimens
Python sebae	LIV		315	5000		
Quelea erythroptus	LIV		0	15000		
Serinus mozambicus	LIV		4050	10000		wild-taken
Serinus mozambicus	LIV		0	10000		ranchd specimens
Streptopelia decipiens	LIV		0	10000		
Streptopelia semitorquata	LIV		150	10000		
Streptopelia senegalensis	LIV		250	10000		
Tauraco corythaix	LIV		0	100		
Treron calva	LIV		25	11000		
Trionyx triungis	LIV		0	200		
Turtur afer	LIV		0	15000		
Varanus exanthematicus	LIV		270	3000		
Varanus niloticus	LIV		60	3000		
Vidua chalybeata	LIV		100	15000		
Vidua macroura	LIV		100	10000		
<b><i>Namibia</i></b>						
Acinonyx jubatus	LIV, SKI, TRO		84	150		
Loxodonta africana	TUS		52	150		
Panthera pardus	TRO, SKI		65	100		
<b><i>Nicaragua</i></b>						
Amazona albifrons	LIV		1510	1500	10	ranchd specimens
Amazona auropalliata	LIV		973	800	173	ranchd specimens
Amazona autumnalis	LIV		2848	2475	373	ranchd specimens
Amazona farinosa	LIV		866	800	66	ranchd specimens
Aratinga canicularis	LIV		641	1500		ranchd specimens
Aratinga finschi	LIV		113	300		ranchd specimens
Aratinga holochlora	LIV		138	500		ranchd specimens
Aratinga nana astec	LIV		71	500		ranchd specimens

Taxon	Term	Unit	Quantity	Quota	Excess	Notes
Boa constrictor	LIV		948	0		wild-taken
Boa constrictor	LPS		4	1000		articles made from skins of wild-taken specimens
Brotogeris jugularis	LIV		216	749		rancher specimens
Caiman crocodilus chiapasius	SKI		1246	10000		
Dendrobates auratus	LIV		1984	1100	884	
Dendrobates pumilio	LIV		2181	1100	1081	
Iguana iguana	LPS, LPL		295	1500		articles made from skins of wild-taken specimens
Pionopsitta haematotis	LIV		2	20		rancher specimens
Pionus senilis	LIV		520	500	20	rancher specimens
Ramphastos sulfuratus	LIV		389	600		rancher specimens
Swietenia macrophylla	SAW	CUM	19040	16000	3040	and 52065kg (70-87 cubic metres)
<b><i>Nigeria</i><sup>5</sup></b>						
Amadina fasciata	LIV		712	0	712	commercial
Estrilda astrild	LIV		5	0	5	commercial
Estrilda melpoda	LIV		5	0	5	commercial
Euplectes afer	LIV		2	0	2	commercial
Euplectes franciscanus	LIV		24	0	24	commercial
Lagonosticta rubricata	LIV		140	0	140	commercial
Lagonosticta senegala	LIV		163	0	163	commercial
Lonchura cucullata	LIV		20	0	20	commercial
Lonchura malabarica	LIV		41	0	41	commercial
Pandinus imperator	LIV		245	0	245	commercial
Pelomedusa subrufa	LIV		20	0	20	commercial
Pericopsis elata	TIP		17574	0	17574	commercial
Ploceus cucullatus	LIV		60	0	60	commercial
Ploceus nigerrimus	LIV		30	0	30	commercial
Ploceus pelzelni	LIV		2	0	2	commercial
Serinus leucopygius	LIV		283	0	283	commercial
Serinus mozambicus	LIV		1655	0	1655	commercial
Sporopipes frontalis	LIV		174	0	174	commercial
Uraeginthus bengalus	LIV		123	0	123	commercial
Vidua chalybeata	LIV		210	0	210	commercial
Vidua macroura	LIV		1	0	1	commercial
<b><i>Pakistan</i></b>						
Ovis vignei	LIV		0	6		effective from 18-09-97
<b><i>Paraguay</i></b>						
Caiman yacare	SKI	SID	1006	5000		experimental quota
Eunectes notaeus	SKI		0	5000		experimental quota
Tupinambis spp.	SKI		163272	297000		experimental quota
<b><i>Peru</i></b>						
Aglaeactis cupripennis	LIV		0	250		
Amazilia amazilia	LIV		544	500	44	
Amazilia franciae	LIV		48	60		
Aratinga mitrata	LIV		333	2000		
Aratinga wagleri	LIV		750	5800		
Bolborhynchus aurifrons	LIV		357	750		
Bolborhynchus	LIV		557	800		



Taxon	Term	Unit	Quantity	Quota	Excess	Notes
orbyngnesius						
Chalcostigma olivaceum	LIV		16	150		
Colibri coruscans	LIV		323	300	23	
Forpus coelestis	LIV		1326	2500		
Iguana iguana	LIV		5900	4000	1900	
Lesbia nuna	LIV		260	250	10	
Lesbia victoriae	LIV		70	150		
Leucippus baeri	LIV		0	250		
Leucippus taczanowskii	LIV		40	400		
Mazama americana	SKI		0	1000		
Metallura phoebe	LIV		79	200		
Metallura tyrianthina	LIV		68	100		
Myrtis fanny	LIV		454	500		
Oreotrochilus estella	LIV		17	55		
Oreotrochilus melanogaster	LIV		25	25		
Patagona gigas	LIV		83	400		
Polyonymus caroli	LIV		380	400		
Rhodopis vesper	LIV		315	500		
Tayassu pecari	SKI		41492	44300		
Tayassu tajacu	SKI		93782	71550	22232	syn. Pecari tajacu
Thaumastura cora	LIV		512	500	12	
<b><i>Philippines</i><sup>6</sup></b>						
Acropora spp.	LIV, COR		1375	0	1375	see Notification no. 915
Catalaphyllia spp.	COR		1	0	1	see Notification no. 915
Caulastrea spp.	LIV		5	0	5	see Notification no. 915
Cerberus rhynchops	LIV		10	0	10	see Notification no. 915
Coscinastrea exesa	LIV		20	0	20	see Notification no. 915
Euphyllia spp.	LIV		35	0	35	see Notification no. 915
Favia spp.	COR		11	0	11	see Notification no. 915
Favites spp.	COR		2	0	2	see Notification no. 915
Fungia spp.	COR		2	0	2	see Notification no. 915
Galaxea spp.	COR		5	0	5	see Notification no. 915
Goniastrea spp.	COR		3	0	3	see Notification no. 915
Goniopora spp.	LIV, COR		71	0	71	see Notification no. 915
Heliofungia spp.	LIV		28	0	28	see Notification no. 915
Heliopora spp.	LIV, COR		23	0	23	see Notification no. 915
Herpolitha spp.	COR		4	0	4	see Notification no. 915
Hippopus hippopus	SHE		2	0	2	see Notification no. 915
Hippopus porcellanus	SHE		2	0	2	see Notification no. 915
Hippopus spp.	SHE		8	0	8	see Notification no. 915
Hydnophora spp.	LIV		5	0	5	see Notification no. 915
Leptoria spp.	LIV, COR		377	0	377	see Notification no. 915
Lobophyllia spp.	LIV		10	0	10	see Notification no. 915
Millepora exaesa	LIV		32	0	32	see Notification no. 915
Montastrea spp.	LIV		10	0	10	see Notification no. 915
Montipora spp.	LIV, COR		5047	0	5047	see Notification no. 915
Orchidaceae spp.	LIV		48	0	48	see Notification no. 915
Pavona spp.	COR		6	0	6	see Notification no. 915
Pectinia spp.	COR		3310	0	3310	see Notification no. 915
Physogyra spp.	LIV		29	0	29	see Notification no. 915

Taxon	Term	Unit	Quantity	Quota	Excess	Notes
Plerogyra spp.	LIV		73	0	73	see Notification no. 915
Pocillopora spp.	LIV, COR		1098	0	1098	see Notification no. 915
Porites spp.	LIV, COR		30	0	30	see Notification no. 915
Scleractinia spp.	LIV, COR		461	0	461	see Notification no. 915
Seriatopora spp.	LIV, COR		215	0	215	see Notification no. 915
Stylasteridae spp.	COR		1	0	1	see Notification no. 915
Stylophora spp.	LIV, COR		14	0	14	see Notification no. 915
Trachyphyllia spp.	LIV		68	0	68	see Notification no. 915
Tridacna gigas	SHE		5	0	5	see Notification no. 915
Tridacna maxima	SHE		1	0	1	see Notification no. 915
Tridacna spp.	SHE		11	0	11	see Notification no. 915
Tridacna squamosa	SHE		14	0	14	see Notification no. 915
Tridacnidae spp.	SHE		28	0	28	see Notification no. 915
Tubastraea spp.	LIV		53	0	53	see Notification no. 915
Tubipora spp.	LIV		10	0	10	see Notification no. 915
Turbinaria spp.	LIV		43	0	43	see Notification no. 915
Tursiops truncatus aduncus	LIV		2	0	2	see Notification no. 915
<b>Romania</b>						
Canis lupus	LIV		4	10		
Canis lupus	TRO		3	50		
Lynx lynx	TRO		0	20		syn. Felis lynx
Ursus arctos	MEA	KG	3538	15000		
Ursus arctos	TRO		25	150		
Ursus arctos	LIV		0	5		
<b>Russian Federation</b>						
Lynx lynx	SKI		1627	2500		syn. Felis lynx
Moschus moschiferus	MUS	KG	66	40	26	
Testudo horsfieldii	LIV		22820	20000	2820	origin Uzbekistan, syn. Agrionemys horsfieldii
<b>Senegal</b>						
Amadina fasciata	LIV		24865	120000		
Amandava subflava	LIV		0	10000		
Columba guinea	LIV		815	10000		
Estrilda caerulescens	LIV		4520	30000		
Estrilda melpoda	LIV		6530	100000		
Estrilda troglodytes	LIV		14140	100000		
Euplectes afer	LIV		7710	50000		
Euplectes franciscanus	LIV		6400	25000		syn. Euplectes orix
Euplectes hordeaceus	LIV		1200	5000		
Euplectes macrourus	LIV		0	10000		
Lagonosticta senegala	LIV		6070	40000		
Lonchura cantans	LIV		150	40000		
Lonchura cucullata	LIV		4650	16000		
Oena capensis	LIV		3029	10000		
Ploceus cucullatus	LIV		6114	15000		
Ploceus luteolus	LIV		1350	5000		
Ploceus melanocephalus	LIV		5250	20000		
Poicephalus senegalus	LIV		11927	16000		
Psittacula krameri	LIV		5258	25000		
Pytilia phoenicoptera	LIV		1200	5000		
Serinus leucopygius	LIV		4300	50000		

Taxon	Term	Unit	Quantity	Quota	Excess	Notes
Serinus mozambicus	LIV		21170	150000		
Streptopelia senegalensis	LIV		2925	10000		
Treron waalia	LIV		0	3000		
Turtur afer	LIV		1540	6000		
Uraeginthus bengalus	LIV		11030	100000		syn. Estrilda bengala
Vidua chalybeata	LIV		3770	20000		
Vidua macroura	LIV		2210	8000		
Vidua orientalis	LIV		2995	10000		syn. Vidua paradisaea
<b><u>Sierra Leone</u></b>						
Psittacus erithacus timneh	LIV		100	1000		
<b><u>Slovakia<sup>7</sup></u></b>						
Accipiter gentilis	LIV		0	0		captive-bred not included; not for re-introduction
Accipiter nisus	LIV		0	0		captive-bred not included; not for re-introduction
Aquila chrysaetos	LIV		0	0		captive-bred not included; not for re-introduction
Aquila heliaca	LIV		0	0		not for re-introduction
Aquila pomarina	LIV		0	0		not for re-introduction
Asio otus	LIV		0	0		not for re-introduction
Athene noctua	LIV		0	0		not for re-introduction
Bubo bubo	LIV		1	0	1	not for re-introduction
Buteo buteo	LIV		3	0	3	not for re-introduction
Circus aeruginosus	LIV		0	0		not for re-introduction
Falco cherrug	LIV		0	0		captive-bred not included; not for re-introduction
Falco peregrinus	LIV		0	0		captive-bred not included; not for re-introduction
Falco subbuteo	LIV		0	0		captive-bred not included; not for re-introduction
Falco tinnunculus	LIV		0	0		captive-bred not included; not for re-introduction
Falco vespertinus	LIV		0	0		not for re-introduction
Glaucidium passerinum	LIV		0	0		not for re-introduction
Haliaeetus albicilla	LIV		0	0		not for re-introduction
Milvus migrans	LIV		0	0		not for re-introduction
Milvus milvus	LIV		0	0		not for re-introduction
Otus scops	LIV		0	0		not for re-introduction
Pernis apivorus	LIV		0	0		not for re-introduction
Strix aluco	LIV		0	0		not for re-introduction
Strix uralensis	LIV		0	0		not for re-introduction
Tyto alba	LIV		0	0		not for re-introduction
<b><u>South Africa</u></b>						
Loxodonta africana	TUS		28	86		
Panthera pardus	TRO, SKI		82	75	7	
<b><u>Sudan</u></b>						
Varanus niloticus	SKI		62010	100000		
<b><u>Suriname</u></b>						
Agouti paca	LIV		9	200		
Amazona amazonica	LIV		4135	5406		
Amazona dufresniana	LIV		88	85	3	
Amazona farinosa	LIV		465	517		

Taxon	Term	Unit	Quantity	Quota	Excess	Notes
Amazona ochrocephala	LIV		604	678		
Ara ararauna	LIV		727	738		
Ara chloropterus	LIV		290	295		
Ara macao	LIV		27	133		non-commercial only
Ara manilata	LIV		197	539		
Ara nobilis	LIV		154	168		
Ara severa	LIV		260	309		
Aratinga aurea	LIV		30	115		
Aratinga leucophthalmus	LIV		206	970		
Aratinga pertinax	LIV		888	2925		
Boa constrictor	LIV		320	1120		
Brotogeris chrysopterus	LIV		260	1249		
Caiman crocodilus crocodilus	LIV		15	980		
Cebus apella	LIV		10	151		
Corallus caninus	LIV		0	970		
Corallus enydris	LIV		477	2061		
Dasyprocta cristata	LIV		0	200		
Dendrobates tinctorius	LIV		725	1886		
Deropterus accipitrinus	LIV		349	355		
Eira barbara	LIV		0	100		
Epicrates cenchria	LIV		112	175		
Eunectes murinus	LIV		59	345		
Forpus passerinus	LIV		524	4707		
Geochelone carbonaria	LIV		570	702		
Geochelone denticulata	LIV		470	760		
Iguana iguana	LIV		16655	46035		
Phobobates trivittatus	LIV		0	1452		
Pionites melanocephala	LIV		1218	1605		
Pionus fuscus	LIV		238	821		
Pionus menstruus	LIV		569	1578		
Podocnemis unifilis	LIV		6	639		
Pteroglossus aracari	LIV		179	328		
Pteroglossus viridis	LIV		80	309		
Pyrrhura picta	LIV		325	941		
Ramphastos tucanus	LIV		124	258		
Ramphastos vitellinus	LIV		263	378		
Saguinus midas	LIV		65	462		
Saimiri sciureus	LIV		62	1388		
Tupinambis nigropunctatus	LIV		183	2469		
<b>United Republic of Tanzania</b>						
Bradypodion fischeri	LIV		4515	3000	1515	
Bradypodion tavetanum	LIV		2237	3000		
Cercopithecus mitis	LIV		6	400		
Chamaeleo bitaeniatus	LIV		970	1000		
Chamaeleo dilepis	LIV		4946	4000	946	
Chamaeleo fuelleborni	LIV		2777	2000	777	
Chamaeleo gracilis	LIV		659	1000		
Chamaeleo melleri	LIV		2806	3000		
Chamaeleo rudis	LIV		1907	1000	907	
Chlorocebus aethiops	LIV, SKI		2187	5000		syn. Cercopithecus aethiops

Taxon	Term	Unit	Quantity	Quota	Excess	Notes
Civettictis civetta	LIV, SKI		0	200		syn. Viverra civetta
Cordylus tropidosternum	LIV		7202	5000	2202	
Crocodylus niloticus	SKI, TRO		748	1000		wild-taken nuisance animals
Eryx colubrinus	LIV, SKI		0	0		see Notification no. 898 <sup>8</sup>
Geochelone gigantea	LIV		0	0		see Notification no. 898 <sup>8</sup>
Geochelone pardalis	LIV		920	0	920	see Notifications nos. 994 and 898 <sup>9</sup>
Hystrix cristata	LIV, SKI		0	160		
Kinixys belliana	LIV		25	450		ranchd
Leptailurus serval	LIV, SKI		0	120		syn. Felis serval
Leptoptilos crumeniferus	LIV		63	400		
Loxodonta africana	TUS		95	100		tusks reported in kg, converted using an average weight of 15kg/tusk
Malacochersus tornieri	LIV		404	0	404	see Notifications nos. 994 and 898 <sup>9</sup>
Panthera pardus	TRO		297	250	47	
Papio hamadryas anubis	SKI		3	2000		
Papio hamadryas cynocephalus	SKI		1	3500		
Phelsuma dubia	LIV		1385	2000		
Phoenicopterus minor	LIV, SKI		1417	1600		
Phoenicopterus ruber	LIV		616	1600		
Poicephalus cryptoxanthus	LIV		0	0		see Notification no. 898 <sup>8</sup>
Poicephalus meyeri	LIV		0	0		see Notification no. 898 <sup>8</sup>
Poicephalus rufiventris	LIV		0	0		see Notification no. 898 <sup>8</sup>
Python sebae	LIV, SKI		40	200		
Tauraco fischeri	LIV		0	0		see Notification no. 898 <sup>8</sup>
Tauraco hartlaubi	LIV		430	300	130	
Tauraco livingstonii	LIV		253	200	53	
Varanus albigularis	LIV		1053	1000	53	syn. Varanus exanthematicus albigularis
Varanus niloticus	LIV, SKI		384	3000		
<b>Togo</b>						
Agapornis pullarius	LIV		300	1000		
Calabaria reinhardtii	LIV		224	800		
Cercocebus torquatus	LIV, SKI		0	25		
Cercopithecus mona	LIV, SKI		0	25		
Cercopithecus petauritis	LIV, SKI		0	15		
Chamaeleo gracilis	LIV		1045	1000	45	
Chamaeleo senegalensis	LIV		6338	5000	1338	
Erythrocebus patas	LIV, SKI		0	15		
Galago senegalensis	LIV		4	25		
Galagoides demidoff	LIV		10	25		
Kinixys belliana	LIV		327	2000		ranchd
Kinixys belliana	LIV		2207	1700		wild-taken
Kinixys erosa	LIV		0	300		ranchd
Kinixys homeana	LIV		280	1000		ranchd
Kinixys homeana	LIV		1274	600	674	wild-taken
Leptailurus serval	LIV		0	25		
Pandinus imperator	LIV		1225	10000		ranchd
Pandinus imperator	LIV		18449	2000	16449	wild-taken

Taxon	Term	Unit	Quantity	Quota	Excess	Notes
Pelomedusa subrufa	LIV		0	350		ranchered
Pelomedusa subrufa	LIV		225	1000		wild-taken
Pelusios niger	LIV		101	2000		
Perodicticus potto	LIV		0	25		
Poicephalus gulielmi	LIV		0	50		
Poicephalus senegalus	LIV		167	300		
Python regius	LIV		2796	40000		ranchered
Python regius	LIV		19085	1500	17585	wild-taken
Python sebae	LIV		34	1000		ranchered
Python sebae	LIV, SKI		286	150	136	wild-taken
Trionyx triungis	LIV		0	30		
Varanus exanthematicus	LIV		955	8000		ranchered
Varanus exanthematicus	LIV		5512	3000	2512	wild-taken
Varanus niloticus	LIV		620	7000		ranchered
Varanus niloticus	LIV		4239	3000	1239	wild-taken
<b><i>Turks and Caicos (non-Party)</i></b>						
Strombus gigas	MEA	KG	294219	181890	112329	wild-taken
Strombus gigas	MEA	KG	0	725744		ranchered
Strombus gigas	SHE	KG	4377	22679		wild-taken, a further 17490 shells were exported as items
Strombus gigas	SHE	KG	0	22679		ranchered
Strombus gigas	LIV	KG	0	22679		ranchered
<b><i>Uganda</i></b>						
Crocodylus niloticus	SKI		0	2500		ranchered
Crocodylus niloticus	SKI		0	25		wild-taken nuisance animals
<b><i>United States of America</i></b>						
Terrapene carolina	LIV		2	0	2	wild-taken
<b><i>Venezuela</i></b>						
Panthera onca	LIV, TRO, SKI		0	0		
<b><i>Zambia</i></b>						
Panthera pardus	TRO, SKI		51	300		
<b><i>Zimbabwe</i></b>						
Acinonyx jubatus	TRO		8	50		
Loxodonta africana	TUS		186	800		
Panthera pardus	TRO, SKI		291	500		

**Notes:**

1. Export quotas are taken from Notification to the Parties No. 994 of 29th October 1997
2. Notification to the Parties No. 993 contains a recommendation from the Standing Committee for Parties not to accept export permits for *Psittacus erithacus* from Cameroon during 1997 as the 23,000 birds exported in 1996 represents almost double the quota of 12,000.
3. The quota for *Caiman crocodilus* from Colombia is split into two parts, the first for 600,000 skins (parts and products) and the second for 60,000 skins from animals measuring more than 12cm long.
4. Notification to the Parties No. 662 of 16th January 1992, informs the Parties that the Management Authority of Egypt has banned the export of various reptile species listed under CITES. Notification to the Parties No. 707 of 21st December 1992, informs the Parties of the extension of this ban to various mammal species.
5. Notification to the Parties No. 994 states that Nigeria permits no export of wildlife for commercial purposes.
6. Notification to the Parties No. 915 of the 20th June 1996 summarizes the current information on Philippine prohibitions on trade in CITES-listed species. The export of wild-caught terrestrial fauna, all *Tridacnidae*

spp. and all corals with the exception of finished products of *Antipatharia* spp. is prohibited. Notification to the Parties No. 994 states that the export of wild-collected flora is also prohibited.

7. Exports for the purposes of re-introduction to the wild, rescue programmes and temporary stay abroad (e.g. falconry meetings) are not subject to the quotas.
8. Notification to the Parties No. 898 states that the Standing Committee recommends the suspension of imports from the United Republic of Tanzania various CITES-listed species.
9. Notification to the Parties No. 994 notes that Notification No. 980 of 2nd June 1997 included export quotas for ranched specimens of *Geochelone pardalis* and *Malacochersus tornieri* with a note that Parties refer to Notification No. 873. This should have referred Parties to Notification No. 898, causing some confusion, the Secretariat therefore set quota levels at zero and sought the agreement of the Standing Committee to withdraw its recommendation to suspend imports.