

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



Seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties  
Johannesburg (South Africa), 24 September - 5 October 2016

Strategic matters

Cooperation with organizations and multilateral environmental agreements

COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat.
2. In addition to the organizations referred to in documents CoP17 Doc 7.5, CoP17 Doc. 11.1 to CoP17 Doc. 11.4, CoP17 Doc. 11.19 and CoP17 Doc. 11.25, the Secretariat has cooperated with a wide range of other international organizations since the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP16, Bangkok, 2013).

The United Nations System

UN Secretary-General's Policy Committee

3. In February 2015, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon established a policy committee on Illicit Trade in Wildlife and Forest Products to develop a robust evidence base, and to share analysis and consequent recommendations for an effective and coherent UN response to the security, political, environmental and social aspects of this subject. The CITES Secretary-General accepted an invitation to address the policy committee, which he did via video link, and the Secretariat played a key role in developing the report for the UN Secretary-General. This involved working with a large number of UN agencies
4. The discussions considered, among many other things, the following six typologies of intervention of the UN system: policy and legislation development (ensuring effective legal frameworks and informed policy making); law enforcement (capacity building along the entire enforcement chain, including law-makers, judges, prosecutors, Customs officials, police and other law-enforcement officials); direct, on-the-ground support to protected areas (including rangers, equipment, etc.); outreach and communication efforts to raise awareness and reduce demand; efforts to promote sustainable use and alternative livelihoods; and research and assessment.

General Assembly of the United Nations (UNGA)

5. Simultaneously, the Secretariat participated in discussions in the fora of the UNGA leading up to the 69th and 70th sessions of the General Assembly. On 30 July 2015, at the 69th session, the UNGA adopted [Resolution 69/314 on "Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife"](#), which recognized the legal framework provided by CITES and its important role, as well as the important work of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime, and urged UN Member States that had not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Convention and those that had already done so to take appropriate measures to ensure its full and effective implementation. The UNGA also called upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to collect information on patterns and flows of illicit trafficking in wildlife and to report thereon. This resulted in the [World Wildlife Crime Report: Trafficking in protected species](#), to which the Secretariat made a major contribution. More details can be found in document CoP17 Doc. 25 on *Enforcement matters*. On 25 September 2015, at its 70th session, the UNGA adopted the outcome document of the UN Sustainable Development Summit [Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#). The vision of this document is a world "in which humanity lives in harmony with nature and in which wildlife and other living species are protected". The outcome document included the Sustainable Development Goals

(SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to build on and replace the Millennium Development Goals.

6. During the development of the UNGA Resolution on *Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife* and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Secretariat initiated or participated in a number of activities to raise the profile of biodiversity and wildlife trade issues, particularly those related to illicit wildlife trade as follows.
  - a) During the 68th session of the UN General Assembly, Gabon and Germany convened a high-level panel event entitled "[\*Poaching and Illicit Wildlife Trafficking: A Multidimensional Crime and a Growing Challenge to the International Community\*](#)" (New York, 26 September 2013), at which the Secretary-General of CITES acted as a session moderator and provided the introductory remarks. The panel called for UN action against illegal wildlife trade.
  - b) During the eighth Session of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (New York, 3-7 February 2014), the CITES Secretariat organized a side event jointly with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the Organization of American States (OAS) entitled "[\*Sustainability at the Intersection of Trade, Environment and Development\*](#)", to review the options for mainstreaming sustainable trade in biodiversity within the process leading to the United Nations post-2015 development agenda.
  - c) The UN Group of Friends on Poaching and Illicit Wildlife Trafficking established by Permanent Missions to the UN in New York in December 2013 (and co-chaired by Gabon and Germany) invited the Secretary-General to address its members in 2014, 2015 and 2016.
  - d) On 26 September 2014, in the margins of the 69th session of the General Assembly, Gabon and Germany convened a further high-level event, entitled "[\*Poaching and Illicit Wildlife Trafficking: Towards Joint Action by the International Community\*](#)" at which the CITES Secretary-General acted as moderator.
  - e) In March 2015, the Secretariat participated in an [\*Informal Plenary Meeting of the UN General Assembly\*](#) to celebrate World Wildlife Day.
  - f) The CITES Secretary-General spoke at a side-event on [\*Wildlife and Forest Crime: A Serious Crime\*](#) at the 13th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Doha, Qatar, in April 2015.
  - g) In September 2015, Gabon and Germany hosted an [\*event\*](#) in New York, United States of America, to highlight the growing problem of illegal wildlife trafficking. This was jointly organized by the Secretariat and a number of UN and non-UN partners. The CITES Secretary-General moderated the event.
7. Also during the 70th session of the UNGA, the Secretariat participated as an observer in the informal consultations on the General Assembly draft resolution on sustainable fisheries and on the corresponding General Assembly Resolution A/RES/70/75, which was adopted unanimously on 8 December and noted the capacity-building activities of the Secretariat and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to assist Parties with the implementation of the 2013 CITES shark listings.
8. Many of the [\*17 Goals and 169 Targets\*](#) in the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are of specific relevance to CITES and, in particular, targets:
  - 12.2 *By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.*
  - 12.a *Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.*
  - 14.4 *By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.*

- 15.2 *By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.*
  - 15.5 *Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.*
  - 15.7 *Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.*
  - 15.c *Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.*
9. In view of these developments, the Secretariat recommends that the Conference of the Parties update the *CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020* in Resolution Conf. 16.3, on *CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020*, to reference the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. A proposal for such an amendment can be found in Annex 1 to the present document.

#### Environment Management Group (EMG)

10. The EMG is a United Nations system-wide coordination body on environment and human settlements. The CITES Secretariat is a member the EMG and, since CoP16, has contributed to the work of the Group by correspondence, most recently in relation to the launch of the [System-Wide Framework of Strategies on the Environment for the UN System](#), which is designed to achieve greater synergy, collaboration and coherence in the UN system's work on the environment to support Member States in the delivery of the environmental dimension of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

#### United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

11. The CITES Secretariat has continued to engage on a programmatic level with UNEP since CoP16. In particular this has involved providing comments on a variety of UNEP documents especially concerning synergies between multilateral environmental agreements: [UNEP Sourcebook of opportunities for enhancing cooperation among the biodiversity-related conventions at national and regional level](#); [Elaboration of options for synergies among Biodiversity-related Multilateral Environmental Agreements](#); and [Enhancing cooperation among the seven biodiversity related Agreements and Conventions at national level using NBSAPs](#). The Secretariat was a major contributor to a further publication on mainstreaming biodiversity and enhancing synergies among biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), which has yet to be published. It also participated in a multi-stakeholder expert meeting on elaboration of options for synergies among biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements in Geneva, Switzerland, 13-15 May 2015. Other publications on which the Secretariat commented include: the *UNEP Medium Term Strategy for the 2018-21 cycle* and subsequently the *UNEP Programme of Work and budget for the 2018-19 biennium*; an internal policy paper on *Desired results and policy priorities of UNEP's work to address the Illegal Trade in Wildlife and Timber*; *Role of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with special Focus on Biodiversity MEAs*; and an analysis of the environmental impacts of illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products.
12. The CITES Secretary-General contributed to the 1st United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA - formerly UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum), 23-27 June 2014, including an intervention on illegal wildlife trade at the ministerial dialogue, and a presentation by the Secretariat at a "Global Symposium on Environmental Rule of Law". Similar engagement is expected by the Secretary-General at the second UNEA, to be held on 23-27 May 2016, during a planned high-level roundtable discussion on illegal wildlife trade and the launch of the public outreach campaign by UNEP, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and CITES, known as Go Wild for Life.
13. In support of the CITES National Legislation Project, the Secretariat and UNEP jointly organized a workshop on national legislation for 16 Parties from the African region on 4-5 April 2016, at the UNEP headquarters, Nairobi, Kenya. More details on the workshop and the results are included in document CoP17 Doc. 22 on *National laws for implementation of the Convention*.

#### Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

14. The CITES Secretariat has maintained a solid cooperation with FAO. A high-level visit by the Secretariat to the FAO Fisheries Department on 8 July 2013 launched an unprecedented partnership over the conservation and sustainable use of sharks and rays and related issues, which is reported further in document CoP17 Doc. 56.1 on *Sharks and rays (Elasmobranchii spp.): Report from the Secretariat*. Amongst the follow-up activities:
- the CITES Secretary-General addressed the 14th meeting of the FAO Committee on Fisheries Sub-Committee on Fish Trade, in Bergen, Norway, 24-28 February 2014;
  - the Secretariat gave a presentation at the fifth meeting of the Regional Fishery Bodies Secretariats' Network, on 7 June 2014;
  - FAO and the CITES Secretariat held joint side-events on their cooperation at the 31st Session of the Committee on Fisheries, held in Rome, Italy, 9-13 June 2014 and at the 28th meeting of the CITES Animals Committee (30 August - 3 September 2015, Tel Aviv);
  - FAO reached out to the Secretariat in order to support an Expert Consultation on Establishing Guidelines for Catch Documentation Schemes of Fish and Fishery Products, held in Rome, Italy, on 21-24 July 2015;
  - several FAO Regional workshops were held on Implementing the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (1-5 June 2015, Colombo, Sri Lanka; 20-24 July 2015, Praia, Cabo Verde and 29 February - 4 March 2016, Tirana, Albania);
  - a regional workshop was held on national and regional good practices in seafood traceability in Asia (21-25 March 2016, Kochi, India); and
  - a workshop was held on The Impact of CITES Listing of Sharks and Ray Species in the South and Southeast Asian Region (Penang, Malaysia 19-20 April 2016).
- Some of the activities within the cooperation were supported by the generous funding of the European Union.
15. The Secretariat also participated in the FAO-organised XIVth World Forestry Congress, in Durban, South Africa, in September 2015, at which the CITES Secretary-General gave a keynote address on legal and illegal trade in wildlife. The event was coordinated by the Collaborative Partnership on Wildlife. In the presence of FAO, the Secretariat also attended and provided a statement to the 11th session of the UN Forum on Forests, on 14 May 2015, in New York, United States of America.

#### World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

16. The Secretariat has identified several areas where CITES provisions may potentially interact with the intellectual property regimes managed by WIPO. These areas include: the manufacturing of synthetic rhinoceros horn and other developments relating to synthetic biology; the use of trademarks as a condition for allowing international trade in specimens of CITES-listed species such as vicuna fibre; the rising interest in the use of geographical indications for CITES-controlled specimens; the potential contribution of the patent system managed by WIPO to the conservation and sustainable use of wild fauna and flora; and protection of the traditional knowledge of local communities.
17. The CITES official logo was officially communicated to the States party to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and members of the World Trade Organization through WIPO in 1995. As a result, the CITES logo is protected as an emblem under Article 6ter of the Paris Convention.

#### World Trade Organization (WTO)

18. The Secretariat has been closely following activities related to the WTO [Agreement on Trade Facilitation](#), which was adopted in July 2014. The adoption of the Agreement opens up new opportunities for collaboration between CITES and the WTO. It encourages the development of a single window and it includes significant references to capacity building. CITES has developed guidelines for the implementation of electronic permitting – a more secure and a real-time means of regulating legal trade – and these guidelines have been built into the World Customs Organization data model. In turn, this data model is often used in the development of single windows. There is an opportunity to bring CITES, Customs, and trade ministries together to include CITES e-permitting systems into the single window and thereby provide a more secure means of enabling and recording legal trade, enhancing the ability to harvest real-time data on the volumes and nature of trade, and making it easier to detect any potentially illegal or unsustainable trade.

19. As part of CITES' cooperation with the WTO, the Secretary-General [addressed](#) the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment in June 2014. The Secretariat also hosted a visit of students from developing countries learning about trade and environment, under the WTO Advanced Trade Policy Course programme.
20. On the occasion of the 20 years anniversary of the WTO and the 40th anniversary of the entry into force of CITES, the CITES Secretariat and the WTO co-authored a publication '*CITES and the WTO: Enhancing Cooperation for Sustainable Development*' setting out for the first time the interface between the Convention and the various WTO Agreements. It also details how the two regimes have harmoniously coexisted over this period of time. The [booklet](#) was launched at an [event](#) hosted by the WTO in June 2015, at which the Director-General of the WTO and the CITES Secretary-General both spoke.

#### The Transport Sector

21. The Secretariat has very actively engaged with the transport sector since CoP16. This has included the Secretary-General serving as a member of the Transport Task force established by the Duke of Cambridge through United for Wildlife. The members of the Task Force signed the [Buckingham Palace Declaration](#) on 15 March 2015.
22. The Secretary-General addressed the 71st IATA Annual General Meeting, held in the Miami, United States, on 8 June 2015, on 'Air transport and illegal trade in wildlife'. On this occasion, a memorandum of understanding between the CITES Secretariat and IATA was signed in Miami. The Secretary-General also gave a presentation on the air transport industry's role in reducing Illegal trade in wildlife at the Air Transport Action Group's Global Sustainable Aviation Summit, held in Geneva on 29 September 2015.

#### International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)

23. In fulfilment of the recommendations of Resolution Conf. 14.4 on *Cooperation between CITES and ITTO regarding trade in tropical timber* the Secretariat has continued to cooperate closely with the Secretariat of ITTO on matters related to tropical timber species threatened by international trade and the sustainable management of tropical-timber-producing forests. The most recent report on these activities, and in particular the ITTO-CITES Programme for Implementing CITES Listings of Tropical Timber Species, can be found in [document PC22 Doc. 17.1](#). The second phase of this programme was launched in 2012 with an approved budget of about USD 10 million and funding pledges have been received from the European Union Germany, Norway, the Netherlands, the United States and the private sector. Since CoP16, this programme has worked on seven high-value tree taxa, which comprise around 340 species. The number of countries participating in the programme has increased from the original eight to 14, and 48 activities have been implemented or will be completed during 2016. Although the main aim of the programme is to ensure that international trade in CITES-listed tree species is consistent with their sustainable management and conservation, it also aims to help countries develop robust forest management systems which will also benefit the management of other tropical forest products in trade.
24. This year marks the 10th anniversary of the ITTO-CITES Programme for Implementing CITES Listings of Tropical Timber Species, which constitutes a practical example of international cooperation promoting sustainable forest management worldwide. The two secretariats plan to continue working to strengthen their partnership and to enhance support for countries in responsibly managing tropical forests and forest products in international trade. More information about the programme can be found at the [programme's official website](#).

#### Agreements between the CITES Secretariat and other bodies

25. In order to promote the Convention and increase support for Parties in its implementation, the Secretariat has entered into formal (but not legally binding) agreements with a number of bodies since CoP16. A [Memorandum of Understanding with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme](#) (SPREP) was signed by the Director General of SPREP and the Secretary-General of CITES at the IUCN World Parks Congress in Sydney in November 2014 and the Secretary-General visited the SPREP offices in Samoa in February 2016 to discuss its implementation. The MoU has a specific focus on encouraging States within the SPREP membership to become Parties to CITES. A [Memorandum of Understanding with United Nations Conference on Trade and Development](#) (UNCTAD) was signed by the Executive Director of UNCTAD and the Secretary-General of CITES at the UNCTAD offices in Geneva in July 2014 and it features the UNCTAD Automated System for Customs Data - an integrated Customs management system for international trade and transport operations, which should offer advantages for Parties engaged in e-

permitting through the design, development and implementation of an ASYCUDA module for international trade in CITES-listed species. A [Letter of Agreement with the International Trade Centre](#) was signed by the Executive Director of the ITC and the Secretary-General of CITES at the ITC offices in Geneva in May 2014, which aims particularly at capacity-building for developing countries to enhance the livelihood benefits of rural communities involved in global wildlife trade. A [cooperation agreement with the World Organization for Animal Health](#) (OIE) was signed by the Director General of OIE and Secretary-General of CITES in December 2015, which focuses on health and welfare issues for live wild animals in international trade. At the time of writing, the Secretary-General of CITES had arranged to meet with the Director General of OIE at the OIE offices in Paris to discuss implementation of the MoU. Finally, recognizing the importance of the sector as a mode for transporting specimens in trade, the Secretariat has signed a [Memorandum of Understanding with the International Air Transport Association](#) (IATA). This was signed by the Director General of IATA and the CITES Secretary-General at the 71st IATA Annual General Meeting, held in Miami in the United States in June 2015.

#### Recommendation

26. The Conference of the Parties is invited to note the present document and to adopt the amendments to Resolution Conf. 16.3 on *CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020* in Annex 1. The Secretariat does not foresee any budgetary and workload implications for the Secretariat or permanent committees from this proposal.

Proposed amendments to the Annex to Resolution Conf. 16.3 on *CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020*.

Additions are shown underlined and deletions in ~~strike through~~.

---

## Annex CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020

### **General introduction**

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

Since then, the number of countries that have ratified, approved, accepted or acceded to the Convention has continued to increase. With ~~478~~ 182 Parties, CITES is widely regarded as one of the most important international conservation instruments. During this period, the Conference of the Parties has shown itself to be capable of adapting to changing circumstances and, through the adoption of Resolutions and Decisions, has demonstrated an ability to construct practical solutions to increasingly complex wildlife trade and conservation problems.

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

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

At its 16th meeting (Bangkok, 2013), the Conference of the Parties extended the validity of the Strategic Vision and Action Plan to 2020 and included amendments to contribute to the achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the relevant *Aichi Biodiversity Targets* adopted by the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and to the relevant outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development.

At its 17th meeting (Johannesburg, 2016), the Conference of the Parties adopted amendments to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and their targets relevant to CITES and to update the number of Parties.

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

- contributing to the ~~UN Millennium Development Goals~~ Sustainable Development Goals and their targets relevant to CITES;

- contributing to the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020* and the implementation of the *Aichi Biodiversity Targets* adopted by the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, to the extent that they are relevant to CITES;
- contributing to the implementation of the relevant outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (2012);
- contributing to the conservation of wildlife as an integral part of the global ecosystem on which all life depends;
- cultural, social and economic factors at play in producer and consumer countries;
- promoting transparency and wider involvement of civil society in the development of conservation policies and practices; and
- ensuring that a coherent and internationally agreed approach based on scientific evidence is taken to address any species of wild fauna and flora subject to unsustainable international trade.

### **Purpose**

The twofold purpose of the Strategic Vision is:

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

### **Structure**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## CITES vision statement

Conserve biodiversity and contribute to its sustainable use by ensuring that no species of wild fauna or flora becomes or remains subject to unsustainable exploitation through international trade, thereby contributing to the significant reduction of the rate of biodiversity loss and making a significant contribution towards achieving the relevant *Aichi Biodiversity Targets*.

### THE STRATEGIC GOALS

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

##### ***Introduction***

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

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

##### ***Commitment to the Convention and its principles***

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

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

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

- Objective 2.1** Financial resources are sufficient to ensure operation of the Convention.

- Objective 2.2** Sufficient resources are secured at the national and international levels to ensure compliance with and implementation and enforcement of the Convention.
- Objective 2.3** Sufficient resources are secured at the national and international levels to implement capacity-building programmes.
- GOAL 3** **CONTRIBUTE TO SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCING THE RATE OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS AND TO ACHIEVING RELEVANT GLOBALLY-AGREED GOALS AND TARGETS BY ENSURING THAT CITES AND OTHER MULTILATERAL INSTRUMENTS AND PROCESSES ARE COHERENT AND MUTUALLY SUPPORTIVE**
- Objective 3.1** Cooperation between CITES and international financial mechanisms and other related institutions is enhanced in order to support CITES-related conservation and sustainable development projects, without diminishing funding for currently prioritized activities.
- Objective 3.2** Awareness of the role and purpose of CITES is increased globally.
- Objective 3.3** Cooperation with relevant international environmental, trade and development organizations is enhanced.
- Objective 3.4** The contribution of CITES to the relevant ~~UN Millennium Development Goals~~ Sustainable Development Goals and their targets, the sustainable development goals set at WSSD, the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020* and the relevant *Aichi Biodiversity Targets*, and the relevant outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.
- Objective 3.5** Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to achieve a coherent and collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited.