

**ANALYSIS OF  
PARTIES' BIENNIAL REPORTS  
ON IMPLEMENTATION OF CITES  
2005-2006 AND 2007-2008  
AND  
AN ANALYSIS OF CHARGING REGIMES  
IMPLEMENTED BY CITES PARTIES**

CITES Project No. A-333

Final report  
for the Secretariat of the Convention  
on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and  
Flora

prepared by  
the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre



October 2010

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## INTRODUCTION

Parties to CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) are required under the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 7 (b) to submit to the Secretariat a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the provisions of the present Convention.

The Conference of the Parties has decided that this report should be submitted by 31 October following the years to which it relates. Furthermore, at its 13th meeting (Bangkok, 2004), the Conference adopted a standardized format which Parties are used to use when compiling these reports [see Resolution Conf. 11.17 (Rev. CoP14)]. This was distributed in Notification to the Parties No. 2005/035 of 6 July 2005. The format was designed to allow Parties to present information in a standard manner, so that it can be easily computerized, with three main objectives:

- i) To enable monitoring of the implementation and effectiveness of the Convention;
- ii) To facilitate the identification of major achievements, significant developments, or trends, gaps or problems and possible solutions; and
- iii) Provide a basis for substantive and procedural decision-making by the Conference of the Parties and various subsidiary bodies.

The standardized reporting format was first used for the 2003-2004 biennial reports, with 86% of the Parties that reported using it. The three main objectives of the new reporting format were considered to be broadly met (CoP14. Inf. 15).

In this report, UNEP-WCMC, on behalf of the CITES Secretariat, undertook an analysis of the 2005-2006 and 2007-2008 biennial reports that were provided by Parties by 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2010. For 2005-2006, 68 reports were received by the Secretariat; all except two had been compiled using the standardized reporting format. For 2007-2008, 48 reports were received; two reports did not use the standard format.

The Secretariat identified 26 questions for inclusion in the analysis of the 2005-2006 and 2007-2008 biennial reports. These questions covered topics relating to legislative and regulatory measures, compliance and enforcement measures, administrative measures, communication, information management and exchange, permitting and registration procedures collaboration/cooperative initiatives and areas for future work. A detailed summary of the responses is provided in Annex 1.

A questionnaire on fees and charging was devised to supplement an analysis of fee information contained within biennial reports to assist the Secretariat with implementing Decision 14.45<sup>1</sup>. The questions covered the CITES-related activities that are charged for, how fees are structured, revenue from fees, and impacts of charging fees. Responses to the questionnaire on fees and charging regimes for CITES-related activities are summarized in Annex 2.

A number of recommendations for amendment to the biennial report format are provided in Annex 3. A summary of seizures/confiscations as reported by Parties in their biennial reports is provided in Annex 4. Reporting practice by Parties for the three biennia 2003-2004, 2005-2006 and 2007-2008 are provided in Annex 5, and a list of Parties which completed the fee questionnaire is provided in Annex 6. Finally, comments provided by Parties to selected questions of the biennial reports are provided in Annex 7.

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<sup>1</sup> *Text of Decision 14.45: "Using inter alia information provided by Parties in their biennial reports, the Secretariat should conduct a survey of the fees for CITES permits and cost of CITES-related administrative services, and provide basic guidance to Parties on how cost-recovery programmes can be designed and used for internalizing the cost of implementing the Convention in this regard."*

Several questions analysed from the 2005-2006 and 2007-2008 biennial reports were compared with the 2003-2004 analysis undertaken by UNEP-WCMC (see document CoP14 Inf. 15).

## SUMMARY

### Reporting by Parties

After an increase in the proportion of Parties submitting their biennial reports for the biennium 2003-2004 compared to previous years, the percentage of Parties that provided reports for the biennia 2005-2006 and 2007-2008 declined to 39% and 27% of all Parties respectively (Table 1). Seventy-three Parties had not submitted biennial reports for the previous three biennia, 2003-4, 2005-6 and 2007-8 (Annex 5) at the time of analysis (March 2010). However, a number of Parties have submitted biennial reports since the deadline for submission (Annex 5).

Unless indicated otherwise, the statistics produced in this report use the total number of reporting Parties (rather than the total number of CITES Parties) as the basis for calculation of percentages.

**Table 1. Provision of biennial reports by Parties (figures for 2003-2004 were acquired from document CoP14 Inf. 15).**

Biennium	Number of Parties by 31 December of the later year*	Number of Parties submitting biennial reports	% Parties submitting biennial reports**
1999-2000	159	41	26
2003-2004	165	73 (reporting format); 12 (not using reporting format)	44
2005-2006	170	66 plus Hong Kong and Macao SARs of China (reporting format); 2 (not using reporting format)	39
2007-2008	173	46 plus Hong Kong and Macao SARs of China 2 (not using reporting format)	27

\*Source: Activity report of the CITES Secretariat 2008-2009

\*\*excludes Hong Kong SAR and Macao SAR

Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SARs) of China report individually, and these reports have been included in the analysis. However, Hong Kong SAR and Macao SAR were excluded from the calculation of Parties that have produced biennial reports as a proportion of all CITES Parties (Table 1). The Lao People's Democratic Republic provided a biennial report for the period 2008-2009 which was included in the analysis for the biennium 2007-2008.

### Effectiveness of reporting format

The standardized reporting format introduced at CoP13 was used by 97% of the Parties for 2005-2006, and 96% that reported for the biennium 2007-2008. The response rate for each question was generally very high. Parties continued to make use of tick boxes allowing numerical analysis of responses possible, as well as providing additional qualitative comments where appropriate in the spaces provided or as annexes attached to the report.

In general, it appears that the main objectives of the standard reporting format continue to be met:

- The implementation and effectiveness of the Convention (in relation to the issues covered in the reporting format) has now been assessed and analysed by 101 Parties (58% of the total number of Parties to the Convention) over the three biennia 2003-2004, 2005-2006 and 2007-2008 (see Annex 5).
- Biennial reports have identified major achievements, significant developments, trends, gaps and problems as well as possible solutions.
- These now form a basis for substantive and procedural decision-making by the Conference of the Parties and relevant bodies.

Responses to a number of questions were non-standardized and analysis was therefore problematic. Suggestions for amendment to the biennial reporting format in order to provide further clarity to the questions are provided in Annex 3.

## Overview of activities reported by Parties

A summary of the main conclusions to be drawn from the analysis in relation to the selected questions is provided below. The codes at the beginning of each paragraph refer to the relevant question number from the reporting format.

### 1 Legislative and regulatory measures

B5. Most reporting Parties impose stricter domestic measures than those required by CITES, in relation to the conditions for trade, taking, possession or transport of specimens to take place. The complete prohibition of any of these activities is much less common. Stricter domestic measures were also reported in relation to:

- Protection of native species
- Specific taxonomic groups (e.g. primates, cats, whales and dolphins, birds of prey or marine turtles)

### 2 Compliance and enforcement measures

C4 & 5. The majority of Parties reported they had made significant seizures and confiscations of specimens of CITES species during 2005-2006 and 2007-2008. The number of seizures varied significantly. Many Parties reported that less than 100 seizures were made in each biennium. Seizures have been collated for all Parties and summarized by taxonomic group in Annex 4.

C16. Forty percent of Parties reported that there had been reviews or assessments of CITES-related enforcement during 2005-2006 while 44% of respondents stated that reviews or assessments had taken place in 2007-2008. Individual Parties commented that initiatives had been established including a working group to assess effectiveness of enforcement efforts, or that a specialist enforcement unit had recently been established.

### 3 Administrative measures

#### Management Authorities

D1.5 & 1.6. The number of staff employed within Management Authorities (MAs) varied widely across Parties. One Party indicated it employed no staff dedicated solely

to CITES, whilst another MA employed over 1,800 staff. The average number of MA staff adjusted to full-time posts was 17.7 staff for 2005-2006 and 12.1 staff for 2007-2008. Approximately one third of Parties employed less than two full-time MA staff.

## Scientific Authorities

- D2.5 & 2.6. Staff resources within Scientific Authorities also varied widely, although it was clear that many Parties also consult with technical specialists or scientific committees that were not consistently included within “staff”. The average staff resource levels for Scientific Authorities adjusted for time spent on CITES activities was 2.9 full-time staff for both 2005-2006 and 2007-2008.

## Communication, information management and exchange

- D4.1, & 4.2. Parties reported a high level of use of computers in relation to monitoring and reporting data on legal and illegal trade and for the issuance of permits. The percentage of Parties which use computerized systems appears to be increasing by comparison of the last three available biennial reports (2003-2004, 2005-2006 and 2007-2008).

Access to the Internet is very good, with virtually all Parties reporting that their MA has continuous and unrestricted Internet access. A small percentage of Parties indicated in 2005-2006 that one or more of their Authorities had no Internet access, yet in 2007-2008 no Party reported that any of their Authorities had no Internet access. Several Parties reported that regional offices only had Internet access via a dial-up connection in both reporting periods.

- D4.3. Around two-thirds of the Parties appear to have developed an electronic information system for providing information on CITES species.
- D4.8. Virtually all Parties' Enforcement Authorities reported on seizures and confiscations to their Management Authority during 2005-2006 and 2007-2008. Fewer Enforcement Authorities reported on mortality in transport or discrepancies in the number of items traded to their MA. However, the percentages of Authorities doing so slightly increased in 2007-2008 compared with the previous biennium.

## Permitting and registration procedures

- D5.2. Most countries have developed written procedures for the issuance/acceptance of permits. There was an increase in the percentage of Parties that reported that they had written procedures in place for the registration of traders (to around 60%) and for the registration of producers (to just over 50%) in 2007-2008, compared to the two previous biennia.
- D5.3. There was a large variation in the numbers of permits and certificates that Parties reported issuing. The average numbers of import permits (and of certificates of introduction from the sea) issued appeared to increase from 2005-2006 to 2007-2008, as did the number of re-export certificates. Exports appeared to have remained approximately the same. However the figures are highly dependent on the individual Parties that reported.
- D5.4. Around two-thirds of Parties reported that they did not issue any CITES documents that were later cancelled and replaced because of serious omissions or misinformation. Reasons for cancellations that were reported included administrative mistakes, a change in the importer, expired validity of permits, because the original permits were lost (e.g. in the postal system), or because the applicant provided misleading information to obtain a permit

- D5.7. More than half of the Parties indicated that they use harvest and/or export quotas as a management tool in the procedure for issuance of permits (for both reporting periods). European Union countries noted that quotas were useful in determining whether imports would have a harmful effect on the survival of the species concerned.

## Fees

- D5.9, 5.10, 5.11, & 5.12.

Three-quarters of Parties charge for one or more CITES-related activity. Parties most frequently charged for the issuance of CITES documents, but considerably less for other activities. Standard permit fees for individual permits were compared where provided, with fees averaging at approximately USD 40 (2005-2006) and USD 53 (2007-2008). Parties indicated their charging regimes were dependent on permit types, the taxonomic group involved, the purpose of the transaction, or other factors.

Several Parties provided details of fees for licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species, which were typically hundreds of US dollars. Roughly half of the Parties charging fees reported that the revenue generated contributes entirely or partly to the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation.

## Collaboration/cooperative initiatives

- D7.5. Most Parties indicated that a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or other formal arrangement was in place for institutional cooperation between the Management Authority and one or more related agencies. Formal agreements were most frequently in place with Customs authorities (around three quarters of Parties). Approximately half of Management Authorities had agreements in place with Scientific Authorities.
- D7.6. CITES regional activities (workshops or meetings) took place in all regions in 2005-2006 and 2007-2008. A high percentage of Parties (85%) participated in at least one regional CITES workshop, and 95% participated in regional meetings relating to CITES.
- D7.9. Parties in four regions (Asia, Europe, North America and Oceania) reported they had provided technical or financial assistance to another country. Assistance included the development of training materials for enforcement, training in wildlife crime investigations, running workshops for species identification (e.g. for timber), or assistance to countries to develop species amendment proposals for consideration by the Conference of the Parties, and assistance for Management and Enforcement Authorities.
- D7.13 Half of the Parties reported that they had taken measures to achieve coordination of activities between the national authorities for CITES and those responsible for other multilateral environmental agreements.

## Areas for future work

- D8.2. A third of the respondents reported that they had encountered difficulties in implementing specific Resolutions or Decisions of the Conference of the Parties. A number of Resolutions were identified as problematic, with one key resolution emerging as requiring further review, Resolution Conf. 13.7 (Rev. CoP14) on *Control of trade in personal and household effects*.
- D8.4. Slightly more than a third of the Parties reported that they faced constraints in the implementation of CITES that required attention or assistance. Issues included inadequate national legislation, lack of technical skills (e.g. in species identification), lack of reporting ability, difficulty in monitoring stocks of manufactured products, and species-related constraints, such as elephant ivory trade.
- D8.6, & 8.7. Parties were asked if any measures, procedures or mechanisms had been identified within the Convention that would benefit from review and/or simplification. Parties proposed revision of the procedures for trade in medical samples, the marking of live reptiles, the import [and presumably export] of parts and derivatives (such as small leather products), the registration of operations breeding Appendix-I species in captivity, and personal and household effects.

## Questionnaire on Parties' charging regimes

Parties whose biennial reports confirmed they had implemented a charging regime for CITES-related activities were requested to complete a questionnaire on fees and charging. The results are analysed in Annex 2.

Most Parties charged for the issuance of CITES permits and generated most annual revenue from this activity. This was also identified as the most labour-intensive activity to administer by the majority of Parties. Charges were most frequently in place for import permits, export permits and re-export certificates. Fewer Parties charged a fee for other certificate types.

A number of approaches to structuring fees had been developed by Parties including charges by permit type (import/export, etc.), by the number of species on the permit (as each may required a separate non-detriment finding), by the value of the goods being traded, by the purpose of the transaction, or by the part or derivative being traded.

Just over half of all Parties had introduced fee waivers for certain purposes, most frequently for scientific research. Only one Party had introduced a fast-track system, whereby permits could be obtained more quickly for a higher fee.

Annual revenue generated from fees varied considerably from USD 250 to USD 610,207. Revenue in most Parties contributed towards the government budget which includes CITES implementation, although the extent of cost recovery was only partial in most cases.

Just less than half (47%) of Parties consulted with stakeholders prior to the introduction of fees. There was very little evidence presented to suggest that there had been a reduction in the numbers of permits applied for or an increase in the number of specimens being traded without permits following introduction of a charging regime. One Party stated there had been a reduction in number of permits, ten felt there had been no reduction, and the remainder were unsure.

## Recommendations

A number of recommendations for amendment to the biennial report format are provided in Annex 3. It is recommended that development continues on an online biennial report format to encourage higher response rates, and that a guidance document to facilitate interpretation of each question be developed.

Specific amendments to questions C4 and C5 on seizures, D1.5, D2.5, D1.6 and D2.6 on CITES Authority staff resources, D5.3 on permits issued and questions D.5.9 and D5.10 on fees are suggested.

Additionally, it is recommended that the CITES Secretariat consider development of a Web-based interface so that biennial reports submitted electronically by Parties are uploaded immediately to the CITES website under the appropriate country and reporting period.

# ANNEXES

## Annex 1: Analysis of biennial reports

### 1 Legislative and regulatory measures

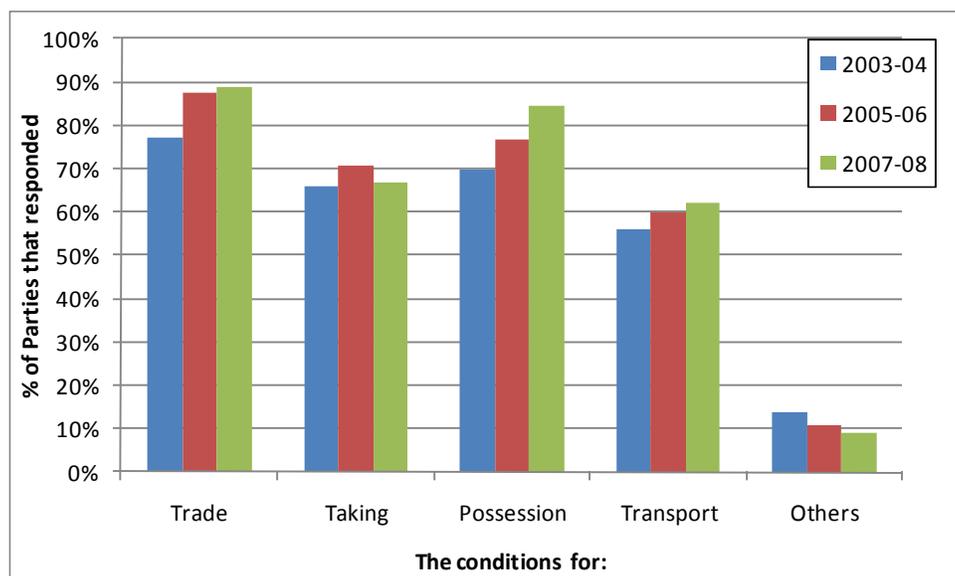
**B5. Which of the following issues are addressed by any stricter domestic measures that your country has adopted for CITES-listed species (in accordance with Article XIV of the Convention)?**

#### Response rate

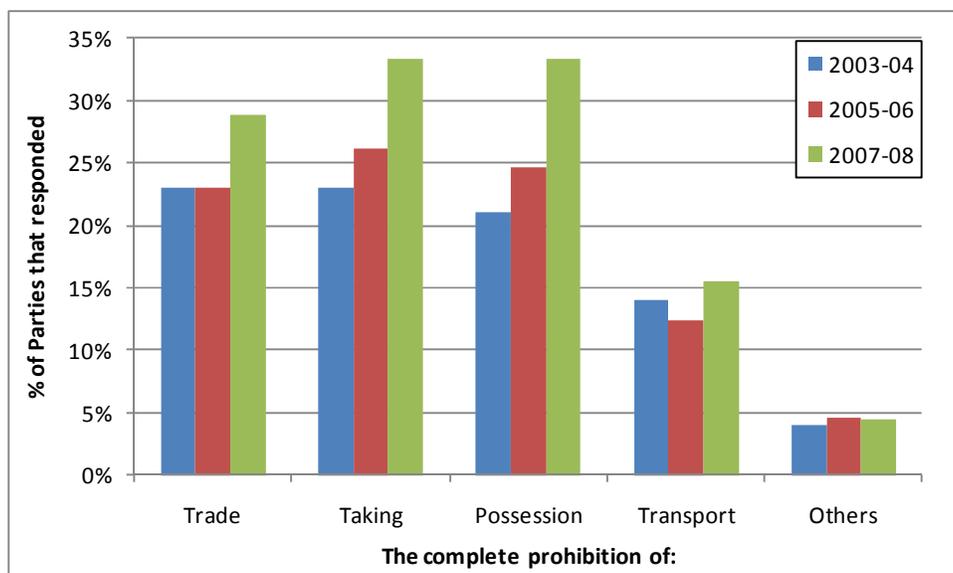
Year	2003-2004	2005-2006	2007-2008
No. Parties	70	65	45
Percentage	96%	96%	94%

Most Parties have stricter domestic measures in place through conditions set for trade, taking, possession and transport of CITES-listed species (Figure 1). Fewer Parties have imposed stricter domestic measures for the complete prohibition of those activities (Figure 2).

For 2005-2006 and 2007-2008, stricter domestic measures for 'trade' were most frequent, with 88% and 89% of Parties that reported stating that these measures were in place. With regard to prohibited activities, stricter domestic measures for "taking" were most prevalent (26% and 33% of Parties respectively over the two biennia).



**Figure 1: Activities addressed by stricter domestic measures for CITES-listed species through the conditions for trade, taking, possession, transport and others**



**Figure 2: Activities addressed by stricter domestic measures for CITES-listed species through the complete prohibition for trade, taking, possession, transport and others**

From 2003-2004 to 2007-2008, the proportion of Parties reporting stricter domestic measures in place through conditions set for trade, possession and transport and for their complete prohibition has increased. Several Parties reported that new legislation with provisions for stricter domestic measures for CITES-listed species had been adopted.

More than 30 Parties provided details of the relevant legislative provisions which implement stricter domestic measures. Other issues frequently reported as covered under stricter domestic legislation comprised:

- Protection of native species
- Particular taxonomic groups or species, e.g. primates, cats, birds of prey, marine turtles, whales and dolphins, sturgeons, elephants, corals, ramin (*Gonystylus* spp.), bitter ghaap (*Hoodia gordonii*) and queen conch (*Strombus gigas*).

Additional comments provided by Parties are provided in Annex 7.

## 2 Compliance and enforcement measures

### C4. Have any significant seizures, confiscations and forfeitures of CITES specimens been made?

#### Response rate

Year	2005-2006	2007-2008
No. Parties	66	45
Percentage	97%	94%

The majority of Parties reported that they made significant seizures, confiscations and forfeitures in both reporting periods (Figures 3 and 4).

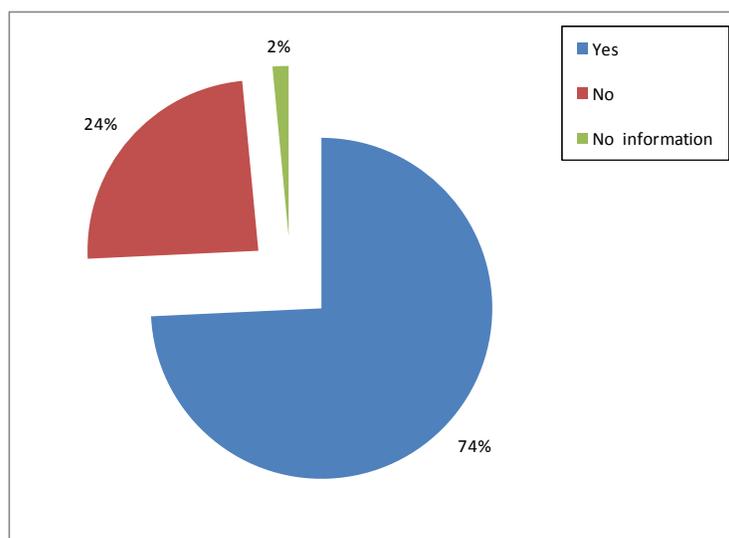


Figure 3. Significant seizures and confiscations of CITES specimens for 2005-2006

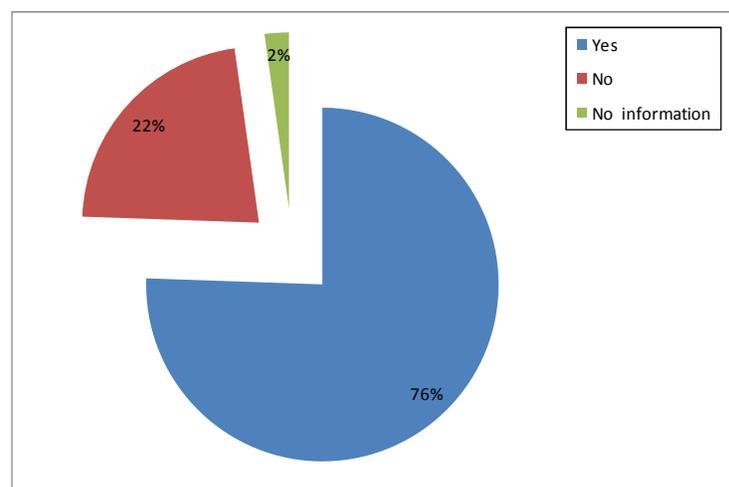


Figure 4. Significant seizures and confiscations of CITES specimens for 2007-2008

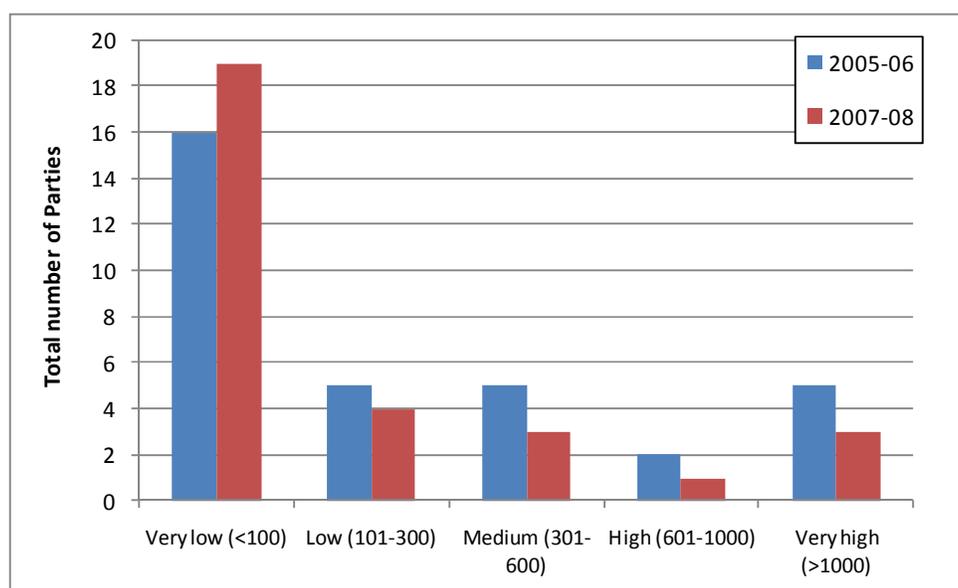
**C5. If information available: Significant seizures/confiscations and total seizures/confiscations**

**Response rate**

Year	2005-2006	2007-2008
No. Parties	53	40
Percentage	78%	83%

For 2005-2006, 40% of Parties indicated that they had made significant seizures, and for 2007-2008 this increased to 60% of Parties. However, the term “significant” is not defined. It was difficult to quantify the total number of seizures / confiscations made for all Parties as many countries did not provide numerical values but instead provided a list of types of specimens or species seized or confiscated.

Of those Parties that provided numerical information for analysis, there was a large variation in numbers of seizures reported. Numbers of seizures were divided into five categories (very-low to very high) (see Figure 5). The majority of the Parties reported fewer than 100 seizures or confiscations for 2005-2006 and 2007-2008 (Figure 5).



**Figure 5. The number of Parties reporting total number of seizures/confiscation categorized by Very low (<100 cases), Low (101-300 cases), Medium (301-600 cases), High (601-1000 cases) and Very high (>1000 cases) for 2005-2006 and 2007-2008. (Parties which reported but did not provide numerical information were excluded)**

Twenty-three countries (34%) provided a detailed breakdown of the number and types of specimens or species seized/confiscated for the biennium 2005-2006, and 22 countries (46%) did so for 2007-2008. The seizure data were analysed by taxonomic group and term. In many cases, the descriptions of seizures were not reported as recognized CITES terms or it was not possible to determine the relevant term. Bags, belts, wallets and shoes/boots for example, were categorized as “leather product”.

Seizure data were inconsistently reported. The data contained species which are not listed on CITES and these were deleted. Some seizure items were defined to species level, but others were described only at higher taxonomic levels including genus, family and even order. Specimens described only by class were excluded from the analysis.

Seizures collated for all Parties which reported them are summarized in Tables 1-14 in Annex 4 (by class for animals, and for all plants). For mammals, there were a large number of seizures of live pangolins (*Manis* spp.) as well as bodies and scales in 2005-2006. There were a number of live primate seizures, as well as items of elephant ivory, and horns of the saiga

antelope (*Saiga tatarica*). Other seizures included pills containing Carnivora spp., tiger (*Panthera tigris*) and bear (*Ursidae* spp.).

The most frequently seized live birds in 2005-2006 as reported in biennial reports were the houbara bustard (*Chlamydotis undulata*), several species of Falconiformes and the goffin's Cockatoo (*Cacatua goffiniana*). However, the number of individual seizures is unknown. For the same biennium, the highest reported seizures of reptile skins (over 40,000) were of the genus *Python* spp., with an additional 4,103 reported as *Python reticulatus*. Over 7,000 live specimens of *Amyda cartilaginea* were also reported seized in total, as well as over 5,000 live *Cuora amboinensis*. More than 11,000 'heads' of *Cuora* spp. were also reported which are likely to represent live specimens.

The main fish species reported seized in 2005-2006 within biennial reports were live specimens of arowana (*Scleropages formosus*). Other seizures included live specimens and derivatives of seahorses (*Hippocampus* spp.) and sturgeons. The majority of invertebrate seizures were corals. Orchids dominated the plant seizures reported during 2005-2006; especially those of the genus *Dendrobium* spp. High numbers of live *Euphorbia trigona* and *Cycas pectinata* were also reported seized. Over 10,000 pills containing *Saussurea costus* were also seized.

In 2007-2008, the main reported mammal seizures were pangolins under the reported terms live, bodies, and 'heads'. Parties reported seizing specimens of Appendix-I species, including 12 live orang-utans (*Pongo pygmaeus*) and 11 live cheetahs (*Acinonyx jubatus*), in addition to 28 tiger (*Panthera tigris*) bodies and six leopards (*Panthera pardus*). As in 2005-2006, a large amount of elephant ivory was also seized. Pills, medicine and derivatives containing *P. tigris*, *P. pardus*, musk deer (*Moschus* spp.), and *Ursidae* spp. were reported.

For reptiles, over 10,000 seizures of the Bengal monitor (*Varanus bengalensis*) were reported, in addition to 3,325 kg of *V. salvator*. Skins of monitor lizards were also seized, although the highest skin seizures were reported for *Python reticulatus*. The highest number of seizures for live reptiles in 2007-2008 was for the ricefield turtle (*Malayemys subtrijuga*).

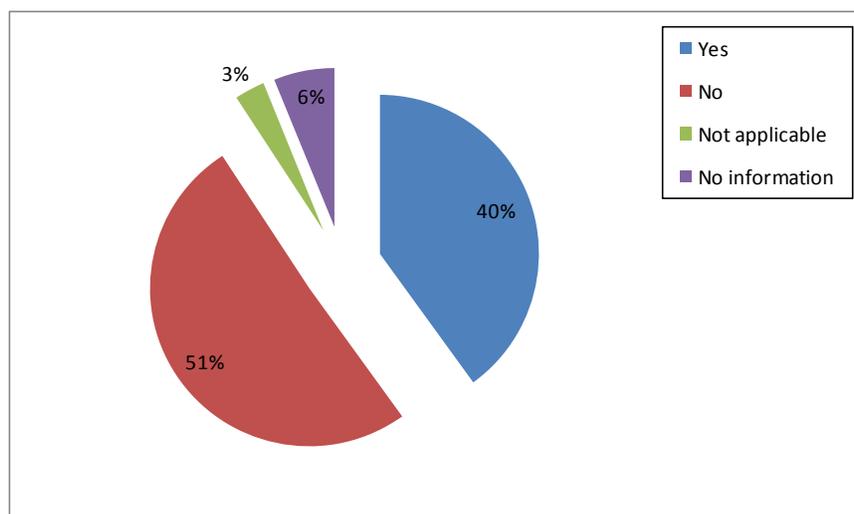
The principal fish seizures were specimens of the Order Acipenseriformes spp. (sturgeons and paddlefish) with over 150 kg of seizures which could potentially represent caviar. *Hippocampus* spp. was the only other main fish taxon reported seized. Invertebrates included corals and giant clams. Over 28,000 European date mussels (*Lithophaga lithophaga*) were also reported seized in the biennium 2007-2008 following the inclusion of the species in Appendix II in 2005.

Reported plant seizures in 2007-2008 included a total of 21,600 kg of *Prunus africana*, although the term was not specified, a total of 108,000 (unspecified unit) described as bark, and 5,589 "derivatives". Seizures of live plants included 12,177 specimens of Cactaceae spp, and there were also seizures of over 17,000 pills derived from *Hoodia* spp.

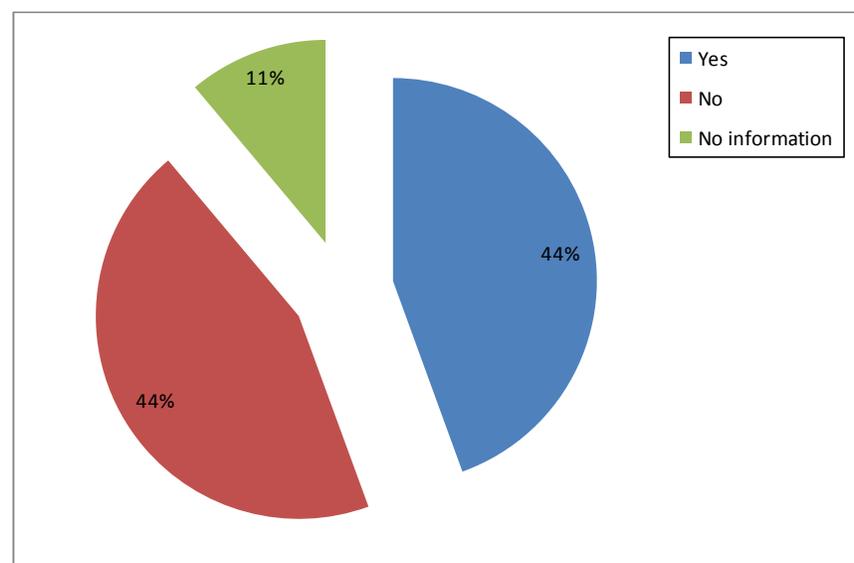
<b>C16. Has there been any review or assessment of CITES-related enforcement?</b>
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<b>Response rate</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>2005-2006</b>	<b>2007-2008</b>
<b>No. Parties</b>	65	45
<b>Percentage</b>	96%	94%

<b>Year</b>	<b>2005-2006</b>	<b>2007-2008</b>
<b>No. Parties</b>	65	45
<b>Percentage</b>	96%	94%



**Figure 6. Review or assessment of CITES-related enforcement for 2005-2006**



**Figure 7. Review or assessment of CITES-related enforcement for 2007-2008**

Forty percent of Parties had reviewed or assessed CITES-related enforcement for 2005-2006 (Figure 6). The figure increased slightly for 2007-2008 respondents (44%) (Figure 7). Individual Parties commented that they had launched certain initiatives, including the establishment of a working group to assess effectiveness of enforcement efforts or of a specialist enforcement unit.

### 3 Administrative measures

#### Management Authority (MA)

##### D1.5. How many staff work in each MA?

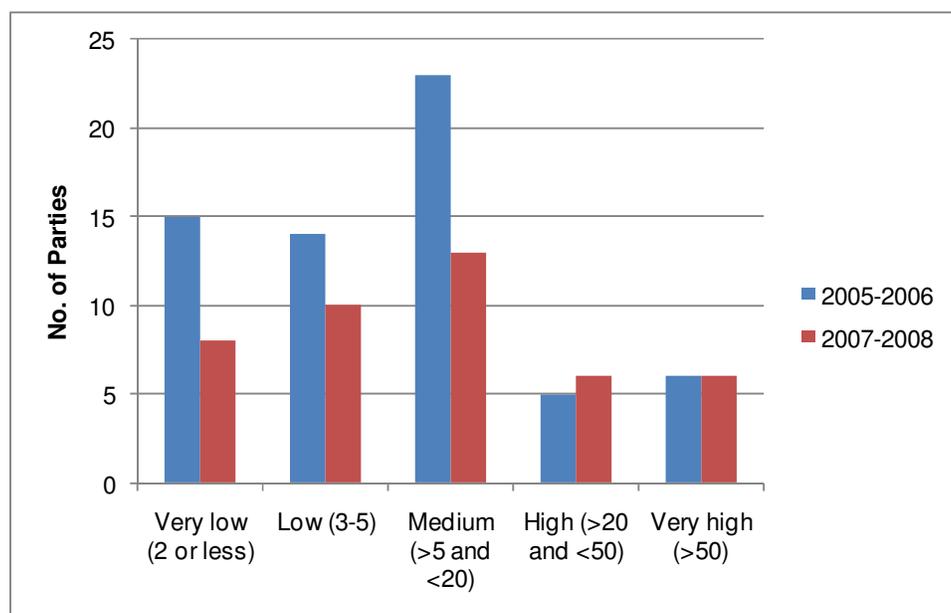
###### Response rate

Year	2005-2006	2007-2008
No. Parties	63	43
Percentage	93%	90%

A number of difficulties in analysing the responses were identified. Several Parties responded only in terms of the lead MA. Other Parties stated the number of staff employed in each regional MA, yet did not indicate how many regional MAs were in operation at the time of the biennial reporting period. Where an estimate of the number of staff was provided as a range, only the minimum number was used in the analysis. One Party could not include a numerical figure and was therefore excluded from analysis for both 2005-2006 and 2007-2008. If Parties provided separate figures for the two years of each biennium, these were averaged.

The average staff resource level for Management Authorities was 22.7 staff for 2005-2006. For 2007-2008, the average figure was 67.3, but this fell to 25.7 when excluding one Party with 1,817 MA staff (number of Parties = 42).

For ease of analysis, the number of staff within MAs were categorized from 'very low' to 'very high'. MA staff resources for 2005-2006 and 2007-2008 are provided in Figure 8 by category. The data include individuals who spend only a proportion of their time on CITES activities and part-time staff. The results should therefore be interpreted with some caution.



**Figure 8. Number of staff employed within Management Authorities**

There is a wide variation in the number of staff employed within Management Authorities (Figure 8). One Party indicated that they had no staff specifically dedicated to CITES activities (in both biennial reports 2005-2006 and 2007-2008). Six Parties reported employing over 100 MA staff in 2005-2006, with another indicating a high variation of 50-1,000 staff employed during that period. In 2007-2008, four Parties employed over 100 MA staff; and one employed over 1,000. In comparison, almost half (46%) of the Parties reported that five or fewer people were employed within their MA in 2005-2006; in 2007-2008, 42% of Parties reporting employed fewer than five staff.

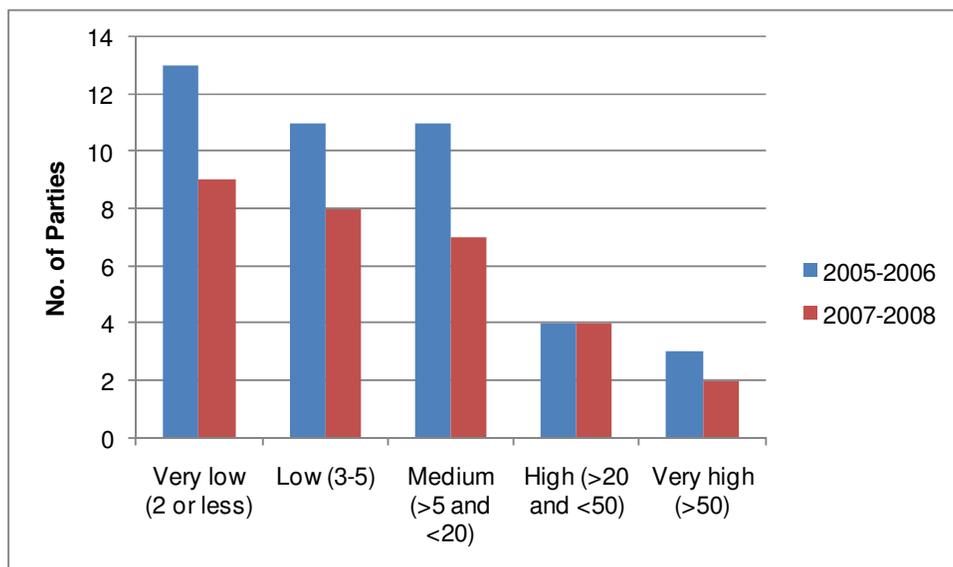
**D1.6. Can you estimate the percentage of time they spend on CITES-related matters?**
**Response rate**

Year	2005-2006	2007-2008
No. Parties	63	43
Percentage	93%	90%

Of the Parties that responded for 2005-2006, 71% (47 Parties) stated they could estimate the time MA staff spent on CITES-related matters, 19 could not. For 2007-2008, 71% (33 Parties) indicated it was possible to calculate the percentage of time spent on CITES. Responses were however, non-standardized. They included percentages but sometimes were highly variable (e.g. 15-100%) or were reported as the number of hours per week, or the total hours for one year spent on CITES activities. It was noted that the percentage of time spent on CITES can be dependent on the number of permit applications received or whether it is the lead MA under consideration or a subsidiary.

Where possible, calculations were made to convert figures provided in Question D1.5 on total staff numbers to the equivalent of full-time staff within each MA (e.g. two full-time staff spending 50% their time on CITES = one full-time staff member). Part-time staff were considered to be 50% if not specified. Where a limited range was provided for time spent on CITES activities (e.g. 50-70%) the average was taken; however, where the range was large (e.g. 10-100%) full-time staff calculations were not attempted.

Parties were divided by number of full-time staff into five categories (from 'very low' to 'very high'). It was possible to calculate full-time staff resources for 42 MAs in 2005-2006 and for 30 MAs in 2007-2008. Parties that could not include numerical figures were excluded from the analysis. As noted above, figures were provided only for the lead MA or the licensing division in some cases. Caution should therefore be exercised when interpreting results.



**Figure 9. Staff resources adjusted as full-time staff employed within Management Authorities**

Full-time staff resource levels within Management Authorities were highly variable (Figure 9). Of the 42 Parties analysed in 2005-2006, 31% (13 Parties) employed fewer than 2 full-time staff. This was approximately the same in 2007-2008 (30%, 9 Parties). Whilst the majority of Parties did not employ more than 20 full-time staff, a small number reported "high" or "very high" levels of full-time staff resources (Figure 9).

The average staff resource levels for Management Authorities adjusted for time spent on CITES activities was 17.7 full-time staff for Parties reporting in 2005-2006 (number of Parties = 42), and 12.1 for Parties reporting in 2007-2008 (number of Parties = 30).

## Scientific Authority (SA)

### D2.5. How many staff work in each SA on CITES issues?

#### Response rate

Year	2005-2006	2007-2008
No. Parties	60	40
Percentage	88%	83%

Answers to question D2.5 were not provided in a consistent format. Parties that responded but could not include numerical figures were excluded from the analysis. Some Parties reported only on full-time permanent SA staff. Whilst some Parties included consultant staff with specialist technical expertise, other Parties did not include additional scientific committees or specialists that are consulted as the need arises.

Some Parties reported that non-SA staff from other governmental departments who worked full time on CITES (e.g. in the setting of quotas) were not included in the analysis of SA staff. These caveats should be noted when interpreting the results.

The average staff resource levels for Scientific Authorities were 7.1 for 2005-2006 (57 Parties) and 7.4 for 2007-2008 (36 Parties). No Parties reported very high staff resources within their SA (over 50 staff) (Figure 10). The highest number of SA staff in any one Scientific Authority was 25.

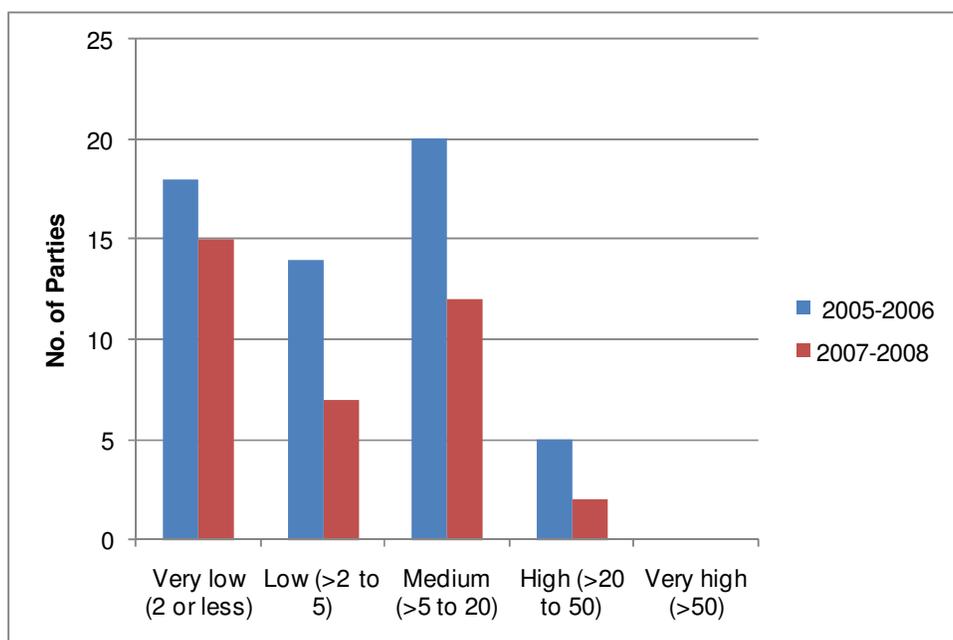


Figure 10. Number of staff employed within Scientific Authorities

### D2.6. Are you able to estimate the percentage of time they spend on CITES-related matters?

#### Response rate

Year	2005-2006	2007-2008
No. Parties	66	43
Percentage	97%	90%

It was not possible to calculate full-time SA staff resources for many Parties that had responded to question D2.5, either because the Party itself noted that the percentage of time spent on CITES activities was difficult to determine, or because insufficient information had been provided.

Annex 1

Scientific Authority staff resources were converted to full-time staff and are summarized for 30 Parties for 2005-2006, and for 18 Parties for 2007-2008 (Figure 11). In 2005-2006, more than half of the 30 Parties employed the equivalent of two full-time SA staff or fewer. In 2007-2008, exactly half of Parties had two or less full-time SA staff (Figure 11).

The average staff resource levels for Scientific Authorities adjusted for time spent on CITES activities was 2.9 full-time staff for both 2005-2006 and 2007-2008.

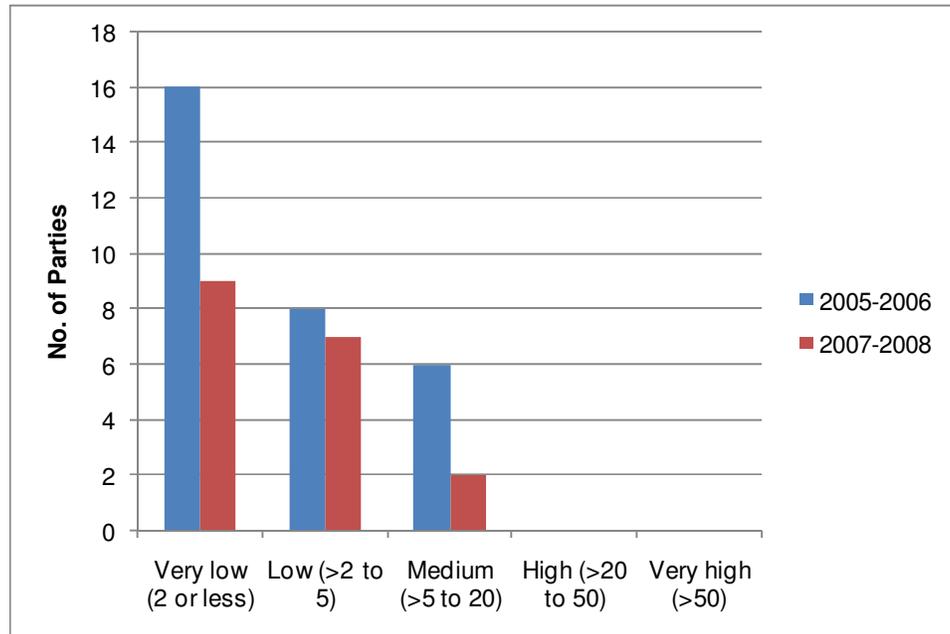
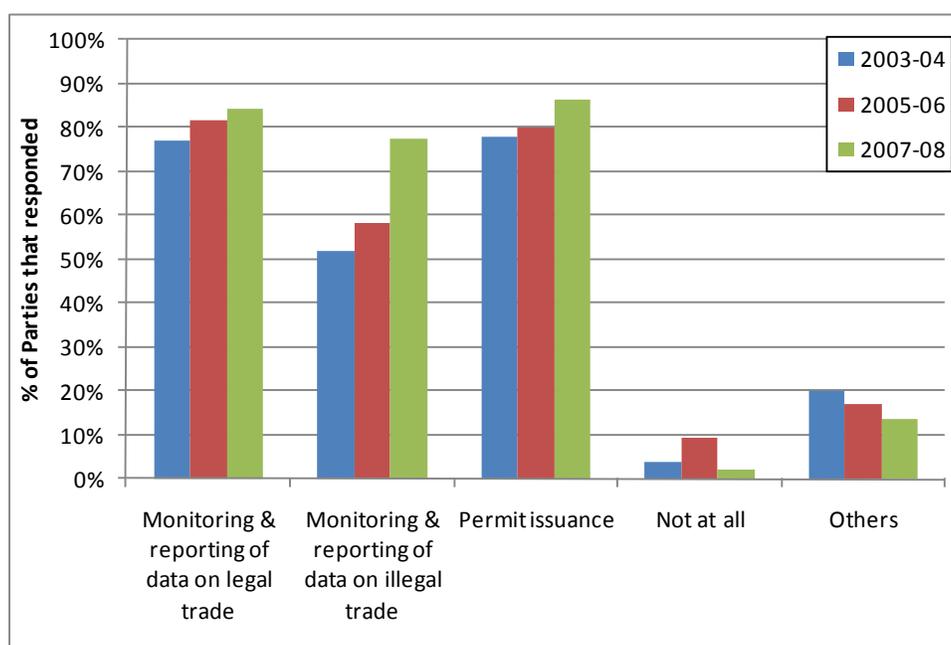


Figure 11. Staff resources adjusted as full-time staff employed within Scientific Authorities

## Communication, information management and exchange

### D4.1. To what extent is CITES information computerized?

Response rate			
Year	2003-2004	2005-2006	2007-2008
No. Parties	72	65	44
Percentage	99%	96%	92%



**Figure 12. Computerization of CITES information**

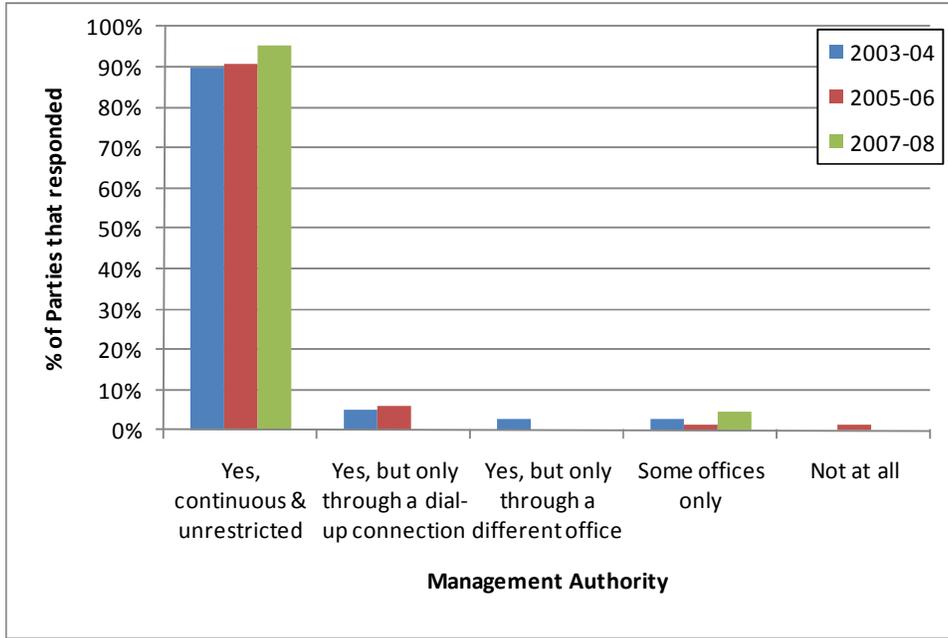
Most Parties reported that monitoring and reporting of data on legal trade and permit issuance were computerized (Figure 12). More than half of Parties also reported that monitoring and reporting of data on illegal trade were computerized. Figure 12 shows an apparent increase in computerization of CITES information from 2003-2004 to 2007-2008. Six Parties had not computerized any CITES information in 2005-2006; but only one country reported this was the case in 2007-2008.

### D4.2. Do the following authorities have access to the Internet?

Response rate			
Year	2003-2004	2005-2006	2007-2008
No. Parties	73	66	44
Percentage	100%	97%	92%

#### Management Authorities

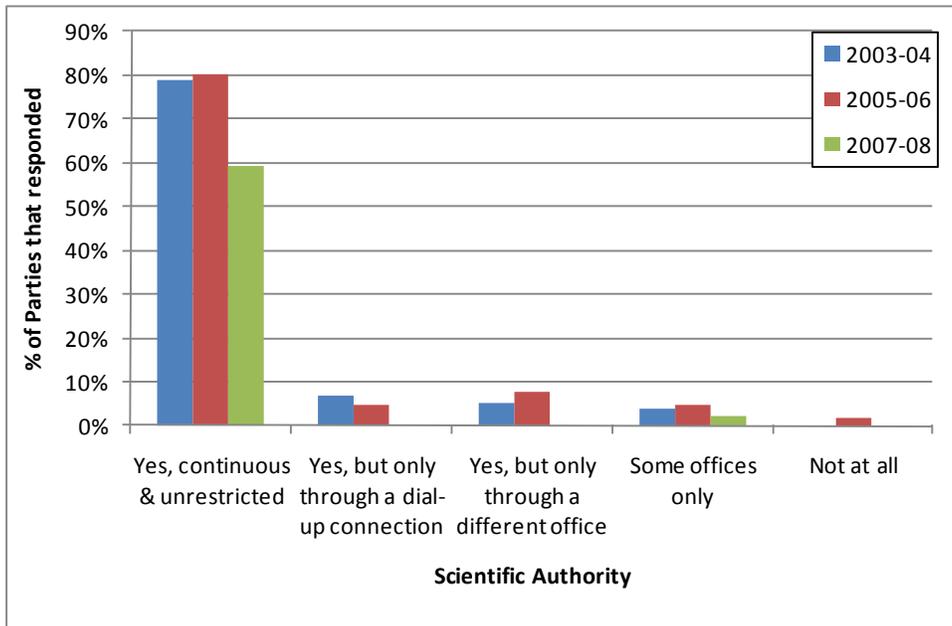
The majority of Parties reported their Management Authority had continuous and unrestricted Internet access, with the percentage increasing from 90% to 95% over the three biennia (Figure 13). Several Parties reported that Internet access is continuous and unrestricted at the central offices, but regional offices only have access via dial-up connections. One Party reported its MA did not have any Internet access in 2005-2006, but all Parties that responded could access the Web in 2007-2008. Two Parties did not provide a response to the question for MAs for 2005-2006 and four Parties did not provide a response for 2007-2008.



**Figure 13. Internet access available to the CITES Management Authorities**

*Scientific Authorities*

The majority of Parties reported that their Scientific Authority had continuous and unrestricted Internet access in 2003-2004 and 2005-2006, but the percentage of Parties that stated this in 2007-2008 was lower (Figure 14). However, whilst three respondents (of 68) did not provide a response to the question for SAs for 2005-2006, 18 respondents (of 46) did not respond to this question for SAs (2007-2008), so the decrease in reporting could explain this apparent trend.



**Figure 14. Internet access available to the CITES Scientific Authorities**

*Enforcement Authorities*

The majority of Parties reported that their Enforcement Authority had continuous and unrestricted Internet access over the three biennia, with the percentages increasing with each subsequent reporting period from 67% in 2003-2004 to 84% in 2007-2008 (Figure 15). Three percent of

respondents reported their Enforcement Authorities did not have Internet access in 2003-2004 and 2005-2006 but no Parties indicated their EAs had no Internet access in 2007-2008.

Eight Parties did not provide a response to the question for EAs for 2005-2006, and five Parties did not respond to this question for Enforcement Authorities in 2007-2008.

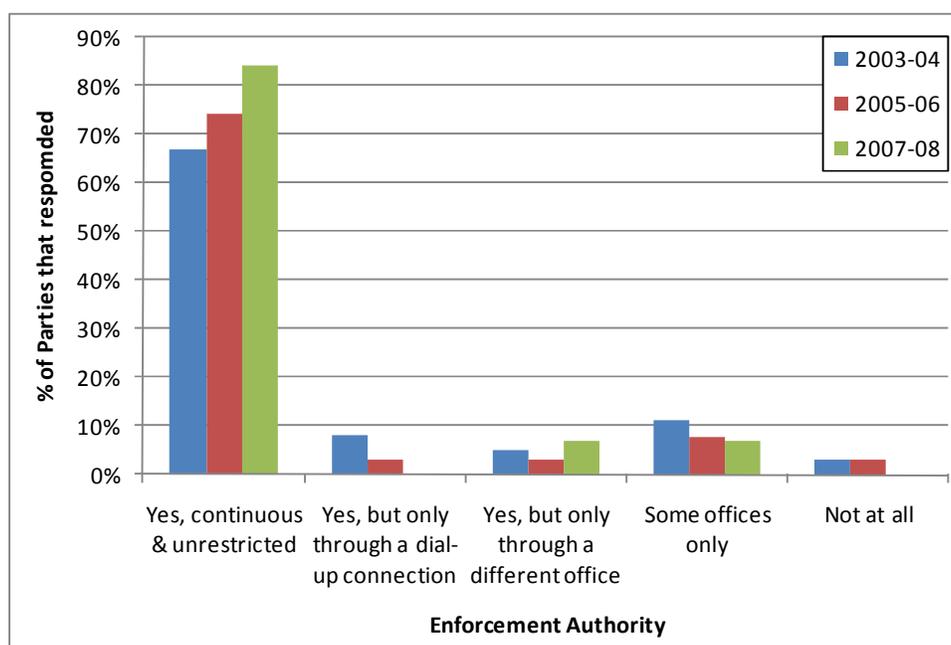


Figure 15. Internet access available to the CITES Enforcement Authorities

**D4.3. Do you have an electronic information system providing information on CITES species?**

**Response rate**

Year	2005-2006	2007-2008
No. Parties	66	44
Percentage	97%	92%

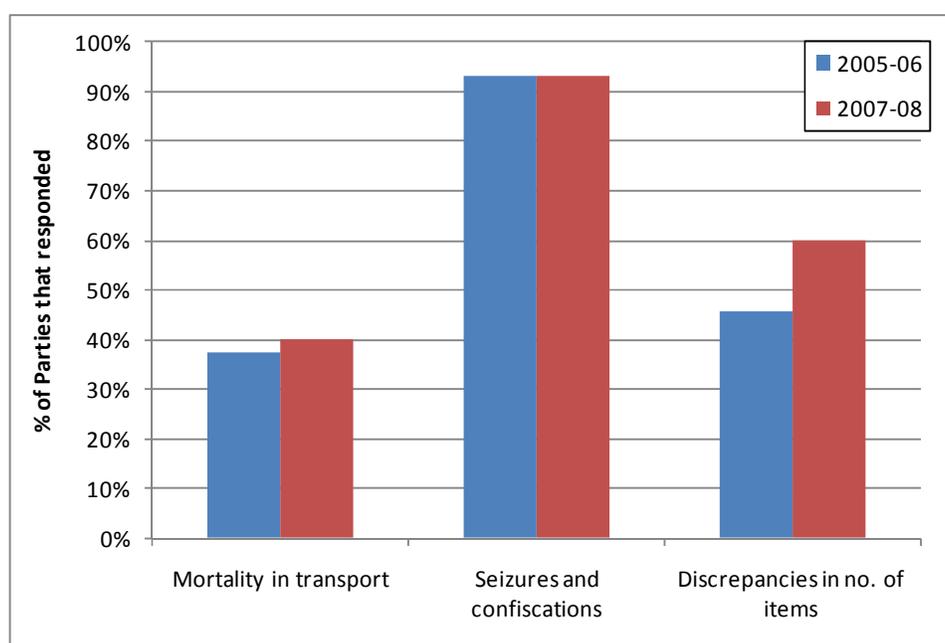
For reporting periods 2005-2006 and 2007-2008, the majority of Parties (71% and 76% respectively) reported having an electronic information system that provided information on CITES species. However, one Party indicated that their positive response referred to the Web-based electronic information system (species database) hosted by UNEP-WCMC.

**D4.8. Have Enforcement Authorities reported to the Management Authority on mortality in transport/seizures and confiscations/discrepancies in number of items in permit and number of items actually traded?**

**Response rate**

Year	2005-2006	2007-2008
No. Parties	59	45
Percentage	87%	94%

For the biennia 2005-2006 and 2007-2008, the majority of Enforcement Authorities (93% in both cases) reported seizures and confiscations cases to the Management Authority (Figure 16). Less than half of the Parties reported that Enforcement Authorities report to their Management Authorities on mortality in transport. Reporting on discrepancies in the number of items by the Enforcement Authorities to the Management Authorities was apparently slightly higher according to the Parties that reported in 2007-2008 compared to those that reported in 2005-2006. Two Parties reported that their Enforcement Authority is also the Management Authority.



**Figure 16. Reports by the Enforcement Authorities to the Management Authority**

## Permitting and registration procedures

**D5.2. To date, has your country developed written permit procedures for any of the following? Permit issuance/acceptance, registration of traders, registration of producers.**

### Response rate

Year	2003-2004	2005-2006	2007-2008
<b>No. Parties</b>	72	66	45
<b>Percentage</b>	99%	97%	94%

For all three biennial reporting periods, more than 70% of Parties confirmed that they have developed written permit procedures for the issuance or acceptance of permits. Less than half of the Parties reporting in 2003-2004 and 2005-2006 had developed written permit procedures for the registration of traders and producers; however, a notable increase in the percentage of Parties that reported written permit procedures for traders and producers was apparent in 2007-2008 (Figure 17).



**Figure 17. Parties that have written permit procedures in place**

**D5.3. Please indicate how many CITES documents were issued or denied in the two-year period? (Note that actual trade is normally reported in the Annual Report by Parties. This question refers to issued documents).**

### Response rate

Year	2005-2006	2007-2008
<b>No. Parties</b>	64	44
<b>Percentage</b>	94%	92%

There was a large variation in the numbers of permits and certificates that Parties reported issuing. The average numbers of documents issued for 2005 and 2006 are summarized by type of document in Table 2, and for 2007 and 2008 in Table 3.

**Table 2. CITES documents issued in 2005 and 2006**

<b>Documents issued</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Import permits or certificates of introduction from the sea	Ave = 1358 (n= 55)	Ave = 1321 (n=57)
Export permit*	Ave = 1119* (n=60)	Ave = 1349 (n=59)
Re-export certificate*	Ave = 2593 (n=51)	Ave = 2381 (n=48)
Other	Ave = 2937 (n= 25)	Ave = 1902 (n=27)

\* Cyprus, Sweden and Hong Kong SAR reported re-exports with exports. n = the number of Parties providing information on issued permits for each permit type.

**Table 3. CITES documents issued in 2007 and 2008**

<b>Documents issued</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Import permits or certificates of introduction from the sea	Ave = 2184 (n=39)	Ave = 2286 (n=40)
Export permit*	Ave = 1309 (n=42)	Ave = 1174 (n=41)
Re-export certificate*	Ave = 3639 (n=36)	Ave = 3782 (n=36)
Other	Ave = 2243 (n=27 )	Ave = 1825 (n=29)

\*Cyprus, Sweden and Hong Kong SAR reported re-exports with exports. n = the number of Parties providing information on issued permits for each permit type.

The average numbers of import permits (and of certificates of introduction from the sea) issued appears to have increased from 2005-2006 to 2007-2008, as does the number of re-export certificates. Exports appear to have remained approximately the same. However the figures are highly dependent on the individual Parties that reported. Parties were categorized by the number of permits issued annually (from 'very low' to 'very high') as summarized below in Figures 18-23.

*a) Import permits or certificates of introduction from the sea*

Approximately two-thirds of Parties that reported issued annually fewer than 500 import permits in all four years (2005-2008) (Figures 18 and 19). Permits issued numbered fewer than 50 for 42% of Parties in 2005 and 2006, and around 15-20% of Parties in 2007-2008.

However, a small number of Parties issued a "very high" number of import permits (over 5,000 in each year). Two Parties issued over 10,000 import permits in 2005, as did one in 2006, and two Parties in 2007 and 2008.

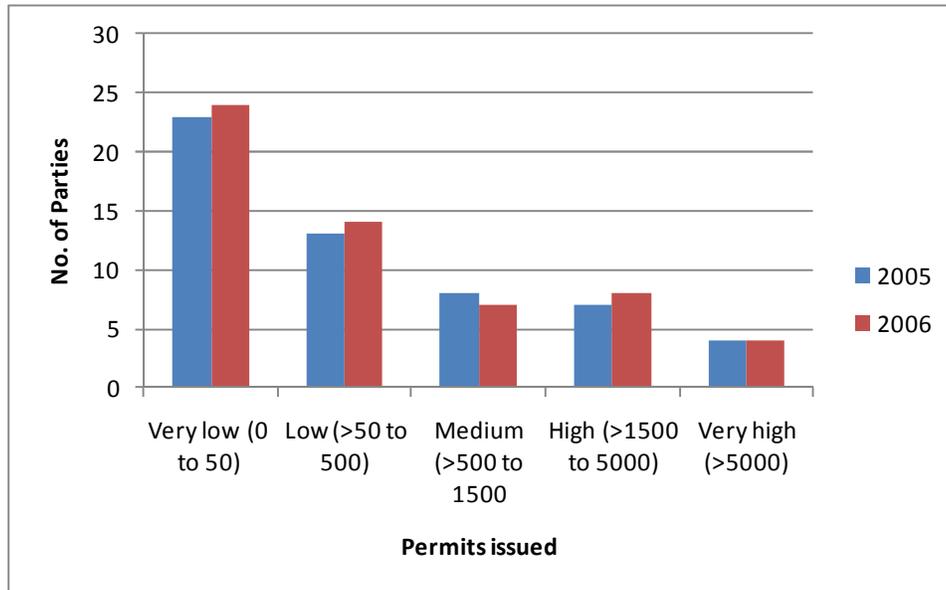


Figure 18. Number of Parties that reported issuing import permits or certificates of introduction from the sea in 2005 and 2006, by category (quantity issued)

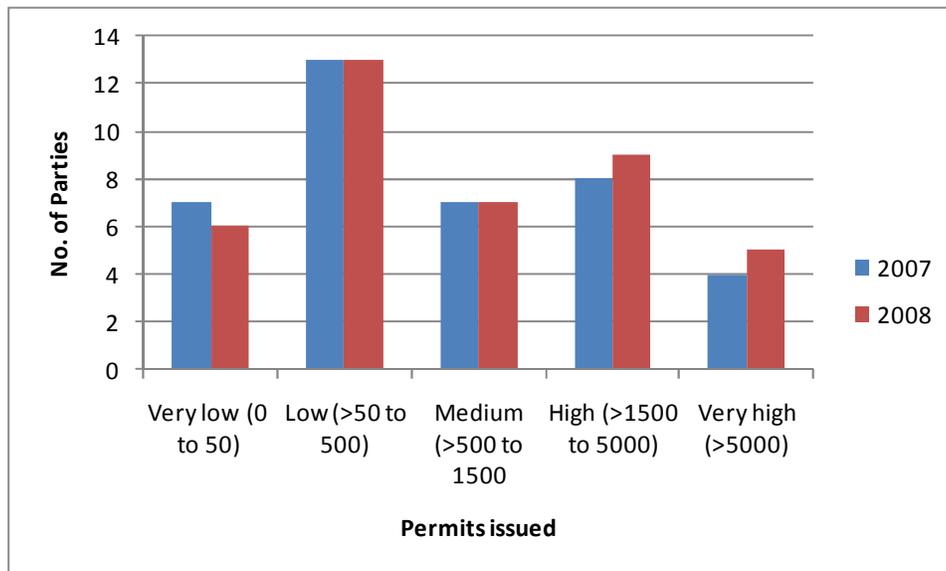


Figure 19. Number of Parties that reported issuing import permits or certificates of introduction from the sea in 2007 and 2008, by category (quantity issued)

b) *Export permits*

Around 65-70% of Parties that reported issued fewer than 500 export permits on an annual basis in all four years (2005-2008) (Figures 20 and 21). Total export permits issued numbered less than 50 for around 40-42% of Parties in all four years 2005-2008.

A small number of respondents issued a “very high” number of export permits in each year. One Party reported issuing over 10,000 export permits in 2005, as did two Parties in 2006. Hong Kong SAR was excluded as exports and re-exports were combined.

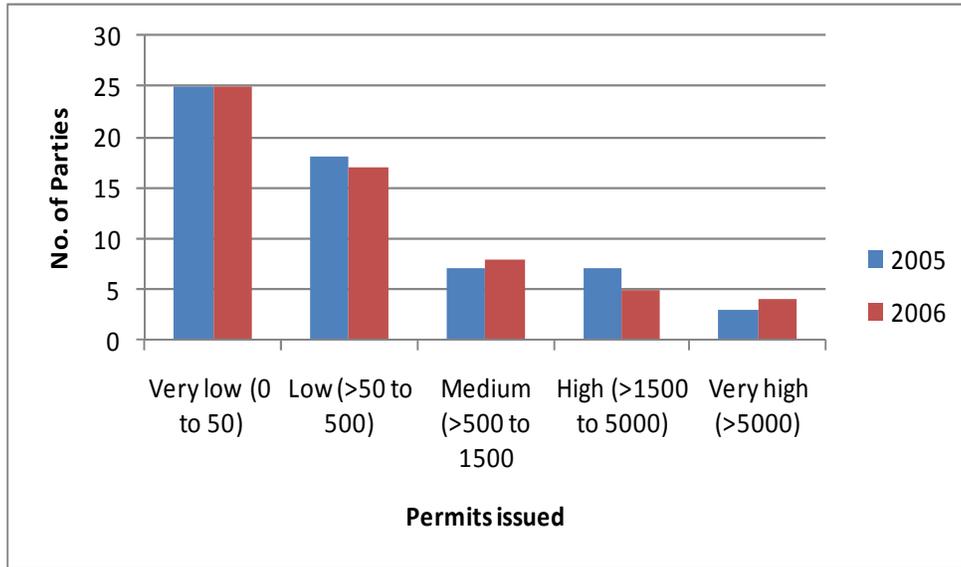


Figure 20. Number of Parties that reported issuing export permits in 2005 and 2006, by category (quantity issued)

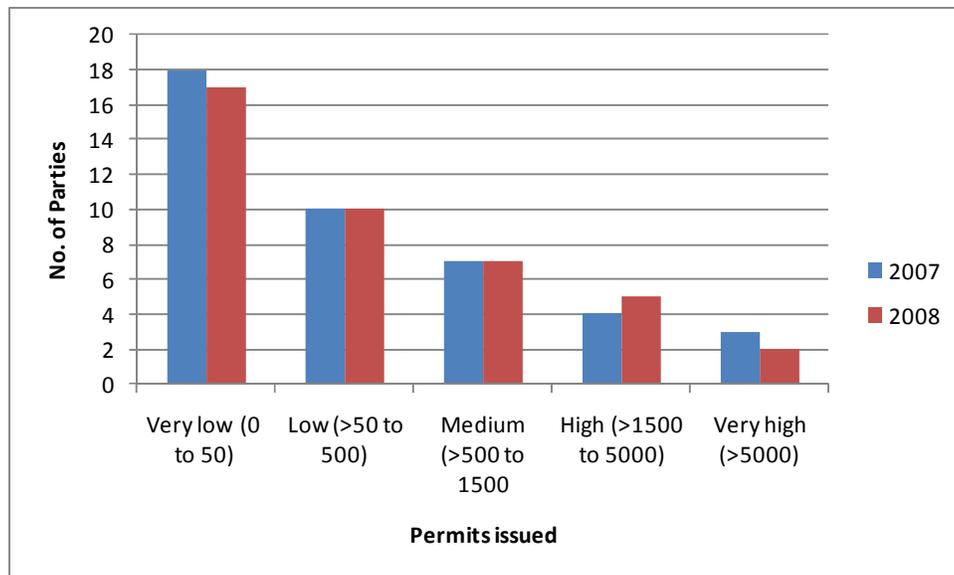


Figure 21. Number of Parties that reported issuing export permits in 2007 and 2008, by category (quantity issued)

c) *Re-export certificates*

Approximately 65-70% of Parties that reported issued less than 500 re-export certificates on an annual basis in all four years (2005-2008) (Figures 22 and 23). Total re-export certificates issued numbered less than 50 for around 55% of Parties in 2005-2006 and 40-50% in 2007-2008.

A small number of Parties issued a “very high” number of re-export certificates in each year. Two Parties that reported issuing over 10,000 re-export certificates in 2005, 2006 and 2007, as did four Parties in 2008.

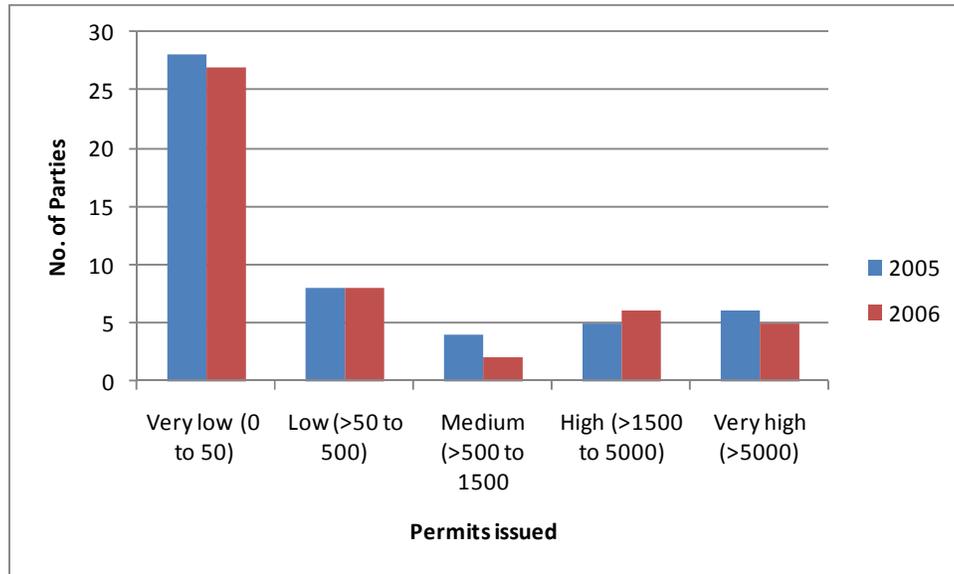


Figure 22. Number of Parties that reported issuing re-export permits in 2005 and 2006, by category (quantity issued)

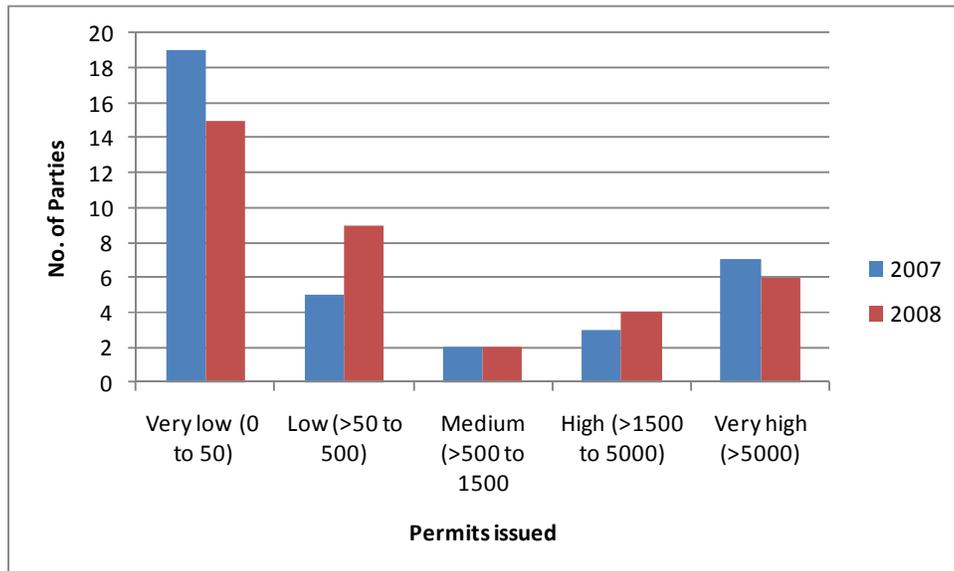


Figure 23. Number of Parties that reported issuing re-export permits in 2007 and 2008, by category (quantity issued)

## d) "Other" CITES documents issued

Question D5.3 does not define "other" CITES documents, but it is likely that these would include certificates for commercial use, personal ownership certificates, certificates of origin, certificates of captive breeding or artificial propagation, travelling exhibition certificates, pre-convention certificates and phytosanitary certificates. Twenty to thirty Parties reported that "other" documents were issued in each year 2005-2008. The numbers of documents issued by Parties annually varied from one permit to over 46,000.

## e) Permits denied

The number of Parties that denied applications for permits and certificates in each year 2005-2008 are summarized by category in Tables 4-5. It was noted that some Parties do not record the number of CITES permits and certificates that have been denied.

**Table 4. Number of Parties denying applications for CITES permits and certificates 2005-2006.**

	No. of Parties reporting denied applications in 2005	No. of Parties reporting denied applications in 2006
Imports (& introductions from the sea)	12	13
Export	7	7
Re-export	5	6
Other	1	1

**Table 5. Number of Parties denying applications for CITES permits and certificates 2007-2008.**

	No. of Parties reporting denied applications in 2007	No. of Parties reporting denied applications in 2008
Imports (& introductions from the sea)	7	9
Export	4	6
Re-export	4	4
Other	3	4

The total numbers of permits and certificates rejected are summarized by permit type (import, export, etc.) in Figure 24. More than five times as many imports permits were rejected as export permits or re-export certificates. Rejected "other" certificates were typically certificates of commercial use of CITES species reported by European Union countries.

Four Parties provided total numbers of permits denied in 2005 and 2006 but could not provide a breakdown by permit type. The total numbers of denied permits for these Parties were 350 in 2005 and 338 in 2006.

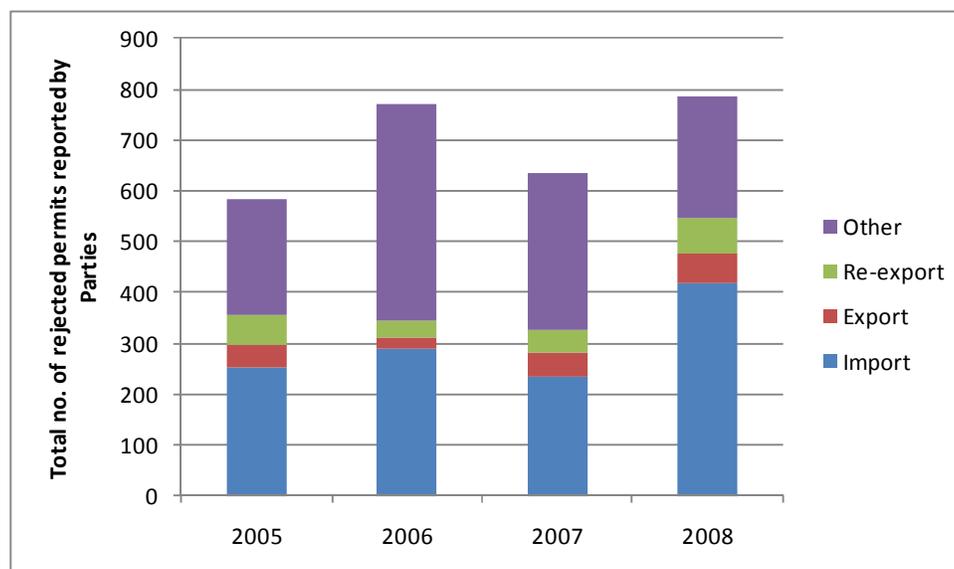


Figure 24. Total numbers of rejected permits reported by Parties by permit/certificate type.

**D5.4. Were any CITES documents that were issued later cancelled and replaced because of serious omissions or misinformation?**

**Response rate**

Year	2005-2006	2007-2008
No. Parties	66	44
Percentage	97%	92%

Most Parties (68% for 2005-2006 and 70% for 2007-2008) did not report that CITES documents that had been issued were later cancelled and replaced because of serious omissions or misinformation. Around one third of Parties did cancel documents. Reasons for cancellations that were reported included administrative mistakes, a change in the importer, expired validity of permits, because the original permits were lost (e.g. in the postal system), or because the applicant provided misleading information to obtain a permit.

**D5.7. Are harvest and/or export quotas used as a management tool in the procedure for issuance of permits?**

**Response rate**

Year	2005-2006	2007-2008
No. Parties	63	46
Percentage	93%	96%

More than half of Parties indicated that they used harvest and/or export quotas as a management tool in the procedure for issuance of permits in their 2005-2006 and 2007-2008 reports. Quotas were also determined to be an important component of the process used by European Union countries to determine whether imports will be detrimental to the survival of the species concerned. Several countries commented that their native species are generally not exploited from the wild or traded internationally.

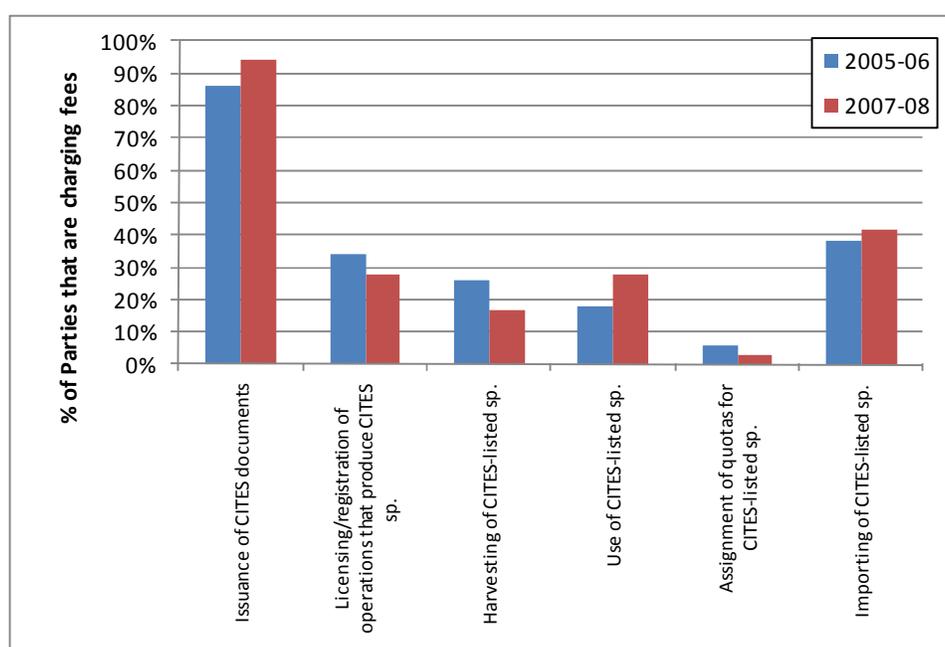
**D5.9. Has the Management Authority charged fees for permit issuance, registration or related CITES activities?**

**Response rate**

Year	2005-2006	2007-2008
No. Parties	50	36
Percentage	74%	75%

Parties that do not charge for CITES activities did not provide a response to this question. Fifty Parties (74%) in 2005-2006 and 36 (75%) Parties for 2007-2008 reported that they charged fees for at least one CITES-related activity.

The most commonly charged activity in 2005-2006 and 2007-2008 was the issuance of CITES documents (86% and 94% of Parties charging respectively) (Figure 25). Twenty-one Parties that indicated they charge fees for the issuance of CITES documents also charged for another CITES activity in both 2005-2006 and 2007-2008.



**Figure 25. CITES activities charged for by the Management Authority**

**D5.10. If Yes, please provide the amounts of such fees.**

**Response rate**

Year	2005-2006	2007-2008
No. Parties	44	37
Percentage	65%	77%

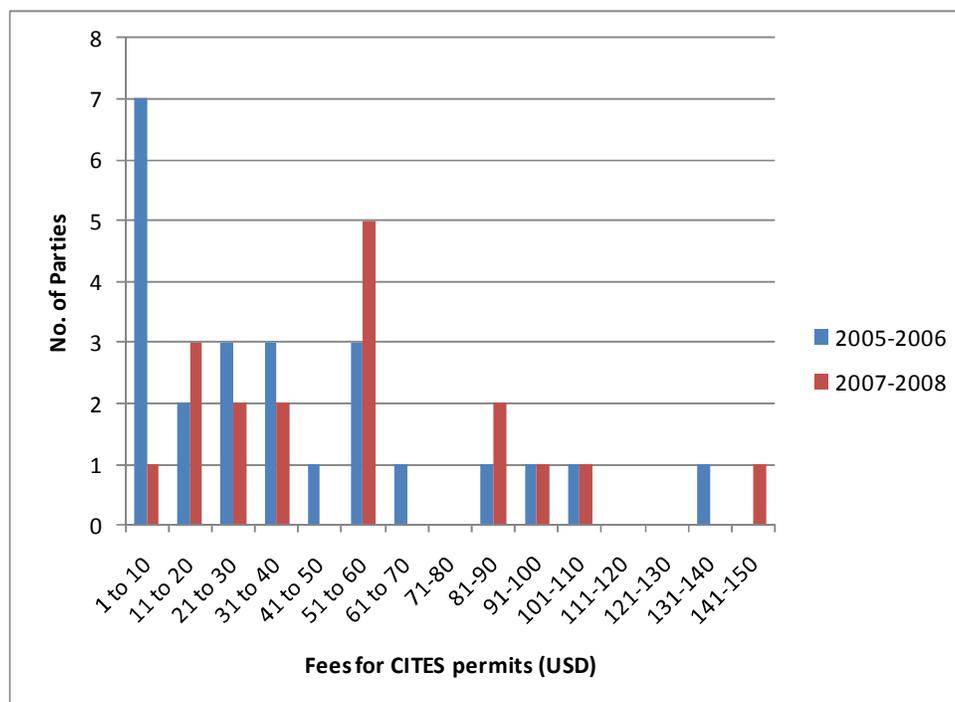
Several difficulties arose in analysing this question. Parties provided non-standard answers, such as a single fee with no further explanation (assumed to be the same for all CITES permit types), with other Parties providing a fee range with no explanation on how the fees varied, or simply a maximum fee charged. Other Parties provided the total amount of revenue collated from charging fees for the biennium in question.

Where fees for CITES activities were clear, figures were included in the analysis. All rates were converted to US dollars (using exchange rates for 4-10 February 2010). An average fee for the biennium was calculated where separate fees were provided for each year.

a) *Fees for CITES permits*

Fees charged for CITES permits were analysed for 24 Parties that had provided a standard figure for the issuance of CITES permits, or an identical fee for the issue of import, export and re-export permits and certificates for 2005-2006, and for 18 Parties for the reporting period 2007-2008.

The range in fees charged for CITES permits in 2005-2006 was USD 0.87–133.57 and the average fee charged was USD 39.51. For 2007-2008, the range in fees charged was USD 13.22-155.27, with an average fee of USD 53.78. Of the 12 Parties that charged fees in this way and reported for both biennia, four had increased their fees for 2007-2008, whilst eight had kept them unchanged compared to 2005-2006. Figure 26 summarizes the fees charged for CITES permits by Parties (converted to US dollars).



**Figure 26. Number of Parties charging standard fees for CITES permits, converted to USD (in ten dollar categories)**

Other Parties indicated that fees for CITES permits were variable dependent on the permit type. For 2005-2006, three Parties charged higher fees for import permits than exports or re-exports, but one Party charged higher fees for (re-)exports than for imports. Several Parties charge fees as a percentage of the value of the species on the permit. Other Parties' fee structure is determined either by the taxonomic group, the protection status of the species, the purpose of the transaction, or the part or derivative of the specimens concerned. Some Parties exempt certain institutions or transactions with certain purposes from permit fees. One Party stated that the fee to import, export or re-export a CITES species was 25 Euros, but the maximum fee applicable was 125 Euros.

b) *Fees for licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species*

Eight Parties provided details of their fees for licensing and registration of operations that produce CITES species in 2005-2006, as did four Parties in 2007-2008. The fee and the type of register/licensing facility are summarized in Table 6.

**Table 6. Fees charged for licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species.**

Country	Registered/licensed facility	Fee 2005-2006 (USD)	Fee 2007-2008 (USD)
Thailand	Registration for artificial propagation	15.09	
Malawi	Farming or ranching of wildlife	34.48	
Cuba	Unspecified	114.34	
Ecuador	Unspecified	200.00	
Bulgaria	Appendix-I breeders (2005-2006, 2007-2008)	211.35	211.35
	Caviar processing and exporting plants (2007-2008)	211.35	211.35
Guyana	Licenses to trap/deal in wildlife, licenses for commercial export, holding station licenses	250.00	
United Arab Emirates	Registration of commercial operations that use CITES-listed species.	272.29	272.29
Estonia	Issuance of labels for caviar containers (per 500 labels)		441.32
Germany	Caviar re-packaging plants	689.01	689.01

*c) Harvesting of CITES-listed species*

Four Parties provided details of their fees for harvesting of CITES species for 2005-2006. Responses are summarized in Table 7. It was not clear whether these fees were charged on an annual basis, per specimen or otherwise for Cuba and Georgia.

**Table 7. Fees charged for harvesting of CITES-listed species**

Country	Details	Fee 2005-2006 (USD)
Cuba	Capture (including quota)	3.43
Malawi	Harvesting crocodiles/year	34.48
Jamaica	Hunting licence for birds/year	39.30
Georgia	Harvest of <i>Galanthus woronowii</i> and <i>Cyclamen coum</i>	58.05

*d) Use of CITES-listed species*

Nine Parties stated that they charged fees for use of CITES-listed species in 2005-2006. Of those, five European Parties provided details of the fees charged (summarized in Table 8 in Euros). Other European Union countries provided details of charges for commercial use of specimens under the "other documents" section.

**Table 8. Fees charged for use of CITES-listed species**

Country	Details	Fee 2005-2006 (Euro)
Hungary		8.00
Belgium	For an animal species or plant genus	12.50
Netherlands		15.00
Portugal		20.00
Finland		40.00

*e) Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species*

No further details on the fees charged for quota assignment were provided (but see details provided by Cuba in Table 7 above).

*f) Importing of CITES-listed species*

Fees for imports of CITES-listed species were generally provided as a fee for issuance of an import permit (and were therefore analysed under part a). Two Parties (China and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) stated that charges had been introduced for importing CITES-listed species, but did not indicate in question 5.9 that fees were in place specifically for issuance of permits. Fees for imports in China were noted to vary from 1.5-7% dependent on the protection status of the relevant species; however, it is unclear what this percentage refers to.

*g) Other (specify)*

A number of Parties specified that other types of permits and certificates were subject to charges, including certificates of introduction from the sea, certificates for travelling exhibitions, pre-convention certificates, certificates of origin, certificates of ownership, exemptions on prohibitions on possession, internal documents and phytosanitary certificates.

**D5.11. Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation?**

**Response rate**

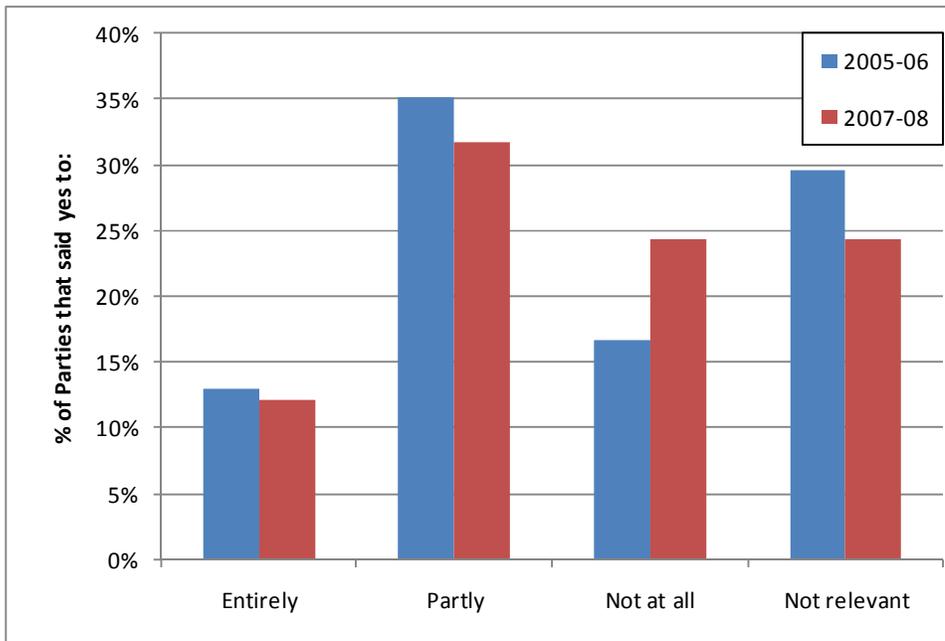
Year	2005-2006	2007-2008
<b>No. Parties</b>	54	41
<b>Percentage</b>	79%	85%

Only around 12-13% of the Parties that responded indicated that revenue from fees was entirely used for implementation of the Convention or for wildlife conservation. Approximately a third of Parties responding indicated that revenue from fees was “partly” used for these purposes. In many cases it was clarified that, whilst fees were not specifically allocated to CITES implementation, revenue generated from fees contributed towards the State budget or an environmentally-related government department or ministry, which therefore financed CITES implementation “partly”.

The revenue raised by nine Parties (2005-2006) and ten Parties (2007-2008) was not used for CITES or wildlife conservation purposes. However, one of those Parties probably answered erroneously for 2005-2006, as it was noted fees contribute to salaries for CITES staff. Another Party which answered “not at all” indicated that no fees were charged.

For 2005-2006, 17 Parties (30%) stated that revenue expenditure from fees in their country was not relevant, although six of those indicated in question D5.10 that fees were charged for

one or more CITES activity. It therefore appears that the response “not relevant” may have been misinterpreted.



**Figure 27. Percentage of Parties using revenue from CITES fees for implementation of the Convention or wildlife conservation**

Further analysis of Parties charging regimes for CITES-listed species is provided in Annex 2.

***D7.5. To date, have any Memoranda of Understanding or other formal arrangements for institutional cooperation related to CITES been agreed between the Management Authority and the following agencies?***

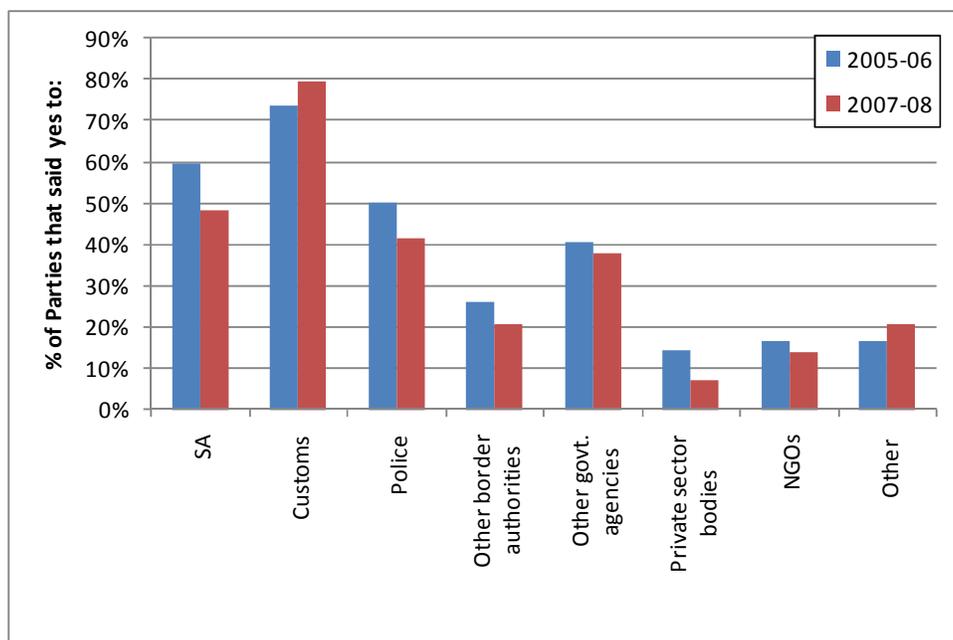
**Response rate**

Year	2005-2006	2007-2008
<b>No. Parties</b>	42	29
<b>Percentage</b>	62%	60%

Forty-two (62%) Parties from 2005-2006 and 29 Parties (60%) from 2007-2008 reported having formal arrangements relating to CITES between the Management Authorities and at least one other relevant organization (e.g. Scientific Authority, customs, police, etc.) (Figure 28).

Formal arrangements between MAs and other organizations are most frequently made with customs offices and with Scientific Authorities (Figure 28). There was an increase in the percentage of Parties that reported having formal arrangements with customs offices and “other” organizations in 2007-2008 as compared to 2005-2006, but decreases in the percentage of Parties reporting on MoUs for other agencies.

Other border authorities listed by the Parties included quarantine departments, border police, immigration, an airport company and a veterinary department. Two countries noted that formal arrangements with zoos were in place in order to dispose of confiscated animals.



**Figure 28. MoU or other formal arrangements for institutional cooperation related to CITES and agreed between the MA and other agencies**

**D7.6. Has your country participated in any regional activities related to CITES?**

The analysis for this question was done according to the six CITES regions; Africa, Asia, South and Central America and the Caribbean (SCA&C), Europe, North America and Oceania. It should be noted that a response rate of 50% of Parties was achieved for only two regions for 2005-2006 (Europe and North America) and one region (Europe) for 2007-2008 (Table 9).

**Table 9: Response rate by CITES region**

Region	No. of Parties in the region	Response rate (No. Parties)	
		2005-06	2007-08
Africa	52	n=5, 10%	n=2, 4%
Asia	34	n=13, 38%	n=10, 29%
South and Central America and the Caribbean	31	n=7, 23%	n=2, 6%
Europe	47	n=30, 64%	n=24, 51%
North America	3	n=2, 67%	n=1, 33%
Oceania	8	n=2, 25%	n=1, 13%

In 2005-2006 and 2007-2008, Parties from all CITES regions reported that they had participated in either a CITES-related regional workshop or meeting (Table 10). Activities in the "other" category that were not reported as a workshop or meeting included the African Wildlife Consultative Forum, CITES training seminars, regional enforcement networks, as well as an EU Wildlife Trade Coordination Workshop, and meetings of the EU Scientific Review Group.

**Table 10: Participation of countries in CITES regional activities according to regions**

Region	Workshop		Meeting		Other	
	2005-06	2007-08	2005-06	2007-08	2005-06	2007-08
Africa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Asia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
South and Central America and the Caribbean	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Europe	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
North America	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-	-
Oceania	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-

- All Parties that reported participated in the regional activity  
- Some countries that reported participated in the regional activity

**D7.9. Has technical or financial assistance been provided to another country in relation to CITES?**

The analysis for this question was completed according to CITES region. Response rates for Parties from each region are summarized in Table 11.

**Table 11: Response rate by CITES region**

Region	No. of countries in the region	Response rate	
		2005-06	2007-08
Africa	52	n=5, 7%	n=2, 4%
Asia	34	n=14, 41%	n=10, 29%
SCA&C	31	n=8, 26%	n=3, 10%
Europe	47	n=32, 68%	n=27, 57%
North America	3	n=2, 67%	n=1, 33%
Oceania	8	n=2, 25%	n=1, 13%

Parties in four regions (Asia, Europe, North America and Oceania) reported they had provided technical/financial assistance to another country (Figure 29). Assistance included the development of training materials for enforcement, training in wildlife crime investigations, running workshops for species identification workshops (e.g. for timber), or to assist countries develop species amendment proposals for consideration by the Conference of the Parties, and assistance for Management and Enforcement Authorities.

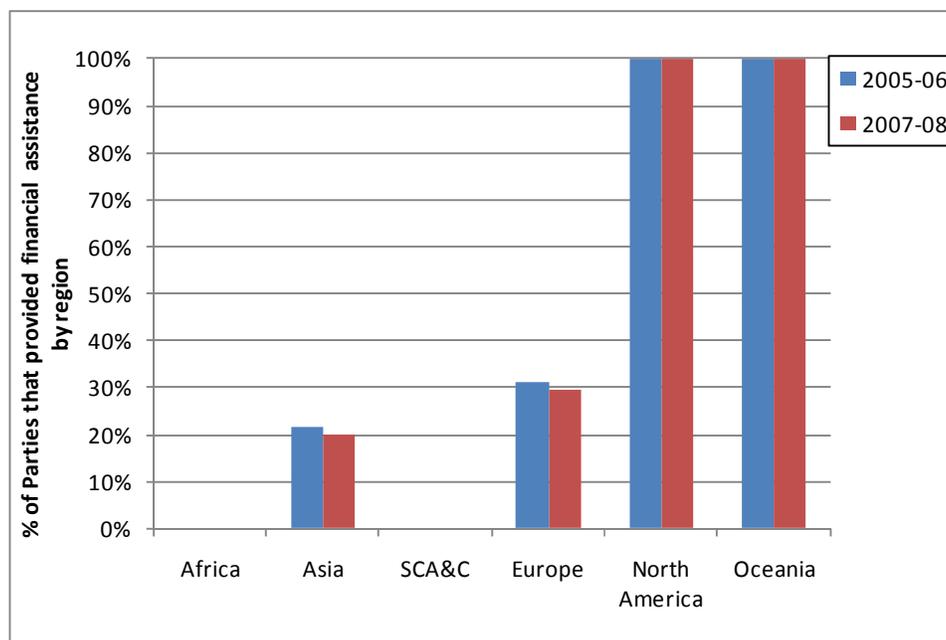


Figure 29. Technical or financial assistance provided to another country in relation to CITES according to regions

## Collaboration/cooperative initiatives

**D7.13. Have measures been taken to achieve coordination and reduce duplications of activities between the national authorities for CITES and other multilateral environmental agreements?**

### Response rate

Year	2005-2006	2007-2008
No. Parties	64	44
Percentage	94%	92%

Half of the Parties for both reporting periods indicated that they had taken measures to achieve coordination of activities between the national authorities for CITES and other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). Several Parties mentioned that the national authorities for CITES sit under the same ministry or body as those for other MEAs, so that activities could be effectively coordinated.

## Areas for future work

**D8.2. Were any difficulties encountered in implementing specific Resolutions or Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties?**

### Response rate

Year	2005-2006	2007-2008
No. Parties	63	44
Percentage	93%	92%

A third of the respondents (21 Parties) reported that they encountered difficulties in implementing specific Resolutions or Decisions of the Conference of the Parties. A summary of the specific responses and the potentially relevant Resolutions are provided in Annex 7. A number of Resolutions were identified by a several Parties as problematic to implement,

including Resolution Conf. 13.7 (Rev. CoP14) on *Control of trade in personal and household effects*, Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP14)<sup>2</sup> on *Permits and Certificates*, Resolution Conf. 11.3 (Rev. CoP14)<sup>2</sup> on *Compliance and Enforcement* and identification problems, which may relate to Resolution Conf. 11.19 *Identification Manual*.

**D8.4. Have any constraints to implementation of the Convention arisen in your country requiring attention or assistance?**

<b>Response rate</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>2005-2006</b>	<b>2007-2008</b>
<b>No. Parties</b>	64	45
<b>Percentage</b>	94%	94%

Slightly more than a third of the Parties for 2005-2006 and 2007-2008 (21 and 14 Parties respectively) reported that they faced constraints in the implementation of CITES that required attention or assistance. Parties commented that these constraints included inadequate national legislation, a lack of staff capacity or technical skills (e.g. in species identification), problems in conducting non-detriment findings, a lack of finance to conduct species research, a lack of reporting ability, difficulty in monitoring and tracking stocks of manufactured products and species-related constraints, such as elephant ivory trade and timber identification. Training courses were identified as fundamental to address certain issues, such as the identification of species. Full responses are provided in Annex 7.

**D8.6. Have any measures, procedures or mechanisms been identified within the Convention that would benefit from review and/or simplification?**

<b>Response rate</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>2005-2006</b>	<b>2007-2008</b>
<b>No. Parties</b>	61	42
<b>Percentage</b>	90%	88%

More than half of the Parties for both reporting periods said that no measures, procedures or mechanisms had been identified that would benefit from review and/or simplification. Parties that provided comments sought revision of the procedures for trade in medical samples, imports [and presumably exports of] parts and derivatives (such as small leather products), registration of operations that breed Appendix-I species in captivity, personal and household effects, tourist souvenirs, derogations for plants and the marking of live reptiles. It was also suggested that a confidential database of permits used by Parties would be beneficial.

<sup>2</sup> The Resolution was subsequently amended at the 15<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Parties

## Annex 2. An analysis of charging regimes implemented by CITES Parties

### Introduction

UNEP-WCMC was contracted by the CITES Secretariat to evaluate Parties' use of fees for permits, certificates, registration and other administrative services in connection with Decision 14.45 adopted at the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (The Hague, 2007), which states:

*Using inter alia information provided by Parties in their biennial reports, the Secretariat should conduct a survey of the fees for CITES permits and cost of CITES-related administrative services, and provide basic guidance to Parties on how cost-recovery programmes can be designed and used for internalizing the cost of implementing the Convention in this regard.*

It was concluded that insufficient information was available within biennial reports (as summarized in Annex 1) to assist the Secretariat in fulfilling Decision 14.45. To supplement the analysis of fee information contained within biennial reports, UNEP-WCMC devised a questionnaire on charging regimes which was distributed to all Parties that indicated in their 2005-2006 or 2007-2008 biennial reports that charges were in place for CITES-related activities. Parties were given the opportunity to complete the questionnaire in English, Spanish or French, in either Microsoft Word format or online from the following URL:

<http://nitrogen.unep-wcmc.org:81/limesurvey/index.php?sid=69785&lang=en>.

Additionally, all Parties were invited to complete the questionnaire at CoP15 [see summary record CoP15 Com. II Rec. 6 (Rev. 1)], and within document CoP15 Inf. 43.

### Reporting by Parties

Twenty-two Parties (including Hong Kong SAR) submitted the questionnaire on fees and charging for CITES-related activities. Fiji provided a questionnaire after the deadline for submission, which could therefore not be included in the overall analysis. Nevertheless, a number of comments submitted by Fiji have been included where possible. A list of respondents is provided in Annex 6.

Just over half (12) of the respondents were Parties from within the CITES European region. Three Parties each from Central, South America and Caribbean and from Asia completed the questionnaire, as did two from Oceania. One Party from each of the North American and African regions submitted a response. It must be noted that written invitations and reminders were sent only to Parties which had confirmed that they charged fees for CITES-related activities within their biennial reports; therefore the responses are likely to be biased towards Parties that had submitted biennial reports during 2005-2006 and 2007-2008.

### Effectiveness of questionnaire format

The questionnaire was distributed both as a Microsoft Word document but also as an electronic survey on the basis that all Parties had indicated in their 2007-2008 biennial report that their Management Authority had access to the Internet (Annex 1, question D4.2). Eleven Parties completed the questionnaire online and eleven submitted a document by email. The response rate for each question was generally very high, and in some cases, it was 100%. One Party (Sweden) which attempted the questionnaire online did not complete the survey; however, the responses to the questions they did complete were included within the analysis. Parties that only completed questions 1-3 on personal and organizational contact details online were excluded.

The advantages of using an online questionnaire were as follows:

- data compilation was efficient and to a higher quality (e.g. the user could not select mutually exclusive answers or rank items omitting consecutive numerals);
- compilation and analysis of the results were considerably faster; and
- completed answers were saved even if the entire questionnaire was not completed.

A disadvantage of using an online questionnaire was that, unfortunately, a few Parties were not able to access the online version for technical reasons, although Parties did complete the online survey from four different CITES regions.

### Analysis of questionnaire on fees and charging for CITES related-activities

**4. Your country indicated within CITES biennial reports that fees are charged for one or more of the following CITES-related activities. Please rank all those applicable (1,2, etc.), with “1” as the activity from which most revenue is generated in total on an annual basis, and “7” as the least.**

#### Response rate

<b>No. Parties</b>	22
<b>Percentage</b>	100%

The activities that CITES Parties may charge for were based on those listed in the biennial report format (see question D5.9). However, it is clear that “Issuance of CITES documents” and “Importing of CITES-listed species” may not be separate activities, and that one may be a subset of the other. This may have led to some confusion by some respondents, and several Parties commented in their responses that these two activities had been considered together and ranked accordingly.

As found in the analysis of biennial reports for 2005-2006 and 2007-2008 (question D5.9), the single most important CITES activity from which fees are generated by Parties was the issuance of CITES documents. Overall, 81% of all Parties ranked the issuance of CITES documents as the most important CITES activity in generating fees (Table 1). Almost a third of Parties reported that fees from the licensing or registration of operations that produce or trade CITES species was the second most important revenue generating activity. Other activities Parties charged for included the production and distribution of crocodile skin tags (Australia), the registration of certain birds kept in captivity under stricter measures (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) or other activities that were not specified.

**Table 1. Ranking of CITES activities by Parties according to the most important annual revenue generated (number of Parties).**

<b>CITES activity</b>	<b>Rank 1</b>	<b>Rank 2</b>	<b>Rank 3</b>	<b>Rank 4</b>	<b>Rank 5</b>
Issuance of CITES documents	18	1	0	0	0
Licensing or registration of operations that produce or trade CITES species	0	7	3	1	0
Harvesting of CITES-listed species*	1	0	2	0	1
Use of CITES-listed species	0	2	2	0	0
Assignment of quotas for CITES listed species	0	0	1	0	0
Importing, exporting, re-exporting or introducing from the sea CITES-listed species	3	2	0	1	0
Other	0	1	1	1	0

\*One Party noted that harvest applied to captive-bred fish and not wild specimens

Nine Parties that completed the questionnaire only charge fees for one CITES activity. Of those, the majority (seven) charge for issuing CITES documents. One charges fees only for importing, exporting or re-exporting CITES specimens (which as discussed above may involve a fee for issuing permits),

and one Party charges only for harvesting of CITES-listed species. One Party charged fees for five separate CITES activities, as defined in question D5.9.

**5. In terms of staff resources, which of the above activities is the most labour intensive to administer? Please rank those applicable, with "1" as the most labour intensive.**

**Response rate**

<b>No. Parties</b>	21
<b>Percentage</b>	95%

The issuance of CITES documents was clearly identified as the most labour-intensive CITES activity to administer, according to the majority (76%) of respondents (Table 2). This was also noted by Fiji.

**Table 2. Ranking of CITES activities by Parties by order of the most labour intensive activity to administer (number of Parties).**

<b>CITES activity</b>	<b>Rank 1</b>	<b>Rank 2</b>	<b>Rank 3</b>	<b>Rank 4</b>	<b>Rank 5</b>
Issuance of CITES documents	16	2	2	0	0
Licensing or registration of operations that produce or trade CITES species	2	8	2	2	0
Harvesting of CITES-listed species	0	0	3	0	1
Use of CITES-listed species	0	2	1	1	0
Assignment of quotas for CITES listed species	1	1	1	0	0
Importing, exporting, re-exporting or introducing from the sea CITES-listed species	2	2	0	2	0
Other	0	1	1	1	1

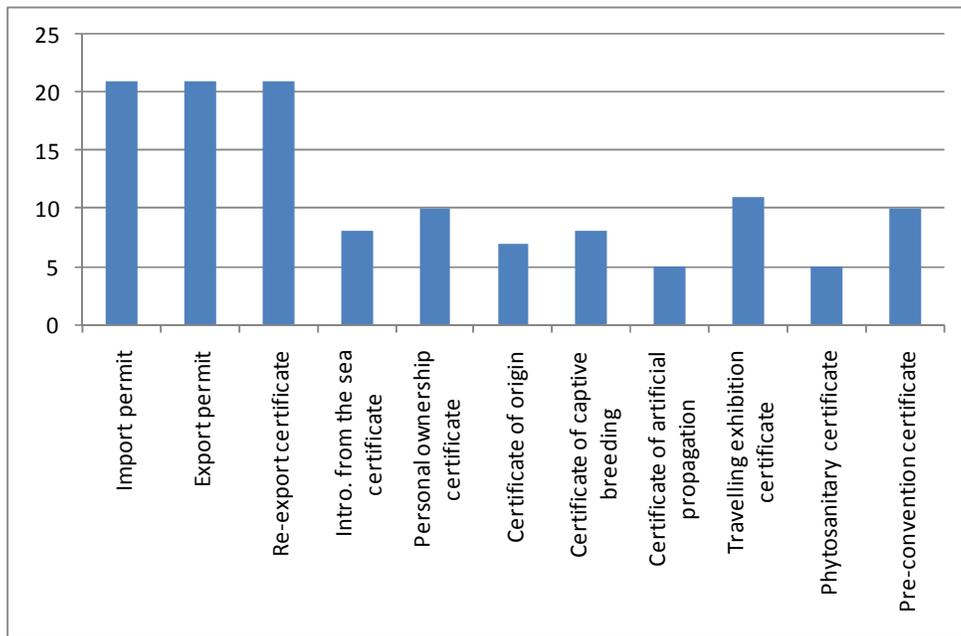
**Fees for CITES permits and certificates**

**6. What types of CITES permits and certificates are fees charged for? Tick all that are applicable.**

**Response rate**

<b>No. Parties</b>	22
<b>Percentage</b>	100%

The majority of Parties that have implemented a charging regime for CITES activities charge fees for the issuance of import permits, export permits and re-export certificates, which are likely to comprise the majority of CITES documents issued. Only Ethiopia stated they did not charge for the issuance of any CITES permits and certificates, but charged fees for another CITES activity. Around half of the respondents charge fees for the issuance of travelling exhibition certificates, personal ownership certificates and pre-Convention certificates, but fewer Parties charged fees for certificates of origin, certificates of introduction from the sea, captive breeding or artificial propagation and phytosanitary certificates (Figure 1). Parties from the European Union commented that fees were also charged for certificates of commercial use for some CITES species issued under the European Wildlife Trade Regulations, which implement CITES in the European Union.



**Figure 1. Number of Parties that charge fees for various types of CITES permits and certificates.**

Ethiopia stated that they were evaluating charging for CITES permits to cover at least the cost of printing the permit documents and the time spent in delivering the permit.

**7. How are the fees for permits and certificates structured? Tick all that are applicable**

**Response rate**

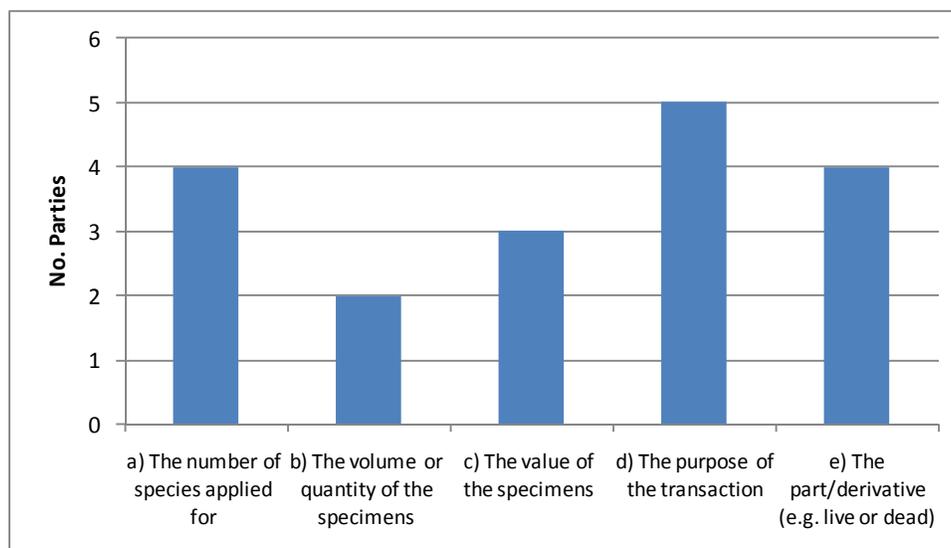
<b>No. Parties</b>	18
<b>Percentage</b>	82%

Parties differed substantially in their approach to structuring fees for CITES permits and certificates. Whilst the charging regimes of some Parties are relatively simple, others have introduced fairly complex fee structures, which may take account of the nature of the transaction and/or the taxonomic group involved.

Ten Parties indicated they charge a standard fee for all permit types (imports, exports and re-exports), and eight Parties charge fees dependent on the permit type. The majority of Parties' fees were transaction-specific, rather than taxon-specific. However, two Parties indicated that their charges differed depending on the taxonomic group involved. In the Republic of Moldova, a standard fee for all imports/exports and re-exports is charged for plants, but for animals the fee charged is dependent on taxonomic group traded. The fee for mammals is highest (around USD 36), for reptiles it is USD 22, and for other animals of wild origin it is USD 18. New Zealand charges a specific fee for the export of live, captive-bred parrots, as these applications require additional staff time including an inspection of the breeding facilities.

No Parties reported that fees were determined according to the individual species involved or whether the species was native to the country, in response to the questionnaire. However, in its biennial report for 2007-2008, Bulgaria noted that it charges a reduced permit fee for permits and certificates for specimens of native species. Austria takes into consideration the CITES Appendix of the species applied for when charging fees for permits.

Several factors determined the fee structure where Parties have implemented transaction-specific fees. These included the number of species on a permit, the volume or quantity of the specimens to be traded, the value of the specimens to be traded, the purpose of the transaction, or the part or derivative being traded (e.g. live or dead specimens) (Figure 2).



**Figure 2. Factors which determine fees, as reported by the number of Parties. Several Parties reported that their fees were determined by multiple factors (a-e).**

Guyana provided further details on how fees it charges relate to the value of specimens in trade. A commercial value for each species is designated, and at the time of shipment, licensed commercial exporters pay the assigned species value multiplied by the number of specimens. A non-commercial exporter pays a standard fee for each permit.

The Czech Republic noted that it has implemented a standard fee for all import, export, and re-export permits and certificates, but for other types of certificates (e.g. travelling exhibition), fees are dependent on the quantity of specimens to be traded.

No Parties reported that their fees were determined by the source of the specimens being traded (e.g. captive-bred or wild-taken), neither were any Parties fees determined by the format of the permit requested, e.g. electronic permit or printed on paper. However, Guyana noted that it has proposed a reduced fee for captive-bred specimens as an incentive to move toward this type of production system within new draft regulations. In Germany's biennial report for 2007-2008, it was noted that the source of the specimens can determine fees in one specific case. Exports of artificially-propagated plants up to the value of EUR 50 are not charged for. Thailand also indicated in their biennial report for 2005-2006, that a reduced fee for captive-bred specimens had been introduced.

In the United Kingdom, the principal determinant of fees for CITES permits and certificates is the type of transaction involved (e.g. import, export, re-export), although the number of species traded also determines the fee. A slightly higher fee is charged for import and export permits than re-export certificates. The number of specimens involved in the transaction does not affect the cost of each import/export permit, provided that they are of the same species (or the same genus in the case of plants and corals), the specimens have the same source and purpose codes, and they are being transported between the same importer and exporter. Additional species represent a separate transaction and fees are charged accordingly, except where more than one species from the same genus is traded for corals and plants.

Fiji has standard fees for permits and certificates according to permit types, with an export permit costing twice as much as an import permit or re-export permit. Both the United Kingdom (a major importer) and Fiji (predominantly an exporter) appear to charge fees relative to the time taken to process these types of applications.

In Italy, the cost of one permit will cover up to three different CITES species. Singapore's charging structure is subject to a minimum fee (SGD 60) which covers up to five species, and then additional species are charged at SGD 12. Spain also noted in their biennial report for 2007-2008 that a minimum charge covering four species is applied, and then each additional species is charged for.

Singapore also noted that the type of part or derivative and the purpose of the transaction are considered. Furthermore, a reduced fee of SGD 10 is charged for export permits or re-exports certificates for manufactured products that are tourist items or personal effects. Germany, in their

biennial report for 2007-2008, also reported that fees are reduced for dead specimens, parts and derivatives.

**8. Are there any special fee waivers or fee reductions for permit applications which relate to a specific scenario, e.g. registered company or individual (or other trustworthy natural/legal person), or the purpose is for conservation, science, etc.?**

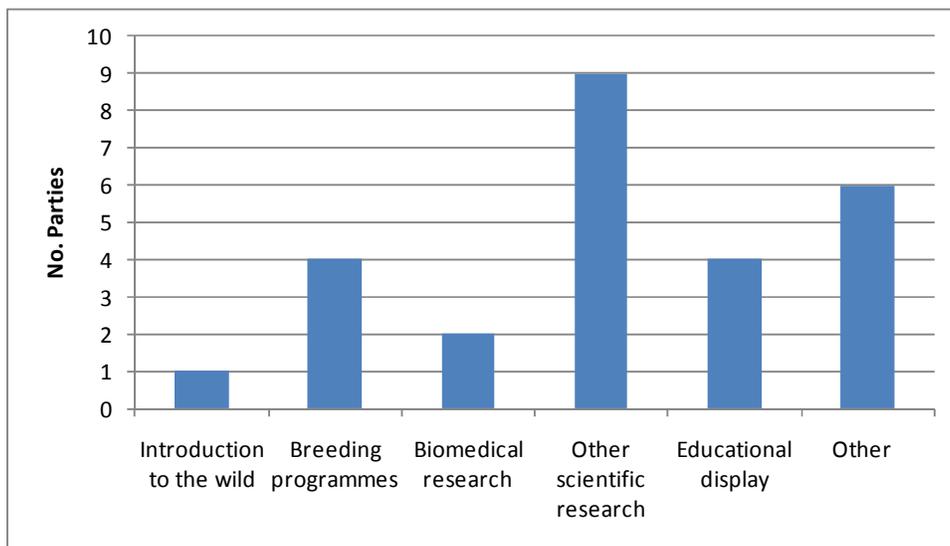
Response rate	
No. Parties	20
Percentage	91%

Just over half of all Parties (55%) which answered question 8 had introduced a fee waiver for specific purposes. The scenarios where fee waivers were applied by Parties are discussed in question 9.

**9. If so, please indicate any relevant scenario where fees for CITES permits are reduced or are exempt:**

Response rate	
No. Parties	11
Percentage	50%

Of the 11 Parties which had introduced fee waivers, nine waived permit/certificate fees where the purpose of the transaction was for scientific research, not including biomedical research (Figure 3). The Netherlands commented that the CITES register of scientific institutions (under Resolution Conf. 11.15 (Rev. CoP12) on *Non-commercial loan, donation or exchange of museum and herbarium specimens*) was related to the waiving fees for scientific purposes. Four Parties considered waiving fees for breeding programmes, as did four Parties where the purpose of a transaction was an educational display programmes. Similarly, transactions for biomedical research purposes could be exempt from fees within two Parties, and introductions to the wild were exempt in one Party. No Parties had implemented a waiver specifically for CITES-registered companies or individuals.



**Figure 3. Scenarios where fees for CITES permits are reduced or are exempt by CITES Parties.**

A number of additional scenarios where fees were not required were also highlighted by Parties. In Finland and the United Kingdom, fees are waived only where the intended research or education promotes the conservation of the species concerned. As noted in its 2007-2008 biennial report, Germany has also introduced exemptions on fees for specimens where the intended purpose is scientific research, and Belgium has introduced exemptions for scientific institutions where research is aimed at conservation.

Bulgaria indicated in its biennial report for 2007-2008 that, whilst fees are usually calculated per species, a standard charge is applied where the purpose of the application is zoological, botanic gardens, circuses and travelling exhibitions, scientific purposes, or educational display (specifically museums and dolphinariums). Similarly, Slovakia noted in its biennial report for 2007-2008 that museums of natural sciences as well as zoological gardens are exempt from fees.

Additional exemptions for CITES fees were in place where the transaction involved government offices or public bodies, scientific institutions which act as CITES Scientific Authorities, or transfers between governments. One Party charged no fees for transactions which involved specimens that are personal or household effects or hunting trophies. Several other Parties indicated in their biennial reports for 2005-2006 or 2007-2008 that exemptions applied in similar situations. Greece (for 2007-2008) and Kuwait (for 2005-2006) indicated that reduced fees are charged where the purpose of the transaction is personal, as did Serbia (2005-2006) for non-commercial transactions. As noted above, Singapore's fees are reduced for specific types of personal effects.

**10. Has a system for priority or "fast-tracked" permits and certificates been introduced where a higher fee is charged to issue CITES documents more quickly?**

**Response rate**

<b>No. Parties</b>	21
<b>Percentage</b>	95%

Of the Parties that completed the questionnaire, only Singapore had introduced a "fast-tracked" or express service whereby higher fees are charged to issue permits in a quicker turnaround time. It was noted that this service could be requested at the time of making an online application form. As noted in document CoP15 Doc. 17, Switzerland has also introduced a fast-track system for permits that can be obtained within 24 hours. The cost is CHF 40 for issuance within one day, CHF 30 within two days and CHF 20 within three days.

**11. How often are the fees for issuance of CITES permits revised?**

**Response rate**

<b>No. Parties</b>	19
<b>Percentage</b>	86%

Approximately half of the Parties which responded had revised their fees either annually or regularly (every 2-5 years), (Figure 4). Four Parties commented that since the introduction of fees, the amount charged for CITES permits had been revised once, after charges had been stable for several years. Hong Kong SAR reviewed the cost of fees annually and any revision of the fees for permits and certificates is dependant on the outcome of this review. The Czech Republic review fees as part of a regular review of national legislation implementing CITES. Ecuador stated that payments were reviewed monthly. Mexico indicated that the cost of permits and certificates were updated when the accumulated percentage increase of the national index of prices to the consumer exceeds 10% compared to the month in which they were last updated.

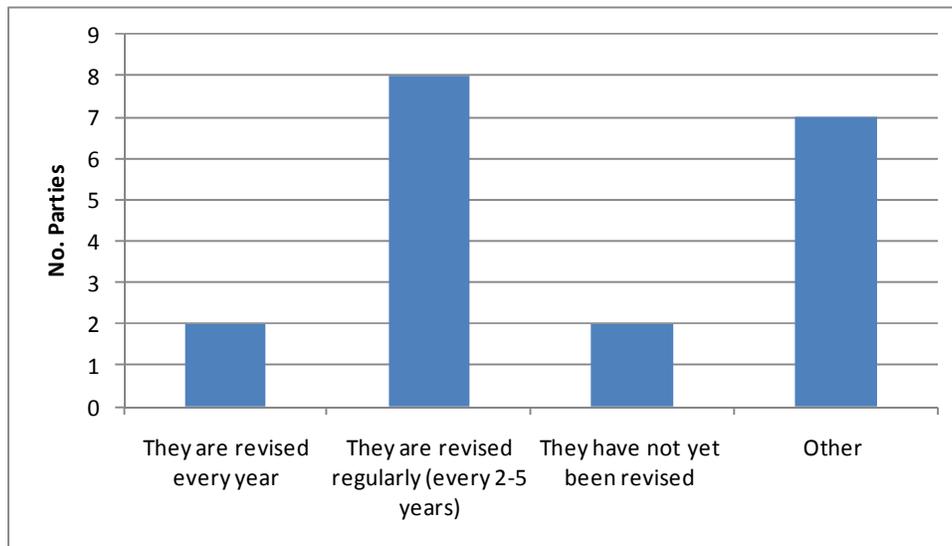


Figure 4. The period of fee revision for CITES permits reported by Parties.

**12. If fees are charged to register or licence operations that produce or trade in CITES species (e.g. operations that breed or artificially propagate Appendix-I species, or exporters and processing plants for sturgeons), how is the fee structure determined?**

**Response rate**

<b>No. Parties</b>	11
<b>Percentage</b>	50%

The majority of respondents which charged fees to register or licence operations that produce or trade in CITES species had implemented a standard fee for all types of registered operation (e.g. operations that breed in captivity or artificially propagate Appendix-I species, or exporters and processing plants for sturgeons), although one Party had introduced fees dependent on the facility type (Figure 5).

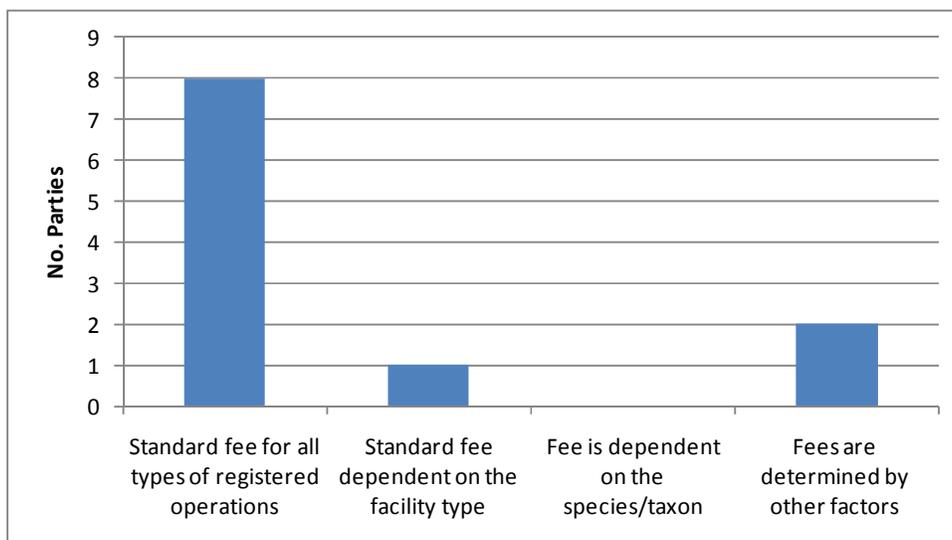


Figure 5. Fee structure implemented by Parties for registered or licensed operations that produce or trade in CITES species.

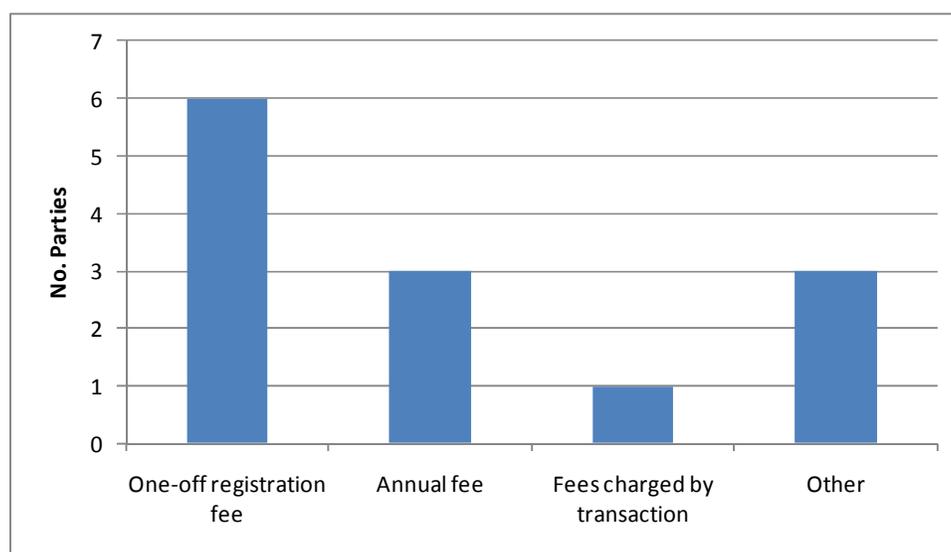
Mexico stated that there was a standard fee for all types of registered operations in the country and the methodology to calculate costs was established by the tax office, taking into consideration the expenses derived from staff salaries and the materials required. Singapore commented that an annual fee is charged under a specific registration scheme for captive-bred *Scleropages formosus*, whereby fees are charged for the registration of each fish. The tagging record is entered into a database and a certificate of identity issued.

**13. How are fees charged for registration/licensing of an operation that produces CITES species?**

**Response rate**

<b>No. Parties</b>	12
<b>Percentage</b>	55%

Twelve Parties provided information on how fees for CITES-registered operations are charged. Half charged a one-off registration fee, and a quarter charged an annual fee (Figure 6). One Party which charged a one-off registration fee also charged fees per transaction. Hong Kong SAR issues licences for registered traders for a period of five years.



**Figure 6. Fees implemented by Parties for registered/licensed operations that produce or trade CITES species.**

**14. Does the registration/licensing process involve a visit(s) to the registered facility?**

**Response rate**

<b>No. Parties</b>	15
<b>Percentage</b>	68%

A visit or inspection of a registration facility is likely to represent a costly expense for Management Authorities, at least in terms of the time involved by MA or SA staff. A large number of facilities could represent a substantial financial burden to countries if verification visits or inspections are required. Fifteen Parties indicated that the process of registering or licensing of a CITES facility involved some type of visit or inspection. The United Kingdom indicated that decisions on whether or not a facility should be visited are based on a risk assessment of the facility.

**15. Can you provide the approximate annual revenue generated from charging for CITES-related activities?**

Response rate	
No. Parties	15
Percentage	68%

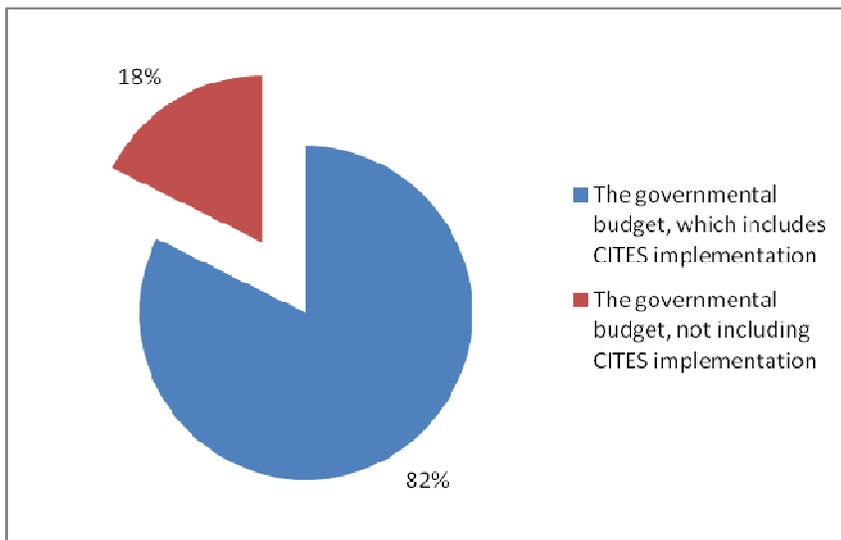
Where figures were provided by Parties for more than one year, only the most recent year was used in analysis. Currencies were converted to US dollars according to the exchange rate in April 2010.

The annual revenues generated from charging for CITES-related activities varied considerably between Parties from USD 250 to USD 610,207. Of the nine Parties that generated in excess of USD 100,000 annually by charging for CITES-related activities, four were from the European region, two originated from the Asian region, and one Party from each of regions of Oceania, North America and Central, South America and the Caribbean were represented.

**16. What does the revenue generated by CITES activities contribute to?**

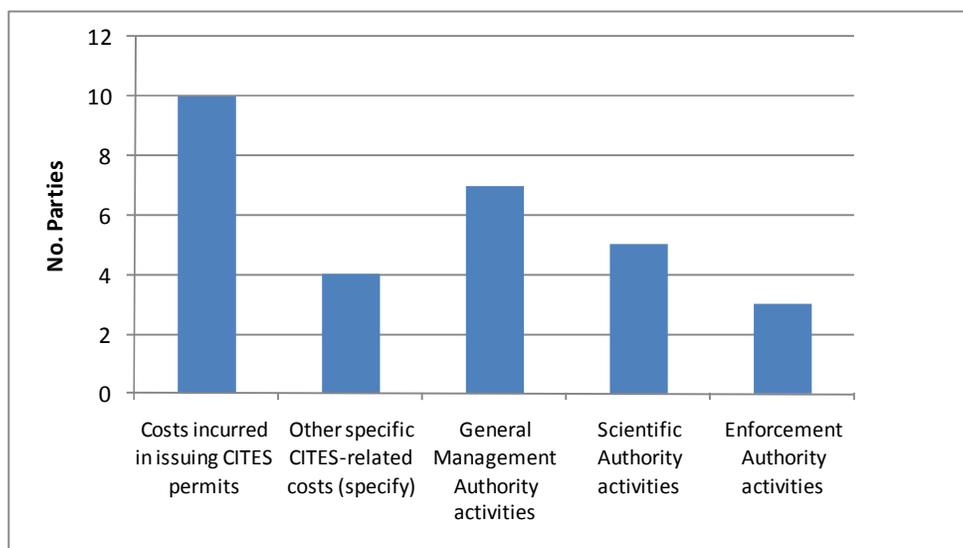
Response rate	
No. Parties	20
Percentage	91%

For the majority of Parties, the revenue generated from charging for CITES activities contributes to the government budget incorporating CITES activities (Figure 7). Three Parties indicated that fees did not contribute to CITES implementation within their country.



**Figure 7. The proportion of Parties which stated that fees from CITES activities contribute towards implementation of the Convention.**

Half of the Parties stated that the revenue raised contributed towards the cost of providing the service of issuing CITES permits and certificates. It was apparent that the revenue raised did contribute towards some general Management Authority activities, but fewer Parties directed revenue towards the cost of maintaining Scientific Authorities, and fewer still directed revenue from fees towards CITES Enforcement Authorities (Figure 8).



**Figure 8. Number of Parties which stated that fees contribute to CITES Authority activities.**

Parties provided some specific comments as to the how the revenue was spent. Costa Rica stated that revenue generated from CITES activities contributed towards salaries, as well as the cost of forms, postage and office expenses. They added that fees contributed to other Management Authority activities such as capacity building for CITES authorities and related institutions within the country, as well as some enforcement measures. The Mexican Authorities confirmed that revenue from fees is spent on other MA activities such as visits to facilities that handle captive wildlife.

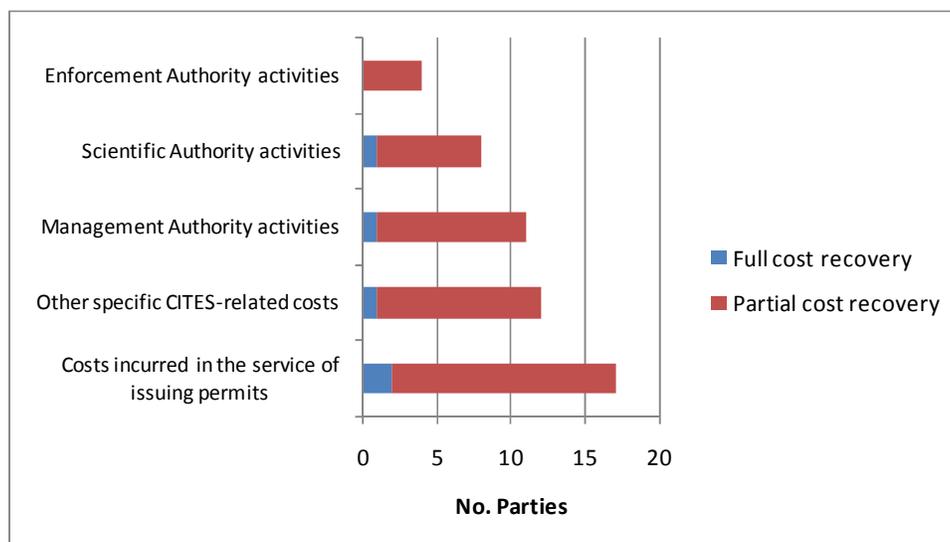
Spain stated that revenue is paid to the tax authorities and used to cover expenses which arise from keeping seized and confiscated specimens. The United Kingdom commented that the fees generated are “Appropriated-in-Aid” by the treasury, meaning that revenue is offset against the environment departments bid for running costs, therefore indirectly benefiting the country’s treasury.

**17. Does the revenue generated by CITES activities represent full or partial cost recovery for any of the above?**

**Response rate**

<b>No. Parties</b>	19
<b>Percentage</b>	86%

Where revenue generated by fees contributed to CITES implementation, Parties most frequently recovered costs associated with the provision of the service of issuing permits and certificates. Whilst 17 Parties recovered partial costs for providing the service, only two Parties (Germany and Ecuador) recovered the full costs (Figure 9). Half of the Parties recovered other specific CITES costs. The costs of other, general Management Authority activities (not including issuance of permits and certificates) were recovered through fees by half of Parties, and one Party (Ecuador) recovered full Management Authority costs. Scientific Authorities received financial contributions from fees in eight Parties, and Enforcement Authorities in four Parties (Figure 9). Italy recovered full Scientific Authority costs through fees.



**Figure 9. Extent of cost recovery by Parties generated by charging fees for CITES-related activities**

**18. Are there any specific ways in which the funds generated through charging fees for CITES activities contribute to wildlife conservation and management more specifically or directly? If so, please provide details.**

**Response rate**

<b>No. Parties</b>	17
<b>Percentage</b>	77%

Four Parties indicated that the revenue they raised from CITES fees contributed to wildlife conservation activities in a number of ways. New Zealand stated that any available funds may be spent on public awareness activities; revenue generated in Italy contributes towards an *ad hoc* conservation programme, and fees generated in the Republic of Moldova contribute to a national ecological fund and may be used for CITES implementation activities, such as the publication of brochures and organization of seminars. Spain commented that the funds are used for wildlife conservation units and the facilities that keep captive wildlife. Other Parties commented that the fees generated contribute to support the operations of the government wildlife department.

**Impacts of charging fees for CITES-related activities**

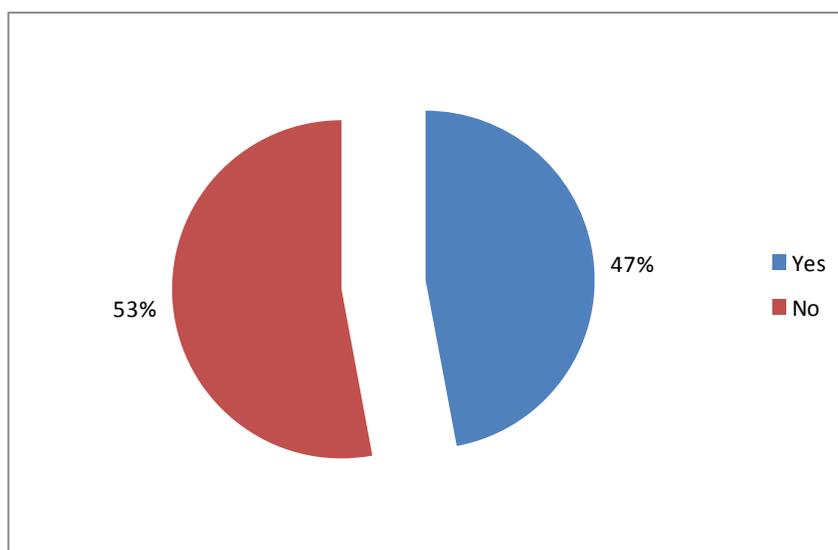
**19. Were any stakeholders (e.g. traders, breeders of CITES species, scientific institutions) consulted prior to the introduction of a charging regime?**

**Response rate**

<b>No. Parties</b>	17
<b>Percentage</b>	77%

Eight Parties (47%) indicated that they had consulted with relevant stakeholders prior to the introduction of charges for CITES-related activities (Figure 10). Costa Rica stated that the collection of fees is covered within the Law of Conservation of Wildlife, which was subject to public consultation prior to its publication. Fees in the country increase annually by 10% according to inflation declared by the Central Bank. Similarly, Mexico and the Republic of Moldova indicated that public stakeholders are consulted as part of the process of laying down national laws. The Czech Republic commented

that regular meetings with stakeholders are organized within their country. Hong Kong SAR stated that the revision of fees would be gazetted prior to implementation.



**Figure 10. The percentage of Parties which consulted stakeholders prior to the introduction of charging fees for CITES-related activities.**

**20. Are there any documents available concerning studies you have conducted concerning cost-recovery measures and fees charged?**

**Response rate**

<b>No. Parties</b>	1
<b>Percentage</b>	4.5%

The United Kingdom provided a document summarizing responses to a public consultation on CITES fees and charging. New Zealand indicated that cost-recovery measures are subject to standard operating procedures and documents on that issue were available, but were not provided. Costa Rica commented that a lack of sufficient personnel prevented them from conducting studies on the issue.

**21. Following the introduction of charging fees for CITES permits, was there any noticeable reduction in the numbers of permits applied for?**

**Response rate**

<b>No. Parties</b>	19
<b>Percentage</b>	86%

Only one Party indicated that there had been a reduction in the number of permits applied for following the introduction of fees for permits (Figure 11). It is possibly relevant that the Party is a member of the European Union, meaning that in theory, traders could import CITES specimens into another Member State of the European Union (EU) that has not introduced charges, and then move the specimens within the EU without the requirement for additional CITES permits under the EU's free trade agreement. Just over half the Parties stated there had been no reduction in permits applied for following the introduction of fees, and around 40% of the Parties which responded to this question did not know if charging had impacted the numbers of permit applications. Finland commented that the reason for this was that charging had been in place for over 30 years.

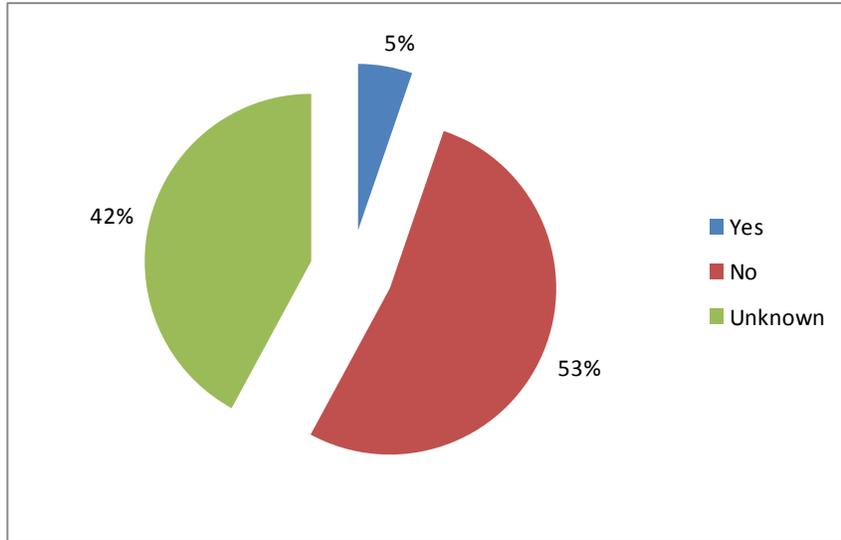


Figure 11. Noticeable reduction in the numbers of permits applied for following the introduction of fees.

**22. Following the introduction of charging fees for CITES permits, has there been any evidence of CITES specimens being traded without permits?**

**Response rate**

<b>No. Parties</b>	18
<b>Percentage</b>	82%

Only three Parties (17%) indicated that there has been evidence of specimens being traded without permits following the introduction of fees (Figure 12). One of those Parties, the United Kingdom, noted that the increase was not significant, and that the situation was being constantly monitored. Australia also reported the occurrence of CITES specimens being traded without permits in their country and that there had been 5,200 seizures and cautions in the financial year 2008-2009. It is not clear how many of these relate to cases where the appropriate documents were not in place.

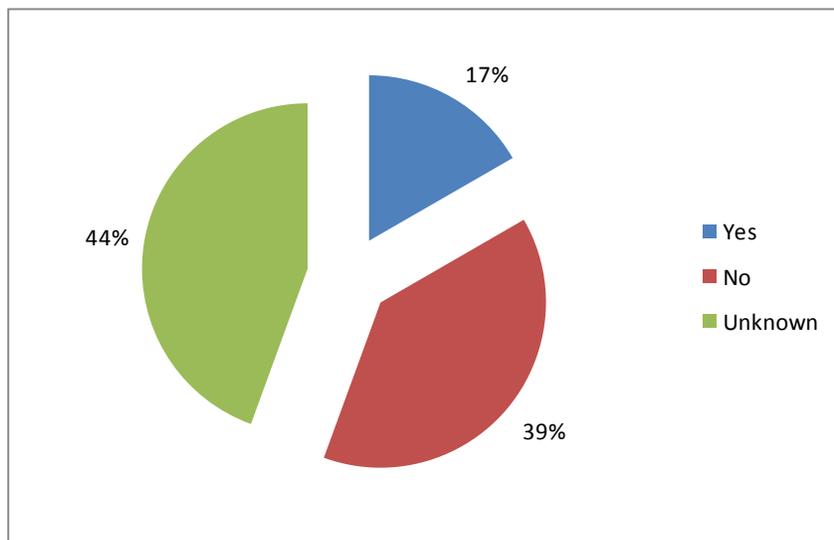


Figure 12. Evidence of CITES specimens being traded without permits following the introduction of fees.

**23. Finally, based on your experience of charging fees, can you provide any recommendations for other Parties which are considering introducing charges for CITES-related administrative services?**

**Response rate**

<b>No. Parties</b>	8
<b>Percentage</b>	36%

Only a few Parties provided recommendations for other Parties on introducing cost-recovery measures for CITES-related activities. Germany felt that, in order to create the highest acceptance among stakeholders, a charging regime dependent on effort (i.e. the time and resources required by MAs and SAs to produce CITES permit and certificates) would be preferential to a fee structure dependent on value of specimens. Mexico recommended that prior to the introduction of fees; a cost-benefit study should be conducted.

Spain noted that because expenses are recovered only to a relatively small extent, it would be advisable if fees were established not only to handle and issue CITES permits, but also to register breeders, plant growers, [wildlife] collections, etc., which, in addition, need to be subject to regular controls.

Guyana commented that fees should be cost-effective and allow the Party to recover the costs of providing services while at the same time not being overly burdensome to the trader. They added that fees that are excessive could stifle the legal trade and provide an incentive for the illegal trade to flourish. Similarly Costa Rica noted the importance of involving a suitable legal entity to ensure the collection of fees in promoting the efficient implementation of CITES activities and avoiding bureaucratic delays hampering the implementation of the Convention.

The Republic of Moldova noted that they had used the experiences of neighbouring countries such as Romania to guide them in introducing cost-recovery measures and that the fees had been determined by the economic situation of the country.

Specifically in relation to the registration or licensing of breeding facilities, Ecuador advocated that the fee charged should be calculated as a percentage of the profits made by those facilities, so that those facilities which sell less pay less for licensing.

## **Studies conducted by National Authorities on cost-recovery measures and fees charged**

### *Case study: The United Kingdom*

The United Kingdom provided a number of supplementary documents, including a consultation on the introduction of a new charging regime for CITES (Defra, 2008a), a summary of responses to the consultation (Defra, 2008b) and an impact assessment on the United Kingdom's Government's preferred approach to the introduction of CITES fees (Defra, 2008c). These documents and the final UK cost recovery measures are summarized below.

The rationale for introducing an updated cost-recovery regime in the United Kingdom was to increase revenue raised from fees to meet the true cost to Government in providing the service of licensing (the issuance of CITES permits and certificates). More than 34,000 applications for CITES permits and certificates were received by the United Kingdom's Government in 2007<sup>3</sup>. The annual cost of operating the licensing service was calculated in 2008 as GBP 1.95 million. The intended objective was to transfer the costs to the users of the service and away from the taxpayer without compromising the United Kingdom Government's conservation objectives.

The approach adopted by the United Kingdom was to circulate a consultation document to all individuals or organizations that had applied for permits in the previous two years. It made the consultation document available on the Government's website for CITES licensing. The consultation, which took place in February 2008, sought views on a proposed fee structure, the appropriateness of a variable rate where the charge is set according to the complexity of processing of the application, the appropriateness to charge for activities which absorb minimal resources, as well as proposing several policy options, namely:

1. No intervention (charges remain minimal but do not meet Government targets to relieve taxpayer burdens).
2. Introduction of full cost-recovery measures.
3. Introduction of a full cost-recovery measures with an exception for those applying for conservation-related licenses, for which fees would be phased in over three years.

Additionally, a request was made for any evidence to identify potential consequences of introduction of fees, as well as potential actions to mitigate such impacts. There were 58 responses to the consultation ranging from private individuals, trade associations, businesses, government, academia, zoos, breeders, conservationists, etc. There were four main areas of concern identified by the respondents; financial impacts, impacts on conservation, increased risk of non-compliance and increased risk of illegal trade.

Following the consultation, the Government of the United Kingdom proposed an alternative option, the introduction of full cost-recovery measures but with a waiver for selected conservation activity. The impact assessment of this preferred option considered the costs and benefits of introducing the new charging regime. It considered the impacts on business, specific sectors of CITES trade (falcons, corals, tortoises, etc.), impacts on taxpayers, animal welfare and conservation, compliance costs and administrative burdens.

It concluded the main affected group would be businesses dealing in CITES goods, especially those businesses dealing in goods which are financially marginal. Noting that the proposed charging regime would make the United Kingdom the most expensive country to trade in CITES specimens within the European Union, it estimated that a 7-8.5% reduction in the number of permits applied for would be apparent following the introduction of charges. However, it was noted this may not necessarily result in a reduction in trade, as bulk buying may increase or goods may be imported through other countries.

The financial impact on business was expected to be lower where the CITES goods are scarce and are of relatively high value, than for commoner, bulk-traded CITES goods. An impact on the viability of one of the business sub-sectors, the trade in tortoises and some reptiles listed on Annex A of the European Union Regulations (equivalent to CITES Appendix I) was predicted. These specimens require a European Union certificate for onward sale, and it was therefore expected that additional

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<sup>3</sup> Includes European Community certificates issued for commercial use of Annex-A specimens

costs would be passed onto the consumer, thereby decreasing demand. France has a well-established coral trade, and a further consumer retail activity risk identified was that this sub-sector may shift from the United Kingdom to its closest neighbouring country.

It was predicted that the fees would have a negative effect on consumers of CITES goods, or members of the public who purchase CITES items, which would naturally vary dependent on the goods purchased. Since the majority of the United Kingdom's imports (around 75%) come from developing countries, one potential conservation impact identified was the reduced incentive to conserve biodiversity as a sustainable resource in source countries as a consequence of reduced demand. However, this impact was deemed difficult to assess.

It was recognized that a potential response to introducing charges is an increase in non-compliance and illegal trade. It was noted that the detection of illegal wildlife trade often requires a high level of expertise. Consequently, it may be difficult without targeted enforcement activity to counteract any factor which provides an incentive to undertake criminal activity. Nevertheless, increases in illegal trade and shifts in patterns of trade in the United Kingdom were expected to be minimal, as the majority of commercial shipments destined for that country are for live animals which are harder to smuggle illegally.

Conservation benefits were expected to arise from the charging regime through the wider application of a fee waiver scheme for selected conservation activities. Although this scheme would be financed by taxpayers, the overall burden to taxpayers in subsidizing the CITES licensing service would be substantially reduced.

The final charging regime for CITES activities in the United Kingdom took into account the level of staff resources required to process different application types, as summarized in the examples in Table 3. The actual fees were calculated by assessing the full cost of providing the licensing service and considering the number of applications of each type received annually and the resources required processing them.

**Table 3. Examples of how application costs were assessed in the United Kingdom (source: Defra, 2008c).**

Application type	Relative cost	Actual cost <sup>4</sup>
Import/export permit	The resource requirement to process these applications is used as the baseline from which the costs of other applications are assessed	GBP 59* (USD 90)
Re-export certificate	Takes 79% of the time and resource it takes to process an import/export permit because the majority are not referred to the Scientific Authority, therefore 79% of the cost of an import/export permit.	GBP 47* (USD 71)
EU Certificates for commercial use of EU Annex-A species	43% of the cost of an import/export permit. These are normally issued to captive bred specimens where the parentage is usually well documented and usually not referred to the Scientific Authority.	GBP 25 (USD 38)
EU Certificates for large collections of Annex-A species where conservation benefits will arise (e.g. zoos).	300% of the cost of an import/export permit. The issuance of this certificate usually involves an inspection, assessment of the record keeping and educational/conservation content of the establishment, much scientific research and senior staff input.	GBP 177 (USD 271)

\*for a single specimen or any number of specimens provided they are of the same species (in the case of animals other than corals) or genus (in the case of plants and corals), have the same source and purpose code, and are to be transported between the same importer and exporter

The resource requirements needed to process applications may be linked to the source of the specimens in trade. An analysis of United Kingdom trade data presented within the impact assessment showed that, for import applications, source W (wild) was the most important; for export permits and EC certificates of commercial use, captive-bred specimens were most important (sources C and F); and for re-export certificates, the predominate source code was U (unknown).

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalhealth/Charges/citesfees.htm>

As an indication of the human resources required to implement CITES within the United Kingdom, it was indicated within the UK biennial report for 2005-2006 that the equivalent of 33 full-time staff were employed within the Management Authority, and approximately 6.7 full-time staff were employed within Scientific Authorities. Using this same biennium as an example, 12,130 import permits were issued in the United Kingdom, as were 2,101 export permits and 5,761 re-export certificates, as well as over 8,500 other types of certificates.

### **References**

Defra. 2008a. *Consultation on introducing a full cost recovery charging regime for CITES licences*. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

Defra. 2008b. *Summary of responses to the consultation on introducing a full cost recovery charging regime for CITES licenses held between 4 February and 6 May 2008*. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

Defra. 2008c. *Impact assessment of the introduction of a full cost recovery charging regime for CITES licences*. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

## Factors Parties may wish to consider prior to introducing fees

Management Authorities incur costs by providing CITES-related administrative services, and they may recover some or all of their costs through charging fees for the services provided. Decision 14.45 directed the Secretariat to provide basic guidance to Parties on how cost-recovery programmes could be designed and used for internalizing the cost of implementation of the Convention. Based on the experiences of Parties that have already introduced charging regimes for CITES-related activities that were considered in this report, a number of factors have been identified which may be relevant to Parties considering the introduction of fees to recover costs of CITES implementation (Table 4).

**Table 4. Factors Parties may consider in designing cost-recovery programmes**

Issue	Considerations
Extent of cost recovery	Whether the aim of the charging regime is to recover costs only for specific activities (such as issuing permits and certificates), or to generate a certain percentage of resources required for CITES implementation, or to recover full costs, and if so, consider which of the relevant CITES authorities will benefit (e.g. Management, Scientific, Enforcement, others). A full analysis of the relevant internal costs would then be required.
Determination of fees	Whether fees for CITES-related activities can be charged according to the level of administration or resources required by the Management Authority. For example, processing of import permits may be more labour intensive for importing countries, whilst assigning quotas and processing export permits may require a higher degree of resources for exporting countries. Similarly, registration of CITES facilities (such as Appendix-I CITES registered breeders, caviar repackaging plants, etc.) may require visits or inspections representing notable costs to Management Authorities.
Fee structure	How fees should be structured. Parties have determined fees by a number of factors including the permit type (import/export, etc.), the number of species (as each may require a separate non-detriment finding), the value of the goods being traded, the purpose of the transaction, or the part or derivative being traded. Most Parties have implemented standard fees for types of registered breeding facilities, although, whilst some are one-off fees, facilities may be charged an annual fee or by transaction.
Fee waivers	Whether fee waivers or reductions can be introduced for permits/certificates where the purpose is not commercial, especially those which benefit the conservation of CITES-listed species.
Conservation objectives	Whether fees will contribute towards the implementation of the Convention within the country, either by financially supporting the CITES Authorities, or by supporting more specific, targeted conservation activities.
Impact assessment	Whether an impact assessment can be conducted to consider the costs and benefits of introducing a charging regime. The United Kingdom model considered the impacts on businesses, impacts on trade in various taxonomic groups (e.g. highly-traded taxa, such as falcons, corals, tortoises, etc.), impacts on taxpayers, impacts on animal welfare and conservation, compliance costs and administrative burdens.
Consultation	Consultation with stakeholders (e.g. traders, private individuals, zoos, scientific institutions, etc.) in order to gain different views on the impacts of the proposed

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	charging regime. This could be done either directly, on the issue of introducing or revising fees for CITES activities, or through reviews of national legislation.
Fast-track services	Whether the Management Authority has the capacity to offer a service whereby permits can be issued as a priority (within one or two days) for which a higher price can be charged.
Regional lessons	Whether the benefit of experiences of other countries in the region with similar economic conditions and trade importance can be shared.

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### Annex 3. UNEP-WCMC suggestions for amendment to the biennial report format

The response rates for the 2005-2006 and 2007-2008 biennial reports were relatively low: only 27% of Parties had submitted reports for 2007-2008 by March 2010. The number of Parties that have submitted biennial reports has been declining for the previous three biennia. The Secretariat reported at SC57 that “[s]ubmission levels for national reports, particularly biennial reports, could be improved”.

A Working Group on Special Reporting Requirements was established in June 2009 and is tasked with considering how national reporting can be improved. The working group will report at the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties. A number of general recommendations on the biennial report format are provided below, as well as some specific recommendations (3-7) on the questions analysed in Annex 1. The recommendations may assist the working group in its discussions.

#### **Recommendations**

1. Develop a template to enable Parties to provide their biennial reports online, using the Multilateral Environmental Agreement (MEA) Online Questionnaire Engine developed for CITES and other MEAs, with support from UNEP Division of Environmental Law and Conventions (DELIC). As noted in document CoP15 Doc. 21, external funds are required to complete development of this tool. Responses submitted online to the pilot survey tool developed for the questionnaire on fees were generally more consistent and easier to analyse than those received as hard copies.
2. Develop a guidance document to facilitate interpretation of each question in the biennial report in order to limit inconsistent responses. Online guidance or short expandable tooltips would be required for an electronic version.
3. Define what is meant by “significant seizures, confiscations and forfeitures” in questions C4 and C5. Provide additional guidance on the level of information required for seizure data (e.g. taxonomy, country of last (re-)export, part/derivative code and quantity). It is recommended that, where possible, terms be consistent with Notification to the Parties No. 2010/013 on *Guidelines for the preparation and submission of annual reports* where, for example, “wallets” are recorded as “Leather products (small)”.
4. Revise questions D1.5 and D2.5 or provide further guidance on the number of staff employed within Management and Scientific Authorities respectively, and questions D1.6 and D2.6 on the amount of time they spend on CITES-related activities. Clarity on the number of MAs/SAs in each Party is required if Parties answer only for one MA/SA, and it is important to capture information on whether all regional offices have the same number of staff. The actual or estimated staff figures submitted should be equivalent to the number of full-time staff in each authority.
5. In question D5.3 requesting information on the number of permits/certificates issued annually, the heading “import permits” should be separated from “introduction to the sea certificates”. Guidance should be provided to discourage Parties from combining categories, such as numbers of export permits and re-export certificates in their responses, as this creates difficulties in analysis.
6. Review the categories of CITES-related activities for which fees may be charged for in questions D5.9, with particular focus on the difference between “Issuance of CITES documents” and “Importing of CITES-listed species”. There is confusion as to whether these terms are mutually exclusive.
7. For ease of analysis, it is recommended that financial figures in question D5.10 be provided in American dollars (USD).

### Annex 3

8. It is recommended that a number of the questions included within the fee questionnaire are incorporated into the biennial report format under section D5 (*Permitting and registration procedures*).

## Annex 4. Seizures reported within biennial reports

Data on seizures provided within biennial reports were collated for analysis. Summary tables of the five most frequently seized taxa for selected terms (e.g. live, bodies, ivory, etc.) are provided by class for animals, and for all plants for the biennia 2005-2006 and 2007-2008 in Tables 1-14. Some reported seizures appeared to be erroneous, for example 632 "live" animals of Elephantidae spp. (not described to species level) which were excluded from the analysis. Many reported seizures did not describe the relevant term (live, bodies etc.).

### REPORTED SEIZURES IN 2005-2006

#### a) Mammals

Seizures reported as 'live', 'bodies', 'scales' (kg), 'ivory', 'horns', 'pieces' and 'pills' in 2005-2006 are summarized in Table 1 for the taxa most frequently seized.

**Table 1. Mammal seizures reported under various terms 2005-2006**

Taxon	Term	Quantity	CITES Appendix
<i>Manis javanica</i>	Live	2654	II
<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	Live	274	II
<i>Nycticebus coucang</i>	Live	103	II
<i>Galago senegalensis</i>	Live	21	II
<i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i> *	Live	19	II
<i>Manis</i> spp.	Bodies	3,003	II
<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	Bodies	23	II
<i>Manis javanica</i>	Scales	1215 kg	II
<i>Manis</i> spp.	Scales	24.7 kg	II
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	Ivory	1,728	I/II
Elephantidae spp.	Ivory	1,569	I/II
<i>Elephas maximus</i>	Ivory	117	I
Elephantidae spp.	Ivory	4,048 kg	I/II
<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	Horn	395	II
<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	Horn	26	I/II
<i>Bos gaurus</i>	Horn	12	I
Bovidae spp.	Pieces	99	I/II
Artiodactyla spp.	Pieces	55	I/II
<i>Moschus</i> spp.	Pieces	16	I/II
Carnivora spp.	Pills	340	I/II
<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Pills	240	I
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	Pills	100	I/II
Ursidae spp.	Pills	5	I/II

\*Reported as *Cercopithecus aethiops*

**b) Aves**

The main reported seizures were of live birds. The taxa most frequently seized are summarized in Table 2.

**Table 2. Bird seizures reported under the term 'live' in 2005-2006**

<b>Taxon</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>CITES Appendix</b>
<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>	Live	83	I
Falconidae spp.	Live	73	I/II
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Live	69	I
<i>Falco cherrug</i>	Live	48	I
<i>Cacatua goffiniana*</i>	Live	39	I

\*Reported as *Cacatua goffini*

**c) Reptiles**

The main reported seizures were of 'skins', 'heads', 'live animals', 'leather products' and 'eggs' for reptiles. The taxa seized most frequently are summarized in Table 3. It is likely that 'heads' refers to live individuals.

**Table 3. Reptile seizures reported under various terms 2005-2006**

<b>Taxon</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>CITES Appendix</b>
<i>Python</i> spp.	Skin	40,260	I/II
<i>Python reticulatus</i>	Skin	4,103	II
<i>Boa</i> spp.	Skin	337	I/II
<i>Testudo graeca</i>	Skin	60	II
<i>Daboia russelii</i>	Skin	22	III
<i>Cuora</i> spp.	Heads	11,372	II
<i>Varanus salvator</i>	Heads	256	II
<i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i>	Heads	63	II
<i>Crocodylus</i> spp.	Heads	12	I/II
<i>Amyda cartilaginea</i>	Live	7,000	II
<i>Cuora amboinensis</i>	Live	5,040	II
<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	Live	4,612	I
<i>Varanus salvator</i>	Live	2,491	II
<i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	Live	1,893	II
<i>Varanus salvator</i>	Leather product	2,300	II
<i>Tupinambis</i> spp.	Leather product	1,793	II
<i>Caiman crocodilus</i>	Leather product	1,318	I/II
Pythonidae spp.	Leather product	121	I/II
<i>Python sebae</i>	Leather product	73	II
Cheloniidae spp.	Eggs	56	I
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Eggs	80	I

**d) Fish**

Fish seizures are summarized in Table 4 for selected terms.

**Table 4. Fish seizures reported under various terms in 2005-2006**

<b>Taxon</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>CITES Appendix</b>
<i>Scleropages formosus</i>	Live	160	I
<i>Hippocampus kuda</i>	Live	5	II
Syngnathiformes spp.	Live	5	II
Acipenser spp.	Grams	941	I/II
Acipenseridae spp.	Grams	913	I/II
<i>Huso dauricus</i>	Grams	300	II
<i>Huso huso</i>	Grams	613	II
<i>Hippocampus</i> spp.	Pills	1,500	II

**e) Invertebrates**

Coral seizures reported in biennial reports are summarized in Table 5 for the main taxa seized. Invertebrate seizures (non-corals) are summarized in Table 6 for selected terms.

**Table 5. Coral seizures reported under the terms 'coral' and 'pieces' in 2005-2006**

<b>Taxon</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>CITES Appendix</b>
Scleractinia spp.	Coral	5,732	II
<i>Pocillopora damicornis</i>	Coral	1,240	II
<i>Tubipora musica</i>	Coral	510	II
<i>Pocillopora verrucosa</i>	Coral	100	II
<i>Porites</i> spp.	Coral	34	II
Scleractinia spp.	Pieces	768	II
<i>Porites</i> spp.	Pieces	70	II
<i>Acropora</i> spp.	Coral	140 kg	II
Scleractinia spp.	Coral	0.75 kg	II

**Table 6. Invertebrate seizures (non-coral) reported under various terms in 2005-2006**

<b>Taxon</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>CITES Appendix</b>
<i>Tridacna squamosa</i>	Live	50	II
Tridacnidae spp.	Live	50	II
<i>Hippopus hippopus</i>	Live	19	II
<i>Strombus gigas</i>	Shells	75	II
<i>Tridacna</i> spp.	Shells	61	II
<i>Tridacna crocea</i>	Shells	20	II
<i>Lithophaga lithophaga</i>	Bodies	60 kg	II

**f) Plants**

Seizures reported as 'live', 'pieces', 'pills' and 'unknown' (kg) in 2005-2006 are summarized in Table 7 for the plant taxa most frequently seized.

**Table 7. Plant seizures reported under various terms in 2005-2006**

<b>Taxon</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>CITES Appendix</b>
<i>Euphorbia trigona</i>	Live	1500	II
<i>Cycas pectinata</i>	Live	1133	II
<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	Live	840	II
<i>Obreghonia denegrii</i>	Live	800	I
<i>Uebelmannia pectinifera</i>	Live	800	I
<i>Dendrobium</i> spp.	Unknown	42,320 kg	I/II
<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	Unknown	6,549 kg	II
<i>Panax</i> spp.	Unknown	2,124 kg	II
<i>Aquilaria</i> spp.	Unknown	107 kg	II
<i>Aquilaria sinensis</i>	Unknown	68 kg	II
<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>	Unknown	602 g	II
Orchidaceae spp.	Pieces	2,678	I/II
<i>Saussurea costus</i>	Pills	10,033	I
<i>Gastrodia elata</i>	Pills	243	II
Orchidaceae spp.	Pills	240	I/II
<i>Hoodia</i> spp.	Pills	63	II

## REPORTED SEIZURES IN 2007-2008

### a) Mammals

Seizures reported as 'live', 'heads', 'bodies', 'ivory', 'carvings', 'pills', 'medicine' and 'derivatives' in 2005-2006 are summarized in Table 1 for the taxa most frequently seized. It is possible that the term 'heads' has been used to indicate seizures of live animals.

**Table 8. Mammal seizures reported under various terms in 2007-2008**

Taxon	Term	Quantity	CITES Appendix
<i>Manis</i> spp.	Live	1428	II
<i>Manis javanica</i>	Live	265	II
<i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i> *	Live	17	II
<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>	Live	12	I
<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	Live	11	I
<i>Manis javanica</i>	Heads	1871	II
<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	Heads	1026	II
<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>	Heads	94	III
<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Heads	2	I
<i>Manis</i> spp.	Bodies	36	II
<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Bodies	28	I
<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Bodies	6	I
<i>Manis javanica</i>	Bodies	6	I
<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>	Bodies	4	I
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	Ivory	6,000 kg	I/II
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	Ivory	469	I/II
<i>Elephas maximus</i>	Ivory	79	I
Elephantidae spp.	Ivory	22	I/II
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	Carving	335	I/II
Elephantidae spp.	Carving	24	I/II
<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	Carving	14	II
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	Carvings	113 kg	I/II
<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Pills	1200	I
<i>Moschus</i> spp.	Medicine	1040	II
<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Medicine	108	I
Ursidae spp.	Medicine	35	I/II
<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	Derivatives	300	II
<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Derivatives	59	I
<i>Moschus</i> spp.	Derivatives	51	II
<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>	Derivatives	10	I

\*Reported as *Cercopithecus aethiops*

**b) Birds**

The main reported seizures were of live birds. The taxa most frequently seized are summarized in Table 9.

**Table 9. Bird seizures reported in 2007-2008**

<b>Taxon</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>CITES Appendix</b>
<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	Live	256	II
<i>Poicephalus senegalus</i>	Live	108	II
<i>Myospitta monachus</i>	Live	96	II
<i>Paroaria coronata</i>	Live	83	II
Otididae spp.	Live	60	I/II

**c) Reptiles**

The main reported seizures were of 'live animals', 'heads', 'skins', 'leather products', 'bodies' and 'eggs for reptiles. The taxa seized most frequently are summarized in Table 3. It is likely that 'heads' refers to live individuals.

**Table 10. Reptile seizures reported under various terms in 2007-2008**

<b>Taxon</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>CITES Appendix</b>
<i>Malayemys subtrijuga</i>	Live	364	II
<i>Iguana iguana</i>	Live	306	II
<i>Testudo graeca</i>	Live	291	II
<i>Testudo</i> spp.	Live	233	I/II
<i>Calumma parsonii</i>	Live	140	II
<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	Heads	10,791	I
<i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	Heads	2,400	II
<i>Naja naja</i>	Heads	348	II
<i>Python reticulatus</i>	Heads	297	II
<i>Varanus salvator</i>	Heads	73	II
<i>Python reticulatus</i>	Skins	495	II
<i>Varanus salvator</i>	Skins	339	II
<i>Varanus</i> spp.	Skins	268	I/II
<i>Python curtus</i>	Skins	37	II
Pythonidae spp.	Skins	18	I/II
<i>Varanus</i> spp.	Leather products	484	I/II
Serpentes spp.	Leather products	470	I/II
Crocodylia spp.	Leather products	192	I/II
<i>Python reticulatus</i>	Leather products	134	II
<i>Python</i> spp.	Leather products	83	I/II
<i>Naja naja</i>	Bodies	66	II
<i>Naja</i> spp.	Bodies	54	II
<i>Uromastyx aegyptia</i>	Bodies	25	II

Taxon	Term	Quantity	CITES Appendix
<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	Bodies	13	I/II
<i>Phelsuma</i> spp.	Bodies	8	II
Cheloniidae spp.	Eggs	40	I
<i>Varanus salvator</i>	Unknown	3,335 kg	II
<i>Python reticulatus</i>	Unknown	852 kg	II
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	Unknown	115 kg	I/II

#### d) Fish

The main reported seizures were of species of sturgeons and seahorses. The taxa seized most frequently are summarized in Table 11.

**Table 11. Fish seizures reported under various terms in 2007-2008**

Taxon	Term	Quantity	CITES Appendix
Acipenseridae spp.	Unknown	157.2 kg	I/II
Acipenseriformes spp.	Unknown	52.8 kg	I/II
<i>Acipenser</i> spp.	Unknown	1.6 kg	I/II
Acipenseriformes spp.	Eggs	1580	I/II
<i>Huso huso</i>	Eggs	10	II
<i>Hippocampus</i> spp.	Bodies	3417	II
<i>Hippocampus</i> spp.	Pills	3300	II

#### e) Invertebrates

Coral seizures reported in biennial reports are summarized in Table 12 for various terms, and for other invertebrates in Table 13.

**Table 12. Coral seizures reported under the terms 'coral' and 'pieces' in 2007-2008**

Taxon	Term	Quantity	CITES Appendix
Scleractinia spp.	Coral	239	II
<i>Acropora</i> spp.	Coral	184	II
<i>Euphyllia</i> spp.	Coral	20	II
<i>Catalaphyllia</i> spp.	Coral	11	II
<i>Pocillopora verrucosa</i>	Coral	6	II
Scleractinia spp.	Pieces	81	II
<i>Acropora</i> spp.	Pieces	3	II

**Table 13. Invertebrate seizures (non-coral) reported under various terms in 2007-2008**

Taxon	Term	Quantity	CITES Appendix
<i>Lithophaga lithophaga</i>	Bodies	28025	II
<i>Lithophaga lithophaga</i>	Unknown	54 kg	II
Tridacnidae spp.	Live	958	II
Tridacnidae spp.	Shells	493	II

f) *Plants*

Table 14. Plant seizures reported under various terms in 2007-2008

Taxon	Term	Quantity	CITES Appendix
Cactaceae spp.	Live	12,177	II
<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	Live	3,080	II
Orchidaceae spp.	Live	2,732	I/II
<i>Frailea</i> spp.	Live	610	II
<i>Copiapoa</i> spp.	Live	229	II
<i>Prunus africana</i>	Unknown	21,600 kg	II
<i>Hoodia</i> spp.	Unknown	150 kg	II
Orchidaceae spp.	Unknown	48 kg	I/II
<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	Unknown	28 kg	III
<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>	Unknown	23 kg	II
<i>Prunus africana</i>	Bark	108,000	II
<i>Hoodia</i> spp.	Pills	16,586	II
<i>Hoodia gordonii</i>	Pills	260	II
<i>Cibotium barometz</i>	Pills	770	II
<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i>	Pills	360	II
<i>Aquilaria</i> spp.	Pills	291	II
<i>Hoodia</i> spp.	Pieces	2,983	II
<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	Pieces	20	III
<i>Prunus africana</i>	Derivatives	5,589	II
<i>Hoodia</i> spp.	Derivatives	3,177	II
<i>Aloe ferox</i>	Derivatives	6	II
<i>Saussurea costus</i>	Derivatives	3	I
<i>Hoodia</i> spp.	Medicine	4,089	II
<i>Saussurea costus</i>	Medicine	3,000	I
<i>Dionaea muscipula</i>	Medicine	400	II
<i>Prunus africana</i>	Medicine	84	II

## Annex 5. Biennial reporting by Parties and territories (updated 08/03/2010)

	2003-2004	2005-2006	2007-2008	At least 1 report received for the past 3 biennia (08/03/10)
Afghanistan/Afganistán (AF)	No	No	No	X
Albania/Albanie/Albania (AL)	Yes	No**	No**	✓
Algeria/Argelia/Algérie (DZ)	No	No	No	X
Antigua and Barbuda/Antigua y Barbuda/Antigua-et-Barbuda (AG)	No	No	No	X
Argentina/Argentine (AR)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
Australia/Australie (AU)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
Austria/Autriche (AT)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
Azerbaijan/Azerbaïyán/Azerbaïdjan (AZ)	Yes	No	No	✓
Bahamas (BS)	No	No	No	X
Bangladesh (BD)	No	No	No	X
Barbados/Barbade (BB)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
Belarus/Belarús/Bélarus (BY)	Yes	Yes	No	✓
Belgium/Bélgica/Belgique (BE)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
Belize/Bélice (BZ)	No	No	No	X
Benin/Bénin (BJ)	No	No	No**	X
Bhutan/Bhután/Bhoutan (BT)	Yes	No	No	✓
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)/Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de)/Bolivie (Etat Plurinational de) (BO)	No	No	No	X
Botswana (BW)	Yes	No	No	✓
Brazil/Brasil/Brésil (BR)	Yes	No	No	✓
Brunei Darussalam/Brunéi Darussalam (BN)	Yes	No	No	✓
Bulgaria/Bulgarie (BG)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
Burkina Faso (BF)	No	No	No	X
Burundi (BI)	No	No	No	X
Cambodia/Camboya/Cambodge (KH)	No	No	No	X
Cameroon/Camerún/Cameroun (CM)	Yes	No**	No	✓
Canada/Canadá (CA)	Yes	Yes	No**	✓
Cape Verde / Cabo Verde / Cap-Vert (CV)	No	No	No	X
Central African Republic/República Centrafricana/République	No	No	No	X

	2003-2004	2005-2006	2007-2008	At least 1 report received for the past 3 biennia (08/03/10)
centrafricaine (CF)				
Chad/Tchad (TD)	No	No	No	X
Chile/Chili (CL)	Yes	No	No	✓
China/Chine (CN)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
Hong Kong SAR (HK)	Yes	Yes	Yes	included as China
Macao SAR (MO)	Yes	Yes	Yes	included as China
Colombia/Colombie (CO)	No	No	No	X
Comoros/Comoras/Comores (KM)	No	No	No	X
Congo (CG)	No	Yes	Yes	✓
Costa Rica (CR)	Yes	Yes	No	✓
Côte d'Ivoire (CI)	No	No	No	X
Croatia (HR)	Yes	No	Yes	✓
Cuba (CU)	No	Yes	No	✓
Cyprus/Chipre/Chypre (CY)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
Czech Republic/República Checa/République tchèque (CZ)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
Democratic Republic of the Congo/República Democrática del Congo/République démocratique du Congo (CD)	Yes	No	No	✓
Denmark/Dinamarca/Danemark (DK)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
Djibouti (DJ)	No	No	No	X
Dominica/Dominique (DM)	No	No	No	X
Dominican Republic/República Dominicana/République dominicaine (DO)	No	No	No	X
Ecuador/Equateur (EC)	Yes	Yes	No	✓
Egypt/Egipto/Egypte (EG)	No	No	No	X
El Salvador (SV)	Yes	No	No	✓
Equatorial Guinea/Guinea Ecuatorial/Guinée équatoriale (GQ)	No	No	No	X
Eritrea/Erythrée (ER)	No	No	No	X
Estonia/Estonie (EE)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
Ethiopia/Etiopía/Ethiopie (ET)	Yes	Yes	No**	✓
Fiji/Fidji (FJ)	No	No	No	X
Finland/Finlandia/Finlande (FI)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
France/Francia (FR)	Yes	Yes	No*	✓
New Caledonia/Nueva Caledonia/Nouvelle-Calédonie (NC)	No	No	No	X

	2003-2004	2005-2006	2007-2008	At least 1 report received for the past 3 biennia (08/03/10)
Gabon/Gabón (GA)	No	No	No	X
Gambia/Gambie (GM)	No	No	No	X
Georgia/Géorgie (GE)	No	Yes	No	✓
Germany/Alemania/Allemagne (DE)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
Ghana (GH)	No	No	No	X
Greece/Grecia/Grèce (GR)	Yes	Yes	No*	✓
Grenada/Granada/Grenade (GD)	No	No	No	X
Guatemala (GT)	Yes	No	No	✓
Guinea/Guinée (GN)	No	No	No	X
Guinea-Bissau/Guinée-Bissau (GW)	No	No	No	X
Guyana (GY)	Yes	Yes	No	✓
Honduras (HN)	Yes	No	No	✓
Hungary/Hungría/Hongrie (HU)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
Iceland (IS)	No	No	Yes	✓
India/Inde (IN)	No	No	No	X
Indonesia/Indonésie (ID)	Yes	Yes	No	✓
Iran (Islamic Republic of) / Irán (República Islámica del) / Iran (République islamique d') (IR)	Yes	No	No	✓
Ireland/Irlanda/Irlande (IE)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
Israel/Israël (IL)	No	No	No	X
Italy/Italia/Italie (IT)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
Jamaica/Jamaïque (JM)	Yes	Yes	No**	✓
Japan/Japón/Japon (JP)	Yes	Yes	No	✓
Jordan/Jordania/Jordanie (JO)	Yes	No	No	✓
Kazakhstan/Kazajstán (KZ)	No	No	No	X
Kenya (KE)	Yes	No	No	✓
Kuwait (KW)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
Kyrgyzstan / Kirguistán / Kirghizistan	No	No	No	X
Lao People's Democratic Republic/República Democrática Popular Lao /République démocratique populaire lao (LA)	No	No	Yes	✓
Latvia/Letonia/Lettonie (LV)	Yes	Yes	No	✓
Lesotho (LS)	No	No	No	X
Liberia/Libéria (LR)	No	No	Yes	✓
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya/Jamahiriya Arabe Libia/Jamahiriya arabe libyenne (LY)	No	No	No	X
Liechtenstein (LI)	No	No	No	X

	2003-2004	2005-2006	2007-2008	At least 1 report received for the past 3 biennia (08/03/10)
Lithuania/Lituania/Lituanie (LT)	Yes	Yes	No*	✓
Luxembourg/Luxemburgo (LU)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
Madagascar (MG)	Yes	No	No	✓
Malawi (MW)	Yes	Yes	No	✓
Malaysia/Malasia/Malaisie (MY)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
Mali/Malí (ML)	Yes	No	No	✓
Malta/Malte (MT)	Yes	Yes	No**	✓
Mauritania/Mauritanie (MR)	No	Yes	Yes	✓
Mauritius/Mauricio/Maurice (MU)	No	No	No	X
Mexico/México/Mexique (MX)	Yes	No**	No**	✓
Monaco/Mónaco (MC)	No	No	No	X
Mongolia/Mongolie (MN)	Yes	No	No	✓
Montenegro/Monténégro (ME)	Yes	No	No**	✓
Morocco/Marruecos/Maroc (MA)	Yes	Yes	No	✓
Mozambique (MZ)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
Myanmar (MM)	Yes	No	No	✓
Namibia/Namibie (NA)	No	No	No	X
Nepal/Népal (NP)	No	Yes	No	✓
Netherlands/Países Bajos/Pays-Bas (NL)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
New Zealand/Nueva Zelandia/Nouvelle-Zélande (NZ)	Yes	Yes	No	✓
Nicaragua (NI)	Yes	No	No	✓
Niger/Níger (NE)	No	No	No	X
Nigeria/Nigeria (NG)	Yes	No	No	✓
Norway/Noruega/Norvège (NO)	Yes	No	No	✓
Oman / Omán (OM)	No	No	No	X
Pakistan/Pakistán (PK)	No	No	Yes	✓
Palau / Palaos (PW)	No	No	No	X
Panama/Panamá (PA)	No**	No**	No**	X
Papua New Guinea/Papua Nueva Guinea/Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée (PG)	No	No	No	X
Paraguay (PY)	Yes	No	No	✓
Peru/Perú/Pérou (PE)	Yes	No	No**	✓
Philippines/Filipinas (PH)	No	No	No	X
Poland/Polonia/Pologne (PL)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
Portugal (PT)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
Qatar (QA)	Yes	Yes	No	✓
Republic of Korea/República de	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓

	2003-2004	2005-2006	2007-2008	At least 1 report received for the past 3 biennia (08/03/10)
Corea/République de Corée (KR)				
Republic of Moldova (MD)	Yes	Yes	No	✓
Romania/Rumania/Roumanie (RO)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
Russian Federation/Federación de Rusia/Fédération de Russie (RU)	No	Yes	No	✓
Rwanda (RW)	No	No	No	X
Saint Kitts and Nevis/Saint Kitts y Nevis/Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis (KN)	No	No	No	X
Saint Lucia/Santa Lucía/Sainte-Lucie (LC)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines/San Vicente y las Granadinas/Saint-Vincent-et-les Grenadines (VC)	Yes	No	No	✓
Samoa (WS)	No	No	No	X
San Marino / Saint-Marin (SM)	No	Yes	No	✓
Sao Tome and Principe/Santo Tomé y Príncipe/Sao Tomé-et-Príncipe (ST)	No	No	No	X
Saudi Arabia/Arabie Saudite/Arabie saoudite (SA)	No	No	No	X
Senegal/Sénégal (SN)	Yes	No	No	✓
Serbia/Serbie (RS)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
Seychelles (SC)	No	No	No	X
Sierra Leone/Sierra Leona (SL)	Yes	Yes	No	✓
Singapore/Singapur/Singapour (SG)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
Slovakia/Eslovaquia/Slovaquie (SK)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
Slovenia/Eslovenia/Slovénie (SI)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
Somalia/Somalie (SO)	No	No	No	X
Solomon Islands/Islas Salomón/Iles Salomon (SB)	No	No	No	X
South Africa/Sudáfrica/Afrique du Sud (ZA)	No	No	No	X
Spain/España/Espagne (ES)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
Sri Lanka (LK)	No	No	No	X
Sudan/Sudán/Soudan (SD)	No	No	No	X
Suriname (SR)	No	No	No	X
Swaziland/Swazilandia (SZ)	Yes	No	No	✓
Sweden/Suecia/Suède (SE)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
Switzerland/Suiza/Suisse (CH)	No	No	No	X
Syrian Arab Republic/República Árabe Siria/République arabe	No	No	No	X

	2003-2004	2005-2006	2007-2008	At least 1 report received for the past 3 biennia (08/03/10)
syrienne (SY)				
Thailand/Tailandia/Thaïlande (TH)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia/La ex República Yugoslava de Macedonia/Ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine	No	No	No	X
Togo (TG)	No	No	No	X
Trinidad and Tobago/Trinidad y Tabago/Trinité-et-Tobago (TT)	No	No	No	X
Tunisia/Túnez/Tunisie (TN)	No	No	No	X
Turkey/Turquía/Turquie (TR)	Yes	No	No	✓
Uganda/Ouganda (UG)	No	No	No	X
Ukraine/Ucrania (UA)	No	No	No	X
United Arab Emirates/Emiratos Arabes Unidos/Emirats arabes unis (AE)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland/Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte/Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord (GB)	Yes	Yes	No*	✓
United Republic of Tanzania/República Unida de Tanzania/République-Unie de Tanzanie (TZ)	No	No	No	X
United States of America/Estados Unidos de América/Etats-Unis d'Amérique (US)	Yes	Yes	Yes	✓
Uruguay (UY)	No	No	No	X
Uzbekistan/Uzbekistán/Ouzbékistan (UZ)	No	No	No	X
Vanuatu (VU)	No	No	No	X
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)/Venezuela (República Bolivariana de)/Venezuela (République bolivarienne du) (VE)	Yes	Yes	No	✓
Viet Nam (VN)	Yes	Yes	No	✓
Yemen/Yémen (YE)	No	No	No	X
Zambia/Zambie (ZM)	Yes	Yes	No	✓
Zimbabwe (ZW)	No	No	No	X

\*Biennial reports were acquired from the European Commission for analysis in this report but Parties had not submitted them to the CITES Secretariat.

\*\* Biennial reports were received after March 2010 and were therefore excluded from analysis.

The number of Parties that had submitted at least one biennial report for the biennia 2003-2004, 2005-2006 or 2007-8 at the time of analysis was 101, with 73 Parties providing no reports.

However, a number of Parties submitted biennial reports following the deadline (annotated as \*\*). Two countries (Benin and Panama) submitted reports after the deadline, and had not previously submitted a report for these three biennia. Therefore, the current number of Parties (as of 14/10/2010) that have submitted at least one biennial report for the biennia 2003-2004, 2005-2006 or 2007-2008 is 103 Parties.

## Annex 6. Parties and territories that submitted the questionnaire on fees and charging

<b>Party</b>	<b>Format submitted</b>
Austria	Online
Costa Rica	Online
Czech Republic	Online
Ecuador	Online
Germany	Online
Guyana	Online
México	Online
Netherlands	Online
New Zealand	Online
Serbia	Online
Sweden (incomplete)	Online
Australia	Hard copy
Ethiopia	Hard copy
Finland	Hard copy
Greece	Hard copy
Hong Kong (SAR)	Hard copy
Italy	Hard copy
Republic of Moldova	Hard copy
Singapore	Hard copy
Spain	Hard copy
Thailand	Hard copy
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Hard copy
Fiji (submitted after the deadline)	Hard copy

## Annex 7. Comments from Parties to selected biennial report questions

**B5. Which of the following issues are addressed by any stricter domestic measures that your country has adopted for CITES-listed species (in accordance with Article XIV of the Convention)? Additional comments:**

Please note that the comments in the table below are direct quotations from Parties within their biennial reports.

Country	Comment 2005-2006	Comment 2007-2008	Relevant taxa
Australia	1) Some Appendix-II CITES specimens cannot be imported commercially if there is no Commercial Import Program in place where the Scientific Authority of Australia makes its own non-detriment finding from information obtained from the country of export. Note this amendment is less restrictive than the previous SDM [stricter domestic measures] that required all wild sourced Appendix-II imports for commercial purposes to have a CIP in place before import would be permitted.	1) Some Appendix-II CITES specimens cannot be imported commercially if there is no Commercial Import Program in place where the Scientific Authority of Australia makes its own non-detriment finding from information obtained from the country of export. Note this amendment is less restrictive than the previous SDM [stricter domestic measures] that required all wild sourced Appendix-II imports for commercial purposes to have a CIP in place before import would be permitted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ramin (<i>Gonystylus</i> spp.)</li> <li>• Beluga sturgeon (<i>Huso huso</i>) originating from the Caspian Sea</li> <li>• South African Ghaap (<i>Hoodia gordonii</i>)</li> <li>• All specimens originating from countries not Parties to CITES <a href="http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/trade-use/sources/declared-specimens.html">http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/trade-use/sources/declared-specimens.html</a></li> </ul>
	2) All elephants and elephant products are treated as if they were CITES Appendix I for the purposes of import to, and export from Australia.	2) All elephants and elephant products, and cetaceans are treated as if they were CITES Appendix I for the purposes of import to, and export from, Australia.  <a href="http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/trade-use/lists/cites/australia/index.html">http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/trade-use/lists/cites/australia/index.html</a>	<i>Elephas maximus</i> and <i>Loxodonta africana</i>

Country	Comment 2005-2006	Comment 2007-2008	Relevant taxa
	3) A Stricter Domestic Measure came into effect in February 2007 where all Cetaceans are treated as if they were Appendix I for the purposes of import to, and export from Australia.	3) All cetaceans are treated as if they were CITES Appendix I for the purposes of import to, and export from, Australia.  <a href="http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/trade-use/lists/cites/australia/index.html">http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/trade-use/lists/cites/australia/index.html</a>	Cetacea spp.
Austria	Austria is member of the European Union and therefore the stricter measures are regulated in the European Regulation (EC) No. 338/97.		
Barbados		1) Imports permits are required for all imports into Barbados.	
	1) The Coastal Zone Management Act Cap 394 prohibits the taking and trade of coral species unless given permission by the Minister with responsibility for the Environment. Persons wishing to conduct scientific research using coral samples from Barbados' reefs are required by law to apply for a permit to undertake such research.		Coral
	2) The Wild Birds Protection Act CAP 398 is an Act that provides for the protection of forty six (46) wild birds (both local and migratory) specified in the schedule, some of which are CITES listed. Any person who knowingly kills or wounds or attempts such an act is liable to a fine, one half which is payable to the informant. Possessions or export of the skin or feathers of any wild birds is an offence, which is punishable by a fine. The only exception is the killing of wild birds for the purpose of obtaining specimens for natural history provided that a license has been obtained from the minister responsible for the Environment to do so.		Birds

Country	Comment 2005-2006	Comment 2007-2008	Relevant taxa
	3) The draft Zoos Licensing Act in its current form addresses the establishment and regulation of zoos in Barbados.		
	4) The Fisheries Act Cap 391 addresses the provisions for the management and development of fisheries (including protection of endangered and critically endangered sea turtles from exploitation) in Barbados.		Marine turtles
	5) The Fisheries Management Regulations (1998) address closed areas and seasons, fishing methods, and equipment to be adopted, and protective measures for lobsters, turtles, sea urchins and tuna.		Turtles, tuna, lobsters, sea urchins
	6) The Protection of New Plant Varieties Act (2000-17) is an Act that seeks to provide property rights with respect to flora, and therefore can be used as a tool to regulate and control biodiversity access.		Plants
Bulgaria	Complete prohibition of possession of protected species taken from the Bulgarian nature.	Complete prohibitions exists for protected native species and Appendix-I species taken from the wild. Prohibition has been imposed for keeping of wild species of Felines and Primates outside the zoos and Rescue Centers.	Felidae and primates
Canada	Canada does not implement the exemptions for pre-Convention specimens (Article VII- 2), captive-bred specimens and artificially propagated plants (Article VII-4 and 5). These measures were adopted at the time the <i>Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act</i> (WAPPRIITA) was put into place; no changes occurred to measures/regulations under WAPPRIITA during the reporting period. Inter-provincial transport of specimens illegally taken in a Province or Territory is also addressed by Regulations.		

Country	Comment 2005-2006	Comment 2007-2008	Relevant taxa
Czech Republic	<p>1) Most of the stricter measures resulted in the implementation of the Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 (CITES) and other relevant EC legislation.</p> <p>2) The additional stricter measures implemented by the Czech Republic:</p> <p>(a) Most of species listed by the CITES which are indigenous to the Czech Republic are strictly protected by the Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on Protection of Nature and the Landscape. Taking from the wild, trade and possession are prohibited. Exceptions only under strict conditions, e.g. for bred-in-captivity animals or artificially propagated plants.</p> <p>(b) Live exotic specimens of selected species of mammals, birds and reptiles from Appendices I and II must be registered by the state authorities in accordance with the Section 23 of the Act No. 100/2004 Coll. (Act on Trade in Endangered Species).</p>	<p>1) Most of the stricter measures resulted in the implementation of the Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 (CITES) and other relevant EC legislation.</p> <p>2) The additional stricter measures implemented by the Czech Republic:</p> <p>(a) Most of species listed by the CITES which are indigenous for the Czech Republic are strictly protected by the Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on Protection of Nature and the Landscape. Taking from the wild, trade and possession are prohibited. Exceptions only under strict conditions, e.g. for bred-in-captivity animals or artificially propagated plants.</p> <p>(b) Live exotic specimens of selected species of mammals, birds and reptiles from Appendices I and II must be registered by the state authorities in accordance with the Section 23 of the Act No. 100/2004 Coll. (Act on Trade in Endangered Species).</p>	
Finland	<p>1) All stricter domestic measures included in the EU regulations are implemented in national legislation.</p>	<p>1) The stricter domestic measures included in the EU CITES regulations are implemented. Also the possession and trade of certain species listed in the EU Habitats and Bird Directives is prohibited (or strictly regulated).</p>	

Country	Comment 2005-2006	Comment 2007-2008	Relevant taxa
	2) Additional stricter domestic measures on national level: Taking and possession of live animal species protected under the Nature Act is completely prohibited; the taking and possession of dead animals protected under the Nature Act is either prohibited or regulated by permits. The sale of certain animals covered by the Hunting Act is prohibited or regulated by permits. The import of whale (covers all species) meat (and other products) for commercial use is prohibited by law. The taking of whales is prohibited (includes also all Finnish vessels, which thus cannot take part in whale hunting).	2) Additional stricter domestic measures on national level: Taking and possession of animal and plant species protected under the Nature Conservation Act is generally prohibited (some of these species are CITES-listed); the taking and possession of dead animals protected under the Nature Conservation Act is either prohibited or regulated by permits. The import of whale (covers all species) meat (and other products) for commercial use is prohibited by a specific law, which also prohibits the taking of whales (includes also their landing on Finnish vessels, which thus cannot take part in whale hunting).	Whales – all species
Germany	EU regulation (EC) No. 338/97 provides for stricter measures for the trade in endangered species; conditions for intracommunity trade and transport are also harmonized by that regulation.	EU regulation (EC) No. 338/97 provides for stricter measures for the trade in endangered species; conditions for intracommunity trade and transport are also harmonized by that regulation.	
Iceland		Stricter measures have been imposed in Iceland on conservation, trade and possession of falcons and the golden eagle. For all species but marine species an import permit is required for Appendix-II species.	Falcons and Golden Eagle
Jamaica	Harvesting and trading of <i>Strombus giga</i> . Prohibition of possession of <i>Antipatharia</i> spp. <i>Scleractina</i> spp., <i>Papilio homerus</i> , <i>Cyclura collei</i> , <i>Epicrates subflvus</i> , <i>Crocodylus acutus</i> , <i>Cheloniidae</i> spp., <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> , <i>Trichechus manatus</i> , <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> , <i>Amazona collaria</i> , <i>Amazona agilis</i> , <i>Dendrocygna arborea</i> , <i>Anthracothorax mango</i> , <i>Trochilus polytmus</i> , <i>Mellisuga minima</i> .		As described
Japan	The CITES MA of Japan reviewed the domestic regulations and procedures for the international trade based on relevant resolutions.		

Country	Comment 2005-2006	Comment 2007-2008	Relevant taxa
Kuwait		<p>Kuwait adopted domestic measures for CITES-listed species (in accordance with Article XIV of the Convention) such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Article no. 5 in PAAF new resolution No 134 /2008 regarding fisheries marketing; to fulfill the requirement of the implementation of CITES Convention.</li> <li>- PAAF Resolution No 521/2008 regarding prevent hunting of turtles, sea mammals, sharks and some rare fishes.</li> <li>- Kuwait Airways Circulations dated on 22 April 2007 regarding Guidelines for Transport of Live Animal and Plants and circulation dated 14 December 2008 on CITES Identification of Specimen (Documentation &amp; Training material).</li> <li>- Customs Instructions No. 61/2008 concerning monitoring of plant (flowers) trading in respect with decision No. 93/2003.</li> <li>- Customs Instructions No. 81/2008 concerning custom release of animal shipment only after the Veterinary release by PAAF.</li> <li>- Determination of Agarwood personal imported quota (1 kg / per.)</li> <li>- PAAF has proposed draft decision under signature to control trade and possession of wild animals. In this draft decision there are some articles that has import/or possession of endangered animals as well as dangerous animals. There are also some articles that dealt with animal welfare during transportation and housing.</li> </ul>	
Lao People's Democratic Republic		<p>According to the Forestry Law (1996), Article: 40, para 5, trade, export, import and transport of wildlife listed in Appendix I including their parts are prohibited</p>	

Country	Comment 2005-2006	Comment 2007-2008	Relevant taxa
Lithuania	<p>According to the Rules on Trade in Wild Animals and Rules on Trade in Protected Wild Flora Species it is prohibited to use any Appendix A species for commercial purposes. It is prohibited to trade in wild animal and plant species, their parts or derivatives listed in Lithuanian Red Data Book, CITES Annexes and in Appendices of the Commission Regulation No 338/1997 without permit. These permits are issued by the Regional Environmental Protection Departments. Permits are needed for all imported and exported wild animals (for non CITES species - simplified permit forms)</p>		
Malta	<p>1) The Trade in Species of Fauna and Flora Regulations, 2004 provide that the Scientific Authority and the Management Authority shall advise the Minister for the Environment to prohibit the trade (import, export and re-export) and the possession of any species of flora and fauna if in their opinion, or in the opinion of any of them, such trade or possession would endanger the biological identity or any ecosystem or any species of flora and fauna. It also provides that it is the responsibility of the person who is seeking to import or is in possession of any live specimen to obtain the necessary information from the Management Authority.</p> <p>2) Any person who would like to import live specimens of fauna (of CITES and non-CITES species) from outside the European Community requires the prior grant of an import license that is issued by the Trade Services Directorate. This import license is granted if the Management Authority, following the consultation with the Scientific Authority, does not have any objection for the importation.</p>		

Country	Comment 2005-2006	Comment 2007-2008	Relevant taxa
Mozambique	Enforcement of domestic legislations: Fisheries Act and Regulation n.3 and 4/90, respectively, of 26 September; National Strategy and Policy of Forestry and Wildlife, approved by the Parliament on 1 of April 1997; National Strategy for the Management of Elephants in Mozambique, April, 199; Act n.10/99, of 7 July (Lei de Florestas e Fauna Bravia) and Degree n.12/2002, of 6 June; Ministerial Diploma on mechanisms on implementation of CITES in Mozambique, April, 2004, n.271/2004, 31 December	Enforcement of domestic legislations: Fisheries Act and Regulation n.3 and 4/90, respectively, of 26 September; National Strategy and Policy of Forestry and Wildlife, approved by the Parliament on 1 of April 1997; National Strategy for the Management of Elephants in Mozambique, April, 199; Act n.10/99, of 7 July (Lei de Florestas e Fauna Bravia) and Degree n.12/2002, of 6 June, National Strategy for Management of Conflicts between Human and Wildlife, approved by the Resolution n°58/2009 of the Council of Ministers on 11 August 2009.	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>
Netherlands	Stricter measures are applicable for all primates and Felidae, wild specimens of the European Bird and Habitat Directive, and Rhino horns and tiger bones. Commercial activities are not allowed. Taking and possession is only allowed with an exemption of the prohibitions. Most Appendix-I species (Annex A of Regulation 338/07) are not to be kept without an exemption of the prohibition on possession.	In general there are stricter measures for the taking and possession of Annex A specimens (source W or F), primates, large felidae, hawks, rhino horns, tiger bones. Through European Regulations and Directives these restrictions apply to more species, such as The European Bird and Habitat Directive. It is only possible to keep hawks with source C if accompanied by DNA fingerprints and an exemption for prohibition of possession. By national law for Annex A specimens of all sources it is obligated to keep a register, this also applies to birds of Annex B without a seamless closed foot ring. Birds of Annex A need to be marked conform the national law on foot rings. Other vertebrates of Annex A need to be marked conform EU Regulations.	All primates and Felidae, rhino horns and tiger bones

Country	Comment 2005-2006	Comment 2007-2008	Relevant taxa
New Zealand	While there are no stricter domestic measures adopted for CITES-listed species, stricter legislation applies to the taking, possession and export of indigenous species of fauna under the Wildlife Act 1953.		
Poland	<p>According to the national law (Nature Conservation Act of 16<sup>th</sup> April 2004) holders of live animals including amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals of species covered by EU regulations on wildlife trade (CITES species) are obliged to submit written declaration of possession concerning CITES listed species to appropriate District Authority, in order to register specimens they keep. Obligations of registration does not apply to Zoological Gardens and persons involved in animal trade, carrying on an economic activity (e.g. owners of pet shops, sellers). The above-mentioned sellers are obliged however to possess documents stating legal origin of an animal they sell and to hand over with an animal, original or copy of aforementioned documents to the buyer (e.g. copy of CITES import permit, permit for acquisition from nature, and in case of birth in captivity – a document issued by district veterinary surgeon, confirming animal birth in captivity, or other document stating legality of origin).</p> <p>Prohibitions refers to harvesting, possessing, transport, sale and purchase apply to all native protected species (including CITES species). Exemption from mentioned prohibitions can be granted only by the Minister of the Environment, who issues certain permission.</p>	<p>According to the national law (Nature Conservation Act of 16th April 2004, with further amendments) holders of live animals including amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals of species covered by EU regulations on wildlife trade (CITES species) are obliged to submit written declaration of possession concerning CITES listed species to appropriate district authority, in order to register specimens they keep. Obligation of registration does not apply to Zoological Gardens and persons involved in animal trade, carrying on an economic activity (e.g. owners of pet shops, sellers) as well as persons keeping CITES animals temporarily for the medical treatment and rehabilitation purposes. The abovementioned sellers are obliged however to possess documents stating legal origin of an animal they sell and to pass with that animal, aforementioned documents to the buyer (e.g. copy of CITES import permit, permit for acquisition from nature, and in case of birth in captivity – a document issued by district veterinary service, confirming animal birth in captivity, or other document stating legality of origin).</p> <p>Prohibitions referring to harvesting, possessing, transport, sale and purchase apply to all native protected species (including native CITES species).</p> <p>Exemptions from mentioned prohibitions can be granted only by the Minister of the Environment, who issues certain permission.</p>	

## Annex 7

Country	Comment 2005-2006	Comment 2007-2008	Relevant taxa
Portugal	Need to register indigenous CITES listed species which should always be of captive breed origin. Prohibition of detention of different types of live animals (Carnivores, Primates, Crocodylia, big snakes and venomous ones)	Need to register indigenous CITES listed species which should always be of captive breed origin. Prohibition of detention of different types of live animals (Carnivores, Primates, Crocodylia, big snakes and venomous ones)	
Romania		Order No. 262/330/2006 on conservation of wild sturgeon populations and development of sturgeon aquaculture in Romania ban the capture and killing of wild specimens of sturgeons' species for commercial purpose for a period of 10 years starting with 2006.	Sturgeon
		Order of the Ministry of Environment no. 1798/2007 for approving the Procedure for issuing the environment authorization is prohibiting possession by physical persons of strictly protected species and other species listed in CITES Appendices.	
		Order of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development no. 410/2008 for approving the authorization procedure of the harvesting, capture and/or acquisition activities and commercialization on internal market and export of mineral samples, of plants, vertebrates and invertebrates fossils, and of wild specimens of flora and fauna, and also their import establish domestic measures restricting or prohibiting trade, taking, possession or transport of species not included in Appendix I, II or III.	
Republic of Moldova	The Republic Moldova is conducted by the Red Book. According to the national legislation the measures refer to gain/collection or export of such species are more restricted, by the other words – such activities are forbidden.		

Country	Comment 2005-2006	Comment 2007-2008	Relevant taxa
Saint Lucia	Relevant legislation with regards to CITES, such as the Fisheries Act No. 10 of 1994 and others, are listed in the draft CITES law which has been submitted to the Secretariat.		
Serbia	Regarding stricter domestic measures, Decree on Controlling Exploitation and Trade Protection of Wild Plant and Animal Species ('Official Register of the Republic of Serbia', 31/05) and Decree on Protection of Natural Rarities of Republic of Serbia ('Official Register of Republic of Serbia', 50/93, 93/93) are adopted.	Regarding stricter domestic measures, Decree on Controlling Exploitation and Trade Protection of Wild Plant and Animal Species ('Official Register of the Republic of Serbia', 31/05) and Decree on Protection of Natural Rarities of Republic of Serbia ('Official Register of Republic of Serbia', 50/93, 93/93) are adopted.	
Singapore	The Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act requires a CITES import permit from AVA for any import of CITES Appendix-II species. The ESA also empowers AVA to require transshipments of CITES species through Singapore to be accompanied by valid CITES permits. The ESA also empowers AVA to seize any illegal CITES species in transit. The Act has imposed domestic trade bans on rhinoceros and tigers and their parts and derivatives such as TCM products.	The Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act requires a CITES import permit from AVA for any import of CITES Appendix-II species. The ESA empowers AVA to require transshipments of CITES species through Singapore to be accompanied by valid CITES permits. The ESA also empowers AVA to seize any illegal CITES species in transit. The Act has imposed domestic trade bans on rhinoceros and tigers and their parts and derivatives such as TCM products. The revised ESA also allows AVA to take enforcement actions and impose the same penalties for cases involving fake CITES specimens ie. which are purported to be of CITES species but are fakes.	Rhinoceros and tigers and their parts and derivatives such as TCM products.
Slovakia	Complete prohibition of possession of non-native species of Falconiformes and Strigiformes and taking native protected species.	Complete prohibition of possession of non-native species of Falconiformes and Strigiformes and taking native protected species.	Falconiformes, Strigiformes

Country	Comment 2005-2006	Comment 2007-2008	Relevant taxa
Slovenia	<p>1) Penal Code of the Republic of Slovenia</p> <p>The <i>Penal Code</i> stipulates an imprisonment of up to three years for an import or export of endangered plant or animal species contrary to international law. The same applies to illegal hunting of wild animals. In exceptional cases the perpetrator may be sentenced to imprisonment of up to five years. A fine and an imprisonment of up to five years are stipulated for a person or criminal organization avoiding Customs control while moving goods across the Customs line. Art. 255 lays down that the goods involved in such offence are confiscated.</p>		
	<p>2) Nature Conservation Act</p> <p>Violations of provisions of the NCA related to trade in protected species of wild fauna and flora, breeding, acquisition of specimens, keeping in captivity and introduction or repopulation of animals or plants into the natural environment are treated as offences. The NCA prescribes the amounts of fines for such violations.</p>		
Sweden	<p>As one of the 27 Member States of the EU we implement the stricter measures of the EU CITES legislation for most of above mentioned issues as for instance personal and household effects, trade prohibitions and species on the appendices.</p>	<p>As one of the 27 Member States of the EU we implement the stricter measures of the EU CITES legislation for most of above mentioned issues as for instance personal and household effects, trade prohibitions and species on the appendices.</p>	
Thailand	<p>Prohibit for protected / reserved species under the Wild Animal Reservation and Protection Act B.E. 2535 (1992) and Plant Act B.E. 2535 (1992)</p>		

Country	Comment 2005-2006	Comment 2007-2008	Relevant taxa
United Arab Emirates	The United Arab Emirates cooperates with caviar producing and falcon Range States on stricter domestic measures as per Article XIV.		Caviar and falcon
United Kingdom	Other = the sale of seriously threatened species such as tiger skins, bear bile, rhino horn and Tibetan antelope hair. Certain bird species have to be registered with the Department under UK Conservation legislation. The taking and sale of some native species is also strictly regulated under license.		Tiger skins, bear bile, rhino horn and Tibetan antelope hair
United States	Major stricter domestic measures in the United States that in many instances affect CITES-listed species include the Endangered Species Act, the Wild Bird Conservation Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, the African Elephant Conservation Act, the Asian Elephant Conservation Act, the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act, the Great Ape Conservation Act, the Marine Turtles Conservation Act, and State natural resource and wildlife laws and regulations.	Major stricter domestic measures in the United States that in many instances affect CITES-listed species include the Endangered Species Act, the Lacey Act, the Wild Bird Conservation Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, the African Elephant Conservation Act, the Asian Elephant Conservation Act, the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act, the Great Ape Conservation Act, the Marine Turtles Conservation Act, and State natural resource and wildlife laws and regulations.	Bald and Golden Eagle, marine mammals, African and Asian Elephant, Rhinoceros, tiger, great apes, marine turtle.
Viet Nam	According to the legislation, Viet Nam prohibits trading, taking, possessing, transport or using all species taken from the wild for commercial purpose listed in Group I of the Government Decree No. 32/2006/ND-CP of March 30 2006 on the Management of Endangered, Precious, Rare Fauna and Flora and CITES Appendix-I species.		

**QD8.2. Were any difficulties encountered in implementing specific Resolutions or Decisions adopted by the conference of the Parties?**

<b>Party</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Potentially relevant resolution (s)</b>	<b>Title</b>
Belgium	Time delay between inclusion of CITES Appendices and amendment of EC Annexes	None	n/a
China	Some resolutions or decisions: No adequate personal and biological trade information		
Cyprus	Identification of certain species	Resolution Conf. 11.19	<i>Identification Manual</i>
Ecuador	Insufficient budget, too little technical personnel specialising in CITES that have knowledge of Convention		
France	Personal effects and fossil corals	Resolution Conf. 13.7	<i>Control of trade in personal and household effects</i>
		Resolution Conf. 11.10	<i>Trade in stony corals</i>
Germany	Germany has encountered problems referring to the implementation of the requirements laid down in Resolution Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP 13) on 'Guidelines for a procedure to register and monitor operations that breed Appendix-I animal species for commercial purposes'. Within Germany there are several and were either registered or even rejected for registration. Furthermore as an importing country. Germany is very often confronted with animals which originate from commercial operations not included in the register of the CITES Secretariat. Therefore the MA of Germany has been supporting since years any initiative on reviewing and streamlining the current registration guidelines.	Resolution Conf. 12.10	<i>Provided in text</i>

Indonesia	Due to long border will “Potential” access for illegal trade prone to smuggling and wildlife laundering due to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of monitoring in border checkpoints</li> <li>• Backwardness in remote areas</li> <li>• Lack of funding</li> <li>• Lack of capacity on scientific investigation (facilities, infrastructure)</li> </ul>	Resolution Conf. 11.3	<i>Compliance and enforcement</i>
Jamaica	Use of coded-microchip for marking live animals in trade and exemption for trade in personal effects	Resolution Conf. 8.13	<i>Use of coded-microchip implants for marking live animals in trade</i>
		Resolution Conf. 13.7	<i>Control of trade in personal and household effects</i>
Kuwait	An inadequate financial support to assist in Capacity Building in Kuwait and Arabian countries. Difficulties in implementing decisions related to Agarwood-producing taxa, difficulty in assessment of NDF, Compliance and Enforcement, non-sufficient trained staff	Resolution Conf. 11.3	<i>Compliance and enforcement</i>
Malta	Resolution Conf. 13.7 on control of trade in personal and household effects.	Resolution Conf. 13.7	<i>Control of trade in personal and household effects</i>
Mozambique	Resolution 12.3 ( <i>Permits and Certificates</i> ) and Decision 10.2* ( <i>Conditions for the disposal of ivory stocks and generating resources for conservation in African elephant range States</i> )	Resolution Conf. 12.3	<i>Permits and Certificates</i>
New Zealand	Changes to qualifying dates for pre-Convention specimens and for personal exemptions. Main difficulty is slowness of the legislative procedure to change our implementing legislation. This was reported in our biennial report for 2003-2004 and the situation persists.	Resolution Conf. 13.6	<i>Implementation of Article VII, paragraph 2, concerning 'pre-Convention' specimens</i>
		Resolution Conf. 13.7	<i>Control of trade in personal and household effects</i>

## Annex 7

Portugal	Financial difficulties, human resources		
Republic of Korea	Resolution 13.7 “Control of trade in personal and household effects”	Resolution Conf. 13.7	<i>Control of trade in personal and household effects</i>
Republic of Moldova	A majority part of Resolutions and Decisions are studied and carried out on the possible level by the MA. However, the other representatives, like Custom, SAs, are not fulfilled the implementation of documents as it supposed to be. This happened because of the light experience in the domain of implementation of Convention, absence of special trainings, no equipment provision, lack of financing for Convention based materials translation, for manual-determinant in Moldovan language, for printing of illustrative materials, placates, bulletins and other activities. There are no conditions both for setting of Center’s for saving of animals and plants, and creation of admissible conditions for keeping of animals and plants forfeited in the frame of Botany and Zoological Garden.		
Romania	Resolution 12.7- There was no clear timeline for reporting on status of sturgeon population.	Resolution Conf. 12.7	<i>Conservation of and trade in sturgeons and paddlefish</i>
Saint Lucia	Res Conf. 12.8 (Rev CoP 13): Review of Significant Trade, Saint Lucia, like many Parties of the region recognize that, in order to address the stipulated requirements substantial capacity building and other forms of assistance are required. The Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism is developing a project proposal to address many of these needs in member states, but funding support will be required and an adequate time frame allowed for Parties to work on various aspects such as improved levels of stock assessment, trade controls and user education.	Resolution Conf. 12.8	<i>Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species</i>
Serbia	Resolution 12.3 (Rev. CoP13) does not provide clear definition on use of purpose codes, i.e code P in export and import permits for Appendix-I specimens	Resolution Conf. 12.3	<i>Permits and Certificates</i>
Thailand	Res Conf. 13.7 Control of trade in personal and household effects, Resolution Conf. 10.10 Trade in elephant specimens	Resolution Conf. 13.7 Resolution Conf. 10.10	<i>Control of trade in personal and household effects</i> <i>Trade in elephant specimens</i>

United Arab Emirates	The Reservation at CoP13, Prop. 49 (Indonesia) inclusion of Agarwood-producing species <i>Aquillaria</i> spp. and <i>Gyrinops</i> spp in CITES Appendix II. The main difficulty is in the identification of the right species which is usually very difficult.	Resolution Conf. 11.19?	<i>Identification Manual</i>
United Kingdom	Personal & Household Effects derogation – identifying Annex A from Annex B, crocodile species when in the form of a bag, belt, shoe etc. Timber identification	Resolution Conf. 13.7	<i>Control of trade in personal and household effects</i>
Viet Nam	In order to implement resolutions or decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties properly need a lot of personels as well as big budget. Staffs in CITES MA are changeable and do not obtain enough training on CITES related issues. The CITES MA of Viet Nam face a lot of difficulties in understanding Resolutions and Decisions properly because of language barrier		

\*decision no longer valid

**D8.4. Have any constraints to implementation of the Convention arisen in your country requiring attention or assistance?**

<b>Party</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Reporting year</b>
Romania	Lack of time schedule for regional reporting in Resolution 12.7; CITES Secretariat was asked to propose revision of Resolution Conf. 12.7 at CoP 13.	2005-2006
Serbia	Management Authorities lacks legislative and regulatory measures in National legislative regarding CITES implementation.	2005-2006
Spain	More training on timber species would be required	2005-2006
Thailand	Technical assistance (i.e. ivory identification)	2005-2006
Viet Nam	Training course on CITES fundamental ; technique on identification of CITES appendices species; intelligent detect	2005-2006
Zambia	Issues of forestry and fisheries are not well incorporated in CITES implementation. Also issues around elephant ivory trade still remain gray with local communities who want answers to the destruction caused by elephants.	2005-2006
Croatia	Insufficient number of staff within the Ministry of Culture dealing with this issue on a daily basis; insufficient number of staff dealing with CITES in all stakeholders groups; insufficient control within the country because of understaffed inspection; practical problems at border crossings (lack of specialized CITES manuals, no specialised determination softer that could help custom officers, lack of special premises for temporary keeping of confiscated specimens at the border); Croatia has a border with non CITES party (Bosnia and Herzegovina) (in 2007/08 still non-Party, now new party without defined MA, newly adapted CITES related legislation (April 2006) has not yet lived up in practice; long-term financial mechanism is not established; tourist unaware of CITES legislation	2007-2008
Cyprus	The identification of certain species.	2007-2008
Ireland	A shortage of staff in the MA & SA available to devote time on CITES issues.	2007-2008
Italy	Measurement of timber shipments, an international WG is dealing with this issue, the kind of assistance required is the shared willingness to develop a standardized procedure to measure timber.	2007-2008
Kuwait	Capacity Building (CITES enforcement, Confiscated Specimens). Establishment of Rescue Centre.	2007-2008

<b>Party</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Reporting year</b>
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Shortage No. of staff in both the MA and SA.	2007-2008
Liberia	Trust fund establishment is urgent for Liberia	2007-2008
Malaysia	a) Conducting NDF. Financial and technical assistant is required for making NDF. b) Identification of CITES plant at young stage.	2007-2008
Mozambique	Research. The lack of financial resources prevents conducting wildlife researches, chiefly CITES specimens.	2007-2008
Poland	Lack of rescue centres, fully devoted for CITES animals, Small number of staff working within the CITES Management Authority.	2007-2008
Saint Lucia	<p>Low awareness of CITES requirements among Customs Officers at Border controls; need for focused and sustained training for Customs officials, as they are a key agency in the administration and effective enforcement of CITES. A high profile regional workshop with externally drawn experts held annually would be useful, in addition to, and apart from the toolkit which was circulated by the Secretariat as a national reference/training guide; this initiative could form part of a 2-3 year project to help with initial implementation of the Convention following enactment of the legislation.</p> <p>Need for sustained raising of awareness, especially following enactment of Saint Lucia's Legislation.</p> <p>Lack of an officer specifically dedicated to CITES, to allow for regular checks of the website, provision of information to the Ministry's website, timely responses to notifications and implementation of resolutions, circulation of relevant information, preparation of reports, conduct and preparation of public awareness (activities and material), setting up of administrative and monitoring procedures, measures and mechanisms, etc. Ideally, there should be a CITES Office within the Ministry, with a dedicated coordinator and one administrative assistant, in much the same way as exists for the CBD. Funding assistance would be required to set up such an office (including electronic equipment, furniture, other materials); the possibility of external funding for the payment of at least the coordinator should be explored with either partial or full funding being sourced from the Government for the payment of the administrative assistant, with a commitment for continuation by the Government following the project period; this initiative could form part of a 2-3 year project to help with initial implementation of the Convention following enactment of the legislation.</p> <p>Inadequate technical knowledge on CITES listed species, identification, trade requirements, etc. Technical training required from CITES Secretariat and affiliated bodies.</p>	2007-2008

Annex 7

<b>Party</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Reporting year</b>
Serbia	The Management Authority lacks legislative and regulatory measures in national legislation regarding CITES implementation.	2007-2008
Singapore	Monitoring and tracking of movements and conversions of CITES specimens	2007-2008
Spain	Training on timber species is still needed	2007-2008
Thailand	Language/ Opportunity for staff to attend CITES meetings/conferences.	2007-2008
United Kingdom	Difficult to identify individual species in trade. More research necessary to improve identification techniques e.g. DNA tests	2007-2008