

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

# **Nineteenth and twentieth Annual Reports of the Secretariat**

for the period  
1 January 1994 – 31 December 1995



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## INTRODUCTION

According to paragraph 2 g) of Article XII of the Convention, one of the functions of the Secretariat is: "To prepare annual reports to the Parties on its work and on the implementation of the present Convention".

This document contains the nineteenth and twentieth reports of the CITES Secretariat, covering the period from 1 January 1994 to 31 December 1995.

The functions of the Secretariat are mainly defined by Article XII of the Convention, but the Secretariat has been mandated by the Conference of the Parties and the Standing Committee to carry out numerous other activities.

Nevertheless, the main function of the Secretariat is to help the Parties to implement the Convention. The Parties are the only ones responsible for this implementation. However, it is difficult for them to accomplish this work alone. International co-operation remains essential. It can be bilateral or multilateral but, most of the time, co-ordination and exchange of information are more effective when done globally. Therefore, the Secretariat is a crossroads of scientific, legal and technical information.

The conservation of nature is everybody's business and, in such a specialized area as trade in wild fauna and flora, certain types of co-operation are indispensable. For example, with governmental and non-governmental organizations, traders and even the public, who are the end-users of every CITES specimen.

Finally, the Secretariat has to carry out the administrative tasks essential for the daily functioning of the Convention.

CITES is on the whole considered to be an efficient Convention, mainly because the Parties accomplish their work efficiently and make (sometimes considerable) efforts to prevent international trade from threatening the survival of wild fauna and flora. There is no doubt, however, that an efficient Secretariat contributes greatly to the achievement of the objectives of CITES.

# ASSISTANCE TO THE PARTIES

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## 1. CIRCULATING INFORMATION

### 1.1 THE NOTIFICATIONS

Between 1 January and 31 December 1994, the Secretariat sent:

- 54 Notifications to the Parties
- 3 Notifications to the contracting or signatory States

Between 1 January and 31 December 1995, the Secretariat sent:

- 64 Notifications to the Parties
- 3 Notifications to the contracting or signatory States

The subjects covered by these Notifications to the Parties can be summarized as follows:

Subject	1994	1995
enforcement and infractions	5	13
national legislation	13	3
scientific institutions	2	2
captive-breeding operations	3	6
transmission of documents	9	5
significant trade	4	3
reservations	1	2
meetings of the Conference of the Parties and of CITES committees	9	7
Identification Manual	2	1
miscellaneous	6	22

### 1.2 THE DIRECTORY

The Secretariat publishes a Directory of the Management Authorities and Scientific Authorities of each Party. This Directory includes the reservations entered by the Parties.

The Directory is regularly updated. In both 1994 and 1995, the Secretariat sent over 100 updates to the Parties.

### 1.3 THE IDENTIFICATION MANUAL

In 1994, the Secretariat sent the following new sheets for the **English** edition of the Identification Manual:

- *Pelecanus crispus*
- *Pandion haliaetus*
- *Sagittarius serpentarius*

- 2 sheets on *Picathartes* spp.
- *Clemmys insculpta*
- *Corucia zebrata*
- *Shinisaurus crocodilurus*
- 4 sheets on *Buthanitis* spp.
- 3 sheets on *Papilio* spp.
- 2 sheets on *Teinopalpus* spp.

In 1995, the Secretariat re-arranged the Identification Manual, adding a new binder (volume 3A) to include amphibians and invertebrates.

In 1995, the Secretariat sent the following new sheets for the **English** edition of the Identification Manual:

- 114 sheets on birds (mainly in the orders Ciconiiformes, Anseriformes, Falconiformes and Galliformes and in the genus *Tauraco*)
- 48 sheets on species in the genus *Phelsuma*
- *Hirudo medicinalis*

Work on the **French** edition continued to progress and about 400 additional sheets were translated and printed in 1994 and 1995. The Government of France provided additional funding for the preparation of this edition and also for its distribution to French-speaking countries.

Thanks to the financial support of the Government of Spain, the first volume of the **Spanish** edition was printed in 1994 and was distributed to Spanish-speaking countries in 1995.

Thanks to a grant from Germany, the translation of the Identification Manual into **Russian** has been made possible. In co-operation with the Management Authority of the Russian Federation, the translation was done and printing was completed in 1994. It was distributed in 1995.

On other matters concerning identification, the Secretariat, thanks to a donation from the Aage V. Jensen Charity Foundation (Denmark), was able to provide all Management Authorities with free copies of the book "The Birds of CITES".

## 1.4 OTHER PUBLICATIONS

The third edition of the book "The Evolution of CITES", written by W. Wijnstekers, was reprinted because the first printing in English had sold out.

With the financial assistance of the French and Spanish Governments and the European Commission, this reference book was translated into French and Spanish. The Spanish version was printed and distributed in 1994, thanks to financial contributions from the Government of Spain and from the European Commission.

The fourth edition was prepared in English and distributed to the Parties. With the financial assistance of the French and Spanish governments as well the European Commission, the translation of this new edition was started.

In 1995, the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC), in co-operation with the CITES Secretariat, started to work on a new Checklist of CITES Species, to be published in 1996.

## **2. TRAINING PERSONNEL RESPONSIBLE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CITES**

Since 1989, the Secretariat has developed its training activities in two areas: organization of training seminars and preparation of training material.

### **2.1 SEMINARS**

In order to improve the implementation and enforcement of the Convention, it is essential that the officers involved in these activities receive training. Training is normally the responsibility of each individual Management Authority, but the authorities of many countries do not have adequate means or instructors with full knowledge of the provisions of CITES and its Resolutions. For this reason the Secretariat organizes training seminars. Priority is given to regional seminars but, at the request of some Management Authorities, training seminars have also been organized at the national level. Training is principally directed towards the officers of the Management Authorities, Scientific Authorities, Police and Customs but training sessions have also been attended by people from justice departments as well as by traders and representatives of conservation NGOs.

The seminars enable officials to improve their ability to implement CITES by understanding the requirements and procedures of CITES, and to deal with the most difficult enforcement problems and develop international co-operation. They familiarize civil servants with the daily actions to be undertaken, and with the ways to enforce controls on trade in wildlife specimens.

Seminars provide an opportunity for group discussions and for exchange of information between the Parties regarding CITES enforcement, resulting in strengthened co-ordination.

In 1994, five training seminars were organized by the Secretariat, in China, Colombia, France, Italy and the United States of America (see details in Annex 4). This represents 388 people trained and 1350 man-days of training. Most of these seminars were financed by external funding.

During 1995 the Secretariat organized or participated in 16 training seminars in which 990 people took part, representing 3048 man-days of training. Three seminars were organized in co-operation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, one in co-operation with ICPO-Interpol, two were organized by IATA and one by TRAFFIC Southeast Asia. Annex 5 shows the activities carried out in 1995.

In addition, while on mission, staff members used the opportunity to conduct training activities.

### **2.2 TRAINING MATERIAL**

The Secretariat has developed about 200 pages for overhead projection that are used for training purposes. Most of them exist in the three languages of the Convention. They are continuously being improved and only a few can be considered as final.

Thanks to the Management Authorities of Denmark, France, Italy and Switzerland, the Secretariat has been able to increase its collection of CITES specimens, which are used for training in identification.

The Secretariat also benefits from the assistance of Dr Alain Bonneau (of the Management Authority of France) who has prepared drawings for the overheads.



### 3. ASSISTANCE TO THE PARTIES IN THE FIELD

#### 3.1 AFRICA

No technical advice missions were undertaken to States in the region in 1994. This was because of preparations for the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, as well as the participation of the officer responsible for the region in important meetings there, whose output was relevant either to the ninth meeting or to CITES implementation in the region. However, the opportunity was taken during those meetings to also discuss CITES issues with delegates from Parties (and non-Parties) who were present. In addition, advice was provided through correspondence. Advice was given, in particular, on:

- routine application of the Convention (for countries that had deposited their instruments of accession just before or soon after the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, namely Eritrea, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Sierra Leone);
- follow-up of species conservation projects (for African grey parrots: Cameroon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Nigeria and Zaire);
- implementation of Animals Committee recommendations;
- application of the export quota system in relation to quotas agreed by the Conference of the Parties and those established by individual Parties; and
- proposals for consideration at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

In 1995, missions were undertaken to South Africa and Swaziland (non-Party) in conjunction with the meeting of the FAO African Forestry and Wildlife Commission. In addition, the Secretariat continued to provide advice to new Parties in the region and also encouraged the remaining few non-Parties (seven countries) to accede.

Other assistance included:

- follow-up of species conservation projects in Benin, Ghana and Togo involving an evaluation of farms that claim to breed reptilian species in captivity;
- co-operation with FAO in the development of follow-up projects on the conservation of *Varanus* spp. in Chad and Mali. Collaboration with FAO in this respect continues to develop;
- implementation of recommendations of the Animals Committee made in accordance with Resolution Conf. 8.9; and
- application of the quota system in relation to quotas agreed by the Conference of the Parties and those established voluntarily by individual Parties.

#### Participation in activities in the region in 1994

The Secretariat was represented at a number of meetings organized in the region that were relevant to the implementation of the Convention.

- a) The 10th TRAFFIC Network meeting, in Salima (Malawi) in February, which had the task of identifying priorities and developing strategies and work programmes for TRAFFIC.
- b) Four meetings organized by UNEP and concerned with the Lusaka Agreement on Co-operative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora: two at UNEP headquarters in Nairobi (Kenya), in March and May, and two in Lusaka (Zambia) in September.

- c) IUCN/SSC Specialist Groups (Elephant and Rhinoceros) meetings in Mombasa (Kenya), in March. The Rhino Specialist Group meeting had a special task of preparing, at the request of the Standing Committee, a draft resolution on the conservation of rhinoceroses, for consideration at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
- d) An advisory meeting on the UNEP Elephant and Rhinoceros Conservation Facility, in Nairobi (Kenya), in October. The establishment of the Facility follows the resolutions of the UNEP conferences on the conservation of the African elephant (Nairobi, January 1992) and rhinoceroses (Nairobi, June/July 1993), to which the Secretariat had contributed. The meeting discussed and agreed on the objectives, strategies and function of the Facility. It also agreed to establish an advisory group, of which the CITES Secretariat and the four IUCN/SSC Specialist Groups (African and Asian Elephants and Rhinoceros) will serve as core advisers.
- e) A meeting sponsored by the European Commission and the US Fish and Wildlife Service on the African elephant in the context of CITES, in Kasane (Botswana), in September. The meeting brought together representatives of several African elephant range States to exchange views on conservation needs of this species and to gain an understanding of the conservation policies and management practices pursued in some of the range States, especially those of eastern and southern African range States. The main objective of the meeting was to initiate a dialogue between the range States concerning the trade in ivory.

#### Participation in activities in the region in 1995

The Secretariat was represented at the sessions of the FAO African Forestry and Wildlife Commission and of the Working Party on Wildlife Management and National Parks, during which it brought to the attention of the participants matters of relevance arising from the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES, including matters concerned with the listing of timber species in the appendices of the Convention and trade in specimens of *Loxodonta africana* and of rhinoceroses.

### **3.2 ASIA**

In 1994, only one Asian State (Viet Nam) joined the Convention.

In 1995, no Asian State joined CITES, in spite of various contacts with representatives of non-party States participating in CITES training seminars, Asian regional meetings and other international meetings. Therefore, a number of States, mainly in the Middle East and in South-East Asia, are still not covered by the Convention, although some of them play a significant role in the international trade in wildlife.

The following countries received at least one visit from a member of the Secretariat:

In 1994: China, Hong Kong (United Kingdom), India, Israel, Oman (non-Party), Republic of Korea, Viet Nam.

In 1995: China, Hong Kong (United Kingdom), Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia (Peninsular), Philippines, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia (non-Party), Singapore, Viet Nam, Yemen (not a Party).

In 1994, a high-level delegation, consisting of members of the CITES Standing Committee and the Secretary General of the Secretariat, was received by the Republic of Korea, China and its province of Taiwan, as well as by Hong Kong (territory of the United Kingdom). The delegation looked into the implementation of recommendations made by the technical assistance delegation that had visited the countries/provinces previously.

A meeting of CITES Parties in the Asian Region was held in 1994 in Israel and two members of the Secretariat participated in the meeting as advisers. The meeting considered several issues that were to be discussed at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties but agreement was not

reached owing to time constraints. Some initiatives were taken, such as to organize the disposal of confiscated live specimens within the region.

A meeting of CITES Parties in the Asian Region was held in Tokyo (Japan), in October 1995. Two members of the Secretariat participated in the meeting as advisers. Several issues of common interest were discussed, in particular regarding the tiger and CITES enforcement. It was decided to hold the next meeting in Jordan with the hope to attract the participation of neighbouring countries that are not yet Parties.

The week following the Asian Regional Meeting, a Workshop on the Control of Wildlife Trade in the Asian Region was held in Beijing (China). Many of the participants in the Tokyo meeting were also in Beijing. The use of wildlife in traditional Chinese medicine was one of the main topics of discussion. At the end of the meeting, a Statement was adopted, calling for better co-operation between the States of the region to improve the enforcement of the Convention. The representative of the Secretariat participated actively in the discussions.

Viet Nam deposited an instrument of accession in January and became the 121st Party to CITES on 20 April 1994. The Deputy Secretary General, who was also the officer in charge of the Asian Region, visited Viet Nam in March and attended a workshop in Hanoi held under the auspices of TRAFFIC Southeast Asia. He had several meetings with staff members of the Management Authority and other relevant authorities of Viet Nam.

Before the workshop in Viet Nam, the first meeting of tiger range States, on the conservation of the tiger, took place in New Delhi, India. The Deputy Secretary General made a stopover in India in order to participate in this meeting. The Global Tiger Forum, an international framework for the conservation of the tiger, was set up at the meeting and it was decided that an interim secretariat of the Forum should be established within the Ministry of Environment and Forests of India.

The CITES Animals Committee meeting took place in May 1994 in Beijing, China. Two officers of the Secretariat were present at the meeting. The meeting was followed by a CITES training seminar. The participants included a number of government officials of China. The officers of the Secretariat were pleased that the training materials were efficiently translated into Chinese.

The Secretariat was also represented in an International Symposium on Traditional Chinese Medicine and Wildlife Conservation, organized by the CITES Management Authority of Hong Kong and TRAFFIC East Asia in Hong Kong on 31 October. The symposium gave the opportunity, for the first time, of having an important exchange of views between people in charge of or interested in the implementation of the Convention and representatives of the traditional Chinese medicine of several countries of the region. The exchange was fruitful but it was hoped that the symposium would be followed by more concrete actions involving the various interested Parties. At the opening of the symposium, the Secretary of the Economic Services Branch of the Hong Kong Government presented the CITES Secretariat with a cheque for USD 150,000 in pursuance of Resolution Conf. 9.8 on enforcement.

In 1995, training seminars were organized in Seoul (Republic of Korea), Bogor (Indonesia), in co-operation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and in Hanoi (Viet Nam) with the financial assistance of the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). The training seminar on CITES implementation and enforcement in Hanoi was followed by a seminar for trainers.

In addition, Oman, a non-party State, was visited in 1994 by the Enforcement Officer of the Secretariat in order to discuss the trade in rhinoceros horn with Government officials. Yemen, another non-party State, was visited in 1995 with the same aim (see page 42).

### 3.3 EUROPE

For reasons of efficiency, the CITES Secretariat has divided its responsibilities for the European region into two sections: northern Europe (Austria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom) and southern and eastern Europe (the other European countries, including the Russian Federation and all the CIS

Republics). By doing this, the Secretariat expects to be able to strengthen its already strong relations with the region's CITES Management Authorities. Consequently, an important part of the Secretariat's activities consists of confirming the authenticity of export permits of a number of eastern European countries, confirming the authenticity of EC re-export certificates for live animals and skins (as recommended in Resolution Conf. 8.2) and assisting all countries in their enforcement activities.

Until 1991-92, eastern European countries did not develop much trade in CITES species, apart from some trade in animal skins and hunting trophies. But the political changes and the more easy access to the international markets has resulted in a strong increase in trade and, unfortunately, also the development of illegal trade. In 1994 and 1995, the increase in trade continued, including an increase in re-exports. The Secretariat has worked very closely with the Management Authorities of Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Russian Federation and Slovakia in order to adequately handle this increase. The Secretariat received strong support from these Management Authorities, but the economic upheavals and a serious lack of funds in order to ensure adequate implementation and enforcement have seriously limited their ability to take the necessary measures. Nevertheless, it should be noted that **all** these Management Authorities have made a tremendous effort to implement the Convention and should be congratulated for their efforts.

The status of the CIS Republics vis-à-vis CITES did not change in 1994 and 1995 (except for Belarus which joined the Convention in August 1995). The Russian Federation made a declaration of succession, and the other States have the same possibility (in this case they would be considered Parties from 1 January 1992) or may decide to be considered as non-Parties. Several republics announced their intention to make a declaration of succession but did not do so. Only the Management Authority of the Russian Federation remained competent to issue documents for all the CIS countries, as agreed in December 1993 in a meeting of the Ministers of Environment of the CIS Republics. This was because of the absence of legislation to implement the Convention in, and inadequate border controls between, the Republics concerned.

In June 1995, the Secretariat participated in the fifth meeting of the Intergovernmental Ecological Council of CIS in Minsk (Belarus). This was a good opportunity to discuss the issue of the CIS countries joining the Convention. The financial problem still appears to be an important obstacle.

The Secretariat also participated in a meeting on environmental conventions organized in Estonia by the Stockholm Environmental Institute.

Romania became a Party in November 1994 and a good relationship has been established with the Management Authority of this country.

Illegal trade in the former Yugoslavia was still of great concern in spite of the war. In fact, owing to the financial crisis, illegal trade is believed to have increased. Working contacts were established only with the Slovenian authorities.

The Secretariat maintained good relations with the European Commission. The Commission supports many of the Secretariat's projects and there was a considerable exchange of information between the two organizations. In addition to the long-standing relationships with the Directorate General for Environment, Nuclear Safety and Civil Protection (DG XI) and the Directorate General for Development (DG VIII), the Secretariat strengthened its ties with the Directorate General of the Customs Union and Indirect Taxation (DG XXI), which accelerated the distribution of information to EC Customs authorities, especially in cases of fraud. Discussions were held with the Commission concerning the problems encountered in implementing the EC regulations regarding CITES.

The Secretariat conducted the study requested by the Conference of the Parties on the implementation of the Convention in the European Union. To this end, it contracted TRAFFIC Europe to prepare a survey of the situation in the European Union. Some findings of this survey were used by the Secretariat in its report presented at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and included recommendations for improvements in the implementation of the Convention by the Member States of the European Union.

The Secretariat had meetings with representatives of several Management Authorities and visited several countries. The Secretariat continued to work closely with the Italian authorities so that they could finalize and implement their new legislation and improve the implementation of CITES in Italy. Great progress was made by this country.

The Secretariat kept in close contact with TRAFFIC Europe and its national offices. The Italian office of TRAFFIC Europe provided invaluable support to the Secretariat to help improve the implementation of CITES in Italy.

The Secretariat had regular contacts with many non-party States in the European region (Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, San Marino, Slovenia and Turkey) to encourage their accession to CITES.

In December 1995 a regional meeting was held in Palermo to discuss regional issues related to CITES implementation for plants. The meeting was held in conjunction with the bicentenary celebrations of the Botanic Garden of Palermo. Under the chairmanship of the Regional Representative of Europe to the Plants Committee, 34 participants from 13 European countries and from WCMC and TRAFFIC discussed during two days many aspects of the CITES trade in plants. The results and recommendations are included in the minutes, which are available from the CITES Secretariat. It was decided to convene this type of regional meeting annually.

The Secretariat organized several training activities in Europe, including some specifically dedicated to plants.

### **3.4 NORTH AMERICA**

#### Participation by the Secretariat in CITES activities in the region

In May 1994, the Management Authority of Mexico hosted the fifth meeting of the Plants Committee, which was attended by the Secretariat, in San Miguel de Allende, Mexico.

Also in May 1994, the Secretariat participated in the official inauguration of the convention Centre in Fort Lauderdale as the Centre for the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Representatives of the United States Government, Florida Congress and local and indigenous communities were present.

During the same month, the Secretariat gave a presentation on CITES enforcement to Special Agents of the US Fish and Wildlife Service at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centre (FLETC) in Georgia, United States of America. In October, the Secretariat met with officials at FLETC to plan an international training programme for officers responsible for enforcement of laws for the protection of wild fauna and flora. The Secretariat also met twice with officials from the US Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Law Enforcement, at its headquarters office, to discuss issues of mutual interest concerning enforcement of the Convention.

During the first 10 months of 1994 the Secretariat was involved in the preparation of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, which took place in Fort Lauderdale from 7 to 18 November 1994.

#### Investigations

The Secretariat continued to provide to the region information on violations of the Convention. The Secretariat took an even more active part in some investigations in the United States by providing affidavits on measures taken by certain countries with respect to the wild bird trade and technical advice to determine the differences between artificially propagated and wild-collected plants that would be admissible in court.

#### Training

During two weeks in December 1995, the Secretariat organized in co-operation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service, an international training seminar for enforcement officers.

### 3.5 CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The Secretariat has continued to develop its co-operation with the countries of the region. Together with many CITES Management Authorities of the region, the Secretariat is carrying out projects on various CITES taxa: surveys of the breeding operations of *Iguana iguana* in six countries of Central America; *Tupinambis* spp. in Argentina and Paraguay; *Caiman crocodilus* in Venezuela; *Amazona aestiva* and *Rhea americana* in Argentina; several psittacine species in Honduras and Nicaragua; and *Crocodylus rhombifer* in Cuba.

The caiman/crocodile projects in the region are still the most developed. Indeed, from the Dominican Republic, Cuba and Honduras to Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay, an increasing number of countries in the region are developing surveys and/or management programmes for caiman/crocodile species. These projects are being carried out in collaboration with experts of the countries involved, using the expertise of the IUCN/SSC Crocodile Specialist Group.

The CITES projects in the region have been established in order to assist the Parties to comply with the provisions of Article IV of the Convention. In order to enable the projects to take place, the Secretariat has made a great effort to raise the necessary funds. These are not always easy to obtain from external sources, in spite of the continued collaboration of major importing countries: Japan, the European Union, Switzerland, the United States of America, conservation organizations and traders' associations.

Special attention and support was given in 1994 to tackling the problems of enforcement of the Convention in El Salvador, Honduras, Paraguay and Peru. Constant contact with the Management Authorities of those countries was maintained.

The CITES Secretariat was able, working closely with the Management Authority of Peru, to develop a unique and constructive working relationship with the rural communities of the Peruvian Andes regarding the complex issue of the rational use of the vicuña, which ended with the approval of the proposal presented by Peru at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, November 1994, to transfer the Peruvian population from Appendix I to Appendix II.

The CITES Secretariat continues to give special attention to the Netherlands Antilles, which are still a matter of concern for the region. The CITES Secretariat hopes, however, that this part of the Netherlands will soon be included among its territories to which the Convention applies, in order to narrow a large gap in the enforcement of CITES in the region.

Once again, the CITES Secretariat would like to emphasize the close co-operation maintained with TRAFFIC South America in all matters related to the implementation of the Convention in the region, one of the tasks for which this TRAFFIC office was created.

CITES has become one of the most important conservation tools in the region because the decision-makers in the governments are gradually beginning to understand what their countries can achieve through the Convention.

During 1995 the Secretariat developed several activities in the region related to the implementation of the Convention in particular countries that requested its input on specific matters, such as national legislation, research projects and training. The Secretariat visited Argentina, Bolivia, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay and Peru.

In Argentina, several meetings were scheduled to discuss some of the projects that the Secretariat intends to develop together with the CITES Management Authority (*Lama guanicoe*, *Rhea americana* – second phase).

The Secretariat's visit coincided with the Regional Meeting of the Crocodile Specialist Group in which most of the South American countries participated. In that meeting the countries where the species *Caiman yacare* occurs raised the problem created for them by the inclusion of that species in the Endangered Species Act of the United States of America. They argued that the species is not endangered and that this stricter domestic measure prevents them from developing

management programmes for the species because the United States market is closed to them. This meeting also offered the opportunity to discuss all matters related to crocodilian species in Central and South America and the Caribbean, including the breeding in captivity of *Crocodylus acutus* in Honduras as well as the alleged illegal trade in *Melanosuchus niger* meat in the Amazon basin.

In Bolivia the Secretariat was duly informed by the CITES Management Authority on the important administrative changes within the Bolivian Government affecting CITES implementation there. During this visit the Secretariat was able to sign the Memorandum of Understanding for the second phase of the *Caiman* project to establish a management plan for the species. The Secretariat also discussed with the Bolivian authorities the conservation of *Vicugna vicugna* and the urgent need to develop a census for the species as a first step towards its rational use.

In Cuba the Secretariat attended the ninth meeting of ministers of the environment of the region, where it was able to discuss with the ministers issues related to CITES implementation. Furthermore, the Secretariat approached the ministers of Haiti, Jamaica and Antigua and Barbuda (not yet Parties to CITES) to encourage them to accede to the Convention as soon as possible. After the meeting the Secretariat offered a one-day training seminar to the Cuban CITES authorities on CITES implementation.

The Secretariat visited El Salvador to discuss with the Management Authority the implementation of Resolution Conf. 8.9, in particular regarding the recommendations of the Animals Committee on *Iguana iguana*. In Guatemala, the Secretariat organized the 12th meeting of the Animals Committee, in which several countries of the region were represented. Following that meeting, the Secretariat organized a CITES training seminar in Honduras, which was attended by representatives of Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panama.

Paraguay was visited under special invitation of the President of the Republic. The main purpose of the visit was to develop the national legislation to implement CITES. Several meetings were scheduled to discuss this issue at the highest level. The Secretariat also raised with the President of the Republic the need to include CITES in the agenda of the four countries of the Mercosur. With the Management and Scientific Authorities of Paraguay the Secretariat discussed the on-going project on *Tupinambis* spp. and some new CITES projects regarding *Caiman*, parrots, boas, etc.

In Peru the Secretariat was able to discuss with the CITES Management Authority all matters related to potential CITES projects (crocodilians, parrots, peccary, etc.) as well as CITES legislation and the vicuña management programme. The CITES Management Authority is developing at a national level a series of CITES training seminars that are very useful for the civil servants dealing direct with CITES implementation.

The Secretariat also visited the UNDP offices in each of the four countries of the Mercosur, in order to obtain their support for a presentation from their countries to the GEF to obtain funding for CITES projects (species, training and capacity building). The Secretariat gained the full support of the four countries involved.

### 3.6 OCEANIA

Owing to time constraints, because of the preparations for the meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Secretariat could not visit any country within the region in 1994.

There is a growing awareness of the fact that the majority of the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Pacific have not yet joined CITES. The Secretariat has maintained close contact with the secretariat of the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and has sent, on several occasions, information materials to improve the contact with non-party SIDS within the region. Direct contacts have also been made with some of the non-party SIDS in the region.

Despite the efforts made, there has not been any new Party to the Convention from the region since Vanuatu joined in October 1989. In the meantime, there has been an increase in the trade in CITES-listed species from some non-party SIDS, such as the Solomon Islands and Tonga.

The Conference of the Parties, at its ninth meeting, directed the Standing Committee and the Secretariat to explore ways to facilitate accession to the Convention by SIDS. The activities of the Secretariat in this field continued.

In 1995, no Oceanian State joined CITES and no country in the Oceanian region was visited by the Secretariat. However, in relation to Decision 2, of the Standing Committee regarding Small Island Developing States, the Secretariat contacted the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme to examine ways of facilitating the accession to CITES of at least some of the SIDS of the region. This effort will have to be continued in 1996, in addition to the direct contacts that the Secretariat has with some of the non-party States of the region.

## **4. MAINTAINING THE DATABASE ON TRADE**

### **4.1 PRESENTATION OF THE DATABASE**

All the statistics in annual reports of the Parties submitted in accordance with Article VIII, paragraph 7(a) of the Convention are entered into the CITES trade database, with the exception of:

- a) data relating to artificially propagated plants of species listed in Appendix II; and
- b) data relating to re-exports of manufactured specimens of species included in Appendix II or III.

The work of maintaining the database is done by the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit of the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) in Cambridge, United Kingdom, under a consultancy contract with the Secretariat. In 1994 nearly 264,000 trade records were entered into the database and in 1995 nearly 236,000. This brought the total number of trade records to nearly 2,400,000 by 31 December 1995.

New software for managing the database was purchased by WCMC in 1995, to improve database security and integrity. This made two developments possible. Firstly, in July 1995 the Secretariat was given direct access to the database, via the Internet, making it possible for the staff in Switzerland to search the database for records and to compile tables of statistics. Secondly, the process of automated "secondary validation" of the data was brought on-line. This is a system by which the computer automatically checks various information, including whether the species occurs in the reported country of export or origin. Further developments in automated checking are planned for 1996.

### **4.2 ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE PARTIES**

In the course of 1994, 96 annual reports were submitted by the Parties, including some reports for the years 1988 to 1993. An increasing number of reports are being submitted in electronic form.

In the course of 1995, 112 partial or complete annual reports were submitted by the Parties, for 1994 and preceding years, and two were received from non-Parties.

Seventeen of the reports were submitted in electronic form. However, only five of these were in a format that allowed electronic loading of the data direct into the database. The reports of two European countries and one African country were submitted in hand-written form.

Of the annual reports for 1993, an increased number were submitted before the deadline. The total was 66 out of 120 that were due, being 55 per cent, an improvement over the 50 per cent for 1993 and 28 per cent for 1991. Even so, it still means that nearly half the Parties did not submit their reports on time; and many reports due from previous years had still not been presented.

Of the annual reports for 1994, only 55 were submitted before the deadline of 31 October 1995, making 44 per cent of the Parties for which reports were due, demonstrating a marked



deterioration in the submission of annual reports. Only two Parties requested an extension of the deadline for the submission of their annual reports for 1994, in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.4. These extensions were granted.

Because of the problem of late submission and non-submission of reports, the Secretariat has provided help to a number of Parties that have explained their problems in compiling annual reports. In these cases, the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit has computerized the data from permits used or from permits issued and has printed out an annual report from the CITES database.

The Secretariat continued in 1994 and 1995 to investigate, with the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit, ways in which the Secretariat could assist Parties that had difficulties in producing annual reports. In 1994, a survey was conducted on the need for standard computer software for producing annual reports. Of the 47 respondents to the Secretariat's questionnaire to the Parties, 39 Parties (83% of respondents) indicated that they wished to obtain a computerized system. The Secretariat will be following this up.

The Secretariat regularly informs the Standing Committee about all problems related to annual reports of the Parties.

### **4.3 USE OF THE DATABASE**

In 1994 the Secretariat decided to no longer send out the comparative tabulations to all Parties automatically, but to send tabulations to Parties only on request. The Parties were informed of this decision by a Notification to the Parties of 10 June 1994. During the year, only four Parties requested comparative tabulations of trade data for their countries. A number of other outputs were produced from the database in 1994. In the course of its normal monitoring work, the Secretariat requested 25 printouts of trade statistics from the database and requests were also made for information on 75 species for new sheets to be included in the Identification Manual. In addition, a total of 17 requests for trade statistics were made by Management and Scientific Authorities and 100 were received from others, including conservation organizations, animal welfare organizations, zoos, museums, universities and journalists. The Secretariat is delighted by the increased use that is being made of the database and is exploring with WCMC ways to make the statistics more widely available.

In 1995, only one Party requested a comparative tabulation of trade data for its own country. However, many other outputs were produced from the database. In the course of its normal monitoring work, the Secretariat requested 48 printouts of trade statistics and 10 were requested by Management Authorities. In addition, a total of 83 requests for trade statistics were made by others, including conservation organizations, animal welfare organizations, private consultancy companies and journalists.

## **5. EXTERNALLY FUNDED PROJECTS**

### **5.1 GENERAL COMMENTS**

At the request of the Conference of the Parties, the Secretariat has spent substantial time and effort in securing additional funding to undertake special projects.

## 5.2 GENERAL REGULATIONS

In accordance with a decision taken by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting, the Standing Committee at its 21st meeting (Lausanne 5-9 February 1990) decided to classify externally funded projects into two main categories:

- a) A-type projects. These comprise routine technical assistance projects, which the Secretariat is authorized to undertake as soon as funds become available, such as:
  - travel for the Secretariat staff or experts to attend meetings;
  - CITES implementation training seminars, consultations on problems concerning CITES implementation;
  - other assistance to developing countries in improving their implementation of the Convention; and
- b) S-type projects. These comprise scientific studies on certain species. These projects must have the approval of the Standing Committee before the process of seeking funds is started.

Priorities established by the Standing Committee for the selection of projects are as follows:

- the development of protection, conservation, or management programmes for a species currently threatened by trade, or suffering over-exploitation, so that it can be restored to a level consistent with its role in the ecosystem in which it occurs;
- the provision of technical advice, scientific information and any form of assistance to the Parties for the better implementation of the Convention;
- the development and delivery of training packages for the effective implementation and enforcement of the Convention; and
- assistance to developing countries to allow their full participation in the Convention.

During 1994 and 1995, several projects were developed and completed in different regions of the world by the CITES Secretariat.

## 5.3 PROJECTS

The following is a summary of the projects carried out during 1994 and 1995. Full reports on project outputs are provided to the donors and to the Management Authorities of the countries where the projects are undertaken.

### THE A-TYPE PROJECTS

#### Enforcement and training activities:

During 1994 and 1995, several training seminars took place with financial support from external donors. Details of these seminars are provided in the section regarding training.

Progress was also made in the finalization and printing of the Identification Manuals in French, Spanish and Russian as mentioned in the relevant section.

A-072 Strengthening implementation and effectiveness of CITES: Enforcement assistance in East European countries.

A-082 Consultation with Parties concerning major implementation problems.

Other technical assistance projects:

A-012 Customs training package: This project was developed to prepare a Customs training package for distribution to the Parties.

A-031 Printing of CITES permits: To avoid the use of permits that do not conform to the requirements of the Convention and to make forgeries more difficult, the Secretariat, upon request, arranges the printing of permits on security paper. When a Party is unable to pay for the printing, the Secretariat has sought funds from external sources.

In 1994, the Secretariat arranged the printing of permits for Colombia, the United Arab Emirates and the United Republic of Tanzania. The printing of permits for Bulgaria, Gabon, Poland and Senegal was initiated.

In 1995, the Secretariat printed permits for Bulgaria, Gabon, Mali, Nicaragua, Peru and Senegal. The printing of permits for Belarus, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Honduras, Malaysia, Poland and Venezuela was initiated.

A-069 CITES implementation seminar for officials from Member States of the European Union in Europe: Through this project, the translation into French and Spanish of "The Evolution of CITES" has also been carried out.

A-080 Assistance to the Parties in developing legislation to implement the Convention: The analyses of national legislation for 81 Parties began in 1993 through the IUCN Environmental Law Centre (ELC), and TRAFFIC USA and the results were reported to the Parties at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Technical assistance to Parties in their development of legislation is provided under separate project numbers.

A-085 Development of new criteria for listing species in the CITES appendices: The main objective of the project was to prepare a draft of new criteria for listing species in the CITES appendices as required by Resolution Conf. 8.20. These criteria were to provide an objective basis for determining the species the specimens of which should be subject to controls on international trade in order to prevent trade incompatible with their survival. The criteria, as amended, were adopted at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Resolution Conf. 9.24, which replaced Resolutions Conf. 1.1 and 1.2 (Berne Criteria) and others.

A-092 Management of captive breeding of wildlife in Colombia: A mission was undertaken from 26 February to 19 March 1994 to respond to concerns raised during the 29th meeting of the Standing Committee regarding possible illegal exports of *Caiman crocodilus fuscus* skins from Colombia. The mission concluded that the existing farms in Colombia were capable of producing skins in the quantities that had been exported from Colombia in recent years, and made a set of recommendations to the Management Authority of Colombia. The report was submitted to the Standing Committee, at its meeting held in Geneva from 21 to 25 March 1994, which endorsed the conclusions of the mission.

A-094 Asian Regional Meeting: The meeting was held in Jerusalem, Israel, 14-19 March 1994, and 42 participants attended. Some participants from developing nations were sponsored by the external funding donated by the Government of Japan, the Conservation Treaty Support Fund and the Humane Society of the United States.

A-096 High-level mission to China, including its Province of Taiwan, Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea: The Chairman of the Standing Committee, the Secretary General of CITES, the Regional Representatives on the Standing Committee for Asia and Oceania and the Representative of the Host Country of COP9 went to these countries/territories between 23 January and 11 February 1994, and held discussions with senior officials about trade in rhinoceros and tiger products and on proposed actions to stop this trade.

- A-097 Development of national legislation to implement CITES: technical assistance to Guyana: The Secretariat in consultation with the Government of Guyana identified a consultant to carry out a review of the existing legislation and to prepare a draft of legislation for implementation of CITES in Guyana. A first draft was prepared.
- A-098 Identification Manual for timber: The aim of this project is to provide identification sheets for the CITES Identification Manual on 14 species of timber currently included in the CITES appendices.
- A-099 CITES communication project: Through this project the press kit for distribution at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties was produced.
- A-112 The first meeting of the Timber Working Group (TWG) took place in November 1995 in London. The members of the working group are: Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Ghana, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Switzerland, United States of America and the European Union as well as ITTO, IUCN, TRAFFIC and IHPA. The TWG recommended several amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.3.

#### THE S-TYPE PROJECTS

- S-035 Controls on export of *Iguana* in Central America: The objective of this project was to prevent the export of wild iguanas by traders who have breeding operations whose production is lower than the number of specimens they would like to export. The CITES Secretariat will suggest to the Management Authorities of the countries where the operations exist the most appropriate measures and/or quotas to implement. The Secretariat received the final report in March 1995.
- S-037 Distribution, status and management of three crocodilian species in East, Central and West Africa: A field survey of crocodile populations in Cameroon, Gabon, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau was carried out between September 1992 and July 1993, under a contract between the CITES Secretariat and BIODÉV of Madagascar. BIODÉV sub-contracted the National Museum of Natural History in Paris, France, to undertake surveys in Guinea and Guinea-Bissau.

In Cameroon, the survey benefited from an FAO project in progress on crocodile management.

Because of civil disturbances, it was not possible to carry out field surveys in the Congo as initially planned. A very brief visit was made to Togo to evaluate crocodile farming and, if possible, obtain information on the conservation status of crocodile populations of this country. The latter objective was not achieved because of civil disturbances in the country at that time.

The draft final report, incorporating comments made by reviewers and the Secretariat, was received by the Secretariat in March 1995. The final version of the report was to be completed in 1996.

The results of the survey indicated that none of the countries involved had crocodile populations that could be managed under a ranching programme (Resolution Conf. 3.15) and that conservation effort should focus on protection in order to ensure their recovery.

- S-038 Collection of data on the status, distribution, systematics and conservation of Colombian crocodilians: The objectives of this project are:
  - a) to determine the status of Colombian crocodilians;
  - b) to collect basic data on the present status of the populations of crocodilians to compare with the results obtained through a long-term monitoring programme;
  - c) to clarify the taxonomy of Colombian crocodilians; and

- d) to make conservation and management recommendations for crocodilian populations in Colombia.

This project started in December 1995 and the final report was expected in September 1996.

- S-046 Distribution, status of populations, and exploitation of tegu lizards (*Tupinambis* spp.) in Paraguay: This project started in June 1994 and the final report was received by the Secretariat in July 1995. Through this project, an assessment of the status of the populations of tegu lizards, *Tupinambis teguixin* and *Tupinambis rufescens* was carried out; the current rate of exploitation and the degree of hunting pressure exerted by the rural people in Paraguay were estimated.
- S-048 CITES survey of Cuban crocodile populations: A survey to assess the status and distribution of *Crocodylus rhombifer* was carried out, and a set of recommendations to improve the management of the species was proposed. At the same time, training was provided to national staff on field techniques to assess crocodile populations in the wild. The final report was submitted and approved by the Secretariat in June 1994.
- S-050 Distribution and utilization of the family Boidae in Paraguay: This project was carried out between June 1994 and March 1995. Data concerning distribution and relative population densities of the four species of constrictor snakes (family Boidae) were collected; the sympatry of the four species was ascertained; and data on the current exploitation patterns were gathered to assist in the development of sustained-use programmes for these species in Paraguay.
- S-052 Research on the population status in the wild of succulent species traded in Madagascar: The objective of the project was to establish the current status of succulent species listed in Appendices I and II that are currently collected from the wild for international trade, as well as to provide recommendations on the transfer of species from one appendix to the other, and on controlled harvesting under different climatological conditions for possible artificial propagation of the species most threatened by trade. The first phase was finalized in September 1992 and covered south and central Madagascar. The northern part was covered during the second phase, because of more favourable weather conditions. The consultants suggested that 24 taxa of succulents should be transferred to Appendix I, that two taxa should be transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II, and that two genera warranted inclusion in Appendix II. The final report was received by the Secretariat in July 1994.
- S-053 Population studies on Mexican cacti, and evaluation of the possible and actual impact of legal and illegal trade on these populations: The objectives of this project are: to assess the status of the populations of rare cacti as well as of more common cactus species; to estimate the amount of legal and illegal collecting that took place before Mexico acceded to CITES; and to formulate recommendations regarding possible listing of species in Appendix I of CITES or transfer of species to Appendix II. The project started in May 1994 and will continue until the end of 1996.
- S-057 Survey of the orchid trade in Thailand: The main objectives of this project are: to review the available data on trade in species occurring in Thailand to determine or extrapolate the quantities of wild specimens in trade; to produce a short-list of species of orchids traded in Thailand as wild specimens and to produce a list of species of orchids that are traded in Thailand but not indigenous there, to collect information about the chain of trade; and to review the import of orchids. The project will be carried out in several phases. The first phase started in December 1995.
- S-058 Trade in the blue-fronted amazon in Argentina and its breeding and habitat requirements: The second phase of the project was successfully finalized and the main outputs were: additional information on the biology and the commercialization of this species; establishment of a set of management norms to provide a basis for sustainable exploitation; creation of preconditions for a pilot project allowing the testing of

management norms; reinvestment in the conservation of the habitat, and an increase in benefits to the local population; and a report on the results of this work and formulation of management recommendations based on this study to the national and provincial authorities responsible for administering wildlife resources.

The main objectives of the third phase of the project are: to test a model for exploitation of the blue-fronted amazon while ensuring that its use is sustainable, and to assess results; and to establish management guidelines that are applicable in other sites. This phase extended from October 1995 to September 1996.

- S-059 Status and management of certain species of psittacine in Nicaragua: The aim of this project was to prepare: an assessment of the status of populations of psittacine in Nicaragua; a review of the trade as a local industry; a set of recommendations on the management of the species, including recommendations about areas to be protected; and an analysis of the potential for reintroduction or future exploitation of psittacines through captive breeding or ranching. The final report was received by the Secretariat in 1995 and the Management Authority approved the report and took into account its recommendations when setting the quotas for 1996.
- S-064 Ecology and management for sustainable utilization of the leopard cat in China: The principal objective of the project was to collect the information necessary to develop a sustainable management programme for the leopard cat in China. The Secretariat was informed by the consultant that the final report on the project would be ready at the beginning of 1996.
- S-066 Caiman population survey in the Orinoco Delta Venezuela: The objective of this project is to assess the population and the population structure of *Caiman crocodilus* in an area covering about 580,000 ha. of the Delta, with the aim of establishing a programme to allow trade in the species. This project started in 1995 and the final report is expected at the beginning of 1996.
- S-070 Survey of the status of corals in the Philippines with a view to sustainable use: The objectives of this project were to update information on the status of the coral reefs of the Philippines, to determine the immediate impact of trade and of use for construction and other industrial uses of the Philippine coral resources, and to demonstrate whether, and to what extent, the exploitation of corals may be detrimental to the survival of species. This project started in 1995 and the final report was expected by the end of May 1996.
- S-075 Survey and monitoring of the African monitor lizard populations in Nigeria: The main objectives of this project were to survey the population status of African monitor lizards in Nigeria and to develop recommendations for a mechanism for monitoring the effectiveness of conservation programmes for the species and their sustainable utilization. This project started in September 1995 and the final report was expected in October 1996.
- S-077 Management of peccary in the Peruvian Amazon: The objectives of this project are: to assess the populations of *Tayassu tajacu* and *Tayassu peccari* for purposes of conservation and sustainable use through hunting quotas; to determine the hunting pressure on the species in various areas of the Peruvian Amazon; to do research on the breeding potential, feeding habits, social behaviour, health, etc. of this species; to study the marketing of bush meat of the ungulates in the urban markets, as well as to recommend alternative utilization of products; to study the feasibility of processing the skins of peccaries in the area; to promote the development of international technical co-operation; to contribute to the socio-economic development of the area and of the country. The project started in 1995 for twelve months and the final report was expected to be submitted to the Secretariat by August 1996.
- S-089 Sustainable utilization and management of caimans in Bolivia (Phase II): The project has the following objectives: to monitor the wild populations; to establish an experimental harvest with required administrative controls and CITES controls on international shipments; and to train university students in long-term studies of the ecology and

management of the commercially valuable *Caiman yacare*. This project started in June 1995 and the final report was due in 1996.

- S-097 Distribution and population status of two species of amphibian in Madagascar (*Mantella aurantiaca* and *Mantella crocea*): The main objective was to define measures to be taken in order to conserve *Mantella aurantiaca* and *Mantella crocea* and to obtain basic data to determine their appropriate position in the CITES appendices. This project was fully supported by the Government of Switzerland and was carried out by an NGO in Madagascar through a direct contract with the Swiss Management Authority during 1995.

## 5.4 DONORS

The following table summarizes the contributions to external projects received in 1994.

Donor	Amount (USD)
EEC	44,105.17
Belgium*	1,386,213.42
Denmark	25,000.00
France	102,117.00
Germany	94,739.80
Japan	66,739.00
Norway	24,739.41
United Kingdom	15,219.31
United States	119,000.00
Switzerland	31,865.53
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,907,318.00</b>
<b>Non-governmental organizations</b>	
All Japan Association of Reptile Skin and Leather Industry	10,000.00
International Fur Trade Federation	15,000.00
PIJAC	5,000.00
Unione Nazionale Industria Conciaria	90,000.00
World Wide Fund for Nature International	8,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>128,000.00</b>

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\* Fund established by the Belgian Government to promote elephant conservation in Tanzania. WWF to initiate project in 1996.

The following is a list of donors which contributed to external projects in 1995.

Donor	Amount (USD)
Canada	14,099.00
Colombia	6,690.00
EU	44,105.17
France	135,898.00
Netherlands	56,090.00
Japan	321,211.00
Norway	16,279.00
Switzerland	37,831.00
United Kingdom	138,618.00
United States	21,650.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>776,192.00</b>
<b><i>Non-governmental organizations</i></b>	
Humane Society of Canada	2,000.00
Japan Leather & Leather Goods Industries	10,000.00
Humane Society of the United States	4,873.00
Conservation Treaty Support Fund	11,250.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28,123.00</b>



# CONTRIBUTING TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CITES

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## 1. PREVENTION OF INFRACTIONS

### 1.1 POLICY OF PREVENTION

The Secretariat's policy is to try to prevent infractions by training the people in charge of all aspects of control of international trade, from the issuing of permits to Customs formalities. The Secretariat's policy also is to circulate information likely to assist these people.

Most of the circulation of information is carried out by means of Notifications to the Parties. The Secretariat distributes information on national legislation, permit forms currently being used by the Parties, lost or stolen permits or security stamps, etc.

### 1.2 CONFIRMATION OF PERMITS

In 1994 the Secretariat was involved increasingly in determining the authenticity of permits and certificates issued by Parties. This was done to ensure that irregular, falsified or false documents were not accepted by Parties and has led to the discovery of some serious infractions. Also in 1994, the Secretariat received more than 3,000 requests from the Parties to confirm the authenticity of permits. In 1995, the number of request reached 4,000.

The Secretariat currently maintains data about permits on several databases in different offices. However, a single database will be developed for this purpose.

Although confirming the authenticity of documents is a time-consuming and expensive process, it is believed to be often worthwhile, as it results in the detection of fraudulent documents that may otherwise have been accepted. Through this system of confirmation of authenticity of documents the Secretariat has been able to detect problems that, clearly, could not have been detected by a Management Authority alone because it did not have all the necessary information. In order to speed up the confirmation process, the Secretariat hopes to have more assistance from the issuing countries and would like to obtain quicker responses to its requests for copies of permits issued.

The Secretariat has noted regrettably that a significant number of **irregular documents** were issued by Management Authorities. The main areas of concern were the issuance of certificates of captive breeding when it had not been verified whether the specimens concerned were bred in captivity in accordance with Resolution Conf. 2.12 (Rev.), and the issuance of re-export certificates when the authenticity of the export permit of the country of origin had not been verified.

Resolution Conf. 9.5 (which replaces Resolution Conf. 8.8) recommends to Parties, among other things, not to accept permits from non-Parties unless:

- a) the information on the issuing authority is included in the most up-to-date list of competent authorities produced by the Secretariat; and
- b) the designated scientific institution has certified that the export will not be detrimental to the survival of the species concerned.

As far as the Secretariat is aware, point a) is relatively well implemented by all Parties whereas point b) is not so well implemented by certain Parties, thus causing inconsistency with regard to the acceptance of CITES-equivalent documents among Parties and confusion among non-Parties.

The Secretariat, while urging Parties to strictly implement all the recommendations in Resolution Conf. 9.5, has been explaining to non-Parties the significance of the Resolution and encouraging them to join the Convention.

## **2. ACTION IN CASES OF INFRACTION**

### **2.1 EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON INFRACTIONS**

Throughout the period, the Secretariat was actively involved in assisting with measures to improve enforcement of the Convention, by receiving from, and providing to, relevant Parties information on alleged infractions. The Secretariat continues to maintain a database that is designed for easy referral to documents that concern alleged infractions, in order to provide this information to Management Authorities and to CITES enforcement officials. The documents in the Secretariat's files are used as the primary reference for the Secretariat's report on alleged infractions. The latest report, submitted to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, was reviewed in detail in Committee II. During the meeting, the Secretariat again urged each Party to share the report with enforcement officers, and to send to the Secretariat any information that might be useful to other Parties for improving the enforcement of the Convention.

### **2.2 MATTERS BROUGHT BEFORE THE STANDING COMMITTEE**

When infractions of the Convention are detected by the Secretariat, it may recommend that the Parties concerned take certain remedial measures to implement the Convention properly. These recommendations are often heeded by the Parties concerned and the matter is concluded successfully. However, in other cases, the recommendations of the Secretariat are not implemented. If matters of non-compliance by Parties are considered to be of a serious and on-going nature, the Secretariat may present them to the Standing Committee for further consideration, according to the provisions of Resolution Conf. 7.5. The Secretariat is convinced that such reporting procedures are an effective way to help ensure that, where major problems of CITES implementation exist, solutions are found by the Parties concerned in a timely manner.

In 1994, the Secretariat reported to the Standing Committee on particular problems of CITES implementation in Colombia, Greece, India, Indonesia and Nepal.

In 1995, the Secretariat reported to the Standing Committee on particular problems of CITES implementation in the European Union (particularly Greece) and in Eastern European Countries.

## **3. RELATIONS WITH THE CUSTOMS CO-OPERATION COUNCIL AND INTERPOL**

### **3.1 CUSTOMS CO-OPERATION COUNCIL / WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION**

The Secretariat continued to work closely with CCC, which became in October 1994 the World Customs Organization (WCO). However, projects that were approved by ad hoc committees of WCO in 1992 showed little progress because of a lack of funding.

To improve the communication between the WCO Secretariat and the CITES Secretariat, WCO approved the CITES Secretariat being linked to its communication system. The Secretariat also participated in the meetings of the WCO Enforcement Committee.

The Secretariat works closely with the Central Information System (CIS) of WCO. Co-operation has been effective in several cases of infractions, and several "Alerts" have been sent by the CIS on the basis of information provided by the CITES Secretariat. The number of members of WCO that send information on CITES cases to the Secretariat has increased considerably and several issues

of the "Commercial Fraud Bulletin" have presented cases of infractions of CITES (including a special issue with extracts from the Report on Alleged Infractions presented at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties).

During the Meeting of the Enforcement Committee of WCO, the CITES Secretariat proposed that a Memorandum of Understanding be prepared and signed by the Secretariats of CITES and WCO. This proposal was approved.

### **3.2 ICPO-INTERPOL**

The Secretariat continued to provide to ICPO-Interpol headquarters and to National Central Bureaux (NCBs) information on illegal trade in specimens of CITES species, and to actively participate as an observer in meetings of the Interpol Sub-group on Wildlife Crime. In consultation with the Secretariat, this Sub-group has proposed to form an ICPO-Interpol Enforcement Network on Wildlife Crime, composed of enforcement officers nominated by National Central Bureaux in liaison with other agencies responsible for enforcement matters at the national level.

The most important news is that the General Secretariat of ICPO-Interpol and the CITES Secretariat have exchanged letters to define the relationship between the two secretariats. The final letter of the Secretary General of ICPO-Interpol was received by the CITES Secretariat on 2 January 1996.

The Secretariat organized the first training seminar for NCBs of ICPO-Interpol in Europe and participated in the three meetings (Lyon in February, Lyon in May and Jerusalem in November 1995) of the Wildlife Crime Subgroup (in which the Secretariat is a permanent observer).

The Secretariat has contributed to a revision of the Guidelines for Co-operation between CITES Management Authorities and NCBs (which was published by the Secretariat in 1988) and to a special issue on environmental crime of the International Police Criminal Review. It has also contributed substantially to the revision of the "Ecomessage".

The Secretariat also contributed to ICPO-Interpol's project "NOAH" on the analysis of illegal trade in live reptiles.

## **4. THE LUSAKA AGREEMENT**

On 8 September 1994, after two years of negotiations between eight African countries (Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Swaziland and Zambia), six countries (Kenya, South Africa, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Swaziland and Zambia) in eastern and southern Africa signed the Lusaka Agreement on Co-operative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora. The Depositary is the Secretary General of the United Nations. The Agreement is open for signature and/or accession by all interested African countries. Under the Agreement, a Task Force, composed of enforcement officers from the countries concerned, will be formed to combat the international syndicates responsible for much of the poaching and smuggling of wildlife from the region. From the very beginning, the Secretariat has taken an important role in assisting the participating countries and UNEP in the development of the Agreement and the facilitation of its negotiation. None of the signatories had ratified the Agreement by the end of 1994.

In 1995 UNEP and the CITES Secretariat continued to encourage the signatory countries and other African non-signatory countries to ratify or accede to the Lusaka Agreement. However, of the signatories, only Zambia had ratified the Agreement and only Lesotho had acceded to it by the end of the year.

# CO-OPERATION WITH PARTNERS CONCERNED WITH THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CONVENTION

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## 1. GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

### 1.1 THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

The Secretariat, as a part of the large United Nations family, continued to be in close contact with many other United Nations agencies and units, in addition to UNEP, whose Executive Director provides the CITES Secretariat in accordance with Article XII of the Convention.

The Secretariat was in very frequent contact with the United Nations Office in Geneva (UNOG). The latter handles the appointment and promotion matters for all the general support staff of the Secretariat, among other things.

The Secretariat was in permanent contact with ELI-PAC of UNEP, which during the period was the contact point in the United Nations Environment Programme for all the environmental conventions. On information matters, the Secretariat continued to work closely with UNEP/IPA as well as with the Regional Office for Europe of UNEP. The contacts with the latter became very regular because of its responsibility on behalf of UNEP for the overall relations with the Swiss authorities regarding the location and the terms of maintenance of the premises of the UNEP units.

The Secretariat also took part in several working sessions, organized or supported by UNEP, on issues concerning the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Action Plan for Marine Mammals and Trade and Environment.

There was an exchange of information, participation in formal or informal meetings with the Secretariats of CSD, UNCTAD, UNITAR and especially with the Secretariat of GEF and the GEF units of the World Bank, UNDP and UNEP.

### 1.2 OTHER CONVENTIONS

As always during the last few years, the Secretariat was in contact with the secretariats of all the other global and many regional conventions related to conservation and more generally to environment.

The Ecosystem Conservation Group sessions were also very useful for the promotion of co-operation between the conservation-related conventions and for discussions on topics of mutual interest with UNEP, IUCN, WWF, CMS, the RAMSAR Convention, the World Cultural and Natural Heritage Convention (Paris), the Bern and Cartagena Conventions. Unfortunately, it stopped functioning during 1994.

UNEP regularly convenes meetings of representatives of its Secretariat and of the secretariats of the conventions that it administers. Representatives of other convention secretariats, such as those for Climate Change and Desertification, usually participate in these meetings as observers.

The first meeting (Geneva, 28-30 March 1994) gave the opportunity to discuss, inter alia, the objectives, scope and co-ordination of convention secretariats as well as several issues that were considered common to the Secretariats and that might be elaborated at a later stage.

The second meeting, held back-to-back with the 18th Session of the UNEP Governing Council in Nairobi, 14 and 16 May 1995, provided an opportunity, inter alia, to reaffirm the importance and value of co-operation and co-ordinated actions between and among all conventions and international organizations focusing on environmental matters, recognizing that such co-operation

requires human and financial resources. The meeting further recognized that UNEP had the responsibility to co-ordinate UNEP programmes approved by the Governing Council with the activities and programmes of all relevant convention secretariats as approved by the parties to the conventions.

From 3 to 5 July 1995 the third meeting on Co-ordination of Secretariats of Environmental Conventions, in Geneva, discussed a number of substantive issues including trade-related issues and host government agreements.

The co-ordination process, although not without growing pains, is proving to be useful by providing a suitable forum to discuss both difficult administrative and important substantive matters.

The Secretariat participated actively in the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Djakarta, November 1995). With the help of the hosts and some NGOs it organized a well attended and lively workshop.

A draft Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretariats of CITES and CBD was prepared.

### **1.3 OTHER ORGANIZATIONS**

The Secretariat maintained close contacts with several Directorates General of the European Commission as well as with the Council of Europe, the International Whaling Commission, the International Office of Epizootics and ISO. (On relations with WCO and Interpol, see separate chapters.)

The relationship with the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas and especially with ITTO were further developed.

The Secretariat participated in several meetings on trade and environment organized by GATT.

## **2. NON-GOVERNMENTAL CONSERVATION ORGANIZATIONS**

The Secretariat maintained a constant dialogue with a very large number of non-governmental organizations at international, regional and national levels and fully appreciates the invaluable role played by these organizations in achieving the objectives of CITES. It is impossible to list here the names of all the organizations that have contributed to the effectiveness of the Convention and to the smooth running of the Secretariat by providing financial support, supplying information, carrying out studies, contributing to brainstorming sessions and publishing documents. This includes conservation NGOs (national or international), scientific institutions (plants or animals), zoos, botanical gardens, etc. Three organizations, however, must be mentioned: IUCN – The World Conservation Union, TRAFFIC and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC).

IUCN has been of enormous help to the Secretariat, especially in the scientific and legal fields. Through the Species Survival Commission, the CITES Secretariat has rapid access to the most up-to-date information. To improve the co-ordination of activities with this organization, the IUCN Environmental Law Centre was contracted by the Secretariat to complete analyses of legislation for more than ten Parties. The efforts made by the TRAFFIC network have resulted in significant assistance to the Secretariat. The TRAFFIC network has been one of the most reliable sources of information regarding implementation of the Convention in a number of countries throughout the world. Its regional representatives have also provided on-site assistance to professional staff members of the Secretariat during their missions to various countries. One of the TRAFFIC offices is also assisting the Secretariat together with IUCN/ELC on the legislation project.

WCMC continued to maintain the database of CITES annual report statistics and conduct studies for the Secretariat on the status of particular groups of species. Because of WCMC's unrivalled collection of information on the biological and trade status of species, the Secretariat frequently seeks its assistance, particularly that of the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit (WTMU).

### **3. THE USERS OF FAUNA AND FLORA**

In order to make the users of wildlife better acquainted with the goals of the Convention, the CITES Secretariat continued its contacts and dialogue with several wildlife trade organizations whose interests include species listed in the CITES appendices. No rational and sustainable use of wildlife can be achieved without serious co-operation with them. The Secretariat has been able to obtain substantial external funds for many CITES projects all over the world. Furthermore, encouraged by the Secretariat, several of them have attended CITES training seminars and subscribed to receive Notifications to the Parties, or other CITES publications, which provide them with useful information on decisions, recommendations, etc. from the Secretariat and/or the CITES committees on a regular basis.

CITES was represented at meetings of the IATA Live Animals Board by the Chairman of the Working Group on Transport of Live Specimens. The Secretariat also participated in meetings of the Live Animals Board and has strengthened its relationship with IATA.

# UNDERTAKING THE TASKS AGREED AT THE EIGHTH AND NINTH MEETINGS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

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## 1. PREPARING NEW CRITERIA TO AMEND THE APPENDICES

At its 31st meeting, the Standing Committee extensively discussed a draft resolution on criteria for amending the appendices. This draft was based on the document prepared by the joint committees (see annual report for 1993) and comments received from the Parties in response to Notification to the Parties No. 773 of 15 October 1993. With a few amendments, this document was adopted by the Standing Committee and distributed to the Parties as document Doc. 9.41 for discussion at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in Fort Lauderdale. The opinions of Parties and non-governmental organizations on these draft criteria were rather diverse. During the meeting of the Conference of the Parties, a working group was created to prepare a final draft resolution. With some minor amendments, the draft proposed by the working group was unanimously adopted by the Conference of the Parties.

## 2. CONSOLIDATING THE RESOLUTIONS

The Secretariat continued its work on behalf of the Standing Committee on the task of preparing drafts of resolutions to consolidate and revise existing resolutions. A total of nine draft consolidated resolutions were prepared and, with a few amendments, all of these were adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting. These nine resolutions replace 51 resolutions or parts thereof.

The Secretariat also completed, for the Standing Committee, a list of resolutions and parts thereof that it proposed to be repealed. With a few changes, this was adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting. It was thus agreed that 44 Resolutions, or parts thereof, no longer remained applicable.

## 3. ANALYZING NATIONAL LEGISLATION

In accordance with Resolution Conf. 8.4, analyses of national legislation for CITES implementation were completed for 81 Parties to the Convention, and the results of the analyses were reported to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The analyses showed that the majority of the Parties reviewed were lacking in at least some areas of implementing legislation. The Conference approved the recommendation of the Secretariat that the development of analyses for the remaining Parties should begin in 1995.

Providing technical assistance to the Parties to improve their legislation to implement CITES is a very important directive of Resolution Conf. 8.4. However, as funding for this was not available until 1996, the Secretariat continued to contact donor organizations to seek support. Meanwhile, a pilot project to provide technical assistance to Guyana in the development of legislation to implement CITES continued during 1995.

#### **4. REVIEW OF "HOW TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CONVENTION"**

At its ninth meeting the Conference of the Parties to CITES assigned to the Standing Committee the task of conducting a review of the effectiveness of the Convention and reporting its findings to the next meeting of the Conference. The Conference also decided that the funding of the review should come from external sources and not from the Trust Fund.

The Secretariat started the processes of selection of the contractor, drafting an outline of the budget and securing the necessary funds immediately after the meeting in Fort Lauderdale. In December 1994, a call for proposals was published in "The Economist". More than 50 companies and organizations responded.

By the middle of 1995, all the necessary funds were pledged and the British company ERM was selected by the Standing Committee and approved by the UN Headquarters to conduct the first phase of the review. It could not however start the work in 1995 since the pledged sums had not been deposited. Accordingly, the conduct of this phase was postponed until 1996.

#### **5. SIGNIFICANT TRADE**

At the end of 1993, the Animals Committee prepared a further series of primary and secondary recommendations in accordance with Resolution Conf. 8.9, relating to species subject to significant levels of trade which had not been considered as a priority. In January 1994, the Secretariat sent these to the Parties concerned. The Secretariat continued, throughout 1994, to correspond with the countries concerned to ascertain whether they had implemented the recommendations and to offer advice.

At the 32nd meeting of the Standing Committee, in November 1994, the deadline for implementation of the primary recommendations having long passed, the Secretariat drew the attention of the Committee to the most important problems where action was required. As a result, the Committee agreed to give the Parties concerned a deadline to fulfil the recommendations or establish cautious quotas. In cases where this was not done, the Standing Committee would recommend to the Parties that they not accept imports of specimens of the species of concern from the countries in question. The deadline for responding was the end of the year.

In the meantime, two Parties implemented recommendations from the first series of recommendations of the Animals Committee and the Secretariat agreed to remove them from the list of States subject to suspensions of trade in specified species.

Throughout the year 1995, the Secretariat continued to communicate with countries that had previously been subject to recommendations of the Animals Committee or the Standing Committee, to monitor the implementation of the recommendations and to provide advice to the countries concerned.

At the 35th meeting of the Standing Committee, in March 1995, the Secretariat reported on a number of secondary recommendations of the Animals Committee that had been sent to the Parties concerned in January 1994 and that had not been implemented. The Secretariat indicated the most important problems with respect to which action was required. In the case of five countries, the Committee agreed to give the Parties concerned a deadline to fulfil the recommendations or to establish cautious quotas. If this was not done, the Standing Committee would recommend to the Parties that they not accept imports of specimens of the species of concern from the countries in question. All but two of the countries concerned implemented the recommendations before the deadline. The Parties were then informed of the recommendations from the Standing Committee to suspend the trade in the species in question from these countries. However, one of these quickly informed the Secretariat that it had prohibited the export of specimens of these species; the recommendation of the Standing Committee was consequently withdrawn.



The Animals Committee, at its meeting in Guatemala, in September 1995, considered a new report that had been produced under contract by the IUCN Species Survival Commission, TRAFFIC and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) about 24 species that might be subject to significant levels of trade. After the meeting the Committee worked, in consultation with the Secretariat, to prepare a series of primary and secondary recommendations relating to these species, in accordance with Resolution Conf. 8.9. However, because of the necessary consultations, the formulation of these was not completed by the end of the year.

At its ninth meeting, the Conference of the parties approved a programme of work to be undertaken, based on funding available in the CITES budget, for studies on significant trade in plants. A study on the trade in tree ferns was completed and discussed by the Plants Committee. As a follow-up to some of the recommendations, the Scientific Authority of Austria is currently studying the possibility of identifying parts and derivatives made from tree ferns.

Under contract to the Secretariat, WCMC started a review of national reporting procedures for trade in plants. The first phase was completed before the end of 1995 and was to be sent to the Parties in 1996. The Plants Committee discussed the document and made specific recommendations regarding the continuation of this study

In 1995 the review of the international trade in *Dendrobium* species was started. This study ran parallel with the preparation of a checklist of species in this genus.

The Scientific Authority of the United Kingdom for plants (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew), in close co-operation with the Management Authority of Thailand for plants, started preparatory work (in particular analysis of the trade data) for the project on the survey of orchid trade in Thailand. Completion and time frame will depend on the availability of additional funds.

## 6. QUOTAS

The Secretariat monitored the implementation not only of export quotas agreed by the Conference of the Parties, but also of quotas established unilaterally by Parties, including those established as a result of recommendations of the Animals Committee.

Regarding the latter, the Secretariat provided advice, upon request, on how best to set acceptable export levels for the species concerned. The Secretariat informed other Parties about the nationally established export quotas by means of Notifications to the Parties.

The Secretariat assisted relevant Parties in procuring supplies of tags for marking crocodilian and leopard trophy skins.

## 7. THE TAGGING OF CROCODILE SKINS

Resolution Conf. 8.14 recommended that a universal marking system for crocodilian skins should be put into place one year after the adoption of the Resolution.

All Parties permitting the export of crocodilian skins have made a great effort to comply with this Resolution. Because of this, the CITES Secretariat was able to identify some problems and took the necessary measures for the Conference of the Parties to revise the Resolution.

In 1994 the Animals Committee and the Secretariat worked on a draft resolution, to modify Resolution Conf. 8.14, taking into account all the enforcement problems encountered, for approval at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. This was adopted as Resolution Conf. 9.22.

Resolution Conf. 9.22, dealing with the universal tagging system for the identification of crocodilian skins, is being implemented with the valuable collaboration of the main exporting

countries and several manufacturers of crocodile skin tags were registered by the Secretariat. However, the Resolution also requested that the Secretariat should keep track of all exports of tagged skins but this was regrettably not implemented because of a lack of funds and staff.

## 8. DEFINITION OF 'BRED IN CAPTIVITY'

The 12th meeting of the Animals Committee discussed a draft resolution on the treatment of specimens bred in captivity, and the definition of that term, in the context of Article VII, paragraph 4 and 5.

## 9. ACTIONS WITH REGARD TO CERTAIN SPECIES

### 9.1 ELEPHANTS AND RHINOCEROSES

The Standing Committee and the Secretariat undertook the tasks given to them at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties concerning the conservation of rhinoceroses. In January 1994, the Secretariat participated in a high-level mission to China including its province of Taiwan, and the Republic of Korea. A joint CITES-TRAFFIC mission visited Oman at the request of the Government of that country. In addition, the Standing Committee took a number of decisions and made several recommendations directed at States that are consumers of rhinoceros specimens.

A draft resolution, prepared by the IUCN/SSC African Rhino Specialist Group at the request of the Standing Committee, was adopted by the Conference of the Parties with only minor changes.

South Africa submitted a proposal, for consideration at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to transfer its own population of *Loxodonta africana* from Appendix I to Appendix II, only to allow the trade in non-ivory products. (Ivory products were to be treated as if they came from an Appendix-I species.)

The Secretariat therefore established a Panel of Experts to review the proposal, in accordance with Resolution Conf. 7.9. The Panel's report was presented to the ninth meeting of the Conference, concluding that the proposal met the criteria in the Resolution. However, the proposal was withdrawn. Questions were raised as a result of this exercise about the terms of reference of the Panel, which did not include consideration of non-ivory products. As a result, the Conference instructed the Standing Committee to revise the terms of reference as necessary.

In April 1995, the representatives of the African Region to the CITES Standing Committee and their alternates met at UNEP Headquarters, in Nairobi, Kenya, to work out a programme of activities aimed at promoting dialogue on the conservation of the African elephant and leading to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The meeting was financed by UNEP and organized by the CITES Secretariat. The representatives recommended the convening of a series of meetings at sub-regional and regional levels.

The Secretariat asked the IUCN/SSC African Rhino Specialist Group to assist in developing criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of rhinoceros conservation actions, as required in Resolution Conf. 9.14, for the consideration of the Standing Committee.

In July 1995, the Secretary General undertook a high-level mission to Yemen, where he was accompanied by Dr Esmond Bradley Martin, to discuss with the Government of Yemen measures for the control of trade in rhinoceros horn and also the accession of Yemen to CITES. By way of assistance and at the request of the Yemeni authorities, the Secretariat had the annotations to the CITES appendices translated into Arabic. By the end of the year, Yemen's instrument of accession to CITES had not been deposited.

## 9.2 THE TIGER

From 1993, the conservation of the tiger became an issue associated with that of the conservation of rhinoceroses because of similarities in the conservation and trade status of these species. In 1994, as indicated above, the Secretariat participated in a high-level mission to the Far East, whose tasks included consideration of the measures taken to stop the consumption of tiger products in several countries. As indicated in the section related to the activities of the Secretariat in Asia, the Secretariat was also represented at a meeting held in India at which the constitution of the Global Tiger Forum was decided. Document Doc. 9.29, on the trade in tiger specimens, was prepared and submitted by the Secretariat for consideration at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

## 9.3 SWIFTLETS

At the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, a proposal to include edible-nest swiftlets of the genus *Collocalia* (Aves, Apodiformes) in Appendix II of CITES was submitted by Italy.

The aim of the proposal was to regulate trade in nests of four species (*Collocalia fuciphaga*, *Collocalia germani*, *Collocalia maxima*, and *Collocalia unicolor*), trade that has increased notably in the past 10 years. The inclusion of these four species was proposed in accordance with Article II.2(a) and the rest of the genus in accordance with Article II.2(b) of the Convention.

The proposal was withdrawn by the delegation of Italy, which drafted together with range States, a resolution that was adopted by the Conference of the Parties.

In Resolution Conf. 9.15 the Conference of the Parties initiated two different courses of action. Firstly it urged range States to:

- a) encourage scientific research to promote the sustainability of nest harvesting through standardized management programmes;
- b) explore ways of enhancing participation of representatives of the bird-nest industry in swiftlet conservation and sustainable-use programmes; and
- c) review regulations controlling harvesting of wild-breeding swiftlet populations, in accordance with the results of the scientific research carried out under paragraph a).

The CITES Secretariat wrote to the range States (Bhutan, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam) of *Collocalia germani*, *Collocalia maxima* and *Collocalia fuciphaga* (considered to be the three most-harvested species) on 1 June 1995, asking what actions they had in progress to implement the Resolution and asking for copies of relevant legislation for the protection of the species and regulation of the nest-harvesting.

By 1 September 1995 Malaysia, India, Singapore and Bhutan (non-party) had replied to the Secretariat's request.

The second course of action foreseen in Resolution Conf. 9.15 was the convening by the CITES Secretariat, within one year from the entry into effect of the Resolution, of a technical workshop to establish conservation priorities and actions for the sustainability of swiftlet-nest harvesting.

This workshop could take place only if external funds were secured, and the Conference of the Parties therefore requested Italy to co-ordinate contact with the interested Parties, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide the funding in order to implement the Resolution, in particular in relation to the organization of the workshop and the scientific research.

Since February 1995, the CITES Secretariat on several occasions contacted the Ministry of Environment of Italy (the co-ordinating Management Authority of Italy) in order to determine what steps the Government of Italy is taking to co-ordinate the funding of the workshop. In April 1995,

the Secretariat sent a diplomatic note to the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations Office in Geneva on the same subject. A budget of USD 70,000 was presented to the Italian authorities. This sum was to cover travel and accommodation for delegates of interested developing range States.

Moreover, the Secretariat asked the Indonesian authorities whether their country would be interested in hosting the workshop. They replied positively, offering also the venue of the workshop in the city of Surabaya. The Secretariat suggested that the timing of the workshop could be fixed for November 1995, pending the availability of funding.

During February 1995 the Secretariat was in close liaison with the Chairman of the Animals Committee and commented on the draft agenda prepared for the workshop.

#### **9.4 SHARKS**

Resolution Conf. 9.17, on the Status of International Trade in Shark species, was discussed at the 12th meeting of the Animals Committee (Guatemala, September 1995). Details of the discussion can be found in the Summary Record of the 12th meeting of the Animals Committee.

#### **9.5 THE QUEEN CONCH**

In the context of Resolution Conf. 8.9, the 12th meeting of the Animals Committee also discussed this species. The review suggested that past and in some cases, current harvests of this economically important marine resource in the Caribbean region had resulted in some local populations becoming severely depleted. The Secretariat agreed to issue a Notification to the Parties to remind Management Authorities of the need to share information and co-ordinate activities with the officer responsible for fisheries, who often do not have responsibility for or experience of CITES matters.

#### **9.6 TROPICAL TIMBER**

Although many of the problems regarding the control of the trade in tropical timber species listed in the CITES appendices were solved in 1993, some countries still have difficulties in implementing the Convention for these species. The major problem seems to be a lack of communication between the Management Authority and Customs or within the Customs structure. Proposals for the inclusion of additional timber species in the CITES appendices provoked some strong discussions during the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Although none of the proposals was adopted by the Conference of the Parties (several were withdrawn from the discussions), the Parties did agree on the creation of a working group on timber under the Standing Committee.

The Conference of the Parties, after discussion of document Doc. 9.52 at its ninth meeting, decided to create a temporary working group, charging it with a number of tasks and nominating as its chairman the Chairman of the Plants Committee (Dr J. Armstrong, Australia – referred to here as 'Chairman'). This temporary working group has been titled the Timber Working Group (TWG).

Terms of reference for the TWG were established by the Chairman, in consultation with the Standing Committee. These terms of reference identified: issues which the Group was to address; the tasks required of its Chairman; the role of the Standing Committee in the work of the TWG; and the working language of the TWG. The issues to be discussed fell into three principal areas of interest: implementation issues, parts and derivatives, and relationships with international organizations. In addition, the Conference of the Parties, at its ninth meeting, decided that the TWG shall consider associated matters referred to the Group by the Plants Committee, the Standing Committee or the Secretariat (Decision no.4 addressed to the Standing Committee). This requirement is also taken into account in the terms of reference for the Group.

Although a number of Parties, timber trade organizations and other NGOs had expressed their interest in participating in the TWG, the Chairman suggested that its membership be limited to ensure that the work of the Group could be completed in the time allotted. Discussions in the Standing Committee, particularly with respect to the lack of identified funding, led to a decision to invite a representative of each of the following countries and organizations to participate as members of the Group:

- Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Ghana, European Union, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Switzerland, United States of America
- International organizations: ITTO, IUCN, TRAFFIC, IHPA.

In addition, the TWG includes the Chairman, the CITES Plants Officer and a rapporteur/secretary.

This composition reflects the requirements and instructions decided at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. It provides a balance of the boreal, temperate, and tropical forest range States; a balance of the CITES regions; a balance between timber-producing States and timber-importing States; and a balance between developed and developing countries. A similar balance was struck by selecting NGOs with an interest in conservation of and sustainable trade in timber species.

The first meeting of the TWG was held from 27 to 29 November 1995 at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, hosted by the Management Authority of the United Kingdom and its Scientific Authority for plants.

All Parties and organizations invited to send representatives to the meeting did so, with the exception of Cameroon. Some delegations were assisted at the meeting by advisers; no delegation had more than two advisers. Participants heeded the spirit of the decision made at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, sending representatives with a broad range of expertise relevant to the subjects to be discussed.

The meeting proceeded in accordance with a set of formal operating procedures, agreed to by all participants at the outset of the meeting. The agenda for the meeting covered all issues identified in the terms of reference. A detailed working document was prepared for most agenda items which provided relevant background information, identified key issues, and suggested tasks for the TWG in relation to the matter under discussion.

The TWG was able to complete its agenda, thereby addressing all items in its terms of reference. In certain cases, however, the TWG identified issues that it was not able to fully resolve at its first meeting and that required further investigation and deliberation. The TWG welcomed the idea that the results of its first meeting would be circulated for comment to Parties and relevant international organizations and declared that comments received would be further discussed at its next meeting.

## THE NINTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

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The ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties took place in 1994, from 7 to 18 November, in Fort Lauderdale (United States of America) at the invitation of the Government of the United States of America.

More than 1000 people attended the meeting and nearly 100 journalists were accredited.

Bruce Babbitt, US Secretary of the Interior, Elizabeth Dowdeswell, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and Mollie M. Beattie, Director of the US Fish and Wildlife Service, addressed the meeting.

Several amendments to Appendices I and II were adopted (see Chapter 1) as well as 26 Resolutions, including 9 consolidated Resolutions.

The Resolutions covered, as usual, a very wide spectrum of subjects. The subjects covered included the budget for 1996-1997, criteria for amendment of Appendices I and II, enforcement, transit and transshipment, disposal of confiscated live animals, illegal trade in whale meat, permits and certificates, status of international trade in shark species, annual reports and monitoring of trade, trade with non-Parties, conservation of edible-nest swiftlets of the genus *Collocalia*, conservation of and trade in tigers, conservation of rhinoceros in Asia and Africa, standard nomenclature, marking of crocodile skins, guidelines for the registration of nurseries and guidelines for the ranching of marine turtles.

Among these Resolutions one of the most important contained the New Criteria for Amendment of Appendices I and II (see Part 4.1). In unanimously approving this Resolution the Parties repealed the 'Berne Criteria', which had been adopted at the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 1976. This action also caused 12 other Resolutions related to the listing of species in the appendices to be revoked.

Thanks to several governments (particularly the Government of the United States of America), to the Asian and South American Regional Offices of UNEP and to non-governmental organizations, the Secretariat was able to provide assistance for the travel and accommodation of about 200 representatives of developing countries. The total amount received for this was USD 500,000.

The organization of the meeting by the Government of the United States of America was recognized by all participants to be of a consistently high level.

Rapporteurs were kindly made available by the host country, CTSF, TRAFFIC, WCMC and IUCN. The Government of the United States of America, in providing about 80 support and professional staff members, demonstrated its commitment to the success of the meeting.

# PROMOTING THE CONVENTION

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An isolated Secretariat would be ineffective; communication is therefore essential. As in any communication process, there is a sender and a receiver. The Secretariat plays both roles, but it has numerous correspondents; in particular, the official bodies of CITES (its Standing Committee, other committees and working groups, governments and Management Authorities), international organizations (governmental and non-governmental), the media and the general public.

## 1. RELATIONSHIP WITH THE MEDIA

The Secretariat receives numerous requests for information from journalists from the printed press and other media. It gives press interviews and is also asked to supply a lot of information on the Convention in general, on illicit trafficking and on the status of certain species. The majority of enquiries are still about rhinoceroses, but other species such as the elephants, the tiger, bears, parrots, crocodiles and plants often interest the media. The Secretariat received over one hundred requests for information from journalists in both 1994 and 1995.

The main event regarding press activities was of course the meeting of the Conference of the Parties, where several press releases were distributed. Before, during and after the meeting, the Secretariat had numerous contacts with the press about the subjects that were discussed during the meeting. It benefited from the assistance of the Press Service of the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

Several members of the Secretariat participated in radio and television programmes, particularly on the French-speaking Swiss stations, Radio-France International, Radio Suisse International, Radio Canada International and the BBC World Service.

The Secretariat also took part in several "press points" at the United Nations in Geneva.

## 2. STAMPS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The Secretariat continued to work closely with the United Nations Postal Administration. The second series of 12 CITES stamps was issued in March 1994. The third series was issued in March 1995. They were issued in New York, Geneva and Vienna with, in each of these places, a special postmark for the first day of issue. Information material related to this series was also published and four T-shirts with pictures from the stamps were produced.

## 3. GAMES AND EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL

### 3.1 JIGSAW PUZZLE ON PARROTS

Further to the agreement, signed by the Secretariat in 1993, with the company James Hamilton to produce a jigsaw puzzle of 1,000 pieces on parrots, in 1994 a second jigsaw puzzle was produced with wild species of cats. It was distributed with the CITES logo and included a short presentation of the Convention in six languages. In addition to the profits made by the Secretariat from the direct selling of the jigsaw puzzles, the company offered a percentage of the income from puzzles sold to the public, if the total amounted to more than 10,000.

### **3.2 'BLACK RHINO' CARD GAME**

The Secretariat signed a contract with the company AG Müller. In accordance with the terms of the contract, the 'black rhino' card game sold by the company included the CITES logo and a presentation of the Convention. The company gave the Secretariat a percentage of the income from games sold.

The product was a game of cards with pictures of animals, mainly for children who wanted to exercise their memory and quick-wittedness. In total there were twelve species listed in the CITES appendices printed on the cards. A leaflet in four languages briefly described the species.

### **3.3 ENDANGERED-WILDLIFE GAME**

In 1994 and 1995, the Secretariat continued to distribute copies of the game that was launched on the occasion of the 1990 World Environment Day, to Management Authorities, UNEP Headquarters and Regional Offices, UNICEF Headquarters and Regional Offices, non-governmental organizations concerned with children, and certain journalists.

Also in 1994, the Secretariat co-operated with UNEP to prepare a manual for teachers on the use of the game, 70,000 copies of which had been offered by the Executive Director of UNEP to the President of the Republic of Kenya for distribution to all primary schools in Kenya, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the United Nations Environment Programme, in December 1992.

## **4. OTHER PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES**

### **4.1 THE GENERAL PUBLIC**

The Secretariat received numerous requests for information from teachers, researchers, students and private individuals who wished to know more about the animal and plant trade or about CITES.

Furthermore, the Secretariat organized or participated in events intended to inform both specialists and non-specialists about the risks to various species from excessive or illegal commerce in wild fauna and flora.

### **4.2 'C&M' MAGAZINE**

The CITES Secretariat established an agreement with the Conservation & Management Foundation, which has its headquarters in Buenos Aires, Argentina. As a result of this, the first issue of the CITES/C&M Magazine, a quarterly magazine published in both Spanish and English, was launched in 1994. The fourth issue was published in 1995. The goal of this magazine is to convey to the general public around the world information about CITES and sustainable use of natural resources. The launching of this magazine was a great success at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

### **4.3 SPECIAL CITES WINE**

In 1993, the Secretariat signed an agreement with a producer of French wine in order to create a special CITES wine, to be precise a "Côtes du Rhône" wine from 1989, which received the gold medal at the national competition of "Côtes du Rhône" in 1993. The Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme agreed to be the 'Godmother of the vine'. The distribution of this wine started at the beginning of 1994 and continued in 1995. It was a great success.



# A LIVING CONVENTION

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## 1. NEW PARTIES

In 1994, the following States became Parties to the Convention.

Country	Date of deposit of the instrument of accession	Date of entry into force
Viet Nam	20/01/1994	20/04/1994
St Kitts and Nevis	14/02/1994	15/05/1994
Mali	18/07/1994	16/10/1994
Romania	18/08/1994	16/11/1994

In addition, Eritrea, Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone and Comoros deposited their instruments of accession in late 1994.

**By 31 December 1994, 124 States were Parties to the Convention.**

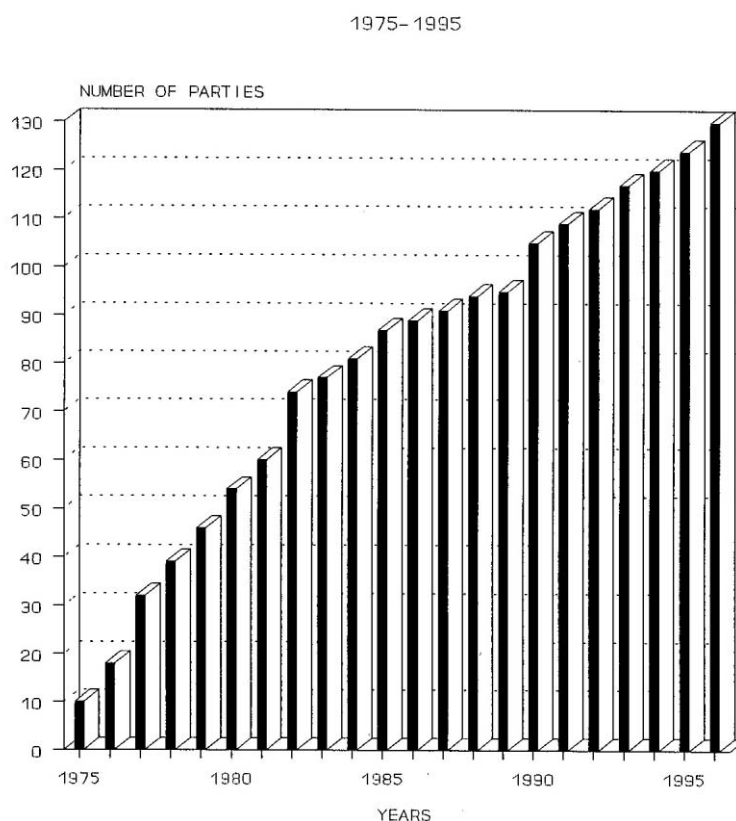
In 1995, the following States became Parties to the Convention.

Country	Date of deposit of the instrument of accession	Date of entry into force
Eritrea	24/10/1994	22/01/1995
Sierra Leone	28/10/1994	26/01/1995
Côte d'Ivoire	21/11/1994	19/02/1995
Comoros	23/11/1994/	21/02/1995
Dominica	04/08/1995	02/11/1995
Belarus	10/08/1995	08/11/1995

**By 31 December 1995, 130 States were Parties to the Convention.**

Annex 1 gives a list of the Parties as at 31 December 1995.

The graph below illustrates the growth in the number of Parties since the Convention came into force.



## 2. AMENDMENTS AND RESERVATIONS

### 2.1 AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE XI, PARAGRAPH 3 (A) (financial amendment, adopted in Bonn on 22 June 1979)

This amendment entered into force on 13 April 1987. In 1994 and 1995, no Party accepted it. By 31 December 1995, 42 Parties had accepted the amendment and it was in force in 91 States (it automatically enters into force in any State becoming a Party after 13 April 1987).

Annex 2 gives a list of the States for which the amendment has entered into force.

### 2.2 AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE XXI (adopted in Gaborone on 30 April 1983)

In 1994 and 1995, this amendment was accepted by:

State that was already Party on 30 April 1983

– Switzerland: 22/11/1994

This brought to 33 the number of States that were already Parties on 30 April 1983 and had accepted the amendment by 31 December 1995. For this amendment to enter into force, the number required is 54.

### States that were not Party on 30 April 1993

- Saint Kitts and Nevis: 15/05/1994
- Eritrea: 21/01/1995

Annex 3 gives a list of the States that have approved the amendment.

## **2.3 REVISED APPENDICES**

### Appendices I and II

The amendments to Appendices I and II adopted during the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Fort Lauderdale, November 1994) entered into force on 16 February 1995.

With a Notification to Contracting and Signatory States dated 21 December 1994, the Secretariat informed them of amendments to the Appendices of the Convention.

The number of taxa affected by these changes are as follows:

#### *Deleted from Appendix I or II*

	Deleted from Appendix I	Deleted from Appendix II
Mammals	0	0
Birds	0	3
Fish	0	0
Plants	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>

#### *Transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II or from Appendix II to Appendix I*

	Transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II	Transferred from Appendix II to Appendix I
Mammals	5	3
Birds	1	3
Reptiles	2	1 plus 1 population of crocodile
Fish	0	1
Plants	8	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>28</b>

#### *Included in Appendix I or II*

	Included in Appendix I	Included in Appendix II
Mammals	2	9
Birds	2	13
Reptiles	1	5
Amphibians	1	1
Invertebrates	0	13
Plants	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>45</b>

In addition, the Conference approved quotas for the Nile crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*) and the saltwater crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*).

#### Appendix III

With a Notification to Contracting and Signatory States dated 18 November 1994, the Secretariat communicated to them the inclusion in Appendix III at the request of India of the subspecies *Mustela erminea ferghanae*, in lieu of the species *Mustela erminea*.

## 2.4 RESERVATIONS

The only reservation withdrawn in 1994 was that of Japan concerning *Eretmochelys imbricata*. It was withdrawn on 29/07/1994.

In 1995, the Russian Federation withdrew all its specific reservations except with regard to the inclusion in Appendix I of *Lutra lutra*.

## 3. REGISTRATION OF CAPTIVE-BREEDING OPERATIONS AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS

### 3.1 CAPTIVE BREEDING OPERATIONS

According to Resolution Conf. 8.15, the Secretariat is responsible for the registration of operations breeding in captivity for commercial purposes species listed in Appendix I. By 1 January 1994, the Secretariat had registered 61 captive-breeding operations. There were 62 on 31 December 1994 and 54 on 31 December 1995.

The distribution of the species and the modifications made in 1994 are as follows:

	Registered on 1 January 1994	Registered in 1994	Deleted in 1994	Registered on 31 December 1994
MAMMALS	0	0	0	0
ANSERIFORMES	2	0	1	1
FALCONIFORMES	16	0	0	16
PHASIANIFORMES	0	0	0	0
PSITTACIFORMES	2	0	0	2
CROCODYLIA	41	0	0	41
OSTEOGLOSSIDAE	0	2	0	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>62</b>

The distribution of the species and the modifications made in 1995 are as follows:

	Registered on 1 January 1995	Registered in 1995	Deleted in 1995	Registered on 31 December 1995
MAMMALS	0	0	0	0
ANSERIFORMES	1	0	0	1
FALCONIFORMES	16	0	0	16
PHASIANIFORMES	0	1	0	1
PSITTACIFORMES	2	0	0	2
CROCODYLIA	41	1	21	21
OSTEOGLOSSIDAE	2	11	0	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>54</b>

### 3.2 SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS

During the period 1994 to 1995, the Secretariat informed the Parties of the registration of 55 scientific institutions (3 in Germany, 34 in Canada, 4 in Mexico, 7 in the United States of America, 2 in the United Kingdom and 2 in New Zealand), which benefited from the special provisions of Article VII, paragraph 6, of the Convention.

## 4. ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

### 4.1 THE STAFF

In 1994 and 1995, the Secretariat staff comprised :

	1994	1995
Professional staff	14	16
Support staff	11	11
Total	25	27

The number of Professional staff went up to 14 in 1994 and 16 in 1995 from 11 in 1993 as Ms Dezani (Junior Professional Officer from France), Ms Dounia Morgan (French Translator from France) and Mr Andrés Manjon (Spanish Translator from Spain) joined the Secretariat in 1994. In 1995, the Government of the United Kingdom seconded a Deputy Enforcement Officer to the Secretariat for two years starting from 16 October 1995 and the Secretariat benefited from the services of a staff member from Italy who is paid by a voluntary contribution from Italy. The changes among the support staff were the departure of Patricia Codello (Secretary) and her replacement by Paula Batteur. In 1995 there were no changes amongst the support staff.

The following nationalities were represented within the Secretariat:

Argentina	Bulgaria	Chile
Colombia (from 4/94)	El Salvador	Eritrea
France	Italy (from 3/95)	Japan
Mexico	Netherlands	Nigeria (until 4/94)
Philippines	Spain	Switzerland
United Republic of Tanzania	United Kingdom	United States of America (until 1/94)

The regional co-ordination officers were:

J. Kundaeli:	Africa
O. Menghi:	South and Central America and the Caribbean
J. Gavitt (until 1/94):	North America
J.-P. Le Duc:	South and East Europe
G. van Vliet:	North Europe
J. Berney and M. Koyama:	Asia and Oceania

## 4.2 THE BUDGET

### 1994

The following table reflects the actual expenditures from the Trust Fund in 1994. All the figures are shown in Swiss francs. If a US dollar equivalent is required, the average exchange rate of CHF 1.37 to USD 1.00 may be applied for indicative purposes.

Two sets of amounts are provided; the first column shows the original budget approved by the Conference of the Parties and the second one reflects the actual expenditures. As can be noted from the table, the actual expenditures amounted to CHF 4.72 million whereas CHF 5.95 million was approved at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

On the other hand, the Secretariat received cash contributions of CHF 4.75 million during 1994. Out of this amount, CHF 4.48 million was for the current year while the remaining CHF 0.27 related to delayed contributions for prior years.

#### 1994 APPROVED BUDGET AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURES EXPRESSED IN SWISS FRANCS

Budget line	Description	1994	
		Approved budget	Actual expenditures
	<b>Professionals</b>		
1100	11 professional staff posts: 1D-1, 2P-5, 5P-4, 1P-3, 2P-2	1,835,400	1,513,481
1199	Sub-total	1,835,400	1,513,481
1201	Consultants – translation	77,000	21,062
1202	Consultants – general	70,000	0
1298	Prior year's adjustment	25,000	0
1299	Sub-total	172,000	21,062
	<b>Administrative support</b>		
1300	9 support staff	789,160	972,574
1320	Temporary assistance	112,000	30,172
1321	Salary/travel of Conf. staff	392,000	169,799
1399	Sub-total	1,293,160	1,199,545
	<b>Travel on official mission</b>		
1601	Travel – general	230,000	141,085
1602	Travel of staff to COP	126,000	85,593
1603	Travel of staff to seminars	0	0
1699	Sub-total	356,000	226,679
1999	Total personnel component	3,656,560	2,960,767

Budget line	Description	1994	
		Approved budget	Actual expenditures
<b>2100</b>	<b>Sub-contracts</b>		
2101	Nomenclature studies – animals	51,800	68,427
	Nomenclature studies – plants	56,000	55,259
2102	Significant trade – animals	93,100	100,503
	Significant trade – plants	25,000	25,919
2103	Species in legislation	45,000	15,956
2104	Identification Manual – animals	115,000	75,745
	Identification Manual – plants	20,000	21,920
2195	Newsletters	0	0
2106	Scientific Support – WCMC	170,000	173,986
2198	Prior year's adjustment	0	(20,469)
2199	Sub-total	575,900	517,246
<b>3200</b>	<b>Group training</b>		
3201	Enforcement seminars	60,000	0
3299	Sub-total	60,000	0
<b>3300</b>	<b>Meetings</b>		
3301	Standing Committee	37,000	16,939
3302	Plants Committee	37,000	31,399
3303	Animals Committee	37,000	27,792
3304	Panel of Experts on the African Elephant	100,000	3,968
3305	Criteria Working Group	10	
3398	Prior year's adjustment	0	(26,582)
3399	Sub-total	211,010	53,515
<b>4100</b>	<b>Expendable equipment</b>	70,000	30,866
<b>4200</b>	<b>Non-expendable equipment</b>	40,000	74,783
<b>4300</b>	<b>Office premises</b>	80,000	64,221
4998	Prior year's adjustment	0	(7,680)
4999	Component total	190,000	162,190
<b>5100</b>	<b>Operation and maintenance</b>		
5101	Maintenance of computers	16,800	1,201
5102	Maintenance of photocopier	29,400	36,968
5103	Insurance	5,600	0
5104	Office installation & improvements	0	0
5105	Cleaning services	30,000	19,366
5198	Prior year's adjustment	0	421
5199	Sub-total	81,800	57,115
<b>5200</b>	<b>Reporting costs</b>		
5201	Printing of Identification Manual	0	7,661
5202	COP-related documents	161,000	206,928
5203	Not related to COP	35,000	7,475

Budget line	Description	1994	
		Approved budget	Actual expenditures
5204	Security stamps	(22,500)	0
5299	Sub-total	173,500	222,063
<b>5300</b>	<b>Sundry</b>		
5301	Communications (tlx, tel., etc.)	280,000	164,573
5302	Logistics for the COP	42,000	24,335
5304	Other (bank charges etc.)	0	7,828
5399	Sub-total	322,000	196,736
<b>5400</b>	<b>Hospitality</b>	0	278
5999	Component total	577,300	476,193
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,270,770</b>	<b>4,178,603</b>
6000	UNEP overhead costs (13%)	685,200	543,218
<b>9999</b>	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>5,955,970</b>	<b>4,721,821</b>

## 1995

The following table reflects the actual expenditures from the Trust Fund in 1995. All the figures are shown in Swiss francs. If a US dollar equivalent is required, the average exchange rate of CHF 1.20 to USD 1.00 may be applied for indicative purposes.

Two sets of amounts are provided; the first column shows the original budget approved by the Conference of the Parties and the second one reflects the actual expenditures. As can be noted from the table, the actual expenditures amounted to CHF 4.59 million whereas CHF 6.38 million was approved at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

On the other hand, the Secretariat received cash contributions of CHF 5.16 million during 1995. Out of this amount, CHF 4.47 million were for the current year while the remaining CHF 0.69 related to delayed contributions for prior years.

### 1995 APPROVED BUDGET AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURES EXPRESSED IN SWISS FRANCS

Budget line	Description	1995	
		Approved budget	Actual expenditures
1100	<b>Professionals</b>		
1101-1112	11 professional staff posts: 1 D-1, 2 P-5, 5P-4, 3 P-3	2,010,400	1,717,381
1199	Sub-total	2,010,400	1,717,381
1200	Consultants	98,000	4,624
1299	Sub-total	98,000	4,624
1300	<b>Administrative support</b>		
1301-1309	9 support staff	846,804	1,020,470
1320	Temporary assistance/overtime	0	28,351
1321	Salary/travel of Conf. staff	0	
1399	Sub-total	846,804	1,048,821



Budget line	Description	1995	
		Approved budget	Actual expenditures
1600	<b>Travel on official mission</b>		
1601	Travel – General	230,000	202,093
1602	Travel of staff to COP & SC	0	19,804
1603	Travel of staff to seminars	0	38,346
1699	Sub-total	230,000	260,243
1999	Total personnel component	3,185,204	3,031,069
<b>2100</b>	<b>Sub-contracts</b>		
2101	Nomenclature studies – animals	53,900	57,436
	Nomenclature studies – plants	56,000	59,502
2102	Significant trade – animals	95,300	98,424
	Significant trade – plants	25,000	23,252
2103	Species in legislation	45,000	55,800
2104	Identification Manual – animals	120,000	103,483
	Identification Manual – plants	20,000	0
2105	Technical publications	0	0
2106	Scientific Support – WCMC	155,000	153,827
2199	Sub-total	570,200	551,724
<b>3200</b>	<b>Group training</b>		
3201	Enforcement seminars	60,000	19,781
3299	Sub-total	60,000	19,781
<b>3300</b>	<b>Meetings</b>		
3301	Standing Committee	40,000	58,759
3302	Plants Committee	40,000	33,562
3303	Animals Committee	40,000	37,680
3304	African Elephant Panel of Experts	0	0
3305	Criteria Working Group	10	0
3399	Sub-total	120,010	130,001
<b>4100</b>	<b>Expendable equipment</b>	70,000	28,226
<b>4200</b>	<b>Non-expendable equipment</b>	50,000	88,780
<b>4300</b>	<b>Office premises</b>	90,000	69,913
4999	Component total	210,000	186,919
<b>5100</b>	<b>Operation and maintenance</b>		
5101	Maintenance of computers	16,800	3,402
5102	Maintenance of photocopier	21,000	44,081
5103	Insurance	5,600	77
5104	Office installation & improvements	0	2,727
5105	Other operational costs/cleaning	35,000	36,208
5199	Sub-total	78,400	86,495

Budget line	Description	1995	
		Approved budget	Actual expenditures
<b>5200</b>	<b>Reporting costs</b>		
5201	Printing of Identification Manual	0	11,183
5202	COP-related documents	56,000	64
5203	Documents not related to COP	42,000	0
5204	Security stamps	(22,500)	17,825
5205	Other publications	0	7,554
5299	Sub-total	75,500	36,626
<b>5300</b>	<b>Sundry</b>		
5301	Communications (tlx, tel., etc.)	252,000	154,349
5302	Logistics for the COP	5,600	(2,543)
5303	Contingencies	0	0
5304	Other (bank charges, etc.)	0	230
5399	Sub-total	257,600	152,036
<b>5400</b>	<b>Hospitality</b>	0	2,235
5999	Component total	411,500	277,392
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,556,914</b>	<b>4,196,886</b>
6000	UNEP overhead costs (13%)	592,399	545,595
<b>9999</b>	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>5,149,313</b>	<b>4,742,481</b>

## ANNEXES

### ANNEX 1: LIST OF PARTIES AND SIGNATORY STATES

#### LIST OF PARTIES

Order	State	Date of entry into force
1	United States of America	01/07/1975
2	Nigeria	01/07/1975
3	Switzerland	01/07/1975
4	Tunisia	01/07/1975
5	Sweden	01/07/1975
6	Cyprus	01/07/1975
7	Ecuador	01/07/1975
8	Chile	01/07/1975
9	Uruguay	01/07/1975
10	Canada	09/07/1975
11	Mauritius	27/07/1975
12	Nepal	16/09/1975
13	Peru	25/09/1975
14	Costa Rica	28/09/1975
15	South Africa	13/10/1975
16	Brazil	04/11/1975
17	Madagascar	18/11/1975
18	Niger	07/12/1975
19	Morocco	14/01/1976
20	Ghana	12/02/1976
21	Papua New Guinea	11/03/1976
22	Germany	20/06/1976
23	Pakistan	19/07/1976
24	Finland	08/08/1976
25	India	18/10/1976
26	Zaire	18/10/1976
27	Norway	25/10/1976
28	Australia	27/10/1976
29	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	31/10/1976
30	Iran, Islamic Republic of	01/11/1976
31	Paraguay	13/02/1977
32	Seychelles	09/05/1977
33	Guyana	25/08/1977
34	Denmark	24/10/1977
35	Senegal	03/11/1977

Order	State	Date of entry into force
36	Nicaragua	04/11/1977
37	Gambia	24/11/1977
38	Malaysia	18/01/1978
39	Venezuela	22/01/1978
40	Botswana	12/02/1978
41	Egypt	04/04/1978
42	Monaco	18/07/1978
43	France	09/08/1978
44	Panama	15/11/1978
45	Togo	21/01/1979
46	Kenya	13/03/1979
47	Jordan	14/03/1979
48	Indonesia	28/03/1979
49	Sri Lanka	02/08/1979
50	Bahamas	18/09/1979
51	Bolivia	04/10/1979
52	Italy	31/12/1979
53	Guatemala	05/02/1980
54	Tanzania, United Republic of	27/02/1980
55	Liechtenstein	28/02/1980
56	Israel	17/03/1980
57	Japan	04/11/1980
58	Central African Republic	25/11/1980
59	Rwanda	18/01/1981
60	Suriname	15/02/1981
61	Zambia	22/02/1981
62	Portugal	11/03/1981
63	China	08/04/1981
64	Argentina	08/04/1981
65	Liberia	09/06/1981
66	Mozambique	23/06/1981
67	Zimbabwe	17/08/1981
68	Cameroon	03/09/1981
69	Belize	21/09/1981
70	Philippines	16/11/1981
71	Colombia	29/11/1981
72	Guinea	20/12/1981
73	Bangladesh	18/02/1982
74	Austria	27/04/1982
75	Malawi	06/05/1982
76	Sudan	24/01/1983
77	Saint Lucia	15/03/1983

Order	State	Date of entry into force
78	Thailand	21/04/1983
79	Congo	01/05/1983
80	Belgium	01/01/1984
81	Algeria	21/02/1984
82	Luxembourg	12/03/1984
83	Trinidad and Tobago	18/04/1984
84	Benin	28/05/1984
85	Netherlands	18/07/1984
86	Honduras	13/06/1985
87	Hungary	27/08/1985
88	Afghanistan	28/01/1986
89	Somalia	02/03/1986
90	Spain	28/08/1986
91	Singapore	28/02/1987
92	Dominican Republic	17/03/1987
93	El Salvador	29/07/1987
94	Burundi	06/11/1988
95	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	28/02/1989
96	Chad	03/05/1989
97	Gabon	14/05/1989
98	Ethiopia	04/07/1989
99	Malta	16/07/1989
100	New Zealand	08/08/1989
101	Vanuatu	15/10/1989
102	Burkina Faso	11/01/1990
103	Poland	12/03/1990
104	United Arab Emirates	09/05/1990
105	Cuba	19/07/1990
106	Brunei Darussalam	02/08/1990
107	Guinea-Bissau	14/08/1990
108	Namibia	18/03/1991
109	Bulgaria	16/04/1991
110	Mexico	30/09/1991
111	Uganda	16/10/1991
112	Russian Federation	01/01/1992
113	Djibouti	07/05/1992
114	Equatorial Guinea	08/06/1992
115	Estonia	20/10/1992
116	Slovakia	01/01/1993
117	Czech Republic	01/01/1993
118	Greece	06/01/1993
119	Barbados	09/03/1993

Order	State	Date of entry into force
120	Republic of Korea	07/10/1993
121	Viet Nam	20/04/1994
122	Saint Kitts and Nevis	15/05/1994
123	Mali	16/10/1994
124	Romania	16/11/1994
125	Eritrea	22/01/1995
126	Sierra Leone	26/01/1995
127	Côte d'Ivoire	19/02/1995
128	Comoros	21/02/1995
129	Dominica	02/11/1995
130	Belarus	08/11/1995

#### LIST OF SIGNATORY STATES

State	Date
Ireland	01/11/1974
Cambodia	07/12/1973
Kuwait	09/04/1973
Lesotho	17/07/1974

## ANNEX 2: BONN AMENDMENT

Amendment to Article XI, paragraph 3 (a), of the Convention

### LIST OF PARTIES FOR WHICH THE AMENDMENT HAS ENTERED INTO FORCE

Order	State	Date of registration
1	Norway	18/12/1979
2	Canada	30/01/1980
3	India	05/02/1980
4	Sweden	25/02/1980
5	Federal Republic of Germany	07/05/1980
6	Japan	06/08/1980
7	Mauritius	23/10/1980
8	United States of America	23/10/1980
9	Botswana	19/11/1980
10	United Kingdom	28/11/1980
11	Togo	05/01/1981
12	Switzerland	23/02/1981
13	Denmark	25/02/1981
14	Liechtenstein	21/04/1981
15	Pakistan	02/07/1981
16	Zimbabwe	14/07/1981
17	Jordan	15/07/1981
18	Suriname	17/08/1981
19	South Africa	01/10/1982
20	Peru	06/10/1982
21	Nepal	21/10/1982
22	Chile	18/11/1982
23	Seychelles	18/11/1982
24	Italy	18/11/1982
25	Tunisia	23/11/1982
26	Kenya	25/11/1982
27	Madagascar	11/03/1983
28	Egypt	28/03/1983
29	Finland	05/04/1983
30	Niger	08/04/1983
31	Belgium	03/10/1983
32	Panama	28/10/1983
33	Austria	16/03/1984
34	Netherlands	19/04/1984
35	Trinidad and Tobago	17/05/1984
36	Uruguay	21/12/1984
37	Nigeria	11/03/1985
38	Brazil	21/11/1985

Order	State	Date of registration
39	Australia	01/07/1986
40	Belize	19/08/1986
41	Cyprus	20/08/1986
42	Senegal	29/01/1987
43	Morocco	03/02/1987
44	Indonesia	12/02/1987
45	Monaco	23/03/1987
46	Guyana	22/04/1987
47	Rwanda	25/06/1987
48	El Salvador	29/07/1987
49	Papua New Guinea	27/08/1987
50	Ecuador	13/05/1988
51	Paraguay	01/07/1988
52	Iran, Islamic Republic of	13/09/1988
53	Burundi	06/11/1988
54	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	28/02/1989
55	Chad	03/05/1989
56	Gabon	14/05/1989
57	Ethiopia	04/07/1989
58	Malta	16/07/1989
59	New Zealand	08/08/1989
60	France	18/08/1989
61	Vanuatu	15/10/1989
62	Luxembourg	28/10/1989
63	Burkina Faso	11/01/1990
64	Poland	12/03/1990
65	United Arab Emirates	09/05/1990
66	Cuba	19/07/1990
67	Brunei-Darussalam	02/08/1990
68	Guinea-Bissau	14/08/1990
69	Namibia	18/03/1991
70	Bulgaria	16/04/1991
71	Mexico	30/09/1991
72	Uganda	16/10/1991
73	Russian Federation	01/01/1992
74	Djibouti	07/05/1992
75	Equatorial Guinea	08/06/1992
76	Estonia	20/10/1992
77	Czech Republic	01/01/1993
78	Slovakia	01/01/1993
79	Greece	06/01/1993
80	Barbados	09/03/1993



Order	State	Date of registration
81	Republic of Korea	07/10/1993
82	Viet Nam	20/04/1994
83	Saint Kitts and Nevis	15/05/1994
84	Mali	16/10/1994
85	Romania	16/11/1994
86	Eritrea	22/01/1995
87	Sierra Leone	26/01/1995
88	Côte d'Ivoire	19/02/1995
89	Comoros	21/02/1995
90	Dominica	02/11/1995
91	Belarus	08/11/1995

#### LIST OF PARTIES THAT HAVE NOT YET ACCEPTED THE AMENDMENT

Parties on 22/06/1979	Others	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Costa Rica</li> <li>▪ Gambia</li> <li>▪ Ghana</li> <li>▪ Guyana</li> <li>▪ Malaysia</li> <li>▪ Nicaragua</li> <li>▪ Venezuela</li> <li>▪ Zaire</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Afghanistan</li> <li>▪ Algeria</li> <li>▪ Argentina</li> <li>▪ Bahamas</li> <li>▪ Bangladesh</li> <li>▪ Benin</li> <li>▪ Bolivia</li> <li>▪ Cameroon</li> <li>▪ Central African Republic</li> <li>▪ China</li> <li>▪ Colombia</li> <li>▪ Congo</li> <li>▪ Dominican Republic</li> <li>▪ Guatemala</li> <li>▪ Guinea</li> <li>▪ Honduras</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hungary</li> <li>▪ Israel</li> <li>▪ Liberia</li> <li>▪ Mozambique</li> <li>▪ Malawi</li> <li>▪ Philippines</li> <li>▪ Portugal</li> <li>▪ Tanzania, United Republic of</li> <li>▪ Saint Lucia</li> <li>▪ Singapore</li> <li>▪ Somalia</li> <li>▪ Spain</li> <li>▪ Sri Lanka</li> <li>▪ Sudan</li> <li>▪ Thailand</li> <li>▪ Zambia</li> </ul>

### ANNEX 3: GABORONE AMENDMENT

Amendment to Article XXI of the Convention  
adopted at Gaborone (Botswana), on 30 April 1983

#### LIST OF PARTIES HAVING ACCEPTED THE AMENDMENT

Order	State	Date of registration
<i>States Parties on 30/04/1983</i>		
1	Monaco	24/08/1983
2	Seychelles	15/09/1983
3	Norway	15/02/1984
4	Togo	24/02/1984
5	Uruguay	21/12/1984
6	Austria	21/01/1985
7	Germany	20/03/1985
8	Chile	06/09/1985
9	United Kingdom	13/12/1985
10	Italy	23/01/1986
11	Brazil	05/02/1986
12	France	16/09/1986
13	Zimbabwe	08/02/1988
14	Belize	14/03/1988
15	Senegal	28/03/1988
16	Philippines	17/05/1988
17	China	07/07/1988
18	Mauritius	21/07/1988
19	Sri Lanka	07/11/1988
20	Denmark	10/01/1989
21	India	11/01/1989
22	Finland	27/06/1989
23	Rwanda	30/08/1989
24	Botswana	04/09/1989
25	Morocco	07/08/1990
26	Malawi	17/08/1990
27	Argentina	19/12/1990
28	Australia	13/11/1991
29	Portugal	05/03/1992
30	Sweden	11/03/1993
31	Bolivia	26/04/1993
32	Cyprus	29/11/1993
33	Switzerland	22/11/1994

Order	State	Date of registration
<i>States not Parties on 30/04/1983</i>		
1	Trinidad and Tobago	17/05/1984
2	Netherlands	12/02/1985
3	Belgium	30/07/1985
4	Luxembourg	20/08/1989
5	Spain	29/01/1991
6	Uganda	13/03/1992
7	Burkina Faso	09/04/1992
8	Brunei Darussalam	18/06/1992
9	Slovakia	02/03/1993
10	Barbados	07/06/1993
11	Saint Kitts and Nevis	30/05/1994
12	Eritrea	21/01/1995

#### ANNEX 4: TRAINING SEMINARS ORGANIZED BY THE SECRETARIAT IN 1994

Place and (subject)	Countries participating	Type of participation	Date	Number of participants
<b>Italy</b> (Border controls)	Italy (simultaneous interpretation in Italian)	Customs, Management Authority (Forest Corps)	February (3 days)	120
<b>Colombia</b> (Implementation of the Convention)	Colombia	Management Authority, Customs	February (2 days)	50
<b>United States of America</b> <i>Organized by the USFWS</i>	United States of America	Special Agents of the USFWS	May (1 day)	50
<b>China</b> (Implementation of the Convention)	China (consecutive interpretation in Chinese)	Management Authority Customs, police, airlines	May (5 days)	70
<b>France</b> (Implementation of the Convention)	Europeans Countries (5 countries of the European Community, 2 countries of AELE and 4 countries of Eastern Europe) (simultaneous interpretation in French and German)	Management Authorities, Scientific Authorities, police, Customs, wildlife inspectors	June (5 days)	98

## ANNEX 5: TRAINING SEMINARS ORGANIZED BY THE SECRETARIAT IN 1995

Date	Place	Language	Type of participants and subject	No. of part.	Duration	Man days	Comments
9-11 January	Frankfurt (Germany)	English	Airline staff. Transport of live animals	30	3	90	Implementation of IATA live animal regulations. Organized by IATA. One trainer from the CITES Secretariat paid by Lufthansa
23 January	Meise (Belgium)	French, Dutch	Ministry of Agriculture, Customs, Phytosanitary office	65	1	65	Travel paid by Belgium
8-10 February	Lyon (France)	English, French	Representatives of European NCBs of Interpol	56	3	168	CITES financed the travel and accommodation of 2 staff members from the Trust Fund (training)
20-24 February	Delhi (India)	English	MA, SA, Customs, Police, NGO's	60	5	300	Organized by MA India, USFWS and the CITES Secretariat. Travel and accommodation of 3 Staff Members charged to the Trust Fund (training)
9 March	Seoul (Korea)	English	Enforcement officers	190	1	190	Organized and paid for by TRAFFIC-South East Asia
5-11 April	Nairobi (Kenya)	English	Representatives of Ministry of Environment (Global policy). National legislation	45	4	180	All costs paid by UNEP
19 June	Poland	English/ Polish	Customs Officers	120	1	120	Organized by MA and Customs of Poland. Secretariat provided one trainer (Trust Fund)
26-28 June	Seville (Spain)	Spanish English, French and German	Customs of EU countries	48	3	144	Totally financed by EU (DG XXI) through the MATTHEUS programme

Date	Place	Language	Type of participants and subject	No. of part.	Duration	Man days	Comments
3-7 July	Bogor (Indonesia)	English	MA and Enforcement Officers	52	5	260	Organized by MA Indonesia, USFWS and the CITES Secretariat. Secretariat provided two trainers. Funding from the Trust Fund (training)
24-31 August	Hanoi (Viet Nam)	English, Vietnamese	MA and Enforcement Officers	32 + 8	5 + 2	160 + 16	Request by Viet Nam for three seminars (in the north, central and south of Viet Nam). A proposal to organize one training seminar of 5 days and another one of two days for the training of trainers has been approved by Viet Nam. The two other seminars were organized by Viet Nam. Funding from WWF International
5-7 September	Hong Kong	English	Airline Staff, Cargo managers. Transport of live specimens	45	3	135	Transport of live animals. All costs covered by IATA and Air France
18-22 September	Tegucigalpa (Honduras)	Spanish	MA, SA, Customs and Police of Central America (Spanish speaking countries) and 2 South American countries	52	5	260	Regional seminar organized by the CITES Secretariat. Funding by USFWS (A108) and Trust Fund (training)
27 September	Havanna (Cuba)	Spanish	MA and SA of Cuba	20	1	20	During a mission of the Secretariat to this country
9-12 October	Le Bouchet (France)	French	Customs, veterinary services, Office national de la chasse	35	4	140	All costs covered by France (project A-069)

Date	Place	Language	Type of participants and subject	No. of part.	Duration	Man days	Comments
23-27 October	Bristol (United Kingdom)	English	MA, SA, Customs and police of EC countries (plus some Eastern European countries)	104	5	520	Co-financed by United Kingdom and EU Commission. Project A072 and Trust Fund, training has been used for participation of Eastern European countries
27 November-8 December	Glynco (United States)	English	Enforcement Officers from 17 countries. Investigation techniques	28	10	280	Specialized training for enforcement. Paid by USFWS and external funding from CTSF, HSUS and the German Marshall Fund. Contribution from Trust Fund (training)