

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARIAT

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1. Introduction

In accordance with Article XII, paragraph 2 (g), of the Convention, the Secretariat shall present to the Parties an annual report on its work and on the implementation of the Convention. Previous reports covered the years 1975-76 (Notification to the Parties No. 41; Berne Proceedings Doc. 1.8 and 1.11), 1976-77 (Notification to the Parties No. 90), 1978 (San José Proceedings Doc. 2.5 and 2.6), 1979 (Notification to the Parties No. 145) and 1980 (New Delhi Proceedings, Doc. 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9 and 3.22). This report covers the year 1981 and summarizes the main activities of the Secretariat during that period. The third meeting of the Conference of the Parties, which constituted the major event of the year 1981, has been dealt with in the Proceeding forwarded to the Parties in March 1982.

For the Secretariat, 1981 a year rich in events and which confirmed the orientation of the Secretariat work towards control and harmonization of CITES implementation.

2. Membership

From the date of entry into force of the Convention (1 July 1975) to the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Berne, November 1976), 32 States became Parties to the Convention; by the time of the second meeting (San José, 1979), the number had risen to 51 to reach 55 by the end of 1979. In 1980 the number increased to 61 and it was 65 by the time of the third meeting of the Parties (New Delhi, February - March 1981). During 1981, the Convention entered into force in 13 more

States (this includes the 4 States in which this occurred before the New Delhi meeting), so that on 31 December 1981, 74 states were Parties. In chronological order the 74 Parties are as follows:

	<u>Date of entry into force of the Convention</u>
1. United States of America	1.07.1975
2. Nigeria	1.07.1975
3. Switzerland	1.07.1975
4. Tunisia	1.07.1975
5. Sweden	1.07.1975
6. Cyprus	1.07.1975
7. United Arab Emirates	1.07.1975
8. Ecuador	1.07.1975
9. Chile	1.07.1975
10. Uruguay	1.07.1975
11. Canada	9.07.1975
12. Mauritius	27.07.1975
13. Nepal	16.09.1975
14. Peru	25.09.1975
15. Costa Rica	28.09.1975
16. South Africa	13.10.1975
17. Brazil	4.11.1975
18. Madagascar	18.11.1975
19. Niger	7.12.1975
20. German Democratic Republic	7.01.1976
21. Morocco	14.01.1976
22. Ghana	12.02.1976
23. Papua New Guinea	11.03.1976
24. Federal Republic of Germany	20.06.1976
25. Pakistan	19.07.1976
26. Finland	8.08.1976
27. India	18.10.1976
28. Zaire	18.10.1976
29. Norway	25.10.1976
30. Australia	27.10.1976
31. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	31.10.1976
32. Iran	1.11.1976
33. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	8.12.1976
34. Paraguay	13.02.1977
35. Seychelles	9.05.1977
36. Guyana	25.08.1977
37. Denmark	24.10.1977
38. Senegal	3.11.1977
39. Nicaragua	4.11.1977
40. Gambia	24.11.1977
41. Malaysia	18.01.1978
42. Venezuela	22.01.1978
43. Botswana	12.02.1978
44. Egypt	4.04.1978
45. Monaco	18.07.1978
46. France	9.08.1978
47. Panama	15.11.1978
48. Togo	21.01.1979
49. Kenya	13.03.1979
50. Jordan	14.03.1979

51.Indonesia	28.03.1979
52.Sri Lanka	2.08.1979
53.Bahamas	18.09.1979
54.Bolivia	4.10.1979
55.Italy	31.12.1979
56.Guatemala	5.02.1980
57.United Republic of Tanzania	27.02.1980
58.Liechtenstein	28.02.1980
59.Israel	17.03.1980
60.Japan	4.11.1980
61.Central African Republic	25.11.1980
62.Rwanda	18.01.1981
63.Suriname	15.02.1981
64.Zambia	22.02.1981
65.Portugal	11.03.1981
66.China	08.04.1981
67.Argentina	08.04.1981
68.Liberia	09.06.1981
69.Mocambique	23.06.1981
70.Zimbabwe	17.08.1981
71.United Republic of Cameroon	3.09.1981
72.Philippines	16.09.1981
73.Colombia	29.11.1981
74.Guinea	20.12.1981

In addition, Bangladesh deposited an instrument of ratification on 20 November 1981 making the Convention applicable in this country on 18 February 1982.

Thus in 1981, the Convention registered a rapid increase of Parties and while the number of Parties is still less than half of states of the world, the area covered by member states is largely superior to the half of the total area of all states. It may be emphasized, in particular, that South America is now entirely affiliated with CITES.

Moreover, the Secretariat has established or maintained contacts with numerous non-Party states inviting them to join CITES. It is anticipated that a large majority of the non-member states for which the trade in wild fauna and flora plays a major role will soon become CITES members.

On the other hand, formerly dependent territories which have recently acceded to independence are no longer covered by the Convention. The Secretariat has tried to make direct and indirect contacts with these new states in order that they either confirm the engagements made by the state from which they were dependent or accede to the Convention. On 31 December 1981, no such results had yet been achieved.

3. Evolution of the Convention

a) Amendment to the Text of the Convention

By the end of 1980, nine of the 51 states which were Parties when the amendment to Article XI, paragraph 3(a), of the Convention was adopted at the extraordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties held in Bonn (Federal Republic of Germany) on 22 June 1979, had deposited an instrument of acceptance of this amendment. During 1981, only four states from these 51 (Togo, Switzerland, Denmark and Pakistan) have also deposited an instrument of acceptance of the amendment raising

the number of acceptance to 13 on 31 December 1981. To have the amendment enter into force, it is necessary that 34 Parties (two thirds of the 51 Parties) deposit an instrument of acceptance. A greater effort must be made by the Parties concerned, as urged by Resolution Conf. 3.2 adopted at New Delhi. A reminder was sent to the Parties through Notification to the Parties No. 186 of 30 September 1981.

Also in 1981, Zimbabwe and Suriname which were not Parties to the Convention on 22 June 1979 have accepted the amendment, joining two other Parties which acted similarly in 1980. These four Parties cannot be counted among the 34 acceptances required under Article XVII of the Convention.

b) Amendments to Appendices I and II

The third meeting of the Conference of the Parties was to consider proposals for amendment to Appendices I and II submitted by Parties within the time limits provided by Article XV of the Convention, i.e. before the end of 1980. These proposals were presented in the Secretariat's report for 1980 and discussions held in New Delhi have been reported in the Proceedings of the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties, including the results of the debates (see New Delhi Proceedings, pages 76 to 80, 134 to 145, 194, 195, 215, 216, 220, 221, 286 and 771 to 1285). The adopted amendments concerned could be summarized as follows:

- 2 transfers from Appendix I to Appendix II;
- 20 transfers from Appendix II to Appendix I;
- 12 inclusions in Appendix I; and
- 8 inclusions in Appendix II.

Contracting or signatory states of the Convention were informed of the adoption of these amendments through the Notification dated 8 April 1981. The amendments entered into force on 6 June 1981 for all the Parties except those having entered a reservation.

The postal procedure for amendment of Appendices I and II was not used in 1981.

c) Amendments to Appendix III

The Secretariat sent a Notification to contracting or signatory states of the Convention on 23 January 1981 to inform them of the request from Guatemala, submitted in 1980, to include a list of species in Appendix III. This amendment entered into force on 23 April 1981.

No further proposals for amendment to Appendix III were received by the Secretariat in 1981. However, due to the adoption of certain amendments to Appendices I and II during the New Delhi meeting, Appendix III had to be amended as well, as species may not be listed on Appendix I or II and on Appendix III at the same time. These amendments entered into force on 6 June 1981, i.e. at the same date as amendments to Appendices I and II. Contracting or signatory states were accordingly informed on 8 April 1981 through the already cited Notification.

4. Reservations

Article XXIII of the Convention enables States to enter specific reservations with regard to species included in Appendix I, II or III; similarly, Article XV, paragraph 3 and Article XVI, paragraph 2 provide for specific reservations in the case of amendments to the appendices.

The list of reservations as communicated to Parties in the Secretariat's report on Effects of Reservations (Doc. 3.22, see New Delhi Proceedings, pages 717 to 721) underwent the following changes:

On 15 February, the reservations entered by Suriname came into force; they concerned the species Chelonia mydas - 107 and Dermochelys coriacea listed on Appendix I. On 17 February, South Africa withdrew all the reservations it had entered with regard to CETACEA spp. listed on Appendix II, populations of Balaenoptera borealis and B. physalus and genus Sotalia and Sousa listed on Appendix I. On 22 February the reservations entered by Zambia with regard to Crocodylus cataphractus and C. niloticus became effective. On 23 April, the reservations entered by Denmark with regard to all species listed on Appendix III was also extended to the list submitted by Guatemala which entered into force on that date.

As previously mentioned, 6 June 1981 was the date of entry into force of the amendments to Appendices I and II adopted at the third meeting. It is also the date at which reservations entered by some Parties with regard to certain of these amendments became effective. These Parties and amendments were as follows:

Japan: transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I of Physeter catodon (=macrocephalus) and the populations of Balaenoptera borealis and B. physalus; Liechtenstein and Switzerland: inclusion in Appendix I of Nepenthes rajah, Sarracenia alabamensis, S. jonesii and S. oreophila; inclusion in Appendix II of the order PSITTACIFORMES (except Amazona agilis, A. collaria, Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus, Ara spp. and Phygis solitarius), Caecobarbus geertsii and Darlingtonia californica; transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I of Pachypodium namaquanum, Ariocarpus agavoides, A. scaphorhynchus, Aztekium ritteri, Echinocereus lindsayi, Oregonia denegrii, Pelecyphora aselliformis and P. strobiliformis; Norway: transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I of Physeter catodon (=macrocephalus) and of the remaining populations of Balaenoptera borealis and B. physalus. On 6 June 1981 as well, the reservation entered by Switzerland with regard to the inclusion of the U.S. population of Crocodylus acutus on Appendix I was also withdrawn.

On 17 August 1981, the reservation entered by Zimbabwe with regard to Crocodylus niloticus (Appendix I) entered into force. On the 27th of the same month, the withdrawal of the Australian reservation with regard to Balaenoptera borealis and B. physalus (Appendix I) took effect.

Lastly, in December 1981, the Secretariat was informed of the withdrawal of part of the reservation entered by Liechtenstein and Switzerland in regard to the inclusion of PSITTACIFORMES spp. in Appendix II. From the 1st of January 1982, the reservation will no longer apply to the following taxa Coracopsis spp., Prosopeia tabuensis, Psittichas fulgidus and Trichoglossinae spp. (this sub-family is covering the genus Chalcopsitta, Charmosyna, Cyclopsitta (=Opopsitta), Domicella, Eos, Glossopsitta, Lorius, Neopsittacus, Oreopsittacus, Phygys, Pseudeos, Psittaculirostris, Trichoglossus and Vini).

The list of Specific Reservations entered by Parties, valid as from 1 January 1982, has been communicated by Notification to the Parties No. 200 of 21 December 1981. As described in the next section, reservations in force for each Party have been included in the Directory sheets, which were regularly updated. This list is, therefore, not contained in the present report.

5. National Management Authorities, Scientific Institutions and Reports

The Directory sent to Parties under Notification to the Parties No. 139 of 5 June 1980 has regularly been updated during 1981, in order to incorporate sheets concerning new Parties and to inform all Parties of changes affecting existing sheets. In addition, as mentioned in the previous section, the list of reservations entered by Parties have been added to the Directory sheets since mid-June 1981 (Notifications to the Parties No. 168 and 169 of 19 June 1981). In 1981, updated sheets have been sent through Notifications to the Parties No. 161 of 23 January, 162 of 8 April, 169 of 19 June, 174 of 24 July, 178 of 27 August, 188 of 30 September, 196 of 17 November and 201 of 22 December.

By Resolution Conf. 3.8 adopted in New Delhi, the Conference of the Parties requested the Secretariat to communicate, to the extent practicable, with States not Party to the Convention in order to update the list of authorities of those States competent to grant documentation comparable to permits issued by the Parties. In November 1980, the Secretariat had addressed most of the competent authorities of those states, in order to receive confirmation of their competence and to confirm the accuracy of information already received. On several occasions, thereafter, the Secretariat contacted these states. In 1981, however, the Secretariat was not in a position to compile an updated list to replace the list sent through Notification to the Parties No. 118 of 20 July 1979. Completion of the list have been circulated in early 1982.

During 1981, several Parties have communicated to the Secretariat their list of Scientific institutions which they have registered in accordance with Resolution Conf. 2.14 of the San José meeting to entitle them to the exemptions provided by Article VII, paragraph 6, of the Convention, for commercial loans, donations or exchange of museum and herbarium specimens. These lists and the adjunctions made by some Parties or the information that no institutions have been so registered, were subject to Notifications to the Parties No. 163 of 8 April 1981 (Australia and South Africa), 165 of 12 May 1981 (Liechtenstein and Switzerland), 170 of 19 June 1981 (U.S.A.), 175 of 24 July 1981 (Switzerland), 177 of 27 August 1981 (Australia), 183 of 30 September 1981 (U.S.A.), 193 of 17 November 1981 (Switzerland, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and 198 of 21 December 1981 (Argentina and U.S.A.). In addition and pursuant to Resolution Conf. 2.14, the Secretariat registered for the first time scientific institutions from non-Party states, i.e. Mexico, the Netherlands and New Zealand. Parties were informed by Notification to the Parties No. 198 of 21 December 1981.

Article VIII, paragraphs 6 and 7, of the Convention provides for the keeping of national trade records on endangered species, and for the submission of annual and biennial reports by the Parties. Resolution Conf. 2.16 of the San José meeting called for the submission of annual reports not later than 31 October of the year following the year for which a report was due. A compilation of the statistical data submitted for 1979 was under process as of 31 December 1981 and should be presented at the beginning of 1982. By the end of 1981, annual reports from 31 of the 47

States which were Parties on 1 January 1979 had been received by the Secretariat. By Notification No. 186 of 30 September 1981, the Secretariat reminded Parties of their duty to submit the 1980 annual reports by 31 October 1981. Of the 55 States which had been Parties since January 1980, 12 submitted their annual report for that year before 31 December 1981. This figure is extremely low and the situation is of great concern to the Secretariat.

During 1981, the Secretariat sent copies of the 1979 Annual Reports from Botswana and France, the only Parties which sent sufficient copies for such a distribution.

6. Meetings and Documentation

The third meeting of the Conference of the Parties was held in New Delhi (India) from 25 February to 8 March 1981. 356 delegates and observers from 71 countries and 80 organizations participated. Documentation prepared by the Secretariat for the meeting reached a greater volume than for previous meetings. The compilation of the Proceedings which was in its final phase on 31 December 1981, represented a heavy administrative workload for the Secretariat which ensured the entire editing, including translation in three languages, typing and duplicating work. The two volumes of the Proceedings (about 1400 pages) should be distributed before the end of the first quarter of 1982.

Preliminarily, and in accordance with the provisions of Article XII, paragraph 2(f), of the Convention, the Secretariat had informed the contracting or signatory states through a Notification dated 8 April 1981 of the amendments to Appendices I and II adopted at the New Delhi meeting and sent them a copy of Appendices I, II and III updated in terms of these amendments.

In addition the Secretariat communicated by Notification to contracting or signatory states dated 12 May 1981, the Resolutions Conf. 3.1 to Conf. 3.21 adopted by the Conference of Parties at its third meeting.

The Guidelines for Transport and Preparation for Shipment of Live Wild Animals and Plants, adopted in principle during the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties, had been sent by Notification to the Parties No. 155 of 27 November 1980. The Conference of the Parties, at its third meeting in New Delhi, decided to make some amendments to this document. The Secretariat prepared a revised version of the Guidelines within the framework of a publication agreement with UNIPUB. A copy was sent free of charge to each Party by Notification to the Parties No. 190 of 17 November 1981. Parties were requested to promote the full and effective use of the Guidelines.

At the New Delhi meeting or at a later stage, each Party received a sample copy of a binder (Vol. 3) of the Identification Manual, as well as of a chapter (Testudinidae) of same Manual. By the end of 1981, two further binders were ordered and four new chapters ready to be printed. Their distribution should be made during 1982. The project is under the sponsorship of the Identification Manual Committee (Chaired by Dr. Dollinger from Switzerland), owing to contributions by Parties and with the financial help of UNEP and WWF-Switzerland.

In 1981, the Standing Committee met three times, first in New Delhi during the third meeting of the Parties, where its membership was changed pursuant to the principles regulating its functioning; then in Gland (Switzerland) in July and in Christchurch (New Zealand) in October, at the occasion of the IUCN General Assembly. Summary reports of these meetings were communicated through Notifications to the Parties No. 169 of 19 June 1981, 183 of 30 September 1981 and 201 of 21 December 1981.

Christchurch was also the venue of the first meeting of the Technical Expert Committee. The summary report of this meeting will be transmitted to the Parties at the beginning of 1982.

In 1981, the Secretariat sent 43 Notifications to the Parties as well as 2 Notifications to contracting or signatory states of the Convention through diplomatic channels with a copy to the Management Authorities. These Notifications have been sent in English, French and Spanish simultaneously. Several of the Notifications were accompanied with various informative documents, including TRAFFIC bulletins, and in particular with sample permits and certificates from 17 Parties (Argentina, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Guatemala, Japan, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Suriname, Switzerland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Zaire).

7. External Relations

The Secretariat established and maintained contacts with non-Party states including regular correspondence with a number of them. Seventeen of these states participated in the New Delhi meeting as observers; four of which have deposited an instrument of ratification or accession during 1981.

During professional travels, consultants from the Secretariat also visited non-Party states, including Sudan, Congo, Gabon, Benin, Ivory Coast and Algeria.

Among the 80 organizations represented by observers at the New Delhi meeting, 8 were inter-governmental (United Nations Environment Programme; United Nations Development Programme; Food and Agriculture Organization; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; International Criminal Police Organization; International Whaling Commission; and Commission of the European Communities) with 72 other national, governmental or non-governmental organizations.

Continued relations have been maintained with the United Nations system, first with UNEP which provides the Secretariat, contributes to its funding and administers the Trust Fund for the Convention. Contact have also been developed with the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre with respect to a report on a mission on Market Prospects for Reptile Leathers and concerning crocodile ranching projects in Botswana and Bangladesh.

As an observer, the Secretariat participated in several meetings of the International Whaling Commission: from 6 to 9 May 1981 in Reykjavik (Iceland) at the Preparatory Meeting to Improve and Update the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling 1946; from 6 to 9 July in Cambridge (United Kingdom) at the meeting of the IWC Scientific

Committee; from 20 to 24 July in Brighton (United Kingdom) at the IWC Annual Meeting. IWC, for its part, was represented by an observer at the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties in New Delhi.

In addition, comments from IWC with regard to proposals for amendment of Appendices I and II concerning cetaceans submitted for the third meeting of the Parties were requested and obtained. Also, the Secretariat communicated through Notification to the Parties No. 171 of 19 June 1981 the List of Species and Stocks of Whales Protected by IWC updated in co-operation with IWC Secretariat.

In May 1981, a Secretariat member participated in the second regular meeting of the Agreement on the Conservation and Management of the Vicuña (Convenio para la Conservación y Manejo de la Vicuña), a species listed on Appendix I. During this meeting held in La Paz, Bolivia, investigations by the CITES Secretariat on an illegal trade in vicuña wool in the Asiatic market were requested. At the same time, the Secretariat drew to the attention of members of this Agreement (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru) the still increasing trade in guanaco Lama guanicoe (Appendix II) skins. State members agreed to adopt a recommendation concerning this problem. At the same occasion, discussions were held with the Management Authorities of Bolivia, Chile and Argentina on questions relevant to the implementation of the Convention in these countries, taking into account the Resolutions adopted in New Delhi.

The Secretariat also maintained its contacts with the Commission of the European Communities which participated in the New Delhi meeting, as well as with the European Environmental Bureau.

In spite of the controversy on the Transport Guidelines which rose between CITES and the International Air Transport Association (IATA), the Secretariat retained good relations with this association. IATA authorized reproduction of its animal label in the revised edition of the Guidelines.

The Secretariat continued relations including a particularly close collaboration with TRAFFIC-U.S.A., TRAFFIC-East Africa and TRAFFIC-Germany; (formed in 1981). Relations with these offices are most important in light of their relationships with the Management Authorities of the countries concerned. The implementation of the Convention is strengthened and the task of the Secretariat greatly facilitated by this relationship.

8. Public Information

If traders are interested in the Convention (as evidenced by their important participation in the last meeting of the Parties) and acknowledge its existence, unfortunately, certain of them sometimes use their knowledge of the Convention to violate it. On the other hand, the public in general has little knowledge of CITES. However, efforts are being made and progress realized, at both the national and international levels.

There is still much to do in this field and action by non-governmental organizations and Parties themselves, could be increased. Taking into account its staff and means available, the Secretariat has only been

able to have a limited activity in this matter. Members of the staff have, however, published articles, given conferences, and participated in meetings, radio and television programmes. In 1981, the Secretariat tried to promote an English version of a Panda magazine realized by WWF-Switzerland which presents, in simple terms, the provisions of the Convention. The Secretariat has not yet obtained funding for this project. For the same financial reasons a tentative to issue a small brochure in the three working languages of the Convention also failed.

9. Problems of Enforcement

Article XIII of the Convention instructs the Secretariat to communicate to Management Authorities any specific trade threats or apparent non-compliance with the Convention which may concern them. Parties receiving such communications are required to provide relevant information on the matter and to propose remedial action as appropriate.

In addition to the preparation of the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties and of the publication of the results and Proceedings, one of the major tasks of the Secretariat, during 1981, consisted in sending such communications and following cases of actual or possible violation of the Convention.

During 1981, the Secretariat sent more than 120 letters mentioning or underlining possible violations, without counting consequent correspondence. This figure might appear lower than those provided in the New Delhi Proceedings (page 289) for the year 1979 and 1980, but it is necessary to indicate that all cases are not reported to the Secretariat, and that the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit (WTMU) of IUCN (the former TRAFFIC group for the United Kingdom) and TRAFFIC offices of the United States, East Africa and the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as other non-governmental organizations reported doubtful cases directly to the Management Authorities of their respective countries. Furthermore, some exchange or correspondence concerned several cases.

It is not possible in this report to mention all the cases and follow-up actions, but due to the impact of the Investigation of Illegal Trade from Paraguay presented by the Secretariat in its report to the New Delhi meeting (Proceedings of the third meeting, document Doc. 3.6 Annex 3, pages 297 to 302), it appears necessary to briefly consider the evolution of the situation with respect to this country which constitutes one of the hot points of the world in the matter of international trade in wildlife.

After the New Delhi meeting, Paraguay continued to grant export permits and re-export certificates which did not meet, in the Secretariat point of view, the provisions of Article VI of the Convention and of Resolution Conf. 3.6 adopted in New Delhi. Several Parties contacted the Secretariat to establish whether changes had occurred with regard to the Paraguayan Management Authorities in relation to the Directory sheet established on 20 January 1981. As the Secretariat was reproached for having established this sheet on the basis of a verbal information, it wrote the historical background of the situation and sent it to the Management Authorities in Paraguay and several major import countries, namely the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Italy and France. Issuance of permits, however, continued and Parties again addressed the Secretariat some months later to request information on the situation.

The Secretariat then intervened once again regarding Paraguay, in particular in order to find out whether the Decree No. 18796 of 4 November 1975 prohibiting hunting, trade, import and export of wildlife and its products was still in force. By doing so, the Secretariat was hoping to clarify the situation to the satisfaction of the Parties. No satisfactory reply was received. The Management Authority of Paraguay simply requested Parties to apply the same decision as the one taken by Switzerland. In September 1981, the Swiss Management Authority had informed other Parties that it was not recognizing Paraguayan permits which did not satisfy the requirements of the Convention and of Resolution Conf. 3.6. In addition, these permits often concerned species which do not occur in Paraguay. The Secretariat congratulated the Swiss Management Authority for its attitude and asked other Parties to adopt the same.

At the end of December, trade in Paraguay still continued, in spite of the Convention, the New Delhi Resolutions and the Decree No. 18796.

Last, it must be mentioned that the serious case described in the 1980 Secretariat Report came to a conclusion in the Federal Republic of Germany when it was not possible to find evidence that the importer had a complete knowledge of the situation. It was established, however, that Paraguay had recognized that illegal trade was involved, i.e. a violation of the Convention.

10. Administration and Finance

The CITES Secretariat is administered by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), in accordance with the terms of Article XII of the Convention.

The year 1981 will have to be considered as a difficult one for the CITES Secretariat. A short time after the New Delhi meeting, The Secretary General, Mr. Peter Sand, announced his departure which became effective on 1 June 1981. Taking into account heavy workload of the Secretariat, the situation appeared precarious, as the designation of a successor could take many months.

On 16 July 1981, the Standing Committee asked Mr. Jaques Berney, at its fifth meeting, to act as Secretary General and the Committee decided on a procedure for the designation of the new Secretary General. A selection panel will meet on 11 January 1982 and propose 3 to 5 persons, from the 22 candidates, to the Executive Director of UNEP who will then nominate the new Secretary General.

Thus, from 1 June and until the end of December 1981, the Secretariat worked with a reduced or temporary staff (Mr. Sand's secretary had also taken a new position within IUCN). It was only from 1 November 1981 that the Secretariat could take advantage of the presence of a consultant, Mr. Christopher Huxley who joined the Secretariat for a period of five months at the end of his mission in Africa (on implementation of CITES).

The financial basis for the Secretariat and for the meetings of the Conference of the Parties, during the 1981-82 biennium, was provided by Resolution Conf. 2.1 adopted at the second meeting of the Conference of

the Parties (San José, 1979). The Terms of Reference for the Administration of the Trust Fund and 1980-81 Budget Estimates adopted at the San José meeting have served as guidelines for the financial operations of the Secretariat.

As the audited accounts of the financial period 1980-81 shall be submitted to the Parties, in accordance with paragraph 11 of the Terms of Reference for the Administration of the Trust Fund, those accounts are not presented in this report. It seems necessary, however, to underline that, if numerous Parties paid their contributions to the Trust Fund, some very late, others did not pay either for 1980 nor for 1981.

Although the Secretariat has reminded Parties through its Notification to the Parties No. 186 of 30 September and the Chairman of the Standing Committee has written on 20 November 1981 to Management Authorities of all Parties which had not yet paid their contributions for 1980 and/or 1981, the following countries still have not paid their contribution on 31 December 1981:

	<u>Contribution dues</u>	
	US \$	
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
U.S.S.R.	54,656.40	54,656.40
Italy	16,987.80	16,987.80
German, Democratic Republic	6,844.36	6,844.36
Iran	3,200.60	3,200.60
Argentina	-	2,880.54
Nigeria	787.84	787.84
United Arab Emirates	492.40	492.40
Malaysia	443.16	443.16
Portugal	-	779.62
Morocco	246.20	246.20
Ghana	147.72	147.72
Costa Rica	98.48	98.48
Bolivia	49.24	49.24
Gambia	49.24	49.24
Niger	49.24	49.24
Senegal	49.24	49.24
Central African Republic	4.10	49.24
Rwanda	-	45.14
Suriname	-	45.14
Colombia	-	45.10
Philippines	-	41.02
Liberia	-	28.72
United Republic of Cameroon	-	16.41

It should be pointed out that Argentina, Columbia, Liberia, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Suriname and United Republic of Cameroon became Parties during 1981.

This situation is of course a source of concern which seriously disturbs the activities of the Secretariat and the organization of meetings of the Conference of the Parties, specially as the UNEP contribution will be reduced by half from 1982.

With regard to future years and in accordance with the Terms of Reference for the Administration of the Trust Fund adopted at the New Delhi meeting, the Secretariat communicated to the Parties a Medium Term Budget Plan covering the year 1982-85, and including the budget for the 1982-83 biennium (Notifications to the Parties No. 189 of 30 September 1981, for the Medium Term Plan 1981-85 and 164 of 12 May for the revised budget 1982-83). This Medium Term Plan provided for the engagement of an additional professional staff member and a secretary from 1984, in order to face the increased workload and tasks entrusted to the Secretariat by the Conference of the Parties. By the end of December 1981, the Secretariat staff was constituted by 5 persons, without taking into the account the fact the new Secretary General was not yet designed; i.e. the staff was at the same level as on May 1978. While the numbers of Parties was 44 on May 1978, it was 74 by the end of December 1981 and it would likely to be close to a hundred in 1984.

Independently from the regular budget of the Secretariat, the Convention benefited in 1981 with external funding for several projects:

Identification Manual. The project document FP/1110-81-02 (PP/2242) has been signed by UNEP and the Secretariat in April 1981. The draft was presented to the New Delhi meeting and it appears in the Proceedings of the third meeting (document Doc. 3.11 Annex 4, pages 442-450).

In 1981, UNEP paid US\$ 40,000 for this project, this amount will be transferred to 1982 due to delay in the publication of the first chapters of the Manual (see section 6 above). WWF-Switzerland also contributed to this major work and will continue to contribute.

Standardized Nomenclature. The need to establish a standardized nomenclature for CITES appendices led to the compilation of a larger list covering all the species, being listed on CITES appendices or not (see the Nomenclature Committee Report, Proceedings of the third meeting, document Doc. 3.12, pages 493 - 534). In addition to the funds obtained in the United States, as stated in document Doc. 3.12, the project document FP/1110-81-01 (2173) was signed by UNEP and the Secretariat in April 1981. UNEP paid US\$ 10,000 in 1981; this money was immediately transferred to the Association of Systematics Collection which is undertaking the project.

CITES Logo. A contribution of US\$ 2500 by the Association of European Ivory Traders, as promised in New Delhi and paid in June 1981, made possible the design and production of the CITES logo. The use of this logo is widespread since the New Delhi meeting. It was approved by the Standing Committee at its sixth meeting in Christchurch.

Ivory Marking. The WWF/IUCN Project No. 1947 amounting to US\$ 1000 was funded in 1981. It resulted in the publication of document Doc. 3.10.4 prepared by Mr. J.S.C. Parker (Proceedings of the third meeting, pages 399 to 410).

Implementation of the Convention in Africa. The WWF/IUCN Project No. 1950 has been funded in 1981 and was partially realized during this year. The project of a total amount of US\$ 34,000 permitted two Secretariat consultants, Mr. C. Huxley and P. Hunkeler, to spent respectively 3 months in Eastern and Southern Africa and 1 month in Central and West Africa between September and December 1981. Summary reports of these missions will be sent to the Parties in early 1982.

The second part of the project which provides the organization of a short training course for implementation officers of countries visited during the missions will be realised in 1982.

11. Conclusion

While it is obvious that 1981 was, for various reasons, a difficult year for CITES, it has to be recognized that it was also a very encouraging one for the future. The interest raised by the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties in New Delhi and the continued expansion of CITES characterized by the increased number of Parties (13 more in 1981), are factors indicating that its role is now accepted by the international community and that more and more people, especially those involved in trading, are ready to work towards the achievement of CITES objectives.

Report of the Secretariat

NOTIFICATIONS TO THE PARTIES

January 1980 to January 1981

<u>No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Date issued</u>
160	Transmission of Documents for the Third Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (last mailing)	16.01.1981
161	Transmission of Documents	23.01.1981
162	Transmission of Documents	08.04.1981
163	Scientific Institutions Entitled to the Exemption Provided in Article VII, Paragraph 6, of the Convention	08.04.1981
164	Transmission of Documents	12.05.1981
165	Scientific Institutions Entitled to the Exemption Provided in Article VII, Paragraph 6, of the Convention	12.05.1981
166	Canadian Export Permit	11.05.1981
167	Trade in Ivory Position of Gabon	12.05.1981
168	Reservations	19.06.1981
169	Transmission of Documents	19.06.1981
170	Scientific Institutions Entitled to the Exemption Provided in Article VII, Paragraph 6, of the Convention	19.06.1981
171	List of Species and Stocks of Whales Protected by the IWC	19.06.1981
172	Position of Secretary General	24.07.1981
173	Reservations (corrigendum)	24.07.1981
174	Transmission of Documents	24.07.1981

175	Scientific Institutions Entitled to the Exemption Provided in Article VII, Paragraph 6, of the Convention	24.07.1981
176	Thailand: Illegal Trade	27.08.1981
177	Scientific Institutions Entitled to the Exemption Provided in Article VII, Paragraph 6, of the Convention	27.08.1981
178	Transmission of Documents	27.08.1981
179	Common Names	27.08.1981
180	Trade from Bolivia	27.08.1981
181	Index of Species Mentioned in Legislation	27.08.1981
182	Sixth Meeting of the Standing Committee	22.08.1981
183	Scientific Institutions Entitled to the Exemption Provided in Article VII, Paragraph 6, of the Convention (continuation)	30.09.1981
184	Reservations Withdrawal of the Australian Reservations	30.09.1981
185	Reverse Listing Concept for Appendices	30.09.1981
186	Reminder	30.09.1981
187	Secretariat Change of Telephone Number	30.09.1981
188	Transmission of Documents	30.09.1981
189	Medium Term Budget Plan	30.09.1981
190	Guidelines for Transport and Preparation for Shipment of Live Wild Animals and Plants	17.11.1981
191	Acceptance of CITES Documents by the Federal Republic of Germany	17.11.1981
192	Trade in Ivory Situation in Burundi	17.11.1981
193	Scientific Institutions Entitled to the Exemption Provided in Article VII, Paragraph 6, of the Convention (continuation)	17.11.1981
194	Committees Established Under CITES	17.11.1981
195	Secretariat Staff	17.11.1981
196	Transmission of Documents	17.11.1981
197	Security Stamp	17.11.1981

198	Scientific Institutions Entitled to the Exemption Provided in Article VII, Paragraph 6, of the Convention (continuation)	21.12.1981
199	Export and Re-export Documents from the United Republic of Tanzania	21.12.1981
200	Reservations Withdrawal of Reservations by Liechtenstein and Switzerland	21.12.1981
201	Transmission of Documents	21.12.1981
202	Position of New Zealand vis-à-vis CITES	21.12.1981

Unnumbered Notifications
Issued to Contracting or Signatory States

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Date issued</u>
Amendments to Appendix III of the Convention List of Species submitted by Guatemala for inclusion in Appendix III	23.01.1981
Amendments to Appendices I and II of the Convention Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its Third Meeting in New Delhi, India, from 25 February to 8 March 1981.	08.04.1981
Resolutions of the Third Meeting of the Conference of the Parties, New Delhi (India), 25 February to 8 March 1981.	12.05.1981

Doc. 0072C
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