

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

Fourth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties

Gaborone (Botswana), 19 to 30 April 1983

REPORT OF THE SECRETARIAT

1. Introduction

1.1 According to Article XII, paragraph 2 (g), of the Convention, the Secretariat shall prepare annual reports to the Parties 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), 1977 (Notification to the Parties No. 90), 1978 (San José Proceedings Doc. 2.5 and 2.6), 1979 (Notification to the Parties No. 145), 1980 (New Delhi Proceedings Doc. 3.6 and 3.7) and 1981 (Notification to the Parties No. 238). While the present report covers the calendar year of 1982 as regards the membership and evolution of the Convention, it also summarizes developments in enforcement since the previous meeting of the Conference of the Parties (New Delhi, February-March 1981). Financial matters, and administrative matters relating to the headquarters of the Secretariat, are discussed in documents Doc. 4.9, 4.10, 4.11 and 4.12. Relationship with other international organizations and agreements is discussed in document Doc. 4.13.

2. Membership

2.1 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), their number has risen to 51, and at the end of 1979 it was 55. In 1980, the number increased to 61 and it was at 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 at the end of 1981, 74 states were Parties. During 1982, 3 more states became a Party to the Convention which raised the total on 31 December 1982, to 77. In chronological order the 77 Parties then were 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	18.02.1981
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.	Mozambique	23.06.1981
70.	Zimbabwe	17.08.1981
71.	United Republic of Cameroon	03.09.1981
72.	Philippines	16.09.1981
73.	Colombia	29.11.1981
74.	Guinea	20.12.1981
75.	Bangladesh	18.02.1982
76.	Austria	27.04.1982
77.	Malawi	06.05.1982

2.2 In addition Sudan and Saint Lucia deposited their instruments of ratification or accession prior to the end of the reporting year and Thailand and Congo at the beginning of 1983. For these states the Convention will enter into force respectively on 24 January 1983 (Sudan), 15 March 1983 (Saint Lucia), 21 April 1983 (Thailand) and 1 May 1983 (Congo). Thus bringing the total number of Parties to 81 by 1 May 1983.

2.3 Other states have indicated their intention to join the Convention in the near future, and the Secretariat avails itself of any opportunity to encourage all states to do so as soon as possible.

2.4 Information on dependent territories to which Parties have extended the application of the Convention is listed and regularly updated in the CITES Directory, on the basis of express notice from the Parties concerned to the Depositary Government or to the Secretariat. Dependent territories not so listed are deemed not to be subject to the Convention.

3. Evolution of the Convention

3.1 By the end of 1979, only Norway had deposited an instrument of acceptance of the amendment to Article XI, paragraph 3(a), of the Convention adopted at the extraordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Bonn, 22 June 1979). During 1980, instruments of acceptance of this amendment were deposited by Canada, India, Sweden, the Federal Republic of Germany, Mauritius, the United States of America, Botswana and the United Kingdom. During 1981 by Togo, Switzerland, Denmark and Pakistan; during 1982 by Jordan, South Africa, Peru, Nepal, Chili, Seychelles, Tunisia and Kenya, and during 1983 by Madagascar thus bringing the number of states (Parties at the time of adoption of the amendment) having done so to 22, whereas acceptance by 34 of these states is necessary for entry into force of the amendment. Five states (Liechtenstein and Japan in 1980, Zimbabwe, Suriname in 1981 and Italy in 1982) which

were not Parties to the Convention when the amendment was adopted, deposited an instrument of acceptance, but these are not counted by the Depositary Government among the 34 acceptances required pursuant to Article XVII.

3.2 In the course of 1982, the United States of America submitted a proposal for amendment of Appendix II for consideration by postal procedures set forth in paragraph 2 of Article XV of the Convention. This proposal was submitted for consideration of the Parties through a Notification to contracting or signatory states of the Convention dated 16 March 1982. As a result of reactions generated by the proposal, the United States of America decided to withdraw it and to submit it again for consideration at the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

3.3 In accordance with the provisions of Article XV, paragraph 1, of the Convention, 19 Parties communicated to the Secretariat 181 proposals (including the one mentioned in the preceding paragraph) for amendment of Appendices I and II for consideration at the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. These proposals were communicated by Notification to contracting or signatory states dated 17 December 1982 (see Doc. 4.40 Annex 1). As some of the proposals were submitted by two Parties, the total number of proposals to be considered at the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties is 176 (see Doc. 4.39 and Doc. 4.40 Annex 2) including four proposals submitted pursuant to Resolution Conf. 3.15 on Ranching.

3.4 In 1982, no Party requested the inclusion of a list of species in Appendix III.

4. Reservations

4.1 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.

4.2 The list of reservations as communicated to the Parties in the 1981 Annual Report of the Secretariat (Notification to the Parties No. 238 of 13 October 1982) underwent the following changes during 1982 and the beginning of 1983:

- On 1 January 1982, entry into force of the withdrawal of part of the reservations entered by Switzerland and Liechtenstein with regard to the inclusion in Appendix II of PSITTACIFORMES spp. This was already mentioned in the 1981 Annual Report of the Secretariat.
- On 27 April 1982, date of entry into force of the Convention in Austria, the reservations entered by this country with regard to Crocodylus porosus - 108 and Crocodylus niloticus included in Appendix I entered into force also. Austria will deal with these species as if they were listed on Appendix II.
- On 2 July 1982, withdrawal of the reservation entered by the Federal Republic of Germany with regard to Crocodylus porosus - 108 listed on Appendix I.

- On 29 October 1982 withdrawal of all the reservations entered by Canada and still in force. This withdrawal concerned Sotalia spp., Sousa spp., Neophocaena phocaenoides, Eschrichtius robustus (glaucus), some populations of Balaenoptera borealis and B. physalus, Branta canadensis leucopareia, Coregonus alpenae and Stizostedion vitreum glaucum listed on Appendix I and Ursus arctos + 204, Ovis canadensis, Anser albifrons gambelli and Acipenser fulvescens listed on Appendix II.
- On 1 January 1983, entry into force of the withdrawal of the reservations entered by Switzerland with regard to Crocodylus porosus - 108 listed on Appendix I and of reservations entered by Liechtenstein and/or Switzerland with regard to several plant species. The reservations withdrawn by Switzerland concerned Araucaria araucana + 210 listed on Appendix I and Ceropegia spp., Frerea indica, Byblis spp., Cephalotus follicularis, CHLOANTHACEAE spp. + 212, Anigozanthos spp., Macropidia fuliginosa, Verticordia spp., Banksia spp., Conospermum spp., Dryandra polycephala, Xylomelum spp., Boronia spp., Crocea spp., Geleznovia verrucosa and Pimelea physodes listed on Appendix II, and those withdrawn by Switzerland and Liechtenstein concerned Pachypodium namaquanum, Ariocarpus agavoides, A. scapharostrus, Aztekium ritteri, Echinocereus lindsay, Obregonia denegrii, Pelecyphora aselliformis, P. strobiliformis, Nepenthes rajah, Sarracenia alabamensis alabamensis, S. jonesii, S. oreophila listed on Appendix I and Darlingtonia californica listed on Appendix II.
- On 24 January 1983, entry into force of the Convention in Sudan and of the reservation entered by this country with regard to Crocodylus niloticus listed on Appendix I.
- On 21 April 1983, the Convention will enter into force in Thailand, as well as the reservations entered by this country with regard to Crocodylus porosus - 108, Crocodylus siamensis and Varanus bengalensis listed on Appendix I and of Varanus salvator, Python molurus bivittatus and Python reticulatus listed on Appendix II.

Consequently, the specific reservations in force at the time of the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties are the following:

Appendix I

F A U N A

MAMMALIA

CETACEA

Physeteridae	<u>Physeter catodon</u> (= <u>macrocephalus</u>)	Japan, Norway
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Balaenopteridae	<u>Balaenoptera borealis</u> (reservation not applicable to stocks (A) in North Pacific and (B) in area from 0 degree longi- tude to 70 degrees east longitude, from the equator to the Antarctic Continent)	Japan, Norway
	Stocks (A) in North Pacific and (B) in area from 0 degree longi- tude to 70 degrees east longitude, from the equator to the Antarctic Continent of <u>Balaenoptera borealis</u>	USSR
	<u>Balaenoptera physalus</u>	Japan
	<u>Balaenoptera physalus</u> (reservation not applicable to stocks (A) in North Atlantic off Iceland, (B) in North Atlantic off Newfoundland and (C) in area from 40 degrees south latitude to Antarctic Continent, from 120 degrees west longitude to 60 degrees west longitude)	USSR
	Stocks (A) in North Atlantic off Iceland, (B) in North Atlantic off Newfoundland and (C) in area from 40 degrees south latitude to Antarctic Continent, from 120 degrees west longitude to 60 degrees west longitude of <u>Balaenoptera physalus</u>	Norway
CARNIVORA		
Canidae	<u>Canis lupus</u> + 202	Switzerland
Ursidae	<u>Ursus arctos isabellinus</u>	Switzerland
Mustelidae	<u>Lutra lutra</u>	USSR
Felidae	<u>Felis caracal</u> + 205	Switzerland
	<u>Felis rubiginosa</u> + 206	Switzerland
ARTIODACTYLA		
Cervidae	<u>Moschus moschiferus</u> + 208	Japan
Bovidae	<u>Pantholops hodgsoni</u>	Switzerland

AVES

GRUIFORMES

Otididae Chlamydotis undulata Switzerland

COLUMBIFORMES

Columbidae Caloenas nicobarica Switzerland

REPTILIA

TESTUDINATA

Cheloniidae Chelonia mydas
(reservation not applicable to
the Australian population) France, Italy,
Japan, Suriname

Eretmochelys imbricata France, Japan
Lepidochelys olivacea Japan

Dermochelyidae Dermochelys coriacea Suriname

CROCODYLIA

Alligatoridae Caiman latirostris Italy
Melanosuchus niger France

Crocodylidae Crocodylus cataphractus Austria, France,
Italy, Zambia

Crocodylus niloticus Botswana, France,
Italy, Sudan,
Zambia, Zimbabwe

Crocodylus porosus - 108 Austria, France,
Italy, Japan,
Thailand

Crocodylus siamensis Thailand

Osteolaemus tetraspis France

SAURIA

Varanidae Varanus bengalensis Japan, Thailand
Varanus flavescens Japan
Varanus griseus Japan

F L O R A

ORCHIDACEAE

Renanthera imschootiana
Vanda coerulea

Switzerland
Switzerland

Appendix II

F A U N A

MAMMALIA

CARNIVORA

Canidae

Canis lupus

USSR

Felidae

Felis lynx

USSR

AVES

GRUIFORMES

Turnicidae

Turnix melanogaster

Switzerland

Pedionomidae

Pedionomus torquatus

Switzerland

PSITTACIFORMES spp. - 107

(reservation not applicable to:

Amazona agilis

Amazona collaria

Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus

Ara spp.

Cacatua (=Kakatoe) tenuirostris

Calyptorhynchus lathami

Coracopsis spp.

Cyanoramphus malherbi

Cyanoramphus unicolor

Eunymphicus cornutus

Neophema splendida

Poicephalus robustus

Polytelis alexandrae

Probosciger aterrimus

Prosopeia spp.

Psephotus (=Northiella)

haematogaster narethae

Psitttrichas fulgidus

Tanygnathus lucionensis

Trichoglossinae spp.)

Liechtenstein,
Switzerland

(reservation not applicable to:

Cyanoliseus patagonus byroni)

Liechtenstein

REPTILIA

SAURIA

Varanidae	Varanus salvator	Thailand
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SERPENTES

Boidae	<u>Python molurus bivittatus</u>	Thailand
	<u>Python reticulatus</u>	Thailand

CYPRINIFORMES

Cyprinidae Caecobarbus geertsii Liechtenstein,
Switzerland

MOLLUSCA

ANISOMYARIA

Mytilidae	<u>Mytilus</u> <u>chorus</u>	Switzerland
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Appendix III

All species and all parts and derivatives thereof	Denmark
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Interpretation

+ 202	Populations of Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan
+ 205	Asian population
+ 206	Indian population
+ 208	Himalayan population
- 107	Except: <u>Melopsittacus undulatus</u> , <u>Nymphicus hollandicus</u> and <u>Psittacula krameri</u>
- 108	Except: Population of Papua New Guinea

5. Ten Year Review of Appendices

See document Doc. 4.37.

6. Documentation

- 6.1 During the first quarter of 1982, the Secretariat distributed the two volumes (1389 pages) of the Proceedings of the Third Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (New Delhi, February-March 1981). The preparation of the Proceedings represented a heavy administrative workload for the Secretariat including the entire editing, translation in three languages, typing and duplicating work.
- 6.2 In 1982, the Secretariat sent 36 Notifications to the Parties as well as 4 Notifications to contracting or signatory states of the Convention through diplomatic channels with a copy to the Management Authorities (see Annex 1). These Notifications have been sent in English, French and Spanish simultaneously. Several of the Notifications were accompanied with various informative documents, including WTMU and TRAFFIC bulletins, sample permits and certificates and amending pages for the Directory.

7. CITES Meetings

- 7.1 In 1982, the Standing Committee met only once in Gland (21-23 June 1982). However this was the longest and most productive meeting of the Standing Committee. A summary report of this Standing Committee meeting was forwarded to the Parties by Notification No. 238 of 13 October 1982.
- 7.2 As stated in document Doc. 4.37 several meetings took place in relation with the Ten Year Review of the Appendices. Four regional meetings (North America, Europa, Africa and Asia) and a Secretariat Committee meeting were held. Furthermore the Central Committee met on the 24-25 June 1982 in Gland.

8. National Management Authorities, Scientific Institutions and Reports

- 8.1 The "CITES Directory" issued to the Parties by Notification No. 139 (5 June 1980) contains the addresses, telephone and telex connections of Management Authorities and Scientific Authorities, together with basic information such as dates of ratification, reservations, etc. The loose-leaf pages of the Directory are regularly updated as new information becomes available to the Secretariat. In 1982, updated sheets have been forwarded to the Parties through Notifications No. 212 of 22 March 1982, 221 of 28 May 1982 and 238 of 13 October 1982.
- 8.2 By Resolution Conf. 3.8 adopted in New Delhi, the Conference of the Parties requested the Secretariat to communicate, to the extent practical, 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. On 22 March 1982, through Notification No. 203, the Secretariat forwarded to the Parties a list of governmental authorities in non-Party states competent to issue comparable documentation with the warning that "this did not necessarily imply that the documentation issued by that authority is comparable under the terms of Resolution Conf. 3.8".

8.3 During 1982, 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 exemption provided by Article VII, paragraph 6, of the Convention, for non-commercial loan, donation 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. 210 of 22 March 1982 (Argentina), 219 of 28 May 1982 (Argentina and Canada), and 237 of 13 October 1982 (United States of America and Mozambique). In addition and pursuant to Resolution Conf. 2.14, the Secretariat registered scientific institutions from non-Party states, i.e. Mexico and New Zealand. Parties were informed by Notification to the Parties No. 210 of 22 March 1982 (Mexico) and 237 of 13 October 1982 (New Zealand).

8.4 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. The compilation of the statistical data submitted for 1980 was carried out by WTMU in February 1983 (about 1100 pages), and each Party received the section relevant to it by Notification No. 249 of 17 March 1983. Annual reports from 25 of the 55 states which were Parties on 1 January 1980 had been received by the Secretariat. Of the 61 states which had been Parties since January 1981, 20 submitted their annual reports for that year before 31 December 1982. This figure is extremely low and the situation is of great concern to the Secretariat.

During 1982, the Secretariat sent copies of the 1980 Annual Reports from Australia, Finland, Japan and South Africa and the 1981 Annual Reports from Australia, France and the Federal Republic of Germany, the only Parties which sent sufficient copies for such a distribution.

9. Problems of Enforcement

9.1 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 on remedial action as appropriate. The information so provided is to be reviewed by the Conference of the Parties which may make whatever recommendations it deems appropriate.

9.2 The volume of action under Article XIII of the Convention has continued to increase drastically during the 1981-82 biennium, resulting in several hundred of cases being drawn to the Secretariat's attention by the Parties. While Parties should be commended for the most improved communications link with the Secretariat with respect to enforcement between Parties, it still remains that several of the violation cases reported have not found the proper follow-up at national level. As pointed out in the Report of the Secretariat at the New Delhi meeting (see

Proceedings of the Third Meeting, page 290), failure by the Parties to take follow-up action in cases where violations of the Convention have been established beyond doubts, amounts to a breach of the responsibilities established on the Parties by Article VIII of the Convention and should therefore be taken into accounts in recommendations of the Conference under Article XIII, paragraph 3.

9.3 At the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties (New Delhi) the Secretariat reported on investigations of illegal trade from Paraguay (Doc. 3.6 Annex 3, Proceedings page 297). This issue has continued to be of a major concern to the Secretariat during 81 and 82. After several complaints of increasing illegal activities in Paraguay and of similar problems in Bolivia, the Secretariat undertook (with the financial support of the German Fur Trade Association) a lengthy mission in both countries, as well as in other South American states Parties to the Convention. Report of this mission and of the subsequent evolution of the situation can be found in paragraph 12 of this report.

9.4 Since it came into force in 1975, the Convention has witness a dramatic development and increase in membership mainly because of the attraction created by its main characteristic: its practicality. Contrary to other conventions or organisations of the same nature, CITES is easily enforceable at the national level, however, should Parties failed to be constantly preoccupied by this very important aspect of CITES, what has been an integrating factor could quickly become a desintegrating one. Without proper enforcement, the Convention is a totally useless piece of paper.

10. Public Information

10.1 The public awareness of the terms and objectives of the Convention remains one of the top priorities of the Secretariat. While there is still a great deal to be accomplished in this field, 1982 has seen very positive projects put forward by Parties and NGOs to ensure the widest possible dissemination of the basic rules of the Convention and what it is trying to achieve. The following should be mentioned,

- A movie made by the National Geographic Society entitled "The Executive" prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and with the modest participation of the Secretariat. The movie is intended for public showing throughout the United States.
- The Management Authority of the Federal Republic of Germany has contracted a private firm to make a 20-minute movie on CITES and its implementation in the Federal Republic of Germany. The film, in which the Secretariat also participated, is intended for public showing and could be made available to all Parties and organizations interested in obtaining a copy.
- The Duke of Edinburgh, President of WWF and a Vice-President of IUCN, generated some excellent publicity for CITES when he visited the United States for WWF. At Los

Angeles airport on 20 September 1982, His Royal Highness unveiled a permanent exhibit of confiscated wildlife products, aimed at discouraging travellers from buying such products. Although very brief, the event (reinforced by Prince Philip's remarks about wildlife trade at the airport and when he addressed the Los Angeles World Affairs Council the next day) received extensive press coverage both nationally and internationally. This display was compiled by the County Museum of Natural History.

- Another exhibit, arranged and funded by WWF-US and TRAFFIC-USA, was opened by His Royal Highness at San Francisco airport on 4 November. This was designed as a travelling exhibit and it is hoped that the wide press coverage received will encourage each of the other major US ports of entry to display the exhibit for several months, after it leaves San Francisco.
- At the end of November 1982, the Palais des Nations in Geneva was the host of a Philatelic exhibition sponsored jointly by UNEP, WWF-International and IUCN. A display of CITES was arranged during the exhibition providing the visitors with general information about the Convention. Several sections of the Philatelic collection dealt specifically with wildlife endangered species.
- From 16 to 31 November 1982, WWF-Italy, in conjunction with the Italian Management Authority, presented a series of photographic and cinematographic documentaries on international trade in endangered species and CITES objectives and achievements at the Museum of National History in Milano. There were also several audio-visual presentations on various aspects of CITES activities.
- During 1982, the members of the Secretariat made several public appearances and participated in TV and radio programmes as well as in interviews with members of the press in various parts of the world.

10.2 Notwithstanding the progress realized in the field of public awareness, there is still a lot to be achieved. The Secretariat intends to:

- a) encourage each state Party to use all possible means available to them to ensure that the Convention benefits from a broad public awareness;
- b) fully participate in the development and implementation of projects put forward by state Parties; and
- c) identify external funding sources for the co-ordination of information projects at the national and international levels.

11. Security Stamp

11.1 In accordance with a decision of the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties (New Delhi, 1981) to "direct the Secretariat to design, and at the request of the Parties, print

and distribute to the Parties at cost, serial numbered adhesive security stamps, similar in size to large postage stamps, and keep records of distribution" (Resolution Conf. 3.7) the Secretariat proceeded in 1982 with the implementation of that decision.

11.2 On 12 November 1982, the Secretariat forwarded to the Parties Notification No. 197 to which was attached a model for the Security Stamp approved by the Standing Committee at its sixth meeting (Christchurch, New Zealand, 21 October 1981). The Notification indicated to the Parties that the stamps would be printed on security paper and that the serial number would be preceded by the two letter ISO code in order to identify the using countries. The Notification also requested the Parties to inform the Secretariat of their needs in respect to the number of stamps they will require in the next 2 to 3 years. A total of 14 Parties have indicated their stamp requirements, while some other Parties have indicated their impossibility to use the stamp due to financial reasons.

11.3 The Secretariat, came to an agreement with a printing company to proceed to the printing of 500,000 stamps at cost of approximately US\$ 25,000. The initial phase of the project was made possible thanks to a donation of US\$ 5,000 by the International Fund for Animal Welfare to be applied to this project. The Secretariat, having in mind the possibility of providing the stamps free of charge for those Parties facing financial difficulties, investigated other sources of financing for the security stamp. No positive results has been achieved yet.

11.4 However, the Secretariat believes it possible to proceed to free allocation of stamps to their Parties who are unable to purchase them due to financial reasons, once income have been produced from sale to those Parties who have indicated their intention to purchase them.

12. Reports of Missions

12.1 Mission to Africa, Meeting of Experts in Wild Fauna on the Anti-Poaching Programme in Central Africa

Brazzaville (Congo), 26-30 July 1982

Participants: Congo, Gabon, Central African Republic, United Republic of Cameroon, Zaïre, CITES, IUCN, WWF-International and WWF-France

This meeting of experts was convened in application of Resolution No. 7 of the First Conference of the Ministers of the Central African States on the Organization of an Anti-Poaching Program. That first conference was held in Bangui (Central African Republic) from 21 to 23 December 1981.

The meeting started off with a strong collaborative spirit and a common desire to achieve concrete results and give nature conservation an importance that it does not yet have in this region.

Two main decisions were made: one establishing the Conference of the Ministers and providing for the creation of a permanent secretariat, and the other, providing for the creation of a special fund for the conservation of wild fauna. These two decisions will be submitted for approval to the next meeting of the Ministerial Conference.

It should be noted that CITES had a significant role in carrying out the necessary tasks and developing the adopted texts. Moreover, it was asked to lend its support in accomplishing the desired objectives, while the Parties to the Convention were indirectly asked to contribute to the special fund by payment, in kind or in cash, of the proceeds of the sale of seized specimens originating in the sub-region.

The Congo media - press, radio, and television - provided a great deal of publicity for the meeting. This publicity contributed in sensitizing the population and, one hopes, the authorities of a country where poaching has become a problem of enormous proportions.

Congo: 27 to 31 July 1982

Although the Congo is not yet a Party to the Convention*, after taking various measures and pursuant to the resolution of the Bangui Conference of Ministers, the procedure of accession was undertaken, and the Popular National Assembly approved the principle of the Convention on 3 June 1982. The procedure of drawing up the instrument of accession and the required legal texts is well under way, and it is hoped that the deposit of the instrument will be in the near future. The Management Authority will probably be the Ministère des eaux et forêts itself, or, in order to avoid the consequences of eventual changes in ministerial positions, one of its technical agencies.

The Congo has played an important role in the ivory trade, as it has served as a store-house and forwarding-house, especially for ivory exported illegally from Zaïre or the Central African Republic. As a result of the intervention of the Secretariat, the competent authorities have not issued any export permits or certificates of origin since November of 1981, in spite of the pressure exerted upon them by the treasury department. The country is thus withholding rather important stocks from seizures carried out by the Service des chasses. Selling them would augment the special fund proposed by the meeting of experts, if the Conference of Ministers decides to create it.

Zaire: 31 July to 2 August 1982

On the morning of Monday 2 August, the representative of the Secretariat met with the Director in charge of programming and external affairs who is responsible for the implementation of the Convention, and one of his colleagues. There were two

* Congo will be a Party from 1 May 1983.

discussion sessions, the first with the Secretary General, and then with the Secretary of State in charge of rural development and the environment.

The discussions resulted in the following points:

- 1) Meeting of Experts in Brazzaville. The results of the meeting were disclosed and then followed by discussions on the ramifications and perspectives of the meeting in regards to Zaire and the Convention.
- 2) The situation of the Zaire Management Authority pursuant to the consolidation into a single department of the departments of agriculture, rural development and environment, and of nature conservation and tourism.
- 3) Export permits. Some months before, Zaire had elaborated a new export permit very similar to the one they distributed to the Parties after the New Delhi meeting.

According to the practice of Zaire, the period of validity of the export permit is very limited and requires the exportation to take place within a very short period.

- 4) Illegal exports. The different cases reported to the Secretariat during recent months were reviewed. It was confirmed that the permit of which a copy was attached to the Secretariat's letter of 6 April 1982 was invalid, for the reasons mentioned in the letter.

As for the chimpanzees seized in Austria, the matter is still being investigated, and Aeroflot, which was responsible for the transport has been summoned. The veterinary agency which issued the sanitary certificates has also been summoned.

Likewise, the department of arts and culture was reminded that it was not entitled to issue export permits for ivory objects.

It was suggested to the Zaire Management Authority that they organize a round table with all interested agencies to discuss with them in depth the subject of the Convention and its implementation.

- 5) Standing Committee. Recalling to the Zaire authorities the letter of the President of the Standing Committee on the absence of the Zaire delegation from the last meeting of the Committee, it was emphasized that as Zaire had committed itself to representing Africa, it would have been desirable to have a member of one of Zaire's diplomatic missions in Switzerland at the meeting, or at least to have the Management Authority send its comments on the items on the agenda. The Zaire representative acknowledged their laxness and explained that their absence was due to their country's financial situation, which prompted them to stop sending missions to foreign countries, and to the reluctance of the diplomats to participate in technical meetings.

- 6) Ten-Year Review of the Appendices. Once again, the question of the absence of activity on the African level, for which Zaire was responsible, was raised
- 7) Amendment of 22 June 1979 and contribution of Zaire. Emphasize was made on the extreme importance that the amendment of 22 June be approved and the payments be made. The Zaire representatives promised to contact the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, the authority concerned, in the hope of expediting the procedure.

Moreover, the Zaire Management Authority handed to the representative of the Secretariat a copy of several legal texts as well as a copy of their annual report for 1981.

Togo: 20 July and 5 August 1982

Two meetings took place with the Director des Forêts, des chasses et de l'environnement and his technical consultant. The person responsible for fauna at the agency was present at the second meeting.

After reviewing the progress made in Togo, as regards the use of the Convention, since a previous trip by the Secretariat in 1980, various problems encountered by the Secretariat in its correspondence were examined.

- 1) National legislation. The principle obstacle to strict implementation of the Convention in Togo is constituted by the absence of appropriate national legislation. However, hunting has been illegal in Togo for several years, and the penalties incurred by poachers are such that poaching does not appear to represent a serious threat. Hence, fauna in Togo benefit from a certain degree of protection. However, the introduction from foreign countries, of live animals or illegally exported products is controlled with much difficulty, which explains the issuance of re-export permits without any difficulty.

New legislation taking into account the provisions of the Convention is now being drawn up, but more time is still necessary to have it completed, adopted by the Government and put into force.

- 2) Parrots. The exportation, or more precisely, the re-exportation of parrots coming from Ghana either legally or through smuggling perfectly illustrates what is indicated above.
- 3) Ivory and other souvenirs. Tourism represents an important industry in Togo. In each hotel as well as other places, ivory articles and other objects, especially leather goods from various reptiles (crocodiles, monitor lizards, and snakes) are offered to tourists and the general public. At least a part of the ivory is crafted in Togo, but the ivory itself is imported, apparently without any controls, from central Africa, Zaire in particular. Handbags and other articles are also imported without inspection, as the legislation does not provide for any inspection.

- 4) Crocodile captive breeding. In a letter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of 8 March 1982, Togo had requested the Secretariat to transfer three African species of crocodile from Appendix I to Appendix II, in view of the provisions of Article VII, paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Convention, and in view of the authorization of breeding of these species.

In light of the discussions held in Lomé, it appears that certain particulars are said to have crocodiles in their possession some of which are reproducing. An extension of certain farms is said to be anticipated, but in the present situation it does not appear that one can really consider Togo as having a veritable farming operation, or at least, certainly not at the commercial level.

In conclusion, the Togo Management Authority expressed its desire to ameliorate its implementation of the Convention and to perfect the appropriate legislation. It expressed its satisfaction with the Secretariat's collaboration on this matter.

12.2 Mission to South America

Under the auspices of the implementation of the Convention, a representative of the Secretariat visited several countries in South America, from the 26 July to the 20 August 1982. The countries he visited were Paraguay, Bolivia, Uruguay and Argentina.

Because of the serious problems of implementation of the Convention in Paraguay, especially in regard to trade with the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Association of Fur Traders offered the Secretariat the possibility of sending a member of its staff to Paraguay in the company of the President of the Association in an effort to resolve these problems. The Association financed all air travel and the stay in Paraguay.

Paraguay

In the course of several meetings with representatives of the Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería, the following points were examined:

1. The question of competent authorities for issuing permits. In Notification to the Parties No. 225 of 13 October 1982 (see item no. 4) Paraguay's new Management and Scientific Authorities were announced and in Notification to the Parties No. 238 also of 13 October 1983 a revised sheet of the CITES Directory was sent to all Parties.
2. The difference between "transit" and "re-exportation" and the necessity of obtaining documents from the country of origin in cases of re-exportation.
3. The problem of false or forged export documents. To deal with this problem the Secretariat proposed that new export permits be printed in Switzerland on security paper in accordance with Resolution Conf. 3.6 which was adopted at the New Delhi meeting. The German Association of Fur Traders undertook the financing of the printing of the new Paraguayan export/

re-export permits, copies of which were then sent to all the Parties with Notification No. 243 of 6 January 1983.

As for false or forged permits the Paraguayan authorities decided that, as of 28 July 1982, the former Paraguayan permits were invalid, thus the Secretariat asked the Parties to reject them. In their place, and until the newly printed permits arrived, temporary permits, numbered from 90001 to 91000 were to be used. According to information available to the Secretariat, these temporary permits were never used.

4. The situation created by the presidential decree No. 18796 of 4 November 1975 prohibiting hunting and trade of Paraguayan flora and fauna.

The explanation given by the Paraguayan authorities were somewhat ambiguous. Thus, the Secretariat asked the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock to confirm, in writing, the extent of this decree and also to indicate the intentions of the Government as to its application.

The principal paragraphs of the letter addressed by the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock of Paraguay to the Secretariat are as follows:

"The Decree No. 18796 of 4 November 1975 indeed prohibits hunting and any trade, i.e. all import or export of any wildlife species. However, the last part of Article 2 states: 'pending new provisions', which means that the executive power may alter the situation when circumstances so require. Administrative acts may be modified by the same authority that enacted them. The same applies to legislative acts which means that a decree may be altered by another decree and a law by another law.

Regarding Decrees which authorize transit* operations, they are precisely administrative legal instruments which allow alteration of Article 2 of Decree No. 18796/75, in the case of commercialization, where importation is authorized for manufacturing purposes in the country, and subsequent exportation of finished or semi-finished products.

I should like to point out that this was explained during the meeting held with Mr. Menghi of the CITES Secretariat and that the necessary measures will be taken regarding documentation from the country of origin when transit* operations will be involved.

The Decree No. 18796 has been in force for almost 7 years and we believe that the present situation should be studied regarding the policy to be followed in this important field of national concern, bearing in mind the limits imposed by considerations of wildlife protection".

* In fact import/re-export operations. (Note from the Secretariat).

In conclusion and in light of the explanations provided by the Minister, the Secretariat interpreted the situation as being the following:

Paraguay may allow import/re-export of wildlife specimens with the required documentation, notably that granted by the country of origin.

On the other hand, and as long as a decree issued by the same authority (the President of the Republic) that enacted the Decree No. 18796 of 4 November 1975 has not been published, export of specimens of the Paraguayan wild fauna remains prohibited. The Secretariat will inform Parties of any changes regarding the present situation.

In its letter of 13 October 1982, the Secretariat responded to the Minister's letter, to this effect, and at the time of the drafting of this report, no reaction from the Government of Paraguay has arrived refuting this interpretation.

All information concerning Paraguay was communicated to the Parties with Notification No. 225 of 13 October 1983.

Bolivia

It was difficult to evaluate the situation in this country, as the Secretariat arrived in the midst of important political changes. The stay there had to be prolonged in order to examine the serious problems with the implementation of the Convention in this country with the new Minister of Asuntos Campesinos y Agropecuarios.

Essentially, the situation as it was and the measures taken to resolve it, in conjunction with the competent authorities, were the following:

1. The head of the Bolivian Management Authority denounced, with considerable written proof and in the presence of the representative of the Secretariat, that the former responsible of CITES had had 2000 copies of CITES forms (which had been developed with the same representative of the Secretariat in May 1981) printed by the Asociación de Exportadores de Aves de Bolivia (bird export association of Bolivia). A total of 1500 blank CITES forms, were kept by the Association and the remaining 500 were destined to official use.
2. Although superiors of the responsible CITES officer were aware of the situation, as shown in letters on file at the Secretariat, they did not impose the necessary sanctions.
3. This serious situation was discussed in depth by the Secretariat's representative with the Minister of Asuntos Campesinos y Agropecuarios and with the new Director General of the Centro de Desarrollo Forestal to whom the Bolivian Management Authority is directly responsible. Both decided that as of 5 August 1982 all Bolivian permits developed during previous management (a sample of which was sent to the Parties through the Notification to the Parties No. 174 of 24 July

1981) would be considered invalid and that Parties should reject them.

4. The representative of the Secretariat proposed to have the new CITES permits printed in Switzerland with expected external funding. This was accepted by the Bolivian authorities.
5. The representative of the Secretariat, with the help of the Bolivian authorities, was able to "recover" 783 blank CITES permits, however, 1217 blank permits are still in "circulation".
6. Awaiting the new CITES forms for Bolivia, it was decided, in a common agreement with the Bolivian authorities, to take 150 of the 783 "recovered" forms, those numbered 01600 to 01750 and to use them under strict control. The 633 remaining permits were destroyed.

Evolution of the situation

The new head appointed in mid-November 1982 informed the Secretariat in writing that, when he began his post, he realized that the permits of the series 01600 to 01750, "recovered" (see item 6 above), had disappeared from his department. For this reason, the Parties were requested to reject all export permits of this series issued before the 23 November 1982. He also expressed his doubts as to the validity of certain permits of this series which were issued before he took his post, and thus, the Parties were asked to send the Secretariat copies of all permits numbered 01600 to 01750 for verification. Recently, the Bolivian Management Authority has confirmed that the use of the new permits, printed in Switzerland, began on 1 January 1983.

The Parties were informed of the situation in Bolivia through Notification No. 224 of 16 September 1982 and No. 246 of 4 February 1983.

Uruguay and Argentina

During a brief visit to these countries, the Secretariat examined with the competent authorities the problems relating to the implementation of the Convention. The Secretariat made known to the Argentina authorities its anxiety in regard to the still-flourishing trade of specimens of genus Tupinambis. The Argentina Management Authority recognized the need for a field study to be made and decided to reduce the hunting quota of Tupinambis to 400,000 specimens for the 1982-1983 season in the 4 provinces which authorize hunting. However, as there exist important stocks dating from previous seasons, it is only after 1984 that the effect of these measures will be noticeable.

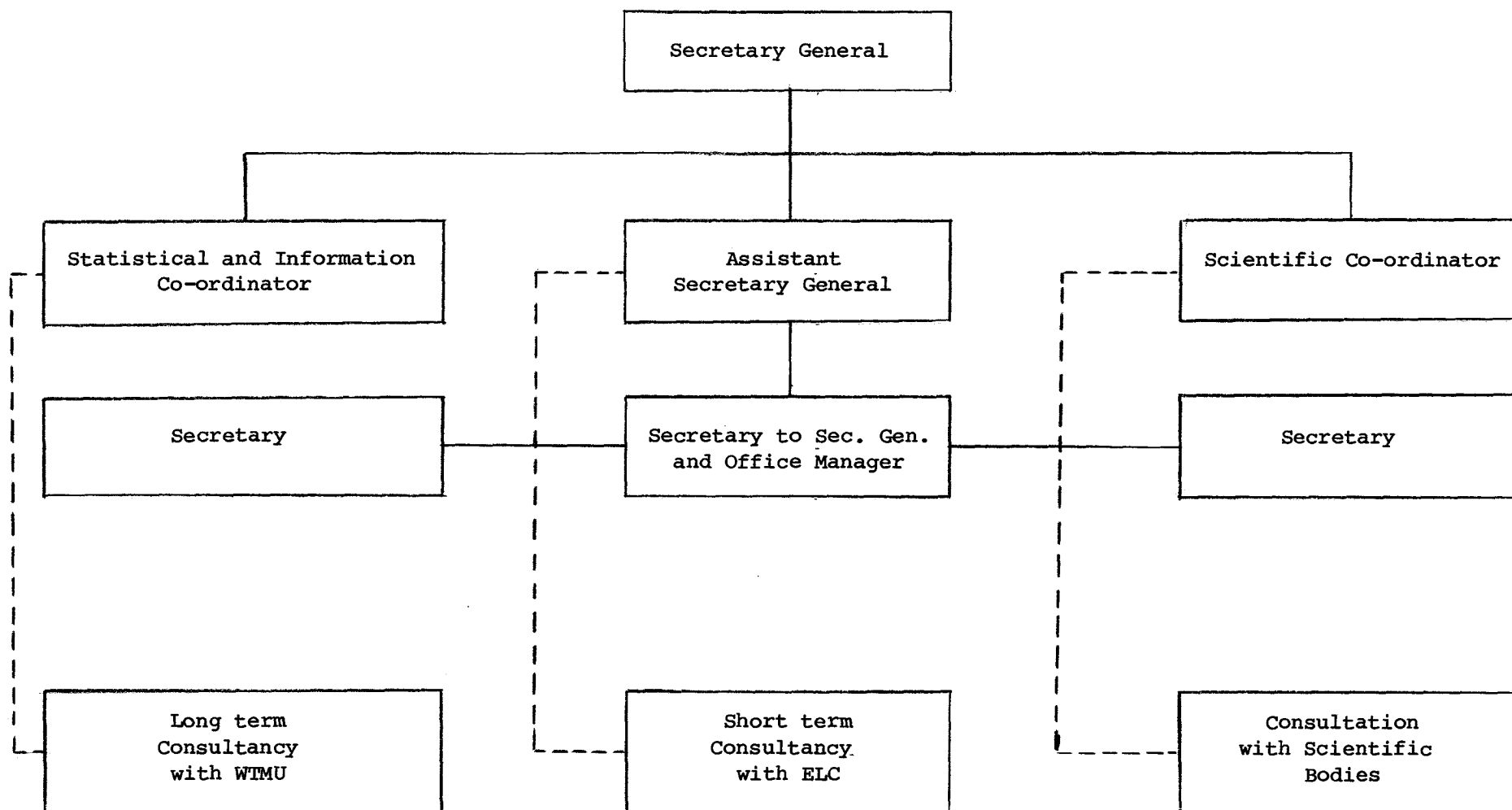
In the four countries visited, the matter of contributions to the Trust Fund was discussed as was also the urgency of their approving the financial amendment.

13. Reorganisation of the Secretariat

- 13.1 As of the beginning of November 1982, the staff of the Secretariat was composed of three professional and two support staff, the same level it was in May 1978 at which time only 44 states were Parties to the Convention. It had become evident, at that point, that the Secretariat could not continue to operate with a minimum of effectiveness under these circumstances.
- 13.1 With almost the double in number of Parties, the day to day operations such as routine correspondence, mailing, telephone, notifications and other type of communication have also doubled. NGOs and trader associations have been more closely involved in CITES activities, new projects have been developed and implemented. In other terms, the work level of the Secretariat has witnessed an increase which could not, logically, be coped with by the present staff.
- 13.3 The Secretariat also proceeded to a throughout analysis of its present human resources and of the use it could make of such resources for the biennium 1984-85, taking into account the limited financial resources of the Secretariat.
- 13.4 To respond to part of the requirements of the routine workload, the Secretariat, in November 1982, proceeded to the hiring of a third member of the support staff on a permanent basis. This was made possible by transferring to budget line 13 (administrative support personnel), savings realized on other budget items. On the overall this resulted in financial savings for the Parties as it would have been necessary to use part time personnel for at least 12 of the next 15 months.
- 13.5 Furthermore, it has become mandatory for the Secretariat to devote more efforts to the field of enforcement. Another task which cannot be fulfilled by the present limited staff. The Secretariat is therefore suggesting the creation of a position whose incumbent will have, as a main responsibility the analysis of data provided by WTMU and their signification for each one of the Parties. The incumbent will also follow up with Parties the production of their annual reports and assist with the day to day operations of the Secretariat.
- 13.6 Specific financial provisions have been inserted in 1984-85 budget estimates covering both salaries for the additional secretary and a new professional staff member (see Doc. 4.10 Annex 2). Furthermore, the 1983 expenditure forecast (Doc. 4.10 Annex 1) while providing for the salary of the additional secretary, anticipates a saving on the overall budget of approximately US\$ 27,000. Without affecting the overall figures of the 1983 budget it is therefore possible for the Secretariat to proceed to the hiring of another professional staff member as early as June of 1983 by transferring to budget line 11 (experts), the amount required for the payment of the salary of the new staff member until the end of 1983 from unused portions of other budget items.
- 13.7 The Secretariat therefore recommends to the Parties the adoption of the proposed (attached) Organization Chart and that authorization by granted to the Secretary General to proceed to hiring of an additional professional staff member immediately following the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

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

SECRETARIAT ORGANIZATION CHART



AREA OF RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITES PROFESSIONAL STAFF

	<u>Operational</u>	<u>Regional</u>	<u>Linguistic</u>
SECRETARY GENERAL	Policy Finance - Legal Adminstration	North America Europe	
ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL	Interpretation and Implementation of the Convention	Africa	French
SCIENTIFIC CO-ORDINATOR	Scientific matters (appendices)	Central and South America	Spanish
STATISTICAL AND INFORMATION CO-ORDINATOR	Enforcement	Asia and Oceania	English

Report of the Secretariat

NOTIFICATIONS TO THE PARTIES

<u>No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Date issued</u>
203	Trade with States not Party to the Convention Authorities issuing documentation comparable to permits and certificates	22.03.1982
204	Trade from France and French Oversea Departments	22.03.1982
205	Harmonization of Annual Reports	22.03.1982
206	Disposal of Confiscated or Accumulated Specimens of Appendix I Species	22.03.1982
207	Zambia Export and Re-export Documents and Procedures	22.03.1982
208	Argentina Export Prohibition	22.03.1982
209	Pakistan Hunting, Trapping and Export Ban	22.03.1982
210	Scientific Institutions Entitled to the Exemption Provided in Article VII, Paragraph 6, of the Convention (continuation)	22.03.1982
211	Portugal Exports of Sperm Whale Oil	22.03.1982
212	Transmission of Documents	22.03.1982
213	CITES Secretariat	22.03.1982
214	Comparative Tabulation of Trade Statistics from Annual Reports for 1979	22.03.1982
215	Seventh meeting of the Standing Committee and Meeting of the Central Committee for the Ten Year Review of the Appendices	28.05.1982
216	Specific Reservations Specific Reservations Entered by Austria	28.05.1982
217	Amendments to Appendices I and II Proposal from the United States of America	28.05.1982
218	Nigeria Management Authority and International Trade	28.05.1982

219	Scientific Institutions Entitled to the Exemption Provided in Article VII, Paragraph 6, of the Convention (continuation)	28.05.1982
220	Advertisements for Publications	28.05.1982
221	Transmission of Documents	28.05.1982
222	Amendments to Appendices I and II Proposal from the United States of America Comments from the Parties	09.06.1982
223	Trade Monitoring	16.09.1982
224	Situation in Bolivia	16.09.1982
225	Situation in Paraguay	13.10.1982
226	France Export, Re-export and Import Documentation	13.10.1982
227	United Republic of Tanzania Export Documentation and Ivory Marking	13.10.1982
228	Zimbabwe Export Documentation	13.10.1982
229	Peru Export of Parrot Species	13.10.1982
230	Chili Trade Ban of Some Species	13.10.1982
231	Ghana Export of Parrot Species	13.10.1982
232	Fourth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties	13.10.1982
233	Census of Captive Breeding and Artificially Propagating Operations in Appendix I Species	13.10.1982
234	Reservations Withdrawal of the Reservation of the Federal Republic of Germany	13.10.1982
235	Identification Manual	13.10.1982
236	List of Species and Stocks of Whales Protected by the IWC	13.10.1982
237	Scientific Institutions Entitled to the Exemption Provided in Article VII, Paragraph 6, of the Convention (continuation)	13.10.1982
238	Transmission of Documents	13.10.1982

Unnumbered Notifications
Issued to Contracting or Signatory States

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Date issued</u>
Proceedings of the Third Meeting of the Conference of the Parties	10.03.1982
Amendments to Appendices I and II of the Convention Proposal from the United States of America	16.03.1982
Amendments to Appendices I and II of the Convention Proposal from the United States of America Withdrawal of Proposal	19.07.1982
Amendments to Appendices I and II of the Convention Doc. 0243c	17.12.1982