

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

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Seventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties

Lausanne (Switzerland), 9 to 20 October 1989

Report of the Secretariat

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARIAT

1 January 1988 - 30 June 1989

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with paragraph 2(g) of Article XII of the Convention, one of the functions of the Secretariat shall be: "to prepare annual reports on its work and on implementation of the present Convention...".

The CITES Secretariat hereby presents its 13th Report, on the period from 1 January 1988 to 30 June 1989.

In the interest of clarity, we have slightly modified the presentation which was adopted in previous reports.

We hope these changes will help to simplify the report and will allow the Parties to better understand the role the Secretariat plays.

1. A LIVING CONVENTION

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora as of 30 June 1989 is not exactly the same as it was on 1 January 1988. The number of Parties has increased, some of them have approved one or other of the amendments to the text of the Convention, appendices have been revised, the list of reservations has been modified and new scientific institutions have been designated.

1.1 MORE AND MORE PARTIES

The event of the year in 1989 has been the accession of the hundredth Party.

On 1 January 1988, 96 different states were Parties. This figure fell to 95 at the end of January 1988 when the denunciation by the United Arab Emirates took effect. The following states subsequently acceded to the Convention: Burundi (08.08.88), St. Vincent and the Grenadines (30.11.88), Chad (02.02.89), Gabon (12.02.89), Ethiopia (05.04.89), Malta (17.04.89) and New Zealand (10.05.89).

On 30 June 1989, 102 states were either already Parties or were to become Parties following the 90-day time-limit provided for by the Convention.

Annex 1 provides a list of the Parties.

#### 1.2 AMENDMENTS APPROVED

Amendment to Article XI, paragraph 3(a) (financial amendment adopted in Bonn, on 22 June 1979)

This amendment entered into force on 13 April 1987. In 1988 it was approved by Ecuador, Paraguay and the Islamic Republic of Iran. As of 30 June 1989, 51 Parties had approved this amendment and it was in force in 56 states, as it automatically comes into force in any state becoming a Party after 13 April 1987.

Annex 2 provides a list of states having approved the amendment.

Amendment to Article XXI (adopted in Gaborone, on 30 April 1983)

Between 1 January 1988 and 30 June 1989, 10 Parties approved this amendment, namely: Zimbabwe, Belize, Senegal, the Philippines, China, Mauritius, Sri Lanka, Denmark, India and Finland.

The number of Parties of those who were already Parties as of 30.04.1983) who have approved the amendment has, therefore, almost doubled, having gone from 12 to 22. This number must reach 54 in order for the amendment to enter into force.

Moreover, 3 Parties (who were not yet Parties on 30.04.83) have also approved the amendment. Annex 3 provides a list of states having approved the amendment.

#### 1.3 APPENDICES REVISED

Appendices I and II

Appendix II was amended following postal votes. These modifications only affected export quotas for specimens of the populations of Crocodylus niloticus of Madagascar and Malawi.

Appendix III

Appendix III was amended three times by India and Columbia between 1 January 1988 and 30 June 1989, with each country making two changes. There were 215 taxa registered on 1.1.88 and, after adding 27 taxa of mammals and 7 taxa of birds, the total reached 249 taxa. The new Appendix III took effect as from 28 May 1989 and was sent to Parties under a Notification to contracting or signatory states, dated 27 February 1989.

#### 1.4 NEW RESERVATIONS BUT SOME WITHDRAWALS

Between 1 January 1988 and 30 June 1989, 10 states entered reservations with regard to species listed in Appendices I, II and III. Apart from St. Vincent and the Grenadines, which entered reservations at the time of its accession, the other reservations involve taxa listed in Appendix III by India and Colombia.

During the same period Japan, Liechtenstein and Switzerland withdrew their reservations regarding certain species (Rana hexadactyla and Rana tigerina for Liechtenstein and Switzerland, Moschus moschiferus for Japan). Moreover, new legislation enabled Austria to withdraw its reservations concerning the amendments adopted at the 4th and 5th meetings of the Conference of the Parties, as well as those relating to two crocodiles species.

The list of reservations in force on 1 July 1989 is given in Annex 4.

#### 1.5 NEW SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS REGISTERED

During the period covered by the report, the Secretariat registered 104 new scientific institutions entitled to the exemption provided for in Article VII, paragraph 6, of the Convention (78 for Australia, 5 for China, 4 each for Zimbabwe and Belgium, 3 each for Canada, Madagascar and the Federal Republic of Germany, 2 for Algeria, 1 each for the United States of America and the United Kingdom).

### 2. THE SECRETARIAT IN THE FIELD

The best means for the Secretariat to remain abreast of the actual problems facing Parties in implementing the Convention is of course to travel and meet the persons directly responsible for implementation.

Apart from being conducive to greater awareness of the real situation, these trips provide an opportunity to get to know those on whom the day-to-day implementation of CITES ultimately depends. An understanding of their problems (whether these relate to areas of staffing, financing or technical details) is essential.

Through being better informed of what is going on in different countries, the Secretariat can better advise Parties and put forward solutions appropriate to particular situations.

In order to limit the number of missions and the ensuing absence of personnel, each trip generally has several objectives. Among these it is worth noting several which are a regular feature (although there are of course others):

- training (Management Authorities, customs, etc.),
- setting up and following up projects,
- meetings with politicians (ministers or members of parliament),
- analysis of specific problems (running of a Management Authority, infractions, etc.),
- meetings with non-governmental conservation or professional organizations
- participation in national or international meetings,
- fund-raising; and
- delivering talks on CITES in a variety of different settings.

The main aims can thus be summarised as: ASSISTANCE, SUPPORT and ADVICE TO PARTIES.

In the period from 1 January 1988 to 30 June 1989, the following Parties have had at least one visit from a Secretariat member.

Europe

Belgium	Malta
Denmark	Netherlands
France	Portugal
Federal Republic of Germany	Spain
Italy	United Kingdom

North America

Canada	United States of America
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Africa

Botswana	Malawi
Burundi	Mozambique
Cameroon	South Africa
Central African Republic	United Republic of Tanzania
Chad	Zaire
Congo	Zambia
Gabon	Zimbabwe
Kenya	

Asia

Bangladesh	Macau
China	Malaysia
Hong Kong	Philippines
India	Singapore
Indonesia	Thailand
Japan	

Central and South America and the Carribean

Argentina	Guyana
Brazil	Honduras
Colombia	Panama
Costa Rica	Uruguay
Guatemala	Venezuela

Oceania

Papua New Guinea

Certain non-Party countries were visited with a view to studying the possibility of their accession:

Côte d'Ivoire	Mexico
Republic of Korea	United Arab Emirates

The Secretary General visited the following countries: Burundi, Canada, Costa Rica, France, Guatemala, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Panama, Netherlands, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

### 3. A TOUR OF THE REGIONS

#### 3.1 AFRICA

In 1988 and early 1989, even more than in the previous years, the issue of the elephant dominated CITES activities in Africa. In addition to the work done by the Secretariat Ivory Unit, much of the time of the person responsible for CITES Secretariat activities in relation to Africa was devoted to elephant and ivory trade issues.

In particular, he undertook most of the activities related to the situation in Burundi (see also document Doc. 7.25), participated in two meetings of the African Elephant Working Group as well as in various meetings of the African Elephant Conservation Co-ordinating Group and the Ivory Trade Review Group set up by the conservation community.

The Secretariat also participated in meetings of the Rhinoceros Conservation Co-ordinating Group (with IUCN and WWF) to review the situation of rhinos (including both African species) and trade in rhino products, as well as at the ninth session of the Working Party on Wildlife Management and National Parks of the FAO African Forestry and Wildlife Commission (Blantyre, Malawi, 1989).

During this period, the Secretariat organized six missions into Africa, including two by the Secretary General. Four of these missions included Burundi, although during the main one, six countries of Central Africa were visited to consider, with the local authorities, problems raised by the implementation of CITES.

On the occasion of this mission in Central Africa, the Secretariat realized even better than before, the importance of wildlife and wildlife utilization for the countries of the region, and also how it is so often poorly managed because its socio-economic importance is not understood by governments, aid agencies, etc. Wildlife supplies up to 80%, if not more in some areas, of the animal proteins used by man, but it is mostly exploited without consideration of the need to maintain sound populations for the future. To a large extent, this goes beyond the CITES field of action, but should not leave CITES community unconcerned.

#### 3.2 NORTH AMERICA

Secretariat staff members continued to have close contact with the Management Authorities of both of the Parties in the North American Region as well as with a wide range of non-governmental organizations there. Fund-raising activities were very important and very effective, with substantial donations to a number of important projects from both the governments and the conservation community. Representatives from the Parties of the North American Region played important roles in several CITES Committees, chairing the Standing Committee, the Animals Committee, the Plants Committee, and the Working Group on the Transport of Live Specimens.

Communications between the Parties is enhanced by a regular regional meeting which is held twice a year. Secretariat staff members were invited but did not attend these meetings in 1988 due to financial constraints, although one of the members of the Canadian delegation was subsequently seconded to the Secretariat. Communications with the

prospective third member of the Region, Mexico, remained good but little progress was made towards convincing this state to join the CITES family.

Consideration of the problems of African elephant conservation were at the top of the agenda in the North American Region as they were around the world. The United States of America enacted new legislation entitled "The African Elephant Conservation Act" that established strict guidelines for the import of elephant ivory into the United States. The legislation also allowed the United States to impose trade moratoria on states which did not manage their elephant populations in a manner acceptable to the United States. These measures were followed in early 1989 by an outright ban by both the United States and Canada on the import of ivory, and the submission by the United States of a proposal to list the species in Appendix I.

The Management Co-ordinator also represented the CITES Secretariat at the opening ceremonies of the new Wildlife Forensic Laboratory opened in Ashland Oregon by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. This new facility has the capacity to perform many very sophisticated tests on wildlife materials in support of prosecutions against violators of wildlife legislation. The USFWS has made the services of the lab available to all CITES Parties. Contact can be made through the Division of Law Enforcement (contact address and telephone numbers are listed in the CITES Directory) or through the Secretariat.

### 3.3 SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

In 1988 and during the first half of 1989, the activities of the CITES Secretariat in that part of the world were related to CITES implementation problems and several important caiman survey CITES projects in different countries.

The countries visited were:

- A. Costa Rica: where the main discussions were with the Scientific Authority regarding the CITES plants issues. As a result of the CITES Secretariat visit, Costa Rica became an active member of the CITES Plants Committee;
- B. Panama: where the CITES Secretariat was asked to start a Caiman crocodilus fuscus survey to see if it is possible to establish a management programme for that species;
- C. Guatemala: where all matters related to CITES implementation were discussed, including plants, and also potential caiman surveys under the auspices of the CITES Secretariat;
- D. Mexico: as always when the CITES Secretariat is in Central America, a visit was made to the Mexican wildlife authorities to encourage them to become a CITES member. This has created a good relationship with the Mexican Government and with the Mexican NGO's which are doing good work in order to obtain the accession of Mexico to CITES;
- E. Colombia: where all matters related to CITES implementation were discussed as well as the possibility of developing a Caiman crocodilus crocodilus survey for which a proposal was presented

to the Colombian CITES Management Authority for comments. The CITES Secretariat also had the opportunity to visit a main breeding caiman operation which is the best one in that region;

- F. Venezuela (visited twice): the CITES Secretariat, in co-operation with the Management Authority, has developed a very close relationship in order to set up a management programme for Caiman crocodilus crocodilus which, in spite of the problems of implementation, is the only one in the region; it has a high probability of success. For that reason, the CITES Secretariat is ready to help Venezuela to improve the programme to transform it into a pilot programme for the rest of South and Central America;
- G. Guyana (visited twice): the CITES Secretariat has established fruitful co-operation with the Guyana Gouvernement on all matters related to CITES implementation. Thus, the CITES Secretariat and the Guyana Government have started a Caiman survey around the country to establish a management programme and it is the Secretariat's intention to work together with the Guyana Management Authority on other important surveys such as parrots, boas, etc.;
- H. Honduras: discussions were held with the CITES Management Authority on several issues regarding the Caiman crocodilus fuscus and Crocodylus acutus situation. The CITES Secretariat also helped them to set up export quotas for parrots and was presented a project proposal on Caiman crocodilus fuscus status in the country for which the field study is now finished;
- I. Brazil: the CITES Secretariat has visited this country to attend a meeting at national level on caiman problems in the Pantanal region. A series of conclusions and recommendations were reached where the CITES Secretariat had an active participation;
- J. Uruguay: CITES matters were discussed with the CITES Management Authority, together with TRAFFIC South America, a TRAFFIC office which works very closely with the CITES Secretariat in this part of the world;
- K. Argentina: this country has presented serious problems regarding CITES implementation and the CITES Secretariat has worked very closely with the Argentinian authorities to help them to resolve major problems of wildlife trade. Apart from that, the CITES Secretariat, together with WWF-US and Argentinian reptile traders has developed a survey on Tupinambis spp. to find whether the current export of skins of those species is sustainable.

The overall situation of CITES in Central and South America and the Caribbean is generally improving slowly in spite of the serious economic situation of the whole region which favors the illegal trade in most of the species which enter into international trade. Some crucial importing countries such as Japan, France, Spain and Portugal have also improved their own controls which has helped a considerable amount and the CITES Secretariat hopes that illegal trade coming from Central and South America and the Caribbean will further decrease in the future as every importing country takes its responsibilities as a CITES member more seriously.

### 3.4 ASIA

Asia is a unique region: in addition to the fact that it includes four of the seven most populated countries of the world, it also consists of both major importing countries and exporting countries and the culture is different for each country. Therefore, special attention should be paid to this region. Despite the difficulty in dealing with this region, great progress has been made with regard to the better implementation of CITES.

Since the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Secretary General and the Regional Co-ordinator have visited several countries in this country.

Although Japan has had a poor enforcement record in the past, the implementation of CITES has recently been substantially improved. This is partly because the Secretariat has established a close relationship with the Government and traders and partly because the Government has directed traders towards legitimate trade in wildlife.

In addition, much time was devoted to South-East Asia where the Regional Co-ordinator visited on several occasions to discuss many topics with governments, traders and conservation NGO's. While the situation has been improved in general, our findings disclosed the existence of the "Thailand connection", which must be remedied as soon as possible.

### 3.5 OCEANIA

New Zealand acceded to CITES in May 1989 and the number of Party states in Oceania was three on 30 June 1989. There are many states which are not yet Parties in this region. Therefore, more efforts have to be made in order to get them to accede to CITES.

The Regional Co-ordinator visited Papua New Guinea to attend the IUCN/SSC Crocodile Specialist Group meeting.

### 3.6 EUROPE

As the Secretariat headquarters are located in this region, relations with Management Authorities are highly developed. This is basically an importing region and an important part of Secretariat activities consists of confirming export permits or helping countries in their enforcement activities.

Relations with the Commission of the European Communities are very strong. The CEC supports many of the Secretariat's projects and there is an important flow of information between the Secretariat and the Commission. Besides the long-standing relations between the Directorate General for Environment, Nuclear Safety and Civil Protection (DG XI) and the Directorate General for Development (DG VIII), the Secretariat has strengthened its ties with the Directorate General of the Customs Union and Indirect Taxation (DG XXI), a move which has increased the possibilities of rapid circulation of information among Common Market customs officers.

Discussion took place with the Commission regarding the problems encountered in implementing EEC regulations and on the joining of two states who apply this ruling but are not Parties to CITES (Greece and Ireland).



In accordance with its commitment, the Commission made public the independent report on the implementation of EEC regulations on CITES. The European Parliament, after having appointed a commission, published a report and adopted a resolution on the implementation of CITES within the EEC.

As regards the enforcement of CITES, noteworthy improvement has been achieved. Two European countries (France and Austria) which had been sharply criticized at the 6th meeting of the Conference of the Parties have made significant progress. Remarks made at Ottawa have therefore borne fruit and can be considered as having been constructive. Portugal's efforts are also satisfactory. However, significant deficiencies still exist within the EEC, a fact which could be worrying if they have not been remedied before 1993 and the entry into force of the single market.

Three European seminars were organized in 1989: two for the staff of Management Authorities and another for customs officers. An account of these is provided in the section "Implementation and Enforcement" and the respective programmes can be found in Annexes 5 and 6.

One new country of this region became a Party: Malta.

The Secretariat had various contacts with representatives of the USSR in order to establish more regular relations and in particular to sort out the problem of financial contributions.

Furthermore, the Secretariat took part in exchanges with certain non-Party states (Greece, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Turkey) in order to discuss their possible accession.

#### 4. THE SECRETARIAT COMMUNICATES

An isolated Secretariat would not be effective; communication is therefore essential. As in any communication process, there is a sender and a receiver. The Secretariat plays both roles. It has numerous correspondents, including the official CITES bodies (Standing Committee, other Committees and Working Groups, governments, Management Authorities), international organisations (governmental or non-governmental), the press and the general public.

##### 4.1 MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

During the period involved in this report the Secretariat acquired a telefax machine, in addition to the photocopier, telephone and telex. This instrument has drastically altered working methods and enabled an increase in efficiency. The possibility of receiving copies of permits by this means accelerates the examination process.

Moreover, the Secretariat has also purchased an interface which enables it to use word processing equipment for sending telexes.

The Secretariat would like to have the necessary funds (through the special projects budget) to assist certain Parties in acquiring telex and telefax equipment.

#### 4.2 RELATIONS WITH THE PRESS

The Secretariat receives frequent requests for information from journalists for the printed press or other media. As well as interviews, the Secretariat is called on to provide a considerable quantity of detailed information regarding the Convention in general, on various illegal activities, and on the status of certain species. During the second quarter of 1989 most queries were related to the African elephant.

Furthermore, the Secretariat decided to develop a communication strategy. Given the funds available, it was not able to carry out the programme as planned. However, certain events did take place such as:

- Distribution of a press release on the occasion of a ballet organised for the benefit of CITES.
- Press conference in the Palais des Nations (August 1988), followed by the distribution of a press release on examples of illegal trade (Annex 7). The follow-up proved to be particularly positive, as the Secretariat has counted over 300 articles and this is probably not exhaustive. There were also two television programmes on international networks and reports on BBC International, Radio France International, Radio Suisse International.
- Distribution of a press release on an affair relating to illegal trade.
- A press trip for fifteen French journalists (in conjunction with the UNEP Mediterranean Action Programme). The trip lasted two days and involved representatives of the large national press as well as specialists on nature issues.
- Participation of the Secretary General in a large-audience broadcast on French television and in several television broadcasts throughout the world.
- A press breakfast with the Lausanne press. It resulted in a full page in the largest Lausanne daily newspaper which chose this article for its billboard.
- Preparation of a press kit on the elephant (with the assistance of the LIV Communication agency). Over 700 copies of this kit were distributed.
- Creation of a press kit on CITES and the Secretariat.

Certain events and trips by Secretariat officers gave rise to the publication of numerous articles.

Secretariat officers took part in various television or radio broadcasts in France, the Republic Federal of Germany, Japan, Switzerland and the United Kingdom (including the worldwide networks of these countries).

#### 4.3 THE GENERAL PUBLIC

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

Moreover, the Secretariat organizes and participates in operations aimed at informing the general public of the problem of risks involved for certain species by excessive or illegal trade in wild fauna and flora. These operations may also be aimed at certain specialist circles. Some examples follow:

#### 4.4 PUBLICATION OF DOCUMENTS

The English version of the CITES pamphlet was re-edited.

The Secretariat took part in the drafting of a UNEP pamphlet on CITES (Environment Brief no. 8).

A book entitled "Evolution of CITES" was printed (with the help of the Commission of the European Communities).

Three volumes of the "Significant Trade in Appendix II Species " were published (with the help of the Canadian Government).

New English-edition data sheets for the Identification Manual as well as two binders were printed (see document Doc. 7.16). The French edition has progressed and the 400 initial sheets should be printed by the end of 1989. The translation of the Spanish edition has continued.

#### 4.5 PARTICIPATION IN CAMPAIGNS

The Secretariat supported the "Sauvons les Rhinos" campaign organized by TFl, DNH and the Livre de Paris-Hachette, with the support of the French and Zimbabwe Governments as well as of UNESCO.

#### 4.6 ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL EVENTS

Thanks to the consistent support of the Municipality of Lausanne and to the generosity and personal commitment of the Argentinian choreographer Oscar Araiz (then director-choreographer of the Ballet du Grand Théâtre de Genève), as well as to the financial contribution of organizations interested in the CITES cause, the Secretariat was able to organize a gala on behalf of the Convention. The event was held on 23 June 1988. It enabled the people of Lausanne to become acquainted with the activities and objectives of CITES. Three marvellous dances were performed, two of which were on nature themes ("La Mer" by C. Debussy and "Le Carnaval des animaux" by C. Saint-Saëns). This joint effort was fruitful both financially and as a promotional venture. It thereby encourages the Secretariat (and should encourage any person of organization aware of the importance of CITES) to organize this type of event in the future.

The Secretariat is working on a video which should be ready by the end of 1989.

#### 4.7 A FEW STATISTICS

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1st half-year 1989</u>
Official letters sent	1587	3340	1355
Telexes sent	2816	1204	785
Telexes received	2026	700	402
Telefaxes received	-	2500	3900
Telefaxes sent	-	3800	3972

#### 4.8 CONCLUSION

The Secretariat echoes the wording of the UNEP Governing Council conclusions (May 1989): "information has a crucial role to play in the struggle against the degradation of natural resources".

### 5. THE SECRETARIAT AND OTHERS

#### 5.1 THE UN SYSTEM

As a member of the United Nations family, the Secretariat has important relations with other members, particularly UNDP, the FAO and UNESCO. A plan for issuing a stamp series is being studied by the United Nations Postal Service. There are of course frequent contacts with the United Nations Office in Geneva.

However, it is mostly with UNEP that exchanges have developed. Apart from administrative aspects (budget, staffing, etc.) the Secretariat has also taken part in several working meetings, including one on a draft convention on conservation of biological diversity. There are contacts with GRID, the Coastal Areas Action Programme and with the Secretariat of the Convention on Migratory Species (Bonn Convention).

#### 5.2 INTER-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

As well as the EEC, INTERPOL and the CCC, the Secretariat maintains contacts with the Council of Europe, the International Whaling Commission, the Organization for the Conservation of African Wildlife and the Organization of African Unity.

#### 5.3 NON-GOVERNMENTAL CONSERVATION ORGANIZATIONS

The Secretariat is in permanent contact with a great number of non-governmental conservation organizations at the international, national and regional levels. The Secretariat is fully aware of the indispensable input of these organizations in the achievement of CITES objectives.

It would be impossible in this context to list the names of all those who have contributed to the effectiveness of the Secretariat by providing financial support, supplying information, carrying out studies, contributing to brainstorming sessions or publishing documents.

However, the Secretariat feels it must mention the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN). In order to better co-ordinate activities with these bodies, a tri-lateral meeting is organized every 3 months.

Finally, one should note the exceptional contribution made by the TRAFFIC network in South America, Japan, Europe, Oceania and the United States of America. The information, studies and in some cases help in the field provided by the TRAFFIC offices fully justify the special status of these NGOs in relation to the Secretariat. The Secretariat has lent its support to the creation of three new TRAFFIC offices (South-East Asia, East Africa, and West and Central Africa) and hopes that they will become operational as soon as possible.

#### 5.4 BUSINESS AND TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

In order to promote broader knowledge of the aims and rules of CITES, the Secretariat maintains contacts with many professional bodies whose activities are related to CITES. This includes tanners, furriers, traders in pets, ivory and reptiles, travel agencies and airline companies.

In the latter field, CITES is represented at the meetings of the IATA Live Animals Board by the Chairman of the Working Group on the Transport of Live Specimens (Canada). The Secretariat would like to increase the scope of its relations with IATA.

#### 6. THE SECRETARIAT AND SPECIAL PROJECTS

In order to meet the requirements of the Convention as well as of Resolutions of the Conference of the Parties, it is essential that the Secretariat develops projects. However, it is impossible to do so within the regular budget. Thus, it is of great importance to seek funding from external sources.

The Convention has benefited from many sources including various governments, conservation and trade organizations. On behalf of all Party states, the Secretariat wishes to express its sincere thanks to those who contributed to projects both in kind and in cash. The Secretariat also emphasizes that such contributions are vital to the implementation of the Convention.

Amongst others, the following projects are in progress:

- conservation programme for caimans in Latin America
- survey of crocodiles in southern and eastern Africa
- survey of monitor lizards in South and South-East Asia
- study of pythons in South-East Asia
- survey of saltwater crocodile in Solomon Islands
- survey of Tupinambis species in Argentina

Also, several meetings such as the European Seminars and the meetings of the African Elephant Working Group benefited from external funding.

It should be mentioned that two of the staff members of the Secretariat are seconded by the governments of France and the Northwest Territories of Canada. In addition, the Ivory Trade Control Unit is financed from external funding.

More details on the projects are presented in document Doc. 7.12.

#### 7. THE IVORY UNIT

The period between January 1988 and July 1989 proved to be exceptionally busy for the Secretariat's Ivory Unit. It included the resignation of its initial co-ordinator, who was replaced after a short transition period. In 1988 alone, nearly 1,300 permits (representing some 22,000 new tusks in trade) were processed, with assistance from WTMU. Basic implementation problems in various countries were identified, and steps taken to resolve them. More serious infractions of the Convention were also detected. A number of cases of fraudulent transactions were discovered, and several

significant ivory seizures made over the 18 month period. Two meetings of the African Elephant Working Group were organized, the first in Nairobi, Kenya (November 1988) and the second in Gaborone, Botswana (July 1989). The Secretariat was also represented at various meetings related to African elephant conservation.

For more complete details of the Ivory Unit activities and the operation of the Ivory Trade Control System, refer to document Doc. 7.21.

## 8. IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT

Implementation and enforcement include prevention and action when infractions are likely to be or have been committed.

### 8.1 POLICY OF PREVENTION

This basically consists of training the individuals responsible for controlling international trade operations, from the issuance of permits to the exit from national territory and entrance into another territory, along with the circulation of information likely to assist these persons.

The Secretariat organized three seminars in 1989. Given the lack of funds, they were only held at a European level, but the Secretariat hopes to be able to hold others in different parts of the world.

The first two seminars (organized by the Secretariat with the financial assistance of the Commission of the European Communities) brought together 39 staff members from Management Authorities representing 19 countries. One was held in English and the other in French. The programme of these seminars is given in Annexes 5 and 6. In a questionnaire distributed to all participants, the reactions were unanimously favourable or very favourable. One interesting feature was that a large proportion of the persons attending the seminars were responsible for the day to day running of the Management Authorities and did not normally attend CITES meetings. The seminars also provided an opportunity to establish personal ties between those encountering similar problems in the same region.

In June 1989 the CITES Secretariat and the Customs Co-operation Council, with the support of the Commission of the European Communities, organized a seminar for European Chief Customs Officers. Thirty-eight participants representing fifteen countries examined the problems posed by CITES. The programme of this seminar and its conclusions are given in Annex 8. These seminars provided an opportunity to draft a series of technical sheets on CITES procedures.

Circulation of information is basically achieved by means of Notifications to the Parties. The Secretariat sends out information on national legislation, stolen permits or security stamps, etc.

We should also draw attention to the preparation of a practical guide for Management Authorities to work with INTERPOL Central Bureaus. The effectiveness of this publication was soon demonstrated: whereas INTERPOL only dealt with two CITES affairs during 1987 and 1988, over sixty cases were referred during the first half of 1989.

## 8.2 ACTION IN CASES OF INFRACTIONS

Given that the Secretariat is not competent to make inquiries and has no power in this area, it limits itself to:

- circulating information on infractions as effectively as possible (information gathered in one country is transmitted to another, via Management Authorities, customs and police services);
- providing technical assistance with inquiries (examination of permits, scientific or legal information, etc.);
- giving immediate aid in finding a solution following a seizure of live animals;
- providing an opinion as to the validity of documents;
- analysing information available at the Secretariat (annual reports, permits) in order to detect possible infractions.

In the period running from May 1988 to June 1989, the Secretariat was informed of or intervened in over 250 infractions or alleged infractions.

While the Secretariat is often informed at the time of discovery of an infraction, this is much rarer as regards the follow-up to inquiries. It would be preferable that Parties inform the Secretariat more frequently regarding the "modus operandi" and results of inquiries. Case summaries, which could be used by all other Parties, could then be drawn up and would undoubtedly be very useful. Australia provides an example in this area by regularly communicating quality information, and other Parties would do well to follow suit. Several projects are being examined with a view to improving the efficiency of the Secretariat in this field.

## 8.3 RELATIONS WITH INTERPOL AND THE CUSTOMS CO-OPERATION COUNCIL

Given the specific nature of these two bodies, the Secretariat has developed different priorities for working with them. In the case of Interpol, co-operation focuses on action against infractions. With the CCC, it is more a question of training and customs regulations.

### Interpol

Joint efforts with Interpol have been boosted and communication procedures established. As well as the publication of the above-mentioned guide, several working sessions have taken place in order to examine specific cases or particular problems (forged permits, relations with drug traffic/trade, etc.). A special 18-page supplement of the International Police Review (an Interpol publication) was devoted in its entirety to CITES in June 1989. The recent appointment of a specialized officer for CITES affairs should enable improved effectiveness of CITES-Interpol relations.

### Customs Co-operation Council

At the end of 1988 the CCC published a version of its Enforcement Training Module devoted to the CITES. The Secretariat presented a paper at the meeting of the Enforcement Committee.

As regards customs regulations, the Secretariat discussed the Convention on Customs Treatment of Registered Baggage carried by rail and, above all, made suggestions regarding the new Convention on Temporary Admission.

#### 8.4 ANNUAL REPORTS

Each year the Parties are obliged to submit a report to the Secretariat summarizing the international trading operations regarding species listed in the CITES appendices. All these data are compiled in a computer by the WTMU of the World Conservation Monitoring Centre in Cambridge (Great Britain) with whom the Secretariat has signed a contract.

The data are used for:

- enforcement
- the establishment of comparative tabulations of declared imports and exports
- analysis of statistics on trade in certain species.

There is still a serious problem due to the fact that many Parties either do not send their reports or else send them very late. In March 1989 the Secretariat provided the Parties with the comparative tabulations relating to 1986. These were accompanied by suggestions concerning ways of making use of them. It would be premature at this stage to judge the results. A detailed outline on the situation regarding annual reports is given in document Doc. 7.19.

#### 9 THE SECRETARIAT NOTIFIES

Between 1 January 1988 and 30 June 1989, the Secretariat has sent:

- 7 Notifications to signatory or contracting States (Annex 9)
- 93 Notifications to the Parties (Annex 10)
- 18 Ivory Notifications (Annex 11).

The subjects of the Notifications to the Parties can be summarized as follows:

- enforcement and infractions	11
- national legislation	20
- scientific institutions	6
- security stamps	5
- breeding in captivity	4
- transmission of documents	16
- Identification Manual	4
- procedures	4
- annual reports	4
- reservations	4
- meetings	8
- miscellaneous	7

Moreover, the Secretariat prepared and circulated the Proceedings of the Sixth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Ottawa, 1987: 994 pages).



## 10. SECRETARIAT STAFF MEMBERS

Secretariat personnel comprised:

	As of 1 January 88	As of 30 June 89
Professionals	6	8
Support staff	7	10
Trainee		1
Total	13	19

Annexes 12 and 13 present the organization charts of the Secretariat as of 01.01.88 and 30.06.89.

The main changes having occurred among the professionals are as follows:

Departures: C. Huxley (statistics and information)  
J. Yovino (Ivory Unit)  
T. Subramanian (administration)

Arrivals: J. Flores (administration)  
J.-P. Le Duc (enforcement and information)  
D. Hykle (Ivory Unit)  
D. Brackett (management)

The main changes having occurred among the support staff were as follows:

Departures: G. Sarcone (messenger)

Arrivals: G. Puccio (messenger)  
P. Benn (secretary)  
L. Brandeaux (secretary)  
E. Eastwood (secretary)  
V. Zentilli (secretary)

Regional co-ordination:

Asia-Oceania: Y. Kaneko (since May 1988)  
Europe: J.-P. Le Duc (since December 1988)  
North America: D. Brackett (since January 1989)

Two governments have seconded civil servants to the Secretariat.

In May 1988 the French Government seconded M. Jean-Patrick Le Duc, from his previous post at the National Natural History Museum. Funding is provided by the Ministry of the Environment (a one year renewable contract).

The Government of the Northwest Territories (Canada) seconded a senior officer to the Secretariat beginning in January 1989. Mr. David Brackett moved from his post as Assistant Deputy Minister in the Department of Renewable Resources to take up the post of Management Co-ordinator, bringing with him some welcome management experience. The funding for this secondment has been provided separately from any contributions from the Government of Canada.

The Secretariat wishes to renew its thanks to these two governments for their generosity and important contribution to the effectiveness of the Secretariat.

## 11. FINANCIAL ISSUES

The Parties will certainly recall the very pessimistic financial situation which was prevailing in 1986 and 1987 as a result of a drastic drop in the value of the US dollar versus the Swiss franc. At the last meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Secretariat was attempting to describe this situation as clearly as possible and to warn the Parties that without proper funding nothing or very little could be expected from the Secretariat.

While the US dollar has been much more stable in 1988 and during the first part of 1989, certain Parties have reacted with a great deal of commitment and devotion to the objectives of the Convention by going far beyond their assessed contributions, thereby allowing for a fortunate recovery in 1988 and 1989. We can say that while full financial stability has not yet been reached, there is light at the end of the tunnel.

Financial details are provided in documents Doc. 7.8, 7.9, 7.10, 7.11, 7.12 and 7.13.

## 12. CONCLUSIONS

Between 1 January 1988 and 30 June 1989, Secretariat activities have greatly increased. The number of Parties has gone from 95 to 102, the staff has been reinforced, going from 12 to 19 members. However, the operational means have not undergone a corresponding development. The budgetary problem is not as critical as before but is still of great concern.

Generally speaking there has been an improvement in the Parties' implementation of the Convention but this has of course resulted in an increase in requests for help and advice from the Secretariat. The Secretariat is pleased to note that the work it is doing to improve fulfillment of CITES objectives is indeed bearing fruit.

The responsibility for organizing the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties has involved a substantial increase in workload, particularly over these last few months, but the progress being made by CITES constitutes the best form of encouragement for Secretariat personnel.

The Secretariat and its staff have recently been the target of criticism aimed at casting aspersions on their honesty, impartiality and even their integrity. This is unacceptable, but is probably a consequence of the effectiveness of the actions undertaken. This does not mean that the Secretariat is not open to criticism or prepared to accept remarks - on the contrary. However, it would like to see more constructive criticism aimed at improved implementation of the Convention.

There is naturally much still to be done in order to fully achieve the aims of the Convention and reach a situation where -- one can always dream -- no fauna or flora would be threatened by international trade.

The support of the Parties, whether it be of a moral or financial nature, is vital to the effectiveness of the Secretariat and the Convention. It is only thus that the natural heritage of our planet will stand an extra chance of being preserved.

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

CONVENCION SOBRE EL COMERCIO INTERNACIONAL DE ESPECIES  
AMENAZADAS DE FAUNA Y FLORA SILVESTRES

CONVENTION SUR LE COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL DES ESPECES  
DE FAUNE ET DE FLORE SAUVAGES MENACEES D'EXTINCTION

List of Parties  
Lista de las Partes  
Liste des Parties

(R)	Ratification/Ratificación
(A)	Accession/Adhesión/Adhésion
(Ap)	Approval/Aprobación/Approbation
(Ac)	Acceptance/Aceptación/Acceptation
(Ds)	Declaration of succession/Declaración de sucesión/Déclaration du succession

<u>State/Estado/Etat</u>	<u>Date/Fecha</u>
Afghanistan/Afganistán	30.10.1985 (A)
Algeria/Argelia/Algérie	23.11.1983 (A)
Argentina/Argentine	08.01.1981 (R)
Australia/Australie	29.07.1976 (R)
Austria/Autriche	27.01.1982 (A)
Bahamas	20.06.1979 (A)
Bangladesh	20.11.1981 (R)
Belgium/Bélgica/Belgique	03.10.1983 (R)
Belize/Bélice	19.08.1986 (Ds)
Benin/Bénin	28.02.1984 (A)
Bolivia/Bolivie	06.07.1979 (R)
Botswana	14.11.1977 (A)
Brazil/Brasil/Brésil	06.08.1975 (R)
Burundi	08.08.1988 (A)
Cameroon/Camerún/Cameroun	05.06.1981 (A)
Canada/Canadá	10.04.1975 (R)
Central African Republic/República Centroafricana/ République centrafricaine	27.08.1980 (A)
Chad/Tchad	02.02.1989 (A)
Chile/Chili	14.02.1975 (R)
China/Chine	08.01.1981 (A)
Colombia/Colombie	31.08.1981 (R)
Congo	31.01.1983 (A)
Costa Rica	30.06.1975 (R)
Cyprus/Chipre/Chypre	18.10.1974 (R)
Denmark/Dinamarca/Danemark	26.07.1977 (R)
Dominican Republic/República Dominicana/République dominicaine	17.12.1986 (A)
Ecuador/Equateur	11.02.1975 (R)
Egypt/Egipto/Egypte	04.01.1978 (A)

El Salvador	30.04.1987	(A)
Ethiopia/Etiopía/Ethiopie	05.04.1989	(A)
Finland/Finlandia/Finlande	10.05.1976	(A)
France/Francia	11.05.1978	(Ap)
Gambia/Gambie	26.08.1977	(A)
Gabon/Gabón	13.02.1989	(A)
German Democratic Republic/República Democrática Alemana/République démocratique allemande	09.10.1975	(A)
Germany, Federal Republic of/Alemania, República Federal de/Allemagne, République fédérale d'	22.03.1976	(R)
Ghana	14.11.1975	(R)
Guatemala	07.11.1979	(R)
Guinea/Guinée	21.09.1981	(A)
Guyana	27.05.1977	(A)
Honduras	15.03.1985	(A)
Hungary/Hungría/Hongrie	29.05.1985	(A)
India/Inde	20.07.1976	(R)
Indonesia/Indonésie	28.12.1978	(A)
Iran, Islamic Republic of/Irán, República Islámica del /Iran, République islamique d'	03.08.1976	(R)
Israel/Israël	18.12.1979	(R)
Italy/Italia/Italie	02.10.1979	(R)
Japan/Japón/Japon	06.08.1980	(Ac)
Jordan/Jordania/Jordanie	14.12.1978	(A)
Kenya	13.12.1978	(R)
Liberia/Libéria	11.03.1981	(A)
Liechtenstein	30.11.1979	(A)
Luxembourg/Luxemburgo	13.12.1983	(R)
Madagascar	20.08.1975	(R)
Malawi	05.02.1982	(A)
Malaysia/Malasia/Malaisie	20.10.1977	(A)
Malta/Malte	17.04.1989	(A)
Mauritius/Mauricio/Maurice	28.04.1975	(R)
Monaco/Mónaco	19.04.1978	(A)
Morocco/Marruecos/Maroc	16.10.1975	(R)
Mozambique	25.03.1981	(A)
New Zealand/Nueva Zelandia/Nouvelle-Zélande	10.05.1989	(A)
Nepal/Népal	18.06.1975	(A)
Netherlands/Países Bajos/Pays-Bas	19.04.1984	(R)
Nicaragua	06.08.1977	(A)
Niger/Níger	08.09.1975	(R)
Nigeria/Nigéria	09.05.1974	(R)
Norway/Noruega/Norvège	27.07.1976	(R)
Pakistan/Pakistán	20.04.1976	(A)
Panama/Panamá	17.08.1978	(R)
Papua New Guinea/Papua Nueva Guinea/ Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée	12.12.1975	(A)
Paraguay	15.11.1976	(R)
Peru/Perú/Pérou	27.06.1975	(R)
Philippines/Filipinas	18.08.1981	(R)
Portugal	11.12.1980	(R)
Rwanda	20.10.1980	(A)
Saint Lucia/Santa Lucía/Sainte-Lucie	15.12.1982	(A)
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines/San Vicente y las Granadinas/Saint-Vincent-et-Grenadines	30.11.1988	(A)
Senegal/Sénégal	05.08.1977	(A)
Seychelles	08.02.1977	(A)
Singapore/Singapur/Singapour	30.11.1986	(A)
Somalia/Somalie	02.12.1985	(A)

South Africa/Sudáfrica/Afrique du Sud	15.07.1975	(R)
Spain/España/Espagne	30.05.1986	(A)
Sri Lanka	04.05.1979	(A)
Sudan/Sudán/Soudan	26.10.1982	(R)
Suriname	17.11.1980	(A)
Sweden/Suecia/Suède	20.08.1974	(R)
Switzerland/Suiza/Suisse	09.07.1974	(R)
Tanzania, United Republic of/Tanzanía, República Unida de/Tanzanie, République-Unie de	29.11.1979	(R)
Thailand/Tailandia/Thaïlande	21.01.1983	(R)
Togo	23.10.1978	(R)
Trinidad and Tobago/Trinidad y Tabago/Trinité-et-Tobago	19.01.1984	(A)
Tunisia/Túnez/Tunisie	10.07.1974	(R)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics/Unión de Repúblicas Socialistas Soviéticas/Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques	09.09.1976	(R)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland/Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte/Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	02.08.1976	(R)
United States of America/Estados Unidos de América/Etats-Unis d'Amérique	14.01.1974	(R)
Uruguay	02.04.1975	(R)
Venezuela	24.10.1977	(R)
Zaire/Zaire	20.07.1976	(A)
Zambia/Zambie	24.11.1980	(A)
Zimbabwe	19.05.1981	(A)

Financial Amendment

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

List of Parties Having Accepted the Amendment

1.	Norway	18.12.1979
2.	Canada	30.01.1980
3.	India	5.02.1980
4.	Sweden	25.02.1980
5.	Federal Republic of Germany	7.05.1980
6.	Japan	6.08.1980
7.	Mauritius	23.09.1980
8.	United States of America	23.10.1980
9.	Botswana	19.11.1980
10.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	28.11.1980
11.	Togo	5.01.1981
12.	Switzerland	23.02.1981
13.	Denmark	25.02.1981
14.	Liechtenstein	21.04.1981
15.	Pakistan	2.07.1981
16.	Zimbabwe	14.07.1981
17.	Suriname	17.08.1981
18.	Jordan	15.09.1982
19.	South Africa	1.10.1982
20.	Peru	6.10.1982
21.	Nepal	21.10.1982
22.	Chile	18.11.1982
23.	Seychelles	18.11.1982
24.	Italy	18.11.1982
25.	Tunisia	23.11.1982
26.	Kenya	25.11.1982
27.	Madagascar	11.03.1983
28.	Egypt	28.03.1983
29.	Finland	5.04.1983
30.	Niger	8.04.1983
31.	Belgium	3.10.1983
32.	Panama	28.10.1983
33.	Austria	16.03.1984
34.	Netherlands	19.04.1984
35.	Trinidad and Tobago	17.05.1984
36.	Uruguay	21.12.1984
37.	Nigeria	11.03.1985
38.	Brazil	21.11.1985
39.	Australia	1.07.1986
40.	Belize	19.08.1986
41.	Cyprus	20.08.1986
42.	Senegal	29.01.1987
43.	Morocco	3.02.1987
44.	Indonesia	12.02.1987
45.	Monaco	23.03.1987
46.	Guyana	22.04.1987

47.	Rwanda	25.06.1987
48.	Papua New Guinea	27.08.1987
49.	Ecuador	13.05.1988
50.	Paraguay	1.07.1988
51.	Islamic Republic of Iran	13.09.1988

Regional Economic Integration Organizations

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

Parties Having Accepted the Amendment

<u>States Parties on 30.4.1983</u>		<u>States Non-Parties on 30.4.1983</u>	
1. Monaco	24.08.1983	Trinidad and Tobago	17.05.1984
2. Seychelles	15.09.1983	Netherlands	12.02.1985
3. Norway	15.02.1984	Belgium	30.07.1985
4. Togo	24.02.1984		
5. Uruguay	21.12.1984		
6. Austria	21.01.1985		
7. Fed. Rep. of Germany	20.03.1985		
8. Chile	6.09.1985		
9. United Kingdom	13.12.1985		
10. Italy	23.01.1986		
11. Brazil	5.02.1986		
12. France	16.09.1986		
13. Zimbabwe	08.02.1988		
14. Belize	14.03.1988		
15. Senegal	28.03.1988		
16. Philippines	17.05.1988		
17. China	7.07.1988		
18. Mauritius	21.07.1988		
19. Sri Lanka	7.11.1988		
20. Denmark	10.01.1989		
21. India	11.01.1989		
22. Finland	27.06.1989		



SPECIFIC RESERVATIONS ENTERED BY PARTIES

as of 1 April 1989

## Appendix I

## F A U N A

MAMMALIA

## CETACEA

[illegible]

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  
Balaenoptera physalus  
Magaptera novaeangliae

Norway  
Saint Vincent and the  
Grenadines

Balaenidae      Caperea marginata      Brazil, Peru

#### CARNIVORA

Canidae      Canis lupus +202      Switzerland

Ursidae      Ursus arctos isabellinus      Switzerland

Mustelidae      Lutra lutra .      USSR

Felidae      Felis caracal +205 =322      Switzerland  
Felis rubiginosa +206      Switzerland

#### ARTIODACTYLA

Tayassuidae      Catagonus wagneri      Liechtenstein,  
Switzerland

Bovidae      Pantholops hodgsoni      Switzerland

#### AVES

#### GRUIFORMES

Otididae      Chlamydotis undulata      Switzerland

#### COLUMBIFORMES

Columbidae      Caloenas nicobarica      Switzerland

#### PSITTACIFORMES

Psittacidae      Ara macao      Liechtenstein,  
Suriname, Switzerland

REPTILIA

TESTUDINATA

Cheloniidae	<u>Chelonia mydas</u> (reservation not applicable to the Australian population) <u>Eretmochelys imbricata</u> <u>Lepidochelys olivacea</u>	Suriname Japan, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Japan
Dermochelyidae	<u>Dermochelys coriacea</u>	Suriname

CROCODYLIA

Crocodylidae	Transfer of the population of Botswana of <u>Crocodylus niloticus</u> to Appendix II subject to an export quota <u>Crocodylus niloticus</u> -112 <u>Crocodylus porosus</u> -113	Austria Botswana, Sudan Japan, Singapore
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SAURIA

Varanidae	<u>Varanus bengalensis</u> <u>Varanus flavescens</u>	Japan Japan
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SERPENTES

Viperidae	<u>Vipera ursinii</u> +213	Liechtenstein, Switzerland
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AMPHIBIA

ANURA

Microhylidae	<u>Dyscophus antongilii</u>	Liechtenstein, Switzerland
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F L O R A

CUPRESSACEAE	<u>Fitz-Roya cupressoides</u> (reservation applicable only to the coastal population of Chile)	Chile
ORCHIDACEAE	<u>Renanthera imschootiana</u> <u>Vanda coerulea</u>	Switzerland Switzerland

## Appendix II

### F A U N A

#### MAMMALIA

##### CARNIVORA

Canidae	<u>Canis lupus</u> -102	USSR
Felidae	<u>Felis lynx</u>	USSR

#### AVES

##### GRUIFORMES

Pedionomidae	<u>Pedionomus torquatus</u>	Switzerland
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##### PSITTACIFORMES

Psittacidae	<u>Agapornis</u> spp.	Liechtenstein, Switzerland
	<u>Amazona aestiva</u>	Liechtenstein, Switzerland
	<u>Amazona ochrocephala</u>	Liechtenstein, Switzerland
	<u>Aratinga</u> spp.	Liechtenstein, Switzerland
	<u>Cacatua galerita</u>	Liechtenstein, Switzerland
	<u>Cyanoliseus patagonus</u>	Switzerland
	<u>Cyanoliseus patagonus</u> (reservation not applicable to <u>C. p. byroni</u> )	Liechtenstein
	<u>Eolophus roseicapillus</u>	Liechtenstein, Switzerland
	<u>Myiopsitta monachus</u>	Liechtenstein, Switzerland
	<u>Nandayus nenday</u>	Liechtenstein, Switzerland
	<u>Platycercus eximius</u>	Liechtenstein, Switzerland
	<u>Poicephalus senegalus</u>	Liechtenstein, Switzerland
	<u>Psittacula cyanocephala</u>	Liechtenstein, Switzerland
	<u>Psittacus erithacus</u>	Liechtenstein, Switzerland
	<u>Pyrrhura</u> spp.	Liechtenstein, Switzerland

APODIFORMES

Trochilidae	Trochilidae spp.	Liechtenstein, Switzerland
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REPTILIA

CROCODYLIA

Alligatoridae	<u>Caiman crocodilus crocodilus</u>	Singapore
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Crocodylidae	<u>Crocodylus novaeguineae novaeguineae</u>	Singapore
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	Populations of Australia, Papua New Guinea and Indonesia of <u>Crocodylus porosus</u>	Singapore
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SAURIA

Lacertidae	<u>Podarcis lilfordi</u>	Liechtenstein, Switzerland
	<u>Podarcis pityusensis</u>	Liechtenstein, Switzerland

Varanidae	<u>Varanus salvator</u>	Thailand
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AMPHIBIA

ANURA

Dendrobatidae	<u>Dendrobates</u> spp.	Liechtenstein, Switzerland
	<u>Phyllobates</u> spp.	Liechtenstein, Switzerland

PISCES

CYPRINIFORMES

Cyprinidae	<u>Caecobarbus geertsii</u>	Liechtenstein, Switzerland
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F L O R A

CACTACEAE	Deletion of the annotation "All species of the family in the Americas"	Austria
	Deletion of <u>Rhipsalis</u> spp.	Austria

Appendix III

F A U N A

MAMMALIA

RODENTIA

Sciuridae	<u>Marmota caudata</u>	Denmark, Fed. Rep. Germany, Italy, Luxembourg
	<u>Marmota himalayana</u>	Denmark, Fed. Rep. Germany, Italy, Luxembourg
Erethizontidae	<u>Sphiggurus mexicanus</u> =375	Austria
Agoutidae	<u>Agouti paca</u> =376	Austria
Dasyproctidae	<u>Dasyprocta punctata</u>	Austria
CARNIVORA		
Canidae	<u>Canis aureus</u>	Denmark, Fed. Rep. Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Switzerland
	<u>Vulpes bengalensis</u>	Denmark, Fed. Rep. Germany, Italy, Luxembourg
	<u>Vulpes vulpes griffithi</u>	Denmark, Fed. Rep. Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Switzerland
	<u>Vulpes vulpes montana</u>	Denmark, Fed. Rep. Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Switzerland
	<u>Vulpes vulpes pusilla</u> =377	Denmark, Fed. Rep. Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Switzerland
Procyonidae	<u>Nasua nasua</u> =378	Austria
	<u>Potos flavus</u>	Austria
Mustelidae	<u>Eira barbara</u>	Austria
	<u>Martes flavigula</u> =380	Denmark, Fed. Rep. Germany, Italy, Luxembourg
	<u>Martes foina intermedia</u>	Denmark, Fed. Rep. Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Switzerland

	<u>Mustela altaica</u>	Denmark, Fed. Rep. Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Switzerland
	<u>Mustela erminea</u>	Denmark, Fed. Rep. Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Switzerland
	<u>Mustela kathiah</u>	Denmark, Fed. Rep. Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Switzerland
	<u>Mustela sibirica</u>	Denmark, Fed. Rep. Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Switzerland
Viverridae	<u>Arctictis binturong</u>	Denmark, Fed. Rep. Germany, Italy, Luxembourg
	<u>Paguma larvata</u>	Denmark, Fed. Rep. Germany, Italy, Luxembourg
	<u>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</u>	Denmark, Fed. Rep. Germany, Italy, Luxembourg
	<u>Paradoxurus jerdoni</u>	Denmark, Fed. Rep. Germany, Italy, Luxembourg
	<u>Viverra megaspila</u>	Denmark, Fed. Rep. Germany, Italy, Luxembourg
	<u>Viverra zibetha</u>	Denmark, Fed. Rep. Germany, Italy, Luxembourg
	<u>Viverricula indica</u>	Denmark, Fed. Rep. Germany, Italy, Luxembourg
	<u>Herpestes auropunctatus</u>	Denmark, Fed. Rep. Germany, Italy, Luxembourg
	<u>Herpestes edwardsi</u>	Denmark, Fed. Rep. Germany, Italy, Luxembourg
	<u>Herpestes fuscus</u>	Denmark, Fed. Rep. Germany, Italy, Luxembourg
	<u>Herpestes smithi</u>	Denmark, Fed. Rep. Germany, Italy, Luxembourg
	<u>Herpestes urva</u>	Denmark, Fed. Rep. Germany, Italy, Luxembourg
	<u>Herpestes vitticollis</u>	Denmark, Fed. Rep. Germany, Italy, Luxembourg

AVES

ANSERIFORMES

Anatidae	<u>Cairina moschata</u>	Austria
	<u>Dendrocygna autumnalis</u>	Austria
	<u>Dendrocygna bicolor</u> = 387	Austria
	(the reservation applies only to the population of Honduras)	

FALCONIFORMES

Cathartidae	<u>Sarcoramphus papa</u>	Austria
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GALLIFORMES

Cracidae	<u>Crax rubra</u>	Austria
	(the reservation applies only to the population of Honduras)	
	<u>Ortalis vetula</u>	Austria
	<u>Penelope purpurascens</u>	Austria

PSITTACIFORMES

Psittacidae	<u>Psittacula krameri</u>	Liechtenstein, Switzerland
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REPTILIA

SERPENTES

Elapidae	<u>Micrurus diastema</u>	Austria
	<u>Micrurus nigrocinctus</u>	Austria
Viperidae	<u>Agkistrodon bilineatus</u>	Austria
	<u>Bothrops asper</u>	Austria
	<u>Bothrops nasutus</u>	Austria
	<u>Bothrops nummifer</u>	Austria
	<u>Bothrops ophryomegas</u>	Austria
	<u>Bothrops schlegelii</u>	Austria
	<u>Crotalus durissus</u>	Austria



## Interpretation

- 101 Except: population of West Greenland
- 102 Except: populations of Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan
- 112 Except: population of Zimbabwe and populations of the following countries subject to annual export quotas: Botswana, Cameroon, Congo, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia
- 113 Except: populations of Australia and Papua New Guinea and population of Indonesia subject to an annual export quota
  
- +202 Populations of Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan
- +205 Population of Asia
- +206 Population of India
- +213 Population of Europe, except the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
  
- =312 Includes synonym Physeter catodon
- =322 Also referenced as Lynx caracal; includes generic synonym Caracal
- =375 Includes generic synonym Coendou
- =376 Includes generic synonym Cuniculus
- =377 Includes synonym Vulpes vulpes leucopus
- =378 Includes synonym Nasua narica
- =380 Includes synonym Martes gwatkinsi
- =388 Includes synonym Dendrocygna fulva

EUROPEAN SEMINAR ON THE APPLICATION OF CITES

DEFINITIVE PROGRAMME

MONDAY 23 JANUARY 1989

- 14h00 Welcome by the Secretary General  
Presentations by participants  
Administrative arrangements - discussion of the programme
- 14h30 The Secretariat  
Structure, Working methods, Organization chart
- 15h15-15h45 Tour of the offices and facilities
- 15h45-16h30 Detailed presentation of the official activities of the Secretariat (roles and functions, Notifications, Conference of the Parties, contacts etc.). Next Conference of the Parties, meetings of the Committees.
- 16h30-17h00 Review of the responsibility of the sections
- 17h00-17h30 CITES Projects
- 17h30-18h00 Trade in plants

TUESDAY 24 JANUARY 1989

- 09h00-10h00 Ivory procedures
- 10h00-10h30 Annual Reports
- 10h30-10h45 Coffee
- 10h45-11h30 Infractions, INTERPOL, CCC
- 11h30-11h50 Film-video
- 11h50-12h30 Education, public information, training
- 12h30-12h45 Projected display
- 13h00 Lunch
- 14h15-15h45 Presentation by each Management Authority
- 15h45-16h45 Detailed discussion on CITES in Africa  
Problems encountered by European Management Authorities
- 16h45-17h10 Tea
- 17h10h-18h00 Detailed discussion on CITES in Asia/Oceania -  
Problems encountered by European Management Authorities
- 19h30 Soirée fondue

WEDNESDAY 25 JANUARY 1989

08h30-09h00	Detailed discussion on CITES in North America
09h00-10h00	Detailed discussion on CITES in Latin America
10h00-10h30	Specific problems <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- relations between policy sections and permit sections</li><li>- up-dating of Management Authorities signatures etc.</li><li>- the TRAFFIC Network</li></ul>
10h30	Coffee
10h45-12h00	Specific items determined by the participants
12h00-12h45	Final discussion, evaluation of the seminar, conclusions, the future
12h45	Aperitif
13h00	Lunch
14h30-16h30	Detailed discussion on CITES and the EEC

PROGRAMME OF EUROPEAN CUSTOMS SEMINAR  
5 - 9 June 1989

Wednesday 7 June 1989

About

09:00 Welcome of participants.

10:00 Opening of Seminar

10:30 Introduction of participants

10:45 Why CITES?

Trade in animals, plants and their products

- Significant trade on a European and world basis
- Legal and illegal trade routes
- The importance of turnover

11:15 Break

11:30 What is CITES?

- Aims
- How it works
- Control mechanisms
- Species concerned
- CITES documents

12:45 Lunch

Essential role of customs

- Border control of goods and documents
- Internal enquiries
- The benefits of international co-operation

14:45 A brief presentation of the situation in each country by the participants.

16:00 Technical problems

- identification of plants, animals and their parts
- estimation of the value

16:45 Break

17:00 The techniques of fraud

17:30 Presentation of the video "Evasion Technics"

18:30 End

Thursday 8 June

09:00 3 workshops. Each group will spend 1 hour in each workshop

Workshop 1 Live animals, false documents

Workshop 2 Identification of products (skin)

Workshop 3 Identification of products (other things besides skin)

12:00 Lunch

14:00 Techniques of fraud - (cont.) exchange of information (fraud by the post)

14:30 Definition of personnel objects, Hunting Trophys

14:45 The trade of plants. The artificial propagation of plants

15:30 Special CITES procedures  
Circus  
Pre-Convention  
Raised in captivity

16:00 The control of crates containing animals. Specification of the number of specimens

16:15 Procedures of seizures, problems with seized animals. What to do with a seized animal?

16:45 Break

17:00 Relations between Customs and CITES management authority

17:45 Reading and understanding the appendices

18:15 End

Friday 9 June 1989

09:00 Analysis of particular custom procedures

09:30 Listing the potential sources of information. Prevention and information policies

10:30 Break

10:45 The training of customs officers - training modules CCD

11:15 Video presentation of Swiss training film

11:30 Problems raised by the participants

12:30 Lunch

14:00 Suggestions to improve the application of CITES through Customs

16:00 End of seminar



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

Doc. 7.7  
Annex 7



SECRETARIAT

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CROCS AND ROBBERS

GENEVA, AUGUST 1988 -- TOURIST HOLIDAY MONTHS ARE A LUCRATIVE PERIOD FOR ILLEGAL TRADERS IN WILDLIFE.

"IF ILLEGAL WILDLIFE COMMERCE SEEMS TO FLOURISH IN THE VACATION SEASON, PERHAPS IT IS BECAUSE IT IS EASIER FOR TRADERS TO SMUGGLE COCKATOOS AND CROCODILES, CHIMPANZEES AND CORALS, PAST OVERWORKED CUSTOMS AGENTS AT CROWDED AIRPORTS AND SEAPORTS."

SO SAYS EUGÈNE LAPOINTE, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA, WHOSE SECRETARIAT IS BASED IN LAUSANNE.

BETTER KNOWN AS CITES, THE TREATY SECRETARIAT IS ADMINISTERED BY THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP). NINETY-FIVE COUNTRIES HAVE RATIFIED THE WILDLIFE CONVENTION. THREE MORE ARE EXPECTED TO FOLLOW SUIT SHORTLY.

CITES OFFICIALS, WORKING CLOSELY WITH CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES, HAVE RECENTLY UNCOVERED AND INTERCEPTED A LARGE NUMBER OF SHIPMENTS OF LIVE ANIMALS AND SKINS. THESE SHIPMENTS EITHER HAD NO CITES EXPORT OR IMPORT LICENSES, OR BOGUS PERMITS.

HERE ARE SOME EXAMPLES OF ILLICIT TRADE THAT HAVE BEEN DETECTED AND THWARTED OVER THE PAST 10 WEEKS:

- A NOTORIOUS, CONVICTED ANIMAL TRADER SENT CRATES WITH LIVE ANIMALS FROM EQUATORIAL GUINEA TO HONDURAS VIA SPAIN.

BUT AT MADRID AIRPORT, CUSTOMS AGENTS STOPPED THE SHIPMENT. IN THE CRATES THEY FOUND FIVE CHIMPANZEES (TWO DEAD), 12 CROCODILES (THREE DEAD), NINE MANDRILL MONKEYS (ONE DEAD), 11 AGAMA LIZARDS (NINE DEAD), SEVEN TORTOISES, 17 SAIMIRI MONKEYS (TWO DEAD), AND 31 GREY PARROTS. THE SURVIVING ANIMALS WERE GIVEN TO THE MADRID ZOO.

- 4,131 PIECES OF CORAL WERE SENT FROM THE PHILIPPINES TO FRANCE WITH A FAKE CITES PERMIT. IT IS AGAINST THE LAW TO EXPORT CORAL FROM THE PHILIPPINES AND AN INVESTIGATION IS UNDERWAY.

- TWO PYTHON-SKIN HANDBAGS WERE SHIPPED FROM GHANA TO THE UNITED STATES PERFECTLY LEGALLY AS THEY WERE ACCOMPANIED BY A CITES PERMIT BEARING A SECURITY STAMP. HOWEVER, WHEN JAPANESE CUSTOMS OFFICIALS LATER CHECKED WITH CITES IN LAUSANNE CONCERNING THE LEGALITY OF A SHIPMENT OF THREE CHIMPANZEES, THEY WERE INFORMED THAT THE CITES PERMIT IN QUESTION HAD BEEN ISSUED FOR TWO PYTHON-SKIN HANDBAGS. "OBVIOUSLY", SAYS JEAN-PATRICK LE DUC, 38, A FRENCH WILDLIFE SCIENTIST, RESPONSIBLE FOR ENFORCEMENT AT THE CITES SECRETARIAT. "AN ILLEGAL DEALER HAD REMOVED THE SECURITY STAMP TO USE IT AGAIN."

- TEN PALM COCKATOOS - ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL OF COCKATOOS, ENTIRELY BLACK EXCEPT FOR SCARLET CHEEKS - WERE SHIPPED FROM SINGAPORE TO ROME. WAITING FOR THEM AT THE AIRPORT WAS A SWISS TRADER WHOSE NAME HAS BEEN CITED IN OTHER ANIMAL-SMUGGLING AFFAIRS. THE TEN PALM COCKATOOS WERE RETURNED TO THE SHIPPER IN SINGAPORE BY THE ITALIAN AUTHORITIES.

- UNACCOMPANIED BY EVEN A FALSE CITES PERMIT, TWO BABY TIGERS, A HIMALAYAN BEAR CUB AND A MALAYAN BEAR CUB WERE CONCEALED ON A SHIP SAILING FROM THAILAND TO TAIWAN. WHEN THE BOAT STOPPED AT HONG KONG, PORT AUTHORITIES DISCOVERED THE ANIMALS AND CONFISCATED THEM.

- AN APPARENTLY INNOCENT, ORDINARY TRAVELLER ARRIVED AT ROISSY-CHARLES-DE- GAULLE AIRPORT IN PARIS FROM MALI. BUT HIS BAGGAGE CONTAINED OVER 100 LIVE REPTILES, INCLUDING 50 PYTHONS, 20 TORTOISES, 20 LIZARDS, AND MORE THAN A HANDFUL OF GABON VIPERS. THEY WERE INTENDED FOR THE EUROPEAN MARKET, PARTICULARLY THE NETHERLANDS, FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND. THEY GOT AS FAR AS CHARLES DE GAULLE AIRPORT.

- 2,000 BABY CROCODILES WERE SHIPPED LIVE FROM COLOMBIA TO TAIWAN VIA PANAMA AND MADRID. ALERTED BY THE SICKENING ODOUR, SPANISH CUSTOMS OFFICIALS OPENED SEVERAL CRATES. THERE THEY FOUND ONLY 500 OF THEM STILL ALIVE. THESE SURVIVORS THEN MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEARED.

- AN EVEN LARGER SHIPMENT OF 6,000 BABY CROCODILES WAS SHIPPED ILLEGALLY FROM COLOMBIA TO TAIWAN, BUT THIS TIME VIA PANAMA, MADRID, ZURICH AND PROBABLY HONDURAS. THE CROCODILES TRAVELLED WITH FALSIFIED DOCUMENTS, AND NONE OF THE COUNTRIES THROUGH WHICH THEY PASSED SAW THEM, ACCORDING TO CITES. "AND YET HONDURAN SAHSA AIRLINES, IBERIA AND THE FLYING TIGERS TRANSPORTED THE CRATES AND COLLECTED CARGO FEES," ASSERTS LE DUC.

- MEXICAN AUTHORITIES RECENTLY UNCOVERED AN IMPORTANT SHIPMENT OF REPTILE SKINS EXPORTED FROM THE WEST GERMAN FREE PORT OF HAMBURG. BEFORE TURNING UP IN MEXICO, THE



SKINS HAD BEEN ILLEGALLY EXPORTED FROM SEVERAL SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO HAMBURG. ILLEGAL TRADERS PREFER DEVIOUS ROUTES TO SHORT-CUTS.

- HIDDEN IN A LARGE CRATE, AN ASIAN FEMALE ELEPHANT ARRIVED IN THE DUTCH PORT OF ROTTERDAM FROM VIETNAM. SHE WAS IN A PITIFUL STATE, HER SKIN DRIED UP. HER ONLY FOOD ON THE LONG JOURNEY HAD BEEN SUGAR CANE. SHE IS NOW A PENSIONER AT THE ROTTERDAM ZOO.

"CITES APPRECIATES THE EFFECTIVE COLLABORATION OF THE 14 COUNTRIES' AUTHORITIES (FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, THE NETHERLANDS, SPAIN, ITALY, COLOMBIA, PANAMA, MEXICO, CAMEROON, GHANA, THE PHILIPPINES, HONG-KONG AND JAPAN), AS WELL AS THE ESSENTIAL HELP OF THE INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT ORGANIZATIONS, TRAFFIC JAPAN AND TRAFFIC SOUTH AMERICA, IN BLOCKING ALL THESE ILLEGAL SHIPMENTS OF ENDANGERED SPECIES," SAYS LE DUC.

"IT IS DIFFICULT TO KNOW WHETHER ILLEGAL TRADE IN WILDLIFE IS ON THE INCREASE, BECAUSE BY DEFINITION IT IS CLANDESTINE. BUT ONE THING IS CERTAIN: THANKS TO CITES AND TO THE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATIONS OF THE 95 TREATY STATES, WHOSE EFFICIENCY IS CONSTANTLY IMPROVING AND, OF COURSE, TO THE CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES, MORE AND MORE ILLEGAL SHIPMENTS ARE BEING INTERCEPTED. AND EVERY SHIPMENT WE STOP COSTS ILLEGAL TRADERS A LOT OF MONEY", SAYS LAPOINTE.

ENDS

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT: JEAN-PATRICK LE DUC AT CITES, 6 RUE DU MAUPAS, CASE POSTALE 78, 1000 LAUSANNE 9. TELEPHONE (021) 20 00 81 OR: PAUL RESS, 19 AVENUE DE BUD#, 1202 GENEVA. TELEPHONE: (022) 34 98 13.

European Training Seminar on Enforcement in the Field of  
Illegal Trade in Plants and Animals

CONCLUSIONS

Brussels 7-9 June 1989

1. At the close of the proceedings, the participants made 3 preliminary comments:
  - the major role played by customs in implementing the Convention;
  - the opportunity of reinforcing the effective exercise of customs powers, a move which could only serve to improve its image, given that public opinion is extremely sensitive to the environment issue; and
  - the link between illegal trade relating to the products under consideration and other types of equally profitable illegal trade.
2. Several observations were made, based on the fact that the specific nature of the regulations concerned results in implementation difficulties. The participants unanimously felt that this situation called for a certain number of concrete improvements, given the interdependent relationship of the different services involved. The following points were raised:
  - a problem of effective circulation of information, an essential prerequisite for action;
  - customs' problems in identifying the "goods" in question, as well as in interpreting different parts of the regulations;
  - the necessity of strengthening links between the documentary side of the problem -- which is the job of the Management Authorities -- and the physical checking procedures, for which customs are responsible; and
  - the advisability of providing details on the follow-up to information exchanges, as well as on any results obtained.
3. Several suggestions were put forward:
  - a) concerning the circulation of information, the following steps should be taken:
    - improve coordination at a national level between the competent services (Management Authorities, customs, and postal services, in particular). This should be done on the basis of interactive exchanges, given the interdependence and complementarity of interventions;
    - develop cooperation at an international level, in two main fields:
      - with regard to classic after the fact investigations, by facilitating the information flow to central customs enforcement services, with the help of all bodies able to be of use in transmitting such information; and

- in cases requiring urgent interventions, a list of correspondents (mainly composed of customs and veterinary services) should be established in ports, airports and in the main involved customs office. One should be able to contact these correspondents at any time, given the sometimes short time-limits (often only a few hours) available in order to intercept certain shipments. The list should provide an indication of the services involved as well as telephone, telex and telefax numbers.

b) other factors were mentioned:

- improvement in training, which should take place at several levels -- locally, nationally and internationally -- and should cover:
  - efforts to heighten awareness with the competent services and among the general public;
  - increase in motivation of the agents involved; and
  - broader information regarding concrete steps to be taken in cases of doubt, of establishing the facts and of seizures (including the question of accommodating live animals)
- the necessity, in order to maintain a high level of motivation among the agents involved, of ensuring the reliability of information disseminated and of making known the follow-up to various cases; and
- the advantages of seeking the collaboration of airline or even shipping companies, both at a local level or higher one (cf. IATA).

c) certain wishes were expressed:

- in order to avoid illegal trade diversions and to guarantee the credibility of the measures decided on in this field, the usefulness of harmonising penalties or at least of bringing them closer together; and
- in order to ensure correct practical implementation of rulings, the necessity of including customs officers in the delegations participating in meetings in this field - particularly meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

In conclusion, it was emphasised that each individual should, within the limits of his field of competence, promote the application of the conclusions set forth above, in order to make for improved implementation of the corresponding legislation.

UNNUMBERED NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED TO CONTRACTING OR SIGNATORY STATES

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Date Issued</u>
Amendments to Appendix III of the Convention Lists of Species Submitted by the Republic of Colombia and the Republic of India for Inclusion in Appendix III	23.06.1988
Amendments to Appendices I and II of the Convention Proposals from the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and from the Republic of Malawi	19.08.1988
Amendments to Appendices I and II of the Convention Proposals from the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and from the Republic of Malawi Comments from the Parties	21.10.1988
Amendments to Appendices I and II of the Convention Proposals from the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and from the Republic of Malawi Approval of the Proposals	24.11.1988
Amendments to Appendix III of the Convention List of Species Submitted by the Republic of India for Inclusion in Appendix III	16.12.1988
Amendments to Appendix III of the Convention Species Submitted by the Republic of Colombia for Inclusion in Appendix III	27.02.1989
Amendments to Appendix I and II of the Convention	30.05.1989

NOTIFICATIONS TO THE PARTIES

<u>No</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Date Issued</u>
461	Comments from the Parties on Document Doc. 6.19	20.01.1988
462	Dominican Republic: Hunting Ban	20.01.1988
463	Implementation of Resolution Conf. 6.8 on the Implementation of the Convention with Regard to Personal and Household Effects Federal Republic of Germany	20.01.1988
464	Scientific Institutions Entitled to the Exemption Provided in Article VII, Paragraph 6, of the Convention	20.01.1988
465	Security Stamps	20.01.1988
466	Control of Captive Breeding Operations in Appendix I Species	20.01.1988
467	Transmission of Documents	20.01.1988
468	Identification Manual: Transmission of New Sheets	17.02.1988
469	Panama	25.03.1988
470	Papua New Guinea: Crocodile Skin Tagging	25.03.1988
471	South Africa: Control of Trade in Worked Ivory and Certain Other Appendix II Items Brought by Tourists	25.03.1988
472	Registration of Vicuña Wool and Cloth	25.03.1988
473	Trade with States not Party to the Convention Authorities Issuing Documentation Comparable to CITES Permits and Certificates	25.03.1988
474	Scientific Institutions Entitled to the Exemption Provided in Article VII, Paragraph 6, of the Convention	25.03.1988
475	Transmission of documents	25.03.1988
476	Identification Manual: Transmission of new sheets	04.05.1988
477	Giant Panda Exhibitions Loans	23.05.1988
478	Argentina: Ban on Trade of Certain Species	24.05.1988
479	Bolivia	24.05.1988

480	Honduras	24.05.1989
481	The United States of America: Loss of CITES Documents	24.05.1988
482	Venezuela	24.05.1988
483	Trade with States not Party to the Convention	24.05.1988
484	Annual reports	01.07.1988
485	Specific Reservations	01.07.1988
486	Scientific Institutions Entitled to the Exemption Provided in Article VII, Paragraph 6, of the Convention	01.07.1988
487	Security Stamps	01.07.1988
488	Control of Captive Breeding Operations in Appendix I Species	01.07.1988
489	Secretariat Staff	01.07.1988
490	Transmission of Documents	01.07.1988
491	Significant Trade in Wildlife	01.07.1988
492	Seventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties	26.07.1988
493	Bolivia: Cancellation of Export Permits	05.09.1988
494	Equatorial Guinea: Illegal Trade	05.09.1988
495	Japan: Prior Confirmation System	05.09.1988
496	Hong Kong: Need for Import Licences	05.09.1988
497	United States of America: Evasion Techniques Video Tape	05.09.1988
498	1987 Annual Reports	05.09.1988
499	Invalid CITES Documents	05.09.1988
500	Seventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties: IUCN Reviews of CITES Appendix Amendment Proposals	05.09.1988
501	Specific Reservations	05.09.1988
502	Control of Captive Breeding Operations in Appendix I Species	05.09.1988
503	Transmission of Documents	05.09.1988
504	First Meeting of the Animals Committee and First Meeting of the African Elephant Working Group	29.09.1988

505	First Meeting of the Plants Committee	17.10.1988
506	Survey of the Status of the Leopard ( <u>Panthera pardus</u> ) in Sub-Saharan Africa	17.10.1988
507	Comments from the Parties on Document Doc. 6.19	25.11.1988
508	Relationship with the International Criminal Police Organization - Interpol	25.11.1988
509	Costa Rica: Loss of Security Stamps	25.11.1988
510	Guatemala: Temporary Suspension	25.11.1988
511	Japan: Importation of Species Listed in CITES Appendices with Re-export Certificates	25.11.1988
512	Japon: Importation of Caiman Skins and Leather	25.11.1988
513	Nigeria: Use of Invalid Documents	25.11.1988
514	Philippines: Ban on the Export of Corals	25.11.1988
515	South Africa: Control of Trade in Worked Ivory and Certain Other Appendix II Items Brought by Tourists	25.11.1988
516	Annual Reports and Comparative Tabulation	25.11.1988
517	IATA Live Animals Regulations	25.11.1988
518	Scientific Institutions Entitled to the Exemption Provided in Article VII, Paragraph 6, of the Convention	25.11.1988
519	Security Stamps	25.11.1988
520	Transmission of Documents	25.11.1988
521	The Evolution of CITES	25.01.1989
522	Eighteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee Second Meeting of the Animals Committee	31.01.1989
523	France: Import Ban for Live Animals	31.01.1989
524	EEC Report on CITES Implementation	31.01.1989
525	List of Species and Stocks of Whales Protected by the IWC	31.01.1989
526	Specific Reservations	31.01.1989
527	Secretariat Staff	31.01.1989
528	Documents from Parties: Telefax Numbers	31.01.1989
529	Scientific Institutions Entitled to the Exemption Provided in Article VII, Paragraph 6, of the Convention	31.01.1989

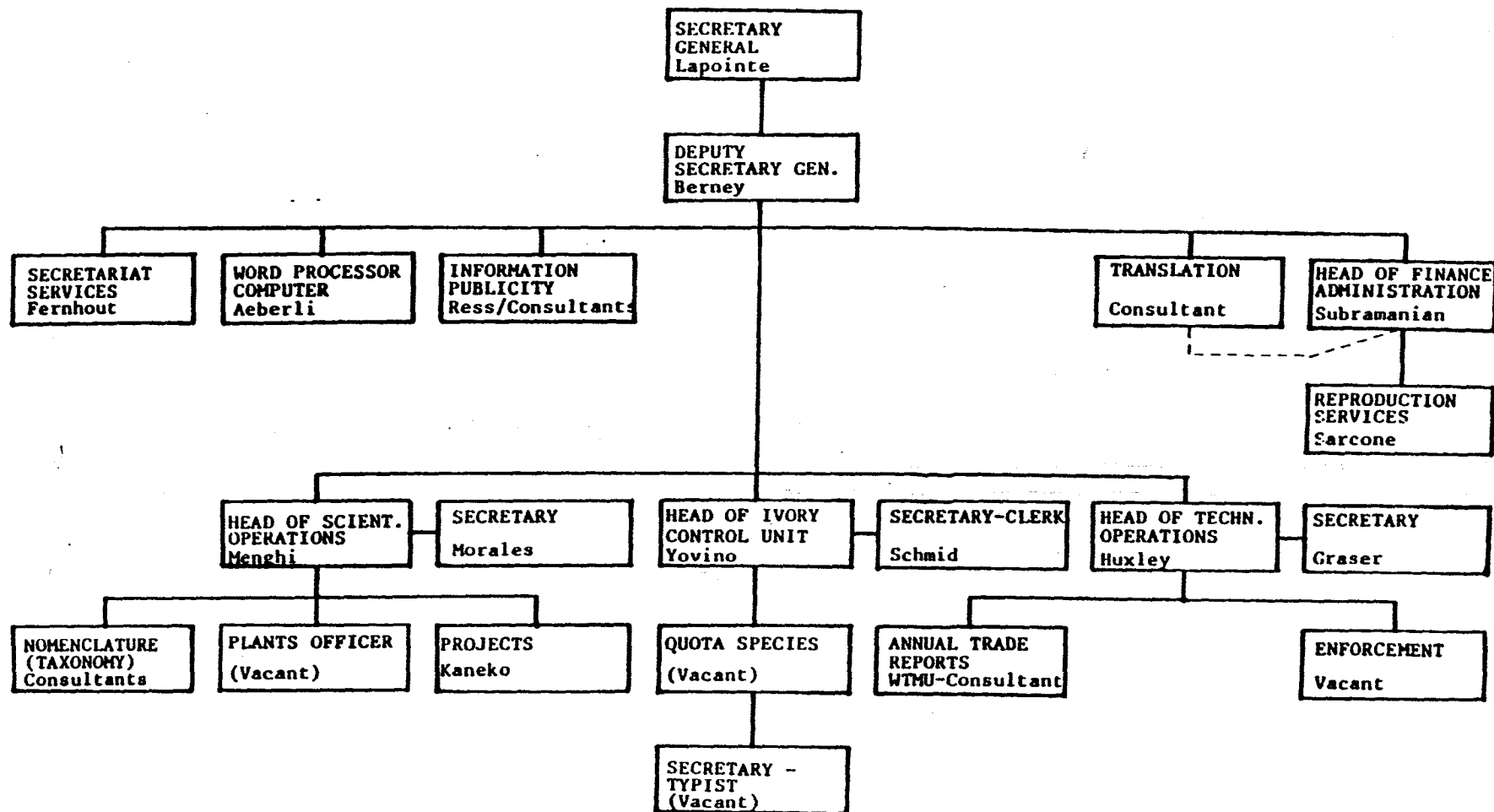
530	CITES Publications	31.01.1989
531	Transmission of Documents	31.01.1989
522	Identification Manuel: Transmission of New Sheets	23.03.1989
533	Seventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties Registration and Hotel Booking Forms and Other Information, Provisional Agenda, Working Programme and Rules of Procedures	29.03.1989
534	Colombia: Ban on Trade in Wild Animals	26.04.1989
535	India: Ban on Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora	26.04.1989
536	The United Republic of Tanzania: Loss of CITES Documents	26.04.1989
537	Specific Reservations	26.04.1989
538	CITES Publications	26.04.1989
539	Annual Reports	26.04.1989
540	Customs Treatment of Registered Baggage Carried by Rail	26.04.1989
541	Communication with the Press	26.04.1989
542	Security Stamps	26.04.1989
543	Scientific Institutions Entitled to the Exemption Provided in Article VII, Paragraph 6, of the Convention	26.04.1989
544	Control of Captive Breeding Operations in Appendix I Species	26.04.1989
545	Transmission of Documents	26.04.1989
546	Identification Manual: Transmission of New Sheets	14.05.1989
547	Second Meeting of the African Elephant Working Group	01.06.1989
548	Seventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties Hotel Reservations, Rail Tickets and Bus/Metro Cards, Registration, Excursions	08.06.1989
549	Transmission of Documents	15.06.1989
550	Conservation of the African Elephant	21.06.1989



# IVORY NOTIFICATIONS

<u>No</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Date Issued</u>
24	1988 Ivory Export Quotas	03.03.1988
25	Republic of Zaire Export Permits	03.03.1988
26	1988 Ivory Export Quotas	28.06.1988
27	Situation in Burundi	28.06.1988
28	1988 Ivory Export Quotas	23.11.1988
29	1989 Ivory Export Quotas	23.11.1988
30	1989 Ivory Export Quotas	23.01.1989
31	1989 Ivory Export Quotas	31.01.1989
32	United States of America Elephant Conservation Legislation	28.02.1989
33	Commisssion of the European Communities Communication on African Elephant Conservation	28.02.1989
34	1989 Ivory Export Quotas	28.02.1989
35	Re-export Certificates for Raw and Worked Ivory	28.02.1989
36	1989 Ivory Export Quotas	18.04.1989
37	Illegal Ivory Exports from Zaire	27.06.1989
38	Proposed Ivory Export Quota for Côte d'Ivoire	27.06.1989
39	1989 Ivory Export Quotas	27.06.1989
40	Comparison of 1988 Raw Ivory Imports and Exports	27.06.1989
41	UNEP Publication: The African Elephant	27.06.1989

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



## REGIONAL CO-ORDINATORS

1. Africa. Deputy Secretary General.
2. South and Central America (incl. Caribbean + Mexico). Head of Scientific Operations.
3. Asia and Oceania. Head of Technical Operations.
4. North America. Head of Ivory Control Unit.

ORGANIZATION CHART OF CITES SECRETARIAT  
as of 30.6.89

