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



Sixty-sixth meeting of the Standing Committee Geneva (Switzerland), 11-15 January 2016

Interpretation and implementation of the Convention

Compliance and enforcement

National reports

SPECIAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS – REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP

1. This document has been prepared by the Standing Committee Working Group on Special Reporting Requirements.*

Background

- 2. The Standing Committee Working Group on Special Reporting Requirements was established following the adoption of Decisions 14.37 (Rev CoP15) and 14.38 (Rev CoP15) by the Conference of the Parties. The Working Group's mandate was re-established through Decision 16.44¹ of the Conference which superseded earlier Decisions. Progress with the Working Group's tasks has previously been documented through papers to the 61st² (SC61, Geneva, August 2011), 62nd³ (SC62, Geneva, July 2012) and 65th⁴ (SC65, July 2014, Geneva) meetings of the Standing Committee, and the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties⁵ (CoP16, Bangkok, March 2013). At SC65 the Working Group was requested to consider part of Decision 16.67⁶ on great apes specifically with respect to 'an illegal trade reporting mechanism'. The Working Group was also asked by the Standing Committee Working Group on Asian big cats to devise a template for consistent reporting across species⁷. The text of these Decisions is introduced in the sections of the present document that deal with each of them.
- 3. The Working Group is chaired by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; it currently has the following membership: Australia, Botswana, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Germany, Kenya, Switzerland, UNODC, GRASP, UNEP-WCMC, IUCN Primate Specialist Group, the Environmental Investigation Agency, the Species Survival Network, and the Secretariat. Funds provided by the European Union made organisation of a face-to-face meeting in January 2015 (Geneva, 27-29 January 2015) possible, which was much appreciated. The Working Group has also conducted its business by email, telephone and video conference.
- 4. To facilitate consideration by Parties, the issues considered by the Working Group are presented in seven sections:

^{*} The geographical designations employed in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the CITES Secretariat (or the United Nations Environment Programme) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The responsibility for the contents of the document rests exclusively with its author.

¹ <u>http://www.cites.org/eng/dec/valid16/195</u>

² <u>http://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/61/E61-24.pdf</u>

³ <u>http://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/62/E62-24-02.pdf</u>

⁴ <u>http://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/65/E-SC65-24-02.pdf</u>

⁵ http://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/16/doc/E-CoP16-30.pdf

⁶ <u>http://www.cites.org/eng/dec/valid16/211</u>

⁷ See item 38 (pages 20-21) in <u>https://cites.org/sites/default/files/common/com/sc/65/E-SC65-SumRec.pdf</u>

- Part A (paragraphs 5 to 8): progress with implementing paragraphs b) and c) of Decision 16.44: consolidating and making available the list of CITES reporting requirements;

- Part B (paragraphs 9 to 15): progress with implementing paragraphs a), f), and g) of Decision 16.44: revision of the draft implementation report format, links with the Strategic Vision indicators and links with the Aichi Targets;
- Part C (paragraphs 16 to 20): provides information on implementation of paragraph d) of Decision 16.44 regarding use of information technology to aid reporting by Parties;
- Part D (paragraphs 21 to 29): focuses on reporting illegal trade, through implementation of paragraph e) of Decision 16.44;
- Part E (paragraphs 30 to 37): considers the potential establishment of an illegal trade reporting mechanism for great apes under Decision 16.67;
- Part F (paragraphs 38 to 42): provides information on implementation of paragraph h) of Decision 16.44 regarding options for publishing the Strategic Vision Indicators;
- Part G (paragraphs 43 to 50): provides information on creation of a template for species-based reports to implement paragraph o) of the recommendations on Asian big cats adopted by SC65; and
- Recommendations relating to each of the above parts are provided in paragraphs 51 to 57.

Part A: Consolidated list of reporting requirements

5. Decision 16.44 paragraphs b) and c) state:

b) review identified special reporting requirements and the results of related reviews undertaken by the Animals and Plants Committees in accordance with Decision 16.45;

- c) assess whether each special reporting requirement identified in paragraph b) above is still current and valid, or whether it is outdated or otherwise unnecessary and can be considered for deletion, taking account of advice from the Animals and Plants Committees as appropriate;
- 6. During the Joint sessions of the 27th meeting of the Animals Committee and 21st meeting of the Plants Committee, reporting requirements relevant to them were reviewed⁸ (as required in Decision 16.45), and recommendations made⁹. These recommendations were incorporated into the discussions and recommendations made by the Working Group in its discussions in the margins of SC65, during which the Working Group made recommendations on which reporting requirements which should be maintained or deleted. At their 65th meeting the Standing Committee agreed¹⁰ with the recommendations of the Working Group. Subsequent to SC65, the spreadsheet of reporting requirements was updated by the Chair of the Working Group on Special Reporting Requirements to reflect the discussions and decisions at SC65 and handed over to the CITES Secretariat. The Working Group has thus concluded this part of its mandate, and the Animals and Plants Committees have concluded their work under Decision 16.45. The Secretariat are working to make information about the reporting requirements available on the CITES website.
- 7. At its meeting in January 2015, the Working Group noted that reporting requirements originate from a number of sources, including decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties and the Standing Committee as well as recommendations adopted by the Animals Committee and Plants Committee. These governing and advisory bodies of the Convention often establish working groups to consider matters relevant to these decisions and recommendations, to identify measures that could be taken to ensure effective implementation of the Convention, and to prepare recommendations for consideration by the Convention's governing and advisory bodies. These working groups can have very broad mandates, which may expand over time and which may lead to the placement of significant additional reporting burdens upon Parties. In order to keep Parties' reporting burden as low as possible, the governing bodies of the Convention might consider adopting working group mandates that are more clear and explicit. This could

⁸ <u>https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/ac-pc/ac27-pc21/E-AC27-PC21-11.pdf</u>

⁹ See Item 11 in <u>https://cites.org/sites/default/files/common/com/ac-pc/ac27-pc21/sum/E-AC27-PC21-ExSum02%20.pdf</u>

¹⁰ See item 24.2 (page 10) in <u>https://cites.org/sites/default/files/common/com/sc/65/E-SC65-SumRec.pdf</u>

reduce potential 'mandate creep' by working groups which might lead to long and complex questionnaires directed to Parties. The Standing Committee, in particular may need to be more vigilant in agreeing intersessional work – the mandate for intersessional groups should be clear and definitive. Typically the Secretariat is represented on intersessional working groups; they should be closely consulted when questionnaires are drafted (see also Part G).

8. A recommendation on the mandates of working groups is made in paragraph 51, and a draft Decision relating to future consolidation of reporting requirements, and making the list available to Parties is proposed in paragraph 52.

Part B: Reporting under Article VIII, paragraph 7 (b), of the Convention

- 9. Decision 16.44 paragraphs a), f) and g) state:
 - a) adopt a revised format for reporting under Article VIII, paragraph 7 (b) and ensure distribution of the revised format through a Notification to the Parties;
 - f) consider the linkages between the CITES Strategic Vision, and its indicators, and the Aichi Targets, including how best to report CITES input to achieve the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, its Aichi Targets and related global biodiversity indicators;
 - g) consider whether any CITES Strategic Vision indicators should be amended, deleted or added;
- 10. At SC65 the Standing Committee made comments on the draft revised format for reporting under Article VIII, paragraph 7 (b), of the Convention, contained in Annex 3 to document SC65 Doc. 24.2. The Standing Committee also considered a linked document on proposed revisions to the Strategic Vision indicators contained in Annex 2 to document SC65 Doc. 24.2. The Summary Record of SC65¹¹ states: 'The Committee also <u>agreed</u> that Annexes 2 (Strategic Vision indicators) and 3 (draft implementation report) to document SC65 Doc. 24.2 would be revised following this meeting and a Notification would then be issued requesting comments from Parties within a limited time-span.'
- 11. During their meeting in January 2015, the Working Group amended the draft revised format, *inter alia*, to incorporate references to relevant Aichi Targets and suggested amendments to the indicators proposed to measure progress of the *CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020*. The Working Group also updated an earlier analysis of the *CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020* objectives in relation to relevant Aichi Targets. It was noted that CITES contributions to the Aichi Targets might not all need to be reported through Strategic Vision indicators in some cases a more narrative approach to capture the actions taking place within Convention processes may be appropriate.
- 12. Notification to the Parties No. 2015/032 of 29 May 2015¹² sought the views of Parties on the draft revised implementation report format, with comments requested by 30 June 2015. The draft report format has been subsequently revised to take account of the comments received, and edited to improve consistency of language and clarity of the questions. The questions under Objective 1.7 have been revised to be consistent in the language and definitions used with a tool for national level self-assessment of effective enforcement that the Secretariat are developing on behalf of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC). The draft report format is presented as Annex 1 to this document for adoption by SC66. Notification to the Parties No. 2015/032 also sought comments by 30 June 2015 on revisions to the Strategic Vision Indicators and a mapping of the Strategic Vision objectives with the Aichi Targets in the Strategic Plan for biodiversity 2011-2020. Annexes 2 and 3 of the present document provide consolidated revisions of the indicators and mapping, taking account of comments received in response to Notification to the Parties No. 2015/032.
- 13. Once adopted, the new implementation report format (see Annex 1) should be used by Parties for reporting on the legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken during the period 2015 2017. Parties should expect to submit such reports during 2018, a year before the eighteenth meeting of the

¹¹ See item 24.2 (page 10) in <u>https://cites.org/sites/default/files/common/com/sc/65/E-SC65-SumRec.pdf</u>

¹² <u>https://cites.org/sites/default/files/notif/E-Notif-2015-032.pdf</u>

Conference of the Parties scheduled to be held in 2019, as recommended in Resolution Conf. 11.17 (Rev. CoP16)¹³.

- 14. CITES compliance procedures (Resolution Conf 14.3¹⁴) relate through Resolution Conf 11.17 (Rev CoP16)¹⁵ on National Reports to the non-submission of annual reports, but not for the non-submission of biennial reports. The Working Group discussed whether CITES compliance procedures similar to those for the non-submission of annual reports should also apply to the implementation report under Article VIII, paragraph 7 (b), of the Convention, and concluded that this was something that the Standing Committee should be asked to consider.
- 15. Recommendations relating to adoption of the draft implementation report format and the Strategic Vision indicators are made in paragraph 53.

Part C: Using information technology to aid reporting by Parties

- 16. Paragraph d) of Decision 16.44¹⁶ requests the Working Group to:
 - consider how best to assist Parties with the preparation and submission of national reports, including the opportunities offered for using information technology to capture information using online or electronic report formats;
- 17. At the January 2015 meeting of the Working Group, UNEP-WCMC and the CITES Secretariat provided a demonstration of the proposed CITES Online Reporting System. The Working Group recommended that the Online Reporting System should be used by CITES Parties for the new implementation report, species based reports and other reports or questionnaires, as appropriate. A number of possible improvements were suggested (see Annex 4).
- 18. The Working Group also recommended that an offline version of the report format should be made available for any Parties that may have difficulties with sustained connection to the internet. Ideally it should be possible to complete the report offline, and then submit it using a single connection session, or by fax or regular mail.
- 19. In addition, general guidance on the electronic submission of annual reports, contained in Notification to the Parties No. 2006/005 of 12 January 2006, has been updated and is now contained in Notification to the Parties No. 2015/028 of 18 May 2015.
- 20. Recommendations relating to using information technology to aid reporting by Parties are made in paragraph 54.

Part D: Reporting illegal trade

- 21. Decision 16.44¹⁷, paragraph e), requests the Working Group to:
 - e) consider appropriate means for collecting statistical information on illegal trade through the annual report, taking into account the data fields contained in the INTERPOL Ecomessage or other relevant reporting formats;
- 22. At the January 2015 meeting of the Working Group discussion of reporting on illegal trade was framed by consideration of whether illegal trade reporting should be:
 - a) an additional but separate part of the annual report on CITES trade (under Article VIII, paragraph 7 (a) of the Convention);
 - b) a new annual report on seizures;

¹³ <u>https://cites.org/eng/res/11/11-17R16.php</u>

¹⁴ <u>https://cites.org/eng/res/14/14-03C15.php</u>

¹⁵ https://cites.org/eng/res/11/11-17R16.php

¹⁶ http://www.cites.org/eng/dec/valid16/195

¹⁷ <u>http://www.cites.org/eng/dec/valid16/195</u>

- c) incorporated into the new implementation report (under Article VIII, paragraph 7 (b) of the Convention);
- d) undertaken through special reports such as the one provided in Notification to the Parties No. 2014/050 of 5 November 2014; or
- e) some combination of these mechanisms.

The Working Group also noted the political focus on illegal wildlife trade.

- 23. The value of providing a clear cut difference between reporting legal trade and illegal trade was recognised by the Working Group. Given that the new implementation report (see Part B of the present document) is moving towards a triennial basis, to align with the timing of Conferences of the Parties, it would be inappropriate to rely solely on this implementation report for the provision of statistical illegal trade data, as it would reduce timeliness of information provision, collation and analysis and therefore potentially decrease the relevance of such information for Parties. Reporting seizures triennially would also result in a substantial delay from the time of many seizures, and would, therefore, be less useful for acting against illegal trade in wildlife for example to identify emerging trends.
- 24. The Working Group therefore concluded that there was merit in a new <u>annual</u> report on illegal trade, focussing on <u>all</u> seizures of CITES specimens made by countries, as a way to track the nature and volume of illegal trade. Some concerns were expressed about the potential burden of such a report on Parties particularly if Parties have to seek information from beyond the remit of their Management Authority(ies). It was stressed that creating a new 'reporting monster' should be avoided. The Working Group reviewed the format contained in Part 2 of the Annex to the Notification to the Parties No. 2014/050 of 5 November 2014. The Working Group suggested that firstly a few changes in wording should be made, and secondly specific fields should be indicated as necessary or desirable (see Annex 5). Flexibility in provision of information by Parties, and capacity to use different formats were recognised by the Working Group as likely to aid Parties to provide information in response to the new illegal trade report.
- 25. Subsequent to the Working Group discussions, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution on tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife (<u>A/RES/69/314</u>); a CITES illegal trade report will directly aid implementing that resolution.
- 26. The Working Group also noted that in collecting data on illegal trade:
 - Any such report must be careful not to prejudice criminal investigations and/or judicial proceedings. Information on the personal details of suspected offenders was seen as particularly sensitive. It was noted that for some Parties this includes nationality information. It was agreed that while this information could be helpful; names and other personal data are not needed for CITES' purposes and should, at most, be an optional part of any data collection.
 - Consistent terms already in use and agreed in the context of the existing annual report should be used as far as possible to ensure ease of completion and use by Parties.
 - Making such reporting mandatory (e.g. pursuant to Article VIII) would enhance the value derived from this reporting, as good overall reporting will be crucial for the generation of information that will inform decision making and the design of responses to help to fight wildlife crime effectively, thereby contributing to the aims of the Convention.
 - UNODC is not at present able to commit to further analysis beyond the current research project. Assuming further resources are available, the Working Group strongly endorsed UNODC continuing their analysis of seizure information on an ongoing basis. The Working Group strongly felt that feedback from analysis would add great value to the reporting and serve as an important part of the motivation for Parties to report.
- 27. The Working Group did not achieve consensus on part of its discussions; specifically whether:
 - A new illegal trade report should be a separate parallel report to the annual report on legal trade, or as a distinct part of the existing annual report?

The recommendation in paragraph 55a therefore represents the majority of the Working Group's opinion.

- Illegal trade reports (either whole or in part) be made public, or their circulation be restricted, for example to CITES Management Authorities and enforcement authorities?

It is normal practice that reports from Parties to a multilateral environmental agreement are public documents, and it was noted that seizures and prosecutions are official Government interventions. However the Working Group also recognised that this is a somewhat sensitive area for some Governments, and that multiple seizures do not necessarily imply that a Party has particular problems – it could be that they are being very diligent. UNODC mentioned that similar concerns existed related to the data published in the World Drug Report and the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, but that Member States now recognize the value added of these reports. It may be that the level of access to data can be managed through the sort of information portal that exists for the CITES Trade Database – providing summary information, with raw confidential information withheld and securely stored.

- CITES compliance procedures similar to those for the non-submission of annual reports might also apply to the proposed new illegal trade report?

CITES compliance procedures (Resolution Conf 14.3¹⁸) relate through Resolution Conf 11.17 (Rev CoP16)¹⁹ on National Reports, to the non-submission of annual reports. The Working Group discussed whether compliance procedures should also apply to the proposed new illegal trade report. If the new illegal trade report is part of the annual report under Article VIII, paragraph 7 (a) of the Convention (or the implementation report under Article VIII, paragraph 7 (b) of the Convention), it could be argued that this would already be covered by the provisions of Resolution Conf. 11.17 (Rev CoP16) – which makes the Annual Report mandatory and subject to compliance measures.

- 28. The Working Group also noted that there would also be some summary information in the proposed new implementation report under Objective 1.7 of the CITES Strategic Vision (see Annex 1). Following the meeting, the Chair of the Working Group and the CITES Secretariat cross-checked the draft implementation report and the existing biennial report to see if any further questions might be needed in the new implementation report to maintain existing information on illegal trade. A new indicator (numbered 1.7.5) and a small number of questions were added to the draft implementation report as a result of this comparative review.
- 29. Recommendations relating to reporting illegal trade are made in paragraph 55.

Part E: Contribution to implementation of Decision 16.67

30. At the 65th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC65, July 2014, Geneva), the Working Group on Special Reporting Requirements was requested to consider part of Decision 16.67²⁰ on great apes – specifically with respect to the potential establishment of 'an illegal trade reporting mechanism'. Decision 16.67, directed to the Standing Committee, states:

The Standing Committee, assisted by the Secretariat, and in consultation with interested Parties, GRASP, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Animals Committee and other bodies as appropriate, review Resolution Conf. 13.4 (Rev. CoP16), with a view to establishing an illegal trade reporting mechanism, and present a summary of its consultations and its recommendations at the 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

31. The SC65 Summary Record²¹, under item 37 on great apes, states:

The Committee noted the document and the oral report of the Secretariat and agreed to the recommendations in paragraph 22 of document SC65 Doc. 37.

32. Paragraph 22 c) in document SC65 Doc. 37²² reads as follows:

¹⁸ <u>https://cites.org/eng/res/14/14-03C15.php</u>

¹⁹ <u>https://cites.org/eng/res/11/11-17R16.php</u>

²⁰ <u>http://www.cites.org/eng/dec/valid16/211</u>

²¹ <u>http://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/65/exsum/E-SC65-Sum-08.pdf</u>

²² <u>http://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/65/E-SC65-37.pdf</u>

- 22. The Secretariat recommends that the Standing Committee:
 - c) extend the mandate of its Working Group on Special Reporting Requirements to consider the possible establishment of an illegal trade reporting mechanism for reporting illegal trade in great apes, as directed in Decision 16.67;
- 33. At the January 2015 meeting of the Working Group, a demonstration of the A.P.E.S. (Apes, Populations, Environments, and Surveys) Portal²³ was provided by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Primate Specialist Group. The portal is underpinned by a database, and includes geographic functionality that makes it easy to visualise the location of information and overlay various data together. Data are carefully verified and protocols on data release exist. Information is sourced from a wide variety of partners an underpinning principle is that the portal has to be useful to those who contribute to it. It was noted that a new IUCN Red List assessment for great apes was due to be undertaken in 2015, and that it was likely that the conservation status of some great ape subspecies would change.
- 34. At the same meeting, the Great Apes Survival Partnership (GRASP) Secretariat provided a short overview of the information they collate on an ongoing basis, and which they are planning to use to create a great apes illegal trade database on primarily domestic, but also potentially international suspected illegal trade in great apes. GRASP indicated that it will populate the database by collating information received from multiple sources including sanctuaries, wildlife authorities, non-governmental organisations and others. The meeting noted that verification of information will be key to providing a credible database. GRASP emphasised that more rapid information provision than the planned CITES triennial implementation report was needed for their database. It was highlighted that a number of the pressures affecting great ape populations present themselves at a national level and not necessarily at the international level, and that this could, to some extent, explain the lack of seizures at international level. From GRASP's perspective, domestic illegal trade in great apes has a serious impact on these species, and there may have been a change in emphasis from bushmeat being the main focus of illegal trade, to it becoming a by-product of the capture of animals. It was noted that there would be added value if the database that GRASP intends to create could take into account all pressures impacting on great ape populations.
- 35. The Working Group also noted Recommendation d) in paragraph 22 of Document SC65 Doc.37 on great apes endorsed by SC65, which requested the Secretariat, subject to external funding, to commission a report on the status of great apes, similar to the report on rhinoceroses from the African and Asian Rhino Specialist Groups of the IUCN Species Survival Commission and TRAFFIC, prepared in accordance with the provisions of Resolution Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP15) on *Conservation of and trade in African and Asian rhinoceroses*.
- 36. The Working Group noted that Decision 16.67 refers to a reporting mechanism, and that this could imply several options. After much discussion, and noting the <u>international</u> trade focus of CITES, the Working Group concluded that illegal trade in great apes should be part of the annual illegal trade report already recommended, and that a separate international trade reporting mechanism for great apes was probably not warranted.
- 37. A recommendation relating to implementation of Decision 16.67 is made in paragraph 55c.

Part F: Publication of the CITES Strategic Vision Indicators

- 38. Decision 16.44²⁴ paragraph h) requests the Working Group to:
 - *h)* provide advice to the Secretariat on the publication of the outcomes resulting from implementation of the CITES Strategic Vision indicators;
- 39. The new implementation report and information from other existing CITES processes should together provide a means to reflect how Parties implement the revised Strategic Vision indicators (see Annex 2). At its January 2015 meeting, the Working Group considered the ways in which such information might be collated and published thereby providing feedback to the Standing Committee and the Conference of the Parties on progress with implementing the Convention's objectives.

²³ <u>http://apesportal.eva.mpg.de/</u>

²⁴ <u>http://www.cites.org/eng/dec/valid16/195</u>

- 40. It was noted that use of the Online Report System (see Part C of the present document) would facilitate the collation of data on the number of Parties that have responded to each question in the implementation report format. Export of such data into a spreadsheet such as Excel (which is part of the Online Report System's capabilities) would allow relatively rapid production of basic statistics. The idea of global statistics, with regional breakdowns where appropriate, was proposed. It was noted that individual reports would normally be available on the CITES website as official statements of Parties' implementation of the Convention.
- 41. The Working Group agreed that it was important that information was collated, and an analysis of progress against the CITES Strategic Vision published, both as an official analysis and to provide a feedback loop to Parties on how reported information is used, but that there could be a number of ways to do this. The Working Group considered five options (see Annex 6) for reporting on progress, ranging from no publication (Option 1) to actively analysing progress and publicising widely the results (Option 5). While the latter may be ideal, the costs are likely to be prohibitive and thus this option was ruled out. Similarly, not reporting on progress against the Strategic Vision adopted by the Conference of the Parties is unrealistic. The remaining options considered the level of effort the Standing Committee would like to place on the analysis of progress against the Strategic Vision. For example, a simple report with high level messages on progress is possible. Alternatively, the Standing Committee could request the Secretariat, subject to the availability of external funding, review and analyse progress against all indicators and prepare a report including graphics to illustrate progress. Taking into account the estimated relative resource requirements, the Working Group recommended a mid-range approach whereby an analysis of progress against all indicators is undertaken and reported in a clear and simple manner (Option 3 in Annex 6).
- 42. A draft Decision for the 17th Conference of the Parties, relating to publication of the CITES Strategic Vision Indicators, is proposed in paragraph 56.

Part G: Species Based Reporting

- 43. Paragraph o) of document SC65 Com.4²⁵, a recommendation of the Working Group on Asian big cats subsequently agreed by the Standing Committee at its 65th meeting (SC65, Geneva, July 2014), states:
 - o) requests the Working Group on Special Reporting Requirements to consider all reporting requirements for individual species and devise a template which would form the basis for consistent reporting across species;
- 44. The Working Group noted that many of the CITES Notifications relating to specific species request similar information from Parties, often at short intervals between each other. The Working Group noted that there might be two somewhat different ways of approaching this issue:
 - Firstly, by creation of a standard core report which could form the basis for all species-based reports, and to which could be added a minimal number of extra questions as required by the particular species or issue.
 - Secondly, by creating a standard set of all optional questions from which the questions for a particular questionnaire could be drawn (or looking at it another way questions struck-out that would not be relevant in a particular case).
- 45. Either of these approaches would enable Parties to have a better idea of the sorts of information that might be requested from them thereby allowing systems to be created which would make it easier to respond to questionnaires. The Working Group considered both options and concluded that starting with a small core report would be better than trying to create a maximal report in part because there was concern that there would be a temptation for working groups building questionnaires to use all possible questions thereby increasing rather than decreasing the burden. A distinct 'questionnaire fatigue' was expressed by some of the Parties present.
- 46. The Working Group concluded that it would be worth providing guidance to species-based working groups to try to encourage them to gather information in a more regular and streamlined way, where it is not possible to use national reports required under Article VIII of the Convention. A draft set of guidance such working groups should consider is provided in Annex 7 to this document.

²⁵ Paragraph o) of Document SC65 Com.4 on Asian big cats <u>http://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/65/com/E-SC65-Com-04.pdf</u> adopted by the Standing Committee through <u>http://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/common/com/sc/65/E-SC65-SumRec.pdf</u>.

- 47. In reviewing a number of questionnaires recently sent to Parties, similarities were noted (as a result of conscious efforts by the Secretariat to streamline these) between the Notifications on cheetahs²⁶, pangolins²⁷ and Asian big cats²⁸. However, the rhino questionnaire²⁹ was rather different. The Working Group therefore noted that that it might be necessary to move in a step-wise fashion towards a single short report format, which could be supplemented with a limited number of additional questions on a "case by case" basis as necessary. In exceptional cases different report format(s) may need to be considered due to the nature of the information required.
- 48. A draft template is provided in Annex 8. The format is based in large part on Notification to the Parties No 2014/059 of 8 December 2014²⁸ on pangolins and a number of questions in the draft implementation report in Annex 1. It is likely that for an individual species or group of species that the questionnaire would need to be edited, for example, some of the questions in the draft template may not be needed for individual questionnaires in which case they should be deleted. Alternatively, additional very direct questions may be needed to respond to a specific Resolution or Decision. Nevertheless, the format provided should provide a starting point for discussions within a working group.
- 49. The Working Group also considered a suggestion that an overview group e.g. a sub-committee of the Standing Committee, be created, to review and approve draft questionnaires before they are sent out. It was agreed that this should be brought to the Standing Committee's, and possibly the Conference of the Parties', attention as more discussion of the composition and mode of operation of such a group would be needed. Whilst this idea may be seen by some Parties as potentially increasing red-tape, if such a group can genuinely act to streamline the reporting burden on Parties, it could be of overall benefit. If the Standing Committee considers this idea is worth following up, a decision for the 17th Conference of the Parties can be drafted.
- 50. Recommendations relating to species-based reporting are made in paragraph 57.

Recommendations relating to reporting requirements

- 51. The Working Group recommends that the Standing Committee:
 - a. Requests governing and advisory bodies of the Convention to carefully consider the mandate of any working group as they are established, to ensure that these mandates are clear and explicit about what is agreed, as this will help to frame the requests for information that such working groups can make.
- 52. The Working Group invites the Standing Committee to submit the following draft Decision to the 17th Conference of the Parties:

Decision 17.XX: DIRECTS the Secretariat to maintain a list of reporting requirements and continue to make the information available on the CITES website in a timely and easily accessible manner.

Recommendations relating to the Implementation report and Strategic Vision indicators

- 53. The Working Group recommends that the Standing Committee:
 - a. Adopts the draft implementation report in Annex 1 to the present document.
 - b. Considers if the new implementation report should be subject to compliance measures.
 - c. Notes the revisions to the indicators proposed to measure progress with the CITES Strategic Vision: 2008–2020 which are used in the implementation report and listed in Annex 2 of the present document.
 - d. Notes the mapping of the CITES Strategic Vision: 2008–2020 objectives and the Aichi Targets in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2010-2020 provided in Annex 3 of the present document.

²⁶ <u>https://cites.org/sites/default/files/notif/E-Notif-2014-060.pdf</u>

²⁷ https://cites.org/sites/default/files/notif/E-Notif-2014-059.pdf

²⁸ <u>https://cites.org/sites/default/files/notif/E-Notif%202015-006.pdf</u>

²⁹ https://cites.org/sites/default/files/notif/E-Notif-2014-058.pdf

e. Requests the Secretariat, subject to the availability of external funds, to prepare a version of the implementation report which can be made available using the CITES Online Reporting System, and request the Secretariat make that available for use by Parties at least a year in advance of the deadline set for submission of reports to the 18th Conference of the Parties.

Recommendations relating to using information technology to aid reporting by Parties

- 54. The Working Group recommends that the Standing Committee:
 - a. Instructs the Secretariat, subject to the availability of external funds, to work (with UNEP-WCMC, or others as necessary) to improve the CITES Online Reporting System as suggested in Annex 4 of the present document and to improve knowledge about the use and administration of the system amongst Secretariat staff.
 - b. Invites CITES Parties to use the CITES Online Reporting System for the new implementation report, species based reports and other reports or questionnaires, in order to facilitate data storage and increase data accessibility and use.
 - c. Notes that the opportunity for Parties to submit their reports or responses to notifications or questionnaires offline should be maintained for the foreseeable future to ensure that Parties with poor internet connectivity are not disadvantaged.
 - d. Instructs the Secretariat, subject to the availability of external funds, to make summary analyses of reports available to Parties.

Recommendations relating reporting illegal trade

- 55. The Working Group recommends that the Standing Committee:
 - a. Adopts a new annual illegal trade report³⁰, based on the proposal in Annex 5 of the present document but with flexibility in the information format used, that would be submitted with the annual report required under Article VIII, paragraph 7 (a) of the Convention. In doing so, the format of a new illegal trade report should, as far as possible, use terms consistent with those used in the *Guidelines for the preparation and submission of CITES annual reports* to ensure ease of completion and use by Parties.
 - b. Considers whether the report proposed in paragraph (a) above should be:
 - i. mandatory;
 - ii. subject to the same compliance procedures as the annual trade report under Article VIII, paragraph 7 (a).
 - c. Agrees that reporting on illegal trade in great apes should be part of the proposed annual illegal trade report.
 - d. Commends the efforts of International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime, and in particular UNODC, to analyze seizure data and invites ICCWC to consider issues of data storage and access.

Recommendation relating to publication of the strategic vision indicators

56. The Working Group invites the Standing Committee to submit the following draft Decision to the 17th Conference of the Parties:

Decision 17.XX: DIRECTS the Secretariat, in advance of the 18th Conference of the Parties, and subject to the availability of external funds, to prepare an analysis, including, if possible, a regional breakdown, of progress towards the *CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020* based upon the reports of Parties under Article VIII paragraph 7 (a) and (b), and other information as appropriate.

³⁰ As described in paragraph 24.

Recommendations relating to species-based reporting

- 57. The Working Group recommends that the Standing Committee:
 - a. Adopts the guidance in Annex 7 of the present document, and requests the Secretariat to make sure that the Chairs of the Standing Committee, Plants Committee and Animals Committee are provided with a copy of the guidance by email, and that the guidance be made more widely available via a Notification to Parties.
 - b. Adopts the draft template in Annex 8 of the present document as a starting point for a species-specific reporting template, and requests that the Secretariat make it available to working groups as needed.
 - c. Consider the creation of an overview group, with regionally balanced representation, perhaps as a sub-committee of the Standing Committee to which proposed draft questionnaires to implement special reporting requirements would have to be submitted for review and approval before questionnaires are sent out.

Annexes

- 58. This document is supported by nine Annexes:
 - a. Annex 1 (pages 13 to 33) contains a draft implementation report which takes account of amendments proposed at SC65, the Working Group on Special Reporting Requirements meeting in January 2015, and comments received in response to Notification to the Parties No. 2015/032.
 - b. Annex 2 (pages 34 to 42) contains the indicators proposed to measure progress with the *CITES Strategic Vision: 2008–2020* which are used in the implementation report.
 - c. Annex 3 (pages 43 to 49) contains a revised mapping of the *CITES Strategic Vision: 2008–2020* objectives and the Aichi Targets in the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2010-2020*.
 - d. Annex 4 (page 50) contains suggestions for improvements to the CITES Online Reporting System.
 - e. Annex 5 (page 51) contains a draft sample illegal trade report format.
 - f. Annex 6 (pages 52 to 53) contains an options analysis for publication of the CITES Strategic Vision indicators.
 - g. Annex 7 (page 54) contains guidelines for improving species-specific reporting requests by CITES working groups.
 - h. Annex 8 (pages 55 to 64) contains a draft template for species based reporting.
 - i. Annex 9 (pages 65 to 75) contains a note of the Working Group on Special Reporting Requirements meeting in January 2015.

Proposal for a new implementation report format under Article VIII, paragraph 7 (b)³¹

The following is a proposal for a new CITES implementation report format under Article VIII, paragraph 7 (b), of the Convention to <u>replace</u> the existing biennial report. The proposed new format has been presented in the structure of the *CITES Strategic Vision 2008-2020* (<u>Resolution Conf. 16.3</u>) to make the input of the report to the Strategic Vision indicators more obvious.

This document uses a revised set of the Strategic Vision indicators, as mandated in Decision 16.44, paragraph g). These revisions are to take account of changes to the context in which the indicators were proposed – for example, under Strategic Vision Objective 1.7 on enforcement, the development of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit, or to make the indicators more focused. This format only includes those indicators for which it is the source of information.

N.B. The Strategic Vision Indicators will be implemented through a combination of the information gathered through this report format, and also through other processes (such as the National Legislation Project, and notification of quotas by Parties to the Secretariat).

If the report can be implemented through the CITES Online Report System, it may be possible for previous responses to be pre-populated into the form, thereby speeding up the completion of the report by Parties, which would then only need to check previous responses and make changes if circumstances have changed. Whichever way the report is implemented, further work on layout of the questions will be necessary to ensure the format is easy to read and complete, for example by ensuring that sufficient space is allowed for textual answers to be provided.

Guidance to give more support on how to respond to the questions may be worth considering. This could be provided through a stand-alone document, footnotes in this document, or, if an online report format is produced, via drop-down windows as required.

Note:

- Green text has been used to distinguish the Strategic Vision Indicators from the questions being asked in the report format.
- Blue text has been used to denote links with the Aichi Targets within the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 - 2020 (<u>http://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/</u>).

³¹ Revised after SC65 (Jul 2014) & WG SRR meeting (Jan 2015), and in response to comments on Notification to the Parties No. 2015/032.

Draft Implementation Report structure

The format below follows the structure of the *CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020³²* and aims to collect information to enable the Strategic Vision indicators to be implemented.

CITES vision statement

Conserve biodiversity and contribute to its sustainable use by ensuring that no species of wild fauna or flora becomes or remains subject to unsustainable exploitation through international trade, thereby contributing to the significant reduction of the rate of biodiversity loss and making a significant contribution towards achieving the relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Article VIII, paragraph 7 (b), of the Convention requires each Party to submit to the CITES Secretariat a report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the provisions of the Convention.

The report format allows Parties to present information in a standard manner, so that it can be easily collated, with three main objectives:

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

Information on the nature and extent of CITES trade should be incorporated into the annual report [Article VIII paragraph 7 (a)], whereas the report provided under Article VIII paragraph 7 (b) should focus on measures taken to implement the Convention.

The report should cover the period indicated in <u>Resolution Conf. 11.17 (Rev. CoP16)</u> which urges that the report should be submitted to the Secretariat one year before each meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP). The reason for setting the report to be due a year in advance of the following CoP is to allow information to be collated so it can be considered by the Standing Committee in advance of CoP, and enable publication of the Strategic Vision indicators in advance of CoP.

Reports should be prepared in one of the three working languages of the Convention (English, French, Spanish).

Parties are *strongly* encouraged to prepare and submit their reports in electronic form. This will facilitate timely integration of information from Parties into publication of the Strategic Vision Indicators. If reports are only provided in hard copy, resources will be needed at the Secretariat to make an electronic copy, and this is not good use of Secretariat resources.

The completed report should be sent to:

CITES Secretariat International Environment House Chemin des Anémones 11-13 CH-1219 Châtelaine-Geneva Switzerland

Email: info@cites.org Tel: +41-(0)22-917-81-39/40 Fax: +41-(0)22-797-34-17

If a Party requires further guidance on completing their report, please contact the CITES Secretariat at the address above.

³² https://cites.org/eng/res/16/16-03.php

Party	
Period covered in this report	
Department or agency preparing this report	
Contributing departments, agencies and organizations	

GOAL 1 ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH AND IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONVENTION

Objective 1.1 Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through appropriate policies, legislation and procedures. All Aichi Targets relevant to CITES, particularly Aichi Target 2, Target 6, Target 9, Target 12, Target 17 and Target 18.

Indicator 1.1.1: The number of Parties that are in category 1 under the national legislation project.

1.1.1a	Have any CITES relevant policies or legislation been developed during the period covered in this report? Yes No					
	If 'Yes', have you shared information with the Secretariat? Yes No Not Applicable					
	If 'No', please provide details to the Secretariat with this report:					
1.1.1b	Does your legislation or legislative process allow easy amendment of your national law(s) to reflect changes in the CITES Appendices (e.g. to meet the 90 day implementation guidelines)? Yes No					
	If 'No', please provide details of the constraints faced:					

Objective 1.2 Parties have in place administrative procedures that are transparent, practical, coherent and user-friendly, and reduce unnecessary administrative burdens. Aichi Target 3.

Indicator 1.2.1: The number of Parties that have adopted standard transparent procedures for the timely issuance of permits in accordance with Article VI of the Convention.

		Yes	No	No information		
1.2.1a	Do you have standard operating procedures for application for and issuance of permits?					
	Are the procedures publicly available?					
1.2.1b	Do you have:					
	Electronic data management and a paper-based permit issuance system?					
	Electronic permit information exchange between Management Authorities of some countries If 'Yes', please list countries					
	Electronic permit information exchange to Management Authorities of all countries?					
	Electronic permit data exchange between Management Authorities and customs?					
	Electronic permit used to cross border with electronic validation by customs?					
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide information on challenges faced or issues overcome:					

If 'No', do you have any plans to move towards e-permitting ³³ ?]				
If you are planning to move towards e-permitting, please explain	wh	at mig	ht he	lp yoı	u to do	SO:	

Indicator 1.2.2: The number of Parties making use of the simplified procedures provided for in <u>Resolution</u> <u>Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP16)</u>.

1.2.2a	1.2.2a Has your country developed simplified procedures for any of the following?				
		Tick all applicable			
		Yes	No	No information	
	Where biological samples of the type and size specified in Annex 4 of <u>Resolution Conf. 12.3</u> (Rev. CoP16) are urgently required.				
	For the issuance of pre-Convention certificates or equivalent documents in accordance with <u>Article VII</u> , paragraph 2.				
	For the issuance of certificates of captive breeding or artificial propagation in accordance with Article VII, paragraph 5.				
	For the issuance of export permits or re-export certificates in accordance with Article IV for specimens referred to in Article VII, paragraph 4.				
	Are there other cases judged by a Management Authority to merit the use of simplified procedures? If 'Yes', please provide details:				

Objective 1.3 Implementation of the Convention at the national level is consistent with decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties. All Aichi targets relevant to CITES, particularly Target 9, Target 14 and Target 18.

Indicator 1.3.1: The number of Parties that have implemented relevant reporting under Resolutions and Decisions of the Conference of the Parties and/or Standing Committee recommendations.

Has your country responded to all relevant special reporting requirements that are active during the period covered in this report, including those in the Resolutions and Decisions of the Conference of the Parties, Standing Committee recommendations, and Notifications issued by the Secretariat (see [link to location on the CITES website where the reporting requirements are listed])?
Responses provided to ALL relevant reporting requirements Responses provided to SOME of the relevant reporting requirements Responses provided to NONE of the relevant reporting requirements No special reporting requirements applicable
Were any difficulties encountered during the period covered in this report in implementing specific Resolutions or Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties? Yes No I If 'Yes', please provide details of which Resolution(s) or Decision(s), and, for each, what difficulties were / are being encountered?

³³ e-permitting refers to the electronic (paperless) management of the permit business process, including permit application, Management Authority – Scientific Authority consultations, permit issuance, notification to customs and reporting.

Objective 1.4 The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation needs of species. Aichi Target 1, Target 12, Target 14 and Target 19.

1.4.1: The number and proportion of species that have been found to meet the criteria contained in Resolution Conf. 9.24 or its successors. This includes both the periodic review and amendment proposals.

1.4.1a	Have you undertaken any reviews of whether species would benefit from listing on the CITES Appendices?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
	If 'Yes', please provide a summary here, or a link to the report of the work (or a copy of that report to the Secretariat if the work is not available online):	

Objective 1.5 Best available scientific information is the basis for non-detriment findings. Aichi Target 2, Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 9, Target 12 and Target 14.

Indicator 1.5.1: The number of surveys, studies or other analyses undertaken by exporting countries based on the sources of information cited in Resolution Conf. 16.7 on Non-detriment findings

- related to: a) the population status of Appendix-II species;
- b) the trends and impact of trade upon Appendix-II species; and
- c) the status of and trend in naturally-occurring Appendix I species and the impact of any recovery plans.

1.5.1a	Have any surveys, studies or other analyses undertaken in your country in relation to:		Yes	No	Not Applicable	If Yes, How many?
	- the population status of Appendix II species	?				
	 the trends and impact of trade on Appendix species? 	II				
	 the status of and trend in naturally-occurring Appendix I species? 	l				
	 the impact of any recovery plans on Append species? 	lix I				
	Have the surveys, studies or analyses integra relevant knowledge and expertise of local and indigenous communities?					
	If there are such studies that you are willing to	o share, pleas	se provid	e:		
		A brief summary of the results of the survey, study or other analysis (e.g. population status, decline / stable / increase, off-take levels etc), or provide links to published reference material.				
1.5.1b	How are the results of such surveys, studies or other analyses used in making non-detriment findings (NDFs)? Please tick all that apply Revised harvest or export quotas					
	Banning export					
	Stricter domestic measures					
	Changed management of the species					
	Discussion with Management Authorities					

	Discussion with other stakeholders?					
	Other (please provide a short summary):					
1.5.1c	Do you have specific conservation measures or recovery plans for naturally occurring Appendix-I listed species?	Yes No				
		Not Applicable No information				
	If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, including, if possib impact:		f their			
1.5.1d	Have you published any non-detriment findings that can be If 'Yes', please provide links or examples to the Secretariat		No			
1.5.1e	Which of the following (A to F of paragraph a) x) of Resolut do you use in making non-detriment findings?	tion Conf. 16.7)	Yes	No		
	A. relevant scientific literature concerning species biology, distribution and population trends.	life history,				
	B. details of any ecological risk assessments conducted.					
	C. scientific surveys conducted at harvest locations and at from harvest and other impacts.	sites protected				
	D. relevant knowledge and expertise of local and indigenou	us communities.				
	E. consultations with relevant local, regional and internation	nal experts.				
	F. national and international trade information such as that the CITES trade database maintained by UNEP World Cor Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), publications on trade, I on trade and investigations of sales at markets or through example.	nservation ocal knowledge				

Indicator 1.5.2: The number of Parties that have adopted standard procedures for making non-detriment findings.

1.5.2a			Yes	No	No information	
	Do you have standard procedures for making non-detrin findings in line with <u>Resolution Conf. 16.7</u> ?					
	If 'Yes', please briefly describe your procedures for mak or attach as an annex to this report, or provide a link to v on the internet:				ofound	
1.5.2b	When establishing non-detriment findings, have any of t	he following				
	guidance been used? Please tick all that app					
	Virtual College					
	IUCN Checklist					
	Resolution Conf. 16.7					
	2008 NDF workshop					
	Species spe	cific guidance				
		Other				
	If 'Other' or 'Species specific guidance', please specify o	letails:				
1.5.2c	How often do you review and/or change your non-	Case by				
	detriment findings?	Annually	•			
		Every tv	•			
		Less fre	•			
	A mix of the above					

Please describe the circumstances under which non-detriment findings would be changed:

Indicator 1.5.3: The number and proportion of annual export quotas based on population surveys.

1.5.3a	Do you set annual export quotas?	Yes No	
	If 'Yes', do you set quotas based on population survey, or by other means? Please specify, for each species, how quotas are set:		Other,
	Species Name (scientific)	Population Survey?	please specify
1.5.3b	Have annual export quotas been set at levels which will ensure sustainable production and consumption?	Yes No	
	If 'Yes', please describe how this fits into your non-detriment	finding process:	

Objective 1.6 Parties cooperate in managing shared wildlife resources.

Aichi Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 10, Target 12 and Target 19.

Indicator 1.6.1: The number of bilateral and multilateral agreements that specifically provide for comanagement of shared CITES listed species by range States.

1.6.1a	Is your country a signatory to any bilateral and/or multilateral	
	agreements for co-management of shared species?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
	If 'Yes', please provide brief details, including the names of the agreements, countries are involved:	and which other

Indicator 1.6.2: The number of cooperative management plans, including recovery plans, in place for shared populations of CITES-listed species.

5 5 1		Yes 🗌 No 🗌
		k or reference
Species Name (scientific)	Link or reference to a published plan	
	in place for shared populatio If 'Yes', please list the specie to a published plan for each	Do you have any cooperative management plans, including recovery plans, in place for shared populations of CITES-listed species? If 'Yes', please list the species for which these plans are in place and provide a lin to a published plan for each species. Species Name (scientific) Link or reference to a published plan

Indicator 1.6.3: The number of workshops and other capacity-building activities that bring range States together to address the conservation and management needs of shared, CITES listed, species.

1.6.3a	Have the CITES authorities <i>received or benefited</i> from any of the following capacity-building activities provided by external sources?						
	Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity. Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	What were the external sources ³⁴ ?
	Staff of Management Authority	Π	Π	Π	Π	П	
	Staff of Scientific Authority						
	Staff of enforcement authorities						
	Traders						
	NGOs						
	Public						
	Other (please specify):						
1.6.3b	Have the CITES authorities been the to other range States?	e provide	ers of ar	ny of the	e follo	wing	capacity-building activities
	Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity.	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	Dataila
	·	σŪ	ю П	шä			Details
	Staff of Management Authority						
	Staff of Scientific Authority Staff of enforcement authorities						
	Traders						
	NGOs						
	Public						
	Other Parties/International meetings						
	Other (please specify)						
1.6.3c	In what ways do you collaborate with	other C	ITES P	arties?			
				mes	ften		
		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Very Often	Always	Further detail /
		Re	Ra	So	Ver	A	examples
	Information exchange]
	Monitoring / survey]
	Habitat management]
	Species management]
	Law enforcement]

³⁴ Please provide the names of Parties, and any non-Parties, involved.

Capacity building	
Other (please provide details)	

Objective 1.7 Parties are enforcing the Convention to reduce illegal wildlife trade.

Aichi Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 9, Target 10, Target 12 and Target 19.

Indicator 1.7.1: The number of Parties that have, are covered by, or engaged with:

- an international enforcement strategy and/or action plan;
- formal international cooperation, such as an international enforcement network;
- a national enforcement strategy and/or action plan; and
- formal national interagency cooperation, such as a national interagency enforcement committee.

1.7.1a	Do you have, are you engaged in, or covered by:	Yes	No	No Information
	– an international enforcement strategy and/or action plan?			
	– formal international cooperation, such as an international enforcement network?			
	– a national enforcement strategy and/or action plan?			
	 formal national interagency cooperation, such as a national interagency enforcement committee? 			
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please specify the level of engagement a details:	and prov	ide additic	onal

Indicator 1.7.2: The number of Parties with a process or mechanism for reviewing their enforcement strategies, and the activities taken to implement their strategies.

1.7.2a	Do you have a process or mechanism for reviewing your enforcement strategy(ies) and the activities taken to implement your strategy(ies)?	Yes No, but review is under consideration No No information	
	If 'Yes', what do you do?		
	If 'Yes' or 'No, but review is under consideration', which tools do ye	ou find of value?	
1.7.2b	Have you used the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit, or equivalent tools?	Yes No, but toolkit use is unde consideration No No information	:r
	If 'Yes', please provide feedback on the parts of the toolkit used ar equivalent tools have been. Please specify improvements that cou If 'No', please provide feedback on why not or what is needed to n tools useful to you:	uld be made:	t

Indicator 1.7.3: The number of Parties that have criminal (penal) law and procedures, capacity to use forensic technology, and capacity to use specialized investigation techniques, for investigating, prosecuting, and penalizing CITES offences..

Do you have law and procedures in place for investigating, prosecuting, and penalizing CITES offences as a crime?	Yes No	

	If 'Yes', please provide the title of the legislation and a of the penalties available	a sumn	nary	No information	n 🗌
1.7.3b	Are criminal offences such as poaching and wildlife tr recognized as serious crime ³⁵ in your country?	ng	Yes No No informatio	n []	
	If 'Yes', please explain what criteria must be met for p treated as serious crimes:	oachir	ng or w	ildlife trafficking	offences to be
1.7.3c	Do you have capacity to use forensic technology ³⁶ to investigation of CITES offences?	rt the	Yes No No informatio	n 🗌	
	If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary of any sample collected and submitted to an appropriate forensic an another country) during the period covered in this rep	alysis			
	If 'Yes', and your country has an appropriate forensic please indicate which species it applies to:	analys	is facil	ity for CITES-li	sted species,
1.7.3d	Did your authorities participate in or initiate any multi- disciplinary ³⁷ law enforcement operation(s) targeting listed species during the period covered in this report If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, including any other Parties:	CITES ?		Yes No No informatio ned which mig	
1.7.3e	Do you have a standard operating procedure among agencies for submitting information related to CITES INTERPOL and/or the World Customs Organization?			Yes No No informatio	n 🗌
1.7.3f	Do you have legislative provisions for any of the following that can be applied to the investigation, prosecution and/or sentencing of CITES offences as appropriate?	Yes	No	No information	If yes, how many times was this used during the period covered by this report?
	General crime ³⁸				
	Predicate offences ³⁹				
	Asset forfeiture ⁴⁰				
	Corruption ⁴¹				
	International cooperation in criminal matters ⁴²				
	Organized crime ⁴³				

³⁵ The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines serious crime as conduct constituting an offence punishable by imprisonment for at least four years or a more serious penalty.

⁴⁰ Asset forfeiture is the seizure and confiscation of assets obtained from criminal activities to ensure that criminals do not benefit from the proceeds of their crimes.

⁴² International cooperation in criminal matters includes legislation through which a formal request for mutual legal assistance and/or extradition of a person for criminal prosecution can be forwarded to another country.

³⁶ Capacity to use forensic technology means the ability to collect, handle and submit samples from crime scenes involving CITES-listed species to an appropriate forensic analysis facility, located either in your country or in another country(ies).

³⁷ A multi-disciplinary law enforcement operation is one that involves officers from all relevant enforcement disciplines as appropriate, for example officers from Police, Customs and the wildlife regulatory authority. It could be either sub-national, national or international in scope.

³⁸ General crime laws relate to offences such as fraud, conspiracy, possession of weapons, and other matters as set out in the national criminal code.

³⁹ Article 2, paragraph (h) of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines a predicate offence is an offence whose proceeds may become the subject of any of the money-laundering offences established under the Convention.

⁴¹ Provisions against corruption include national laws to implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption covering offences such as bribery of officials, embezzlement or misappropriation of public funds, trading in influence and abuse of functions by public officials.

⁴³ Article 2, paragraph (a) of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines an organized criminal group as a structured group of three or more persons, existing for a period of time and acting in concert with the aim of committing one or more

	Specialized investigation techniques ⁴⁴		
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please explain how each is used for 0 brief summary, including any lessons learned which might be help		
1.7.3g	Do you have institutional capacity to implement the legislative provisions listed in question 1.7.3f against CITES offences?	Yes No No information	
	If 'No', please provide a brief summary of your major capacity-bu	ilding needs:	

Indicator 1.7.4: The number of Parties using risk assessment and intelligence to combat illegal trade in CITES-listed species.

1.7.4a	Do you use risk assessment to target CITES enforcement effort?	Always Very often Sometimes Rarely Never No information	
1.7.4b	Do you have capacity to analyse information gathered on illegal trade in CITES-listed species?	Yes No No information	
1.7.4c	Do you use criminal intelligence ⁴⁵ to inform investigations into illegal trade in CITES-listed species?	Always Very often Sometimes Rarely Never No information	
1.74d	Have you implemented any supply-side activities to address illegal trade in CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?	Yes No, but activities are under development No No information	
1.7.4e	Have you implemented any demand-side activities to address illegal trade in CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?	Yes No, but activities are under development No No information	

Indicator 1.7.5: The number of administrative measures, criminal prosecutions and other court actions for CITES-related offences.

During the	e period covered in this report:	Yes	No	No Information
1.7.5a	Have any administrative measures (e.g. fines, bans,			

serious crimes or offences established in accordance with the Convention, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit.

⁴⁴ Specialized investigation techniques are techniques that are deployed against serious and/or organized crime when conventional law enforcement techniques fail to adequately address the activities of crime groups. Examples include controlled deliveries and covert operations.

⁴⁵ Criminal intelligence is information that is compiled, analyzed and disseminated in an effort to anticipate, prevent and/or monitor criminal activity. Examples include information on potential suspects held in a secure database and inferences about the methods, capabilities and intentions of specific criminal networks or individuals that are used to support effective law enforcement action.

	suspensions) been imposed for CITES-related offences?			
	If 'Yes', please indicate how many and for what types of offences. If details:	avai	lable, pleas	e attach
1.7.5b	Have there been any criminal prosecutions of CITES-related [
	If 'Yes', how many and for what types of offences? If available, plea	se at	tach details	:
1.7.5c	Have there been any other court actions against CITES-			
	If 'Yes', what were the offences involved and what were the results? Pl	ease	attach detai	ls:
1.7.5d	How were any confiscated specimens disposed of?		Tick	all that apply
	 Return to country of export 			
	 Public zoos or botanical gardens 			
	 Designated rescue centres 			
	 Approved private facilities 			
	– Euthanasia			
	 Other (please specify): 			
	Have you encountered any challenges in disposing of confiscated s	specir	mens?	
	Do you have good practice that you would like to share with other F	Partie	s?	

Objective 1.8 Parties and the Secretariat have adequate capacity-building programmes in place. Aichi Target 1, Target 12 and Target 19.

Indicator 1.8.1: The number of Parties with national and regional training programmes and information resources in place to implement CITES including the making of non-detriment findings, issuance of permits and enforcement.

1.8.1a	Do you have information resources or training in place to support: The making of non-detriment findings? Permit officers? Enforcement officers?	Y [[[Yes No
1.8.1b	Is the CITES Virtual College used as part of your capacity building work? What improvements could be made in using the Virtual College for capacity building?	Yes No No information	
1.8.1c	Is the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Toolkit used in the development of capacity-building programmes, or does it form part of the curriculum of such programmes? What improvements could be made in using the ICCWC Toolkit for capacity building?	Yes No No information	

GOAL 2 SECURE THE NECESSARY FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MEANS FOR THE OPERATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

Objective 2.1 Financial resources are sufficient to ensure operation of the Convention.

Information to be provided through records held by the Secretariat on financial management of the Convention.

Objective 2.2 Sufficient resources are secured at the national and international levels to ensure compliance with and implementation and enforcement of the Convention.

Aichi Target 1, Target 2, Target 3, Target 12, Target 19 and Target 20.

Indicator 2.2.1: The number of Parties with dedicated staff and funding for Management Authorities, Scientific Authorities and wildlife trade enforcement agencies.

2.2.1a	Do you have an approved service standard(s) ⁴⁶ for your		Yes	
	Management Authority(ies)?		No	
	If 'No', please go to Question 2.2.1d.			
	If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?			
	If 'Yes', do you have performance targets for these standards ⁴⁷ ?		Yes	
	If 'Yes', what are your performance targets?		No	
	Do you publish your performance against service standard targets?		Yes No	
	If possible, please provide your performance against service standards during the period covered in this report:			
	If you did not meet your performance targets then was this shortfall a result of:	Yes		No
	 availability of funding? 			
	– number of staff?			
	– a shortage of skills?			
	If 'Yes' to a shortage of skills, which skills do you need more of?			
2.2.1b	Do you have an approved service standard(s) ⁴⁷ for your Scientific Authority(ies)?		Yes No	
	If 'No', please go to Question 2.2.1d.			_
	If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?			
	If 'Yes', do you have performance targets for these standards ⁴⁸ ?		Yes	
	If 'Yes', what are your performance targets?		No	
	If possible, please provide your performance against service standards during the period covered in this report:			
	If you did not meet your performance targets then was this shortfall a result of:	Yes		No
	 availability of funding? 			
	– number of staff?			
	– a shortage of skills?			
	If 'Yes' to a shortage of skills, which skills do you need more of?			
2.2.1c	Do you have an approved service standard(s) ⁴⁷ for your		Yes	
	enforcement authority(ies)? If 'No', please go to Question 2.2.1d.		No	
	If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?			
	If 'Yes', do you have performance targets for these standards ⁴⁸ ?		Yes	
	If 'Yes', what are your performance targets?		No	
l				

⁴⁶ For example, a time frame in which you are required to provide a response on a decision to issue or not issue a permit, certificate, or re-export certificate.

⁴⁷ For example, 85% of all decisions will take place within the service standard.

	standards dur If you did not i a result of: – availability – number of – a shortage	of funding? staff?	his report: gets then was this shortfall	Yes	N0
2.2.1d			ur answered 'No' to the first pa e of approved service standar		:
	Do you have s	sufficient of the following fo	r your authorities to function e	effectively?	
		Management Authority(ies)	Scientific Authority(ies)	Enforcement Authority(ies)	
	Funding?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	
	Staff?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	
	Skills?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	Yes 🗌 No 🗌	

Indicator 2.2.2: The number of Parties that have undertaken one or more of the following activities: - changed the budget for activities; - hired more staff;

	 changed the budget for activ hired more staff; developed implementation to purchased technical equipm 	ools;	on, monitoring or e	enforcement.
2.2.2a	Have any of the following activities been covered in this report to enhance the effect implementation at the national level?		ne period	Tick if applicable
	Hiring of more staff			
	Development of implementation tools			
	Purchase of technical equipment for imp	lementation, monitor	ing or enforcemen	nt 🗌
	Other (please specify):			
2.2.2b	During the period covered in this report,	was the Increase	d Stable	Decreased
	budget for your:	moreased		Decicased
	budget for your: Management Authority(ies)			
	Management Authority(ies)			
2.2.2c	Management Authority(ies) Scientific Authority(ies)		No	Not applicable
2.2.2c	Management Authority(ies) Scientific Authority(ies) Enforcement authorities Have you been able to use international development funding assistance to incre			
2.2.2c	Management Authority(ies) Scientific Authority(ies) Enforcement authorities Have you been able to use international development funding assistance to incre level of implementation of your			

2.2.2d		What is the respective level of priority for enhancing the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level through the following activities?										
	Activity	High	Medium	Low	Not a Priority							
	Hiring of more staff											
	Development of implementation tools											
	Purchase of new technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement											
	e-permitting											
	Other (please specify):											
2.2.2e	Do you have a operational system (e.g electronic database) for managing		Yes	Under development	No							
	Species information											
	Trade information											
	Non-detriment findings											

Indicator 2.2.3: The number of Parties raising funds for CITES implementation through user fees or other mechanisms.

2.2.3a	Does the Management Authority charge fees for:	Tick all that are appli	icable
	 Administrative procedures 		
	 Issuance of CITES documents (e.g. for import, exports, re-export, o the sea) 	r introduction from	
	 Shipment clearance (e.g. for the import, export, re-export, or introdu of CITES-listed species) 	iction from the sea	
	- Licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species		
	 Harvesting of CITES-listed species 		
	 Use of CITES-listed species 		
	 Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species 		
	 Other (please specify): 		
2.2.3b	Is a fee schedule publicly available?	Yes 🗌 N	lo 🗌
	If 'Yes', please provide an internet link, or a copy of the schedule to the	Secretariat:	
2.2.3c	Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES of	r wildlife conservation	?
		Entirely	
		Partly	
		Not at all	
		Not relevant	
2.2.3d		Yes	No
	Do you raise funds for CITES management through charging user fees	?	
	Do your fees recover the full economic cost of issuing permits?		
	Do you have case studies on charging or using fees?		
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide brief details:		
	Do you use innovative financial mechanisms to raise funds for CITES		
	implementation?		
	If 'Yes', please provide brief details:		

Indicator 2.2.4: The number of Parties using incentive measures as part of their implementation of the Convention.

2.2.4a	Do you use incentive measures ⁴⁸ such as those described in <u>CoP14 Doc 14.32</u> to	implement th	ne
	Convention?	Yes	No
	Due diligence		
	Compensatory mechanisms		
	Certification		
	Communal property rights		
	Auctioning of quotas		
	Cost recovery or environmental charges		
	Enforcement incentives		
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, or if you use other measures, please provide a summa further information:	ry or link to	
2.2.4b	Have incentives harmful to biodiversity been eliminated?	Not at all	
		Very little	
		Somewhat	
		Completely	

Objective 2.3 Sufficient resources are secured at the national and international levels to implement capacity-building programmes. Aichi Target 12, Target 19 and Target 20.

Indicator 2.3.1: The number of capacity building activities mandated by Resolutions and Decisions that are fully funded.

2.3.1a	you run during the period covered in this report? fi			Withou from th Secreta	-	nce Conducted or assisted by the Secretariat	
			N	lone			
				1			
			,	2-5 6-10			
				1-20			
		N	Nore tha				
	Please list the Resolutions or Decisions	involve	d:				
2.3.1b	What sorts of capacity building activities	have ta	aken pla	ce?			
2.3.1c	What capacity building needs do you ha	ive?	•			.	
	Please tick all boxes which apply to indicate which target group and which activity. Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	Details
	Staff of Management Authority						
	Staff of Scientific Authority						
	Staff of enforcement authorities						

⁴⁸ Defined as 'Social and economic incentives that promote and regulate sustainable management of and responsible trade in, wild flora and flora and promote effective enforcement of the Convention'. The intent of such measures is not to promote wildlife trade as such, but rather to ensure that any wildlife trade undertaken is conducted in a sustainable manner.

⁴⁹ An activity might be a single day training e.g. for a group of staff from the Management Authority, or a longer course / project undertaken by an individual.

Traders / other user groups			
NGOs			
Public			
Other (please specify)			

GOAL 3 CONTRIBUTE TO SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCING THE RATE OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS AND TO ACHIEVING RELEVANT GLOBALLY-AGREED GOALS AND TARGETS BY ENSURING THAT CITES AND OTHER MULTILATERAL INSTRUMENTS AND PROCESSES ARE COHERENT AND MUTUALLY SUPPORTIVE

- **Objective 3.1** Cooperation between CITES and international financial mechanisms and other related institutions is enhanced in order to support CITES-related conservation and sustainable development projects, without diminishing funding for currently prioritized activities. Aichi Target 2 and Target 20.
- Indicator 3.1.1: The number of Parties funded by international financial mechanisms and other related institutions to develop activities that include CITES-related conservation and sustainable development elements.

3.1.1a	Has funding from international financial mechanisms and other related institutions been used to develop activities that include CITES-related conservation and sustainable development elements?	Yes No Not applicable No information	
	If 'Yes', please provide brief details:		
3.1.1b	During the period covered in this report, has funding for your country from international funding mechanisms and other related institutions:	Increased Remained stable Decreased	

Indicator 3.1.2: The number of countries and institutions that have provided additional funding from CITES Authorities to another country or activity for conservation and sustainable development projects in order to further the objectives of the Convention.

3.1.2a	Have you provided technical or financial assistance to another country or countries in relation to CITES?						Yes No No i	information
	If 'Yes', please tick boxes to indicate type of assistance provided Country(ies)	Species Management ⁵⁰	Habitat Management ⁵¹	Sustainable use	Law Enforcement	Livelihoods	Other (specify)	Details (provide more information in an Appendix if necessary)

⁵⁰ Use species conservation column for work directly related to species – e.g. population surveys, education programmes, conflict resolution, etc.

⁵¹ Use habitat conservation column for work that will indirectly support species conservation – e.g. habitat management, development of policy frameworks for how land is managed, etc.

Objective 3.2 Awareness of the role and purpose of CITES is increased globally. Aichi Target 1, Target 4, Target 12 and Target 18.

Indicator 3.2.1: The number of Parties that have been involved in CITES awareness raising activities to bring about better awareness by the wider public and relevant user groups of the Convention requirements.

3.2.1a	Have CITES authorities been involved in any of the following activities to bring about better awareness of the Convention's	Wider public	Relevant User
	requirements by the wider public and relevant user groups?	Wider public	Groups
	 Press conferences 		
	 Press releases 		
	 Newspaper articles, brochures, leaflets 		
	 Television appearances 		
	 Radio appearances 		
	 Presentations 		
	 Public consultations / meetings 		
	 Market surveys 		
	– Displays		
	 Information at border crossing points 		
	 Telephone hotline 		
	 Website(s) – if so please provide link(s) 		
	 Other (specify): 		
	Please attach copies of any items or describe examples:		

Indicator 3.2.2: The number of visits to the CITES website.

3.2.2a	How regularly do your Authorities consult the CITES website?					
	Please tick boxes to indicate the most frequent usage (decide on an average amongst staff if necessary). Target group	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less frequently	Not known
	Staff of Management Authority					
	Staff of Scientific Authority					
	Staff of enforcement authorities					
3.2.2b	What has been your experience with using the	CITES v	vebsite?	Exc	ellent	
				Goo	d	
				Ave	rage	
				Poo	r	
				Very	/ Poor	
				No i	nformation	
	Any further comments on the CITES Website? which authorities find which functions/tools mos					untered,

Indicator 3.2.3: The number of Parties with web pages on CITES and its requirements.

A question relating to this indicator is within question 3.2.1a.

- **Objective 3.3** Cooperation with relevant international environmental, trade and development organizations is enhanced.
- Indicator 3.3.1 The number of Parties which report that they have achieved synergies in their implementation of CITES, other biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental, trade and development agreements.

3.3.1a	Have measures been taken to achieve coordination and reduce duplication of activities between the national CITES authorities and national focal points for other multilateral environmental agreements (e.g. the other biodiversity-related conventions: CBD, CMS, ITPGR, Ramsar, WHC) ⁵² to which your country is party?	Yes No No information	
	If 'Yes', please give a brief description:		

Indicator 3.3.2: The number of biodiversity conservation or sustainable use projects, trade and development goals, or scientific and technical programmes that integrate CITES requirements.

3.3.2a	How many international projects which integrate CITES issues has your country contributed towards?		
3.3.2b	In addition to 3.2.2a, how many national level projects has your country implemented which integrate CITES issues?		
3.3.2c	Have there been any efforts at a national scale for your CITES Management or Scientific Authorities to collaborate with:		
	Agencies for development?		
	Agencies for trade?		
	Provincial, state or territorial authorities?		
	Local authorities or communities?		
	Indigenous or local peoples?		
	Trade or other private sector associations?		
	NGOs?		
	Other (please specify)		
3.3.2d	Are CITES requirements integrated into?	Yes	No
	National and local development strategies?		
	National and local poverty reduction strategies?		
	Planning processes?		
	National accounting?		

⁵² CBD = Convention on Biological Diversity; CMS = Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, ITPGR = International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, Ramsar = The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, WHC = World Heritage Convention.

Indicator 3.3.3: The number of Parties cooperating / collaborating with intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations to participate in and/or fund CITES workshops and other training and capacity-building activities.

3.3.3a	Has funding been provided or received to facilitate CITES workshops, training or other capacity building activities to / from:	Tick if applicable	Which organizations?
	Inter-governmental organizations?		
	Non-governmental organizations?		

Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals, the sustainable development goals set at WSSD, the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020* and the relevant *Aichi Biodiversity Targets*, and the relevant outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.

This objective may also be assessed by a variety of means beyond the reporting format, including action taken to implement many of the CITES resolutions and decisions. Aichi Target 1, Target 2, Target 3, Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 12, Target 14, Target 17, Target 18 and Target 19.

Indicator 3.4.1: The conservation status of species listed on the CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved.

3.4.1a	Do you have data which shows that the conservation status of naturally occurring species in your country listed on the CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved?	/es	No	Not Applicable
	Appendix I			
	Appendix II			
	Appendix III			
	If there are such studies that you are willing to share, please provid	le:		
	Species name (scientific) Link to the data, or a brief summary			
3.4.1b	Do you have examples of specific examples of success stories or	Yes		
	emerging problems with any CITES listed species?	No		
		No ir	nformatio	n 🗌
	If 'Yes', please provide details:			

Indicator 3.4.2: The number of Parties incorporating CITES into their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).

3.4.2a	Has CITES been incorporated into your country's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)?	Yes No No information	
3.4.2b	Have you been able to obtain funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) or other sources to support CITES aspects of NBSAP implementation?	Yes No No information	

Objective 3.5 Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to achieve a coherent and collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited. Aichi Target 2, Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 10, Target 12, Target 14 and Target 19.

Indicator 3.5.1: The number of cooperative actions taken under established bilateral or multilateral agreements to prevent species from being unsustainably exploited through international trade.

3.5.1a	Has your country taken action under established bilateral or multilateral agreements other than CITES to prevent species from being unsustainably exploited through international trade? If 'Yes', please provide details:	Yes No No information	
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Indicator 3.5.2: The number of times other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources are consulted on issues relevant to species subject to unsustainable trade.

3.5.2a	Average number of times per year that international organizations or agreements have been consulted by CITES Authorities	Once	2-5 times	6-20 times	More than 20 times	No consultation	Optional comment about which organizations and issues consulted on
	Management Authority(ies)						
	Scientific Authority(ies)						
	Enforcement Authority(ies)						

General feedback

Please provide any additional comments you would like to make, including comments on this format.

ltem		
Copy of full text of CITES-relevant legislation if changed	Enclosed	
Web link(s)	Not available	
	Previously provided	
Please list any materials annexed to the report, e.g. fee schedules	, awareness raising material	s, etc:
Have any constraints to implementation of the Convention arisen in	n Yes	
your country requiring attention or assistance?	No	
	No Information	
If 'Yes', please describe the constraint and the type of attention or a	assistance that is required.	
Are there examples of good practice you would like to share with o	ther Yes	
Parties?	No	
	No Information	
If 'Yes' please provide details / links:		
How could this report format be improved?		

Thank you for completing the report. Please remember to include relevant attachments referred to in the report when it is submitted to the Secretariat.

Indicators proposed to measure progress with the CITES Strategic Vision: 2008–2020, used in the implementation report.

Proposal for a revised set of indicators to measure progress with the CITES Strategic Vision 2008-2020*

CITES vision statement

Conserve biodiversity and contribute to its sustainable use by ensuring that no species of wild fauna or flora becomes or remains subject to unsustainable exploitation through international trade, thereby contributing to the significant reduction of the rate of biodiversity loss and making a significant contribution towards achieving the relevant *Aichi Biodiversity Targets*.

Initial indicators http://www.cites.org/eng/news/E-SV-indicators.pdf	Suggested Revisions by the Working Group on Special Reporting Requirements N.B. <u>Underline</u> indicates an insertion, and strike through a deletion.	Reason for change, and how the indicator can be implemented
GOAL 1 ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH AND IMP	LEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONVENT	ION
Objective 1.1 Parties comply with their obligations	under the Convention through appropriate policies, legislation	n and procedures.
1.1.1: The number of Parties that are in category 1 under the national legislation project.	No change.	Obtain indicator information through National Legislation Project and, in the future, the content management system of the CITES website.
		Secretariat determines category, in consultation with the concerned Party, and reports regularly to the Standing Committee. Question in implementation report on whether new legislation developed.
1.1.2: The number of Parties that have designated Management Authorities and Scientific Authorities.	No change.	Obtain indicator information through the CITES directory and, in the future, the content management system of the CITES website.
1.1.3: The number of Parties subject to CITES recommendations on trade.	No change.	Obtain indicator information from Notifications to the Parties, the reference list on countries currently subject to a recommendation to suspend trade and Secretariat.

Revised after SC65 (Jul 2014) & WG SRR meeting (Jan 2015), and in response to comments on Notification to the Parties No. 2015/032.

Objective 1.2 Parties have in place administrative procedures that are transparent, practical, coherent and user-friendly, and reduce unnecessary administrative burdens.					
1.2.1: The number of Parties that have adopted standard transparent procedures for the timely issuance of permits in accordance with Article VI of the Convention.	No change.	Obtain indicator information through questions in the implementation report.			
1.2.2: The number of Parties making use of the simplified procedures provided for in Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP13).	1.2.2: The number of Parties making use of the simplified procedures provided for in <u>Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP16)</u> .	Reference to Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP13) updated to (Rev. CoP16). Obtain indicator information through questions in the implementation report.			
Objective 1.3 Implementation of the Convention at	the national level is consistent with decisions adopted by the	Conference of the Parties.			
1.3.1: The number of Parties that have implemented relevant Resolutions and Decisions of the Conference of the Parties.	1.3.1: The number of Parties that have implemented relevant <u>reporting under</u> Resolutions and Decisions of the Conference of the Parties <u>and/or Standing Committee</u> <u>recommendations</u> .	The original indicator was potentially huge, so it has been recast in terms of the reporting requirements of the Convention – as a mechanism to push for the information requirements of the Convention to be met.			
		Obtain indicator information through questions in implementation report and Secretariat records.			
Objective 1.4 The Appendices correctly reflect the o	conservation needs of species.				
1.4.1: The number and proportion of species that have been found to meet the criteria contained in Resolution Conf. 9.24 or its successors. This includes both the periodic review and amendment proposals.	No change.	Indicator to be based on the number of proposals that have been adopted to amend the Appendices since CoP10 (when Resolution Conf. 9.24 would have been implemented) and the number of species that have been assessed under the periodic review process since CoP10. Obtain indicator information from Secretariat, CoP and AC/PC records. Question in report format to			
1.4.2: The number of unlisted species subject to significant levels of international trade, for which the trade and biological information is evaluated via a transparent mechanism including IUCN Red List and other data to identify species that would benefit from inclusion in the Appendices and the number of such species subsequently included in the Appendices.	Indicator deleted.	seek information if a Party has undertaken a review. Indicator deleted as unmeasurable without disproportionate effort as there is no CITES process to evaluate all unlisted species. A new proposal has been suggested under Objective 3.4, which could be measured through the IUCN Red List conservation status categories for listed species.			

Objective 1.5 Best available scientific information is	the basis for non-detriment findings.	
 1.5.1: The number of surveys undertaken by exporting countries of: a) the population status as well as the trends and impact of trade upon Appendix-II species; and b) the status of and trend in Appendix I species and the impact of any recovery plans. 	 1.5.1: The number of surveys, studies or other analyses undertaken by exporting countries <u>based on the sources</u> of information cited in Resolution Conf. 16.7on Non-detriment findings related to of: a) the population status <u>of Appendix-II species</u> as well as; b) the trends and impact of trade upon Appendix-II species; and c) the status of and trend in <u>naturally-occurring</u> Appendix I species and the impact of any recovery plans. 	 Amended to: include studies and analyses as well as surveys, and to focus the indicator on Resolution Conf. 16.7. Part a) of the original indicator split into two parts to clarify that population status of Appendix II species is important information on its own, as well as studies of the impact of trade. Part b) of the original indicator focused on naturally occurring species in a country. These amendments are intended to provide more clarity and focus the indicator. Obtain indicator information through questions in the implementation report.
1.5.2: The number of Parties that have adopted standard procedures for making non-detriment findings.	No change.	Obtain indicator information through questions in the implementation report.
1.5.3: The number and proportion of annual export quotas based on population surveys.	No change.	Obtain indicator information from quotas published on CITES website and Secretariat.
1.5.4: The number of Appendix-II species for which trade is determined to be non-detrimental to the survival of the species as a result of implementing recommendations from the Review of Significant Trade.	No change.	Obtain indicator information from Secretariat, which will have information on results of species / countries being included in the Review of Significant Trade.
Objective 1.6 Parties cooperate in managing share	d wildlife resources.	
1.6.1: The number of bilateral and multilateral cooperative agreements that specifically provide for co-management of shared species by range states.	1.6.1: The number of bilateral and multilateral cooperative agreements that specifically provide for co- management of shared <u>CITES-listed</u> species by range <u>S</u> tates.	Indicator edited to provide focus. Information to be obtained through questions in the implementation report.
1.6.2: The number of cooperative management plans including recovery plans in place for shared populations of CITES listed species.	1.6.2: The number of cooperative management plans, including recovery plans, in place for shared populations of CITES listed species.	Added commas to improve clarity. Obtain indicator information through questions in the implementation report.
1.6.3: The number of workshops and other capacity-building activities that bring range states together to address the conservation and management needs of shared species.	1.6.3 The number of workshops and other capacity- building activities that bring range states together to address the conservation and management needs of shared, <u>CITES listed</u> , species.	Small change to make explicit the focus on CITES listed species. Obtain indicator information through questions in the implementation report.
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Objective 1.7 Parties are enforcing the Convention	to reduce illegal wildlife trade.	
 1.7.1: The number of Parties that have, or are covered by: regional enforcement action plans; regional enforcement networks; national enforcement action plans; and national inter-agency enforcement coordination networks. 	 1.7.1: The number of Parties that have, er are covered by, or engaged with: <u>an international regional enforcement strategy and/or action plans;</u> <u>formal international co-operation, such as an international regional enforcement networks;</u> <u>a</u> national enforcement <u>strategy and/or</u> action plans; and <u>formal</u> national inter-agency <u>co-operation, such as a national inter-agency</u> enforcement <u>committee coordination networks</u>. 	Indicator edited to provide clarity. 'International' could be bilateral or multilateral. Information to be obtained through questions in the implementation report.
1.7.2: The number of Parties with designated national CITES enforcement focal points.	1.7.2: The number of Parties with designated national CITES enforcement focal points. 1.7.2: The number of Parties with a process or mechanism for reviewing their enforcement strategies, and the activities to implement their strategies.	Proposal for a new indicator as the previous one on whether Parties have a national CITES enforcement focal point is now redundant as very nearly all Parties do – the information on national enforcement focal points is on the CITES website. Information to be obtained through questions in the implementation report.
1.7.3: The number of Parties that have criminal law and procedures in place for investigating and penalizing CITES offences.	1.7.3: The number of Parties that have criminal <u>(penal)</u> law and procedures <u>and forensic capacity</u> in place, <u>and</u> <u>that use specialized investigation techniques</u> , for investigating, <u>prosecuting</u> , and penalizing CITES offences.	Revision to indicator proposed to make clearer links with the ICCWC toolkit. Definitions of various terms provided in the report format. Information to be obtained through questions in the implementation report.
1.7.4: The number of Parties making use of risk assessment in order to better target their CITES enforcement effort.	1.7.4: The number of Parties using risk assessment in order to better target their CITES enforcement effort and intelligence to combat illegal trade in CITES-listed species.	Changes proposed to focus on key enforcement techniques. Definitions of various terms provided in the report format. Information to be obtained through questions in the implementation report.

New indicator.	<u>1.7.5: The number of administrative measures, criminal prosecutions and other court actions for CITES-related offences.</u>	Indicator to capture direct enforcement action and maintain statistics from previous biennial report. Information to be obtained through questions in the implementation report.
Objective 1.8 Parties and the Secretariat have ade	quate capacity-building programmes in place.	
1.8.1: The number of Parties with national and regional training programmes and information resources in place to implement CITES including the making of non-detriment findings, issuance of permits and enforcement.	No change.	Obtain indicator information through questions in the implementation report.
1.8.2: The number of training and capacity- building programmes conducted or assisted by the Secretariat.	Indicator deleted	Indicator deleted as duplicated in large part by indicator 2.3.1.
1.8.3: The proportion of Parties having received capacity building support from the Secretariat on request.	Indicator deleted.	Indicator deleted as it is covered in the revision to indicator 2.3.1.
GOAL 2 SECURE THE NECESSARY FINANCIAL	RESOURCES AND MEANS FOR THE OPERATION AND	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION
Objective 2.1 Financial resources are sufficient to e	ensure operation of the Convention.	
2.1.1: The number of Parties meeting their obligations with regard to their assessed contributions to the Trust Fund.	No change.	Information to be obtained from the Secretariat from the financial management of the Convention.
2.1.2: The percentage of the work programme agreed by the Conference of the Parties that is fully funded.	No change.	Information to be obtained from the Secretariat from the financial management of the Convention.
Objective 2.2 Sufficient resources are secured at the national and international levels to ensure compliance with and implementation and enforcement of the Convention.		
2.2.1: The number of Parties with dedicated staff and funding for Management Authorities, Scientific Authorities and wildlife trade enforcement agencies.	No change.	Obtain indicator information through questions in the implementation report focused on whether Parties have sufficient human, financial, or technical resources.

 2.2.2: The number of Parties that have undertaken one or more of the following activities in the past two years: increased the budget for activities; hiring more staff; development of implementation tools; improvement of national networks; purchase of technical equipment for monitoring and enforcement; and computerization. 	 2.2.2: The number of Parties that have undertaken one or more of the following activities in the past two years: <u>changed</u> increased the budget for activities; hired more staff; developed implementation tools; and improvement of national networks; purchased technical equipment for implementation, monitoring and or enforcement. <u>computerisation;</u> 	Indicator revised and clarified. Networks deleted, as it is not clear what these would be networks of; computerisation brought within technical equipment to avoid the question 'computerisation of what?' Obtain indicator information through questions in the implementation report.
New indicator.	2.2.3: The number of Parties raising funds for CITES implementation through user fees or other mechanisms.	New indicator proposed to respond to Decision 14.37 (Rev. CoP15) paragraph b); that decision is no longer valid but the indicator is maintained as this has been a live issue in the Convention's work over the past few years. Obtain indicator information through questions in the implementation report.
New indicator.	2.2.4: The number of Parties using incentive measures as part of their implementation of the Convention.	New indicator proposed to respond to Decision 14.37 (Rev. CoP15) paragraph b); that decision is no longer valid but the indicator is maintained as this has been a live issue in the Convention's work over the past few years. Links to <u>CoP14 Doc 14.32</u> . Definition of 'incentive measures' provide in the report format. Obtain indicator information through questions in the implementation report.
Objective 2.3 Sufficient resources are secured at the national and international levels to implement capacity-building programmes.		
2.3.1: The number of capacity building activities mandated by Resolutions and Decisions that are fully funded.	No change.	Some of this should be known by the Secretariat, but if Parties run their own activities they may not be registered with the Secretariat. Obtain indicator information through questions in the implementation report.

GOAL 3 CONTRIBUTE TO SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCING THE RATE OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS AND TO ACHIEVING RELEVANT GLOBALLY-AGREED GOALS AND TARGETS BY ENSURING THAT CITES AND OTHER MULTILATERAL INSTRUMENTS AND PROCESSES ARE COHERENT AND MUTUALLY SUPPORTIVE		
Objective 3.1 Cooperation between CITES and international financial mechanisms and other related institutions is enhanced in order to support CITES-related conservation and sustainable development projects, without diminishing funding for currently prioritized activities.		
3.1.1: The number of Parties funded by international financial mechanisms and other related institutions to develop activities that include CITES-related conservation and sustainable development elements.	No change.	Obtain indicator information through questions in the implementation report.
3.1.2: The number of international projects funded by international financial mechanisms and other related institutions that include CITES-related conservation and sustainable development elements.	Indicator deleted.	Indicator deleted as basically the same as 3.1.1, and impractical to implement.
3.1.3: The number of countries and institutions that have provided additional funding for conservation and sustainable development projects in order to further the objectives of the Convention.	3.1.3 <u>2</u> : The number of countries and institutions that have provided additional funding <u>from CITES Authorities to</u> <u>another country or activity</u> for conservation and sustainable development projects in order to further the objectives of the Convention.	Indicator edited to provide focus, and renumbered due to deletion of previous 3.1.2. Obtain indicator information through questions in the implementation report.
Objective 3.2 Awareness of the role and purpose of	f CITES is increased globally.	
3.2.1: The number of Parties that have been involved in CITES awareness raising campaigns to bring about better accessibility to and understanding by the wider public of the Convention requirements.	3.2.1: The number of Parties that have been involved in CITES awareness raising campaigns activities to bring about better awareness accessibility to and understanding by the wider public and relevant user groups of the Convention requirements.	Indicator edited to provide focus. Awareness by user groups is at least as important as the wider public. Obtain indicator information through questions in the implementation report.
3.2.2: The number of Parties that have undertaken market surveys indicating the public's understanding of the role and purpose of CITES.	Indicator deleted.	Indicator deleted as market surveys brought within 3.2.1.
3.2.3: The number of visits on the Secretariat's website.	3.2.3 <u>2</u> : The number of visits <u>to</u> on the <u>CITES</u> Secretariat's website.	Indicator renumbered due to deletion of initial indicator 3.2.2. Indicator edited to focus on action by Parties.
		Information on the number of visits, or the number of unique visitors, to the CITES website should be available from the Secretariat.

3.2.4: The number of Parties with web pages on CITES and its requirements.	3.2.4 <u>3</u> : The number of Parties with web pages on CITES and its requirements.	Indicator renumbered due to deletion of initial indicator 3.2.2.
		Information to be sourced from the CITES website and Secretariat.
Objective 3.3 Cooperation with relevant internation	al environmental, trade and development organizations is en	hanced.
3.3.1: The number of biodiversity conservation goals, objectives and principles of CITES and those of relevant multilateral environmental, trade and development agreements and conventions that are identified and implemented in an integrated manner.	3.3.1: The number of <u>Parties which report that they have</u> achieved synergies in their implementation of CITES, other biodiversity-related conventions and other biodiversity conservation goals, objectives and principles of <u>CITES</u> and those of relevant multilateral environmental, trade and development agreements and conventions that are identified and implemented in an integrated manner.	Proposed changes to simplify and focus indicator. Obtain indicator information through questions in the implementation report.
3.3.2: The number of additional biodiversity conservation, trade and development goals, scientific and technical programmes that integrate CITES requirements agreed between environmental and trade agreements and programmes and international financial mechanisms.	3.3.2: The number of additional biodiversity conservation or sustainable use projects, trade and development goals, or scientific and technical programmes that integrate CITES requirements agreed between environmental and trade agreements and programmes and international financial mechanisms.	Changes proposed to simplify the indicator. Obtain indicator information through questions in the implementation report.
3.3.3: The number of intergovernmental and non- governmental organizations participating in and/or funding CITES workshops and other training and capacity-building activities.	3.3.3: The number of <u>Parties cooperating</u> / collaborating with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations participating in and/or funding to participate in and/or fund CITES workshops and other training and capacity-building activities.	Rewording of indicator proposed to provide a clearer focus on work by Parties (who are those doing the report). Obtain indicator information through questions in the implementation report.
Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals, the sustainable development goals set at WSSD, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and the relevant outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.		
This objective may also be assessed by a variety of means beyond the reporting format, including action taken to implement many of the CITES resolutions and decisions.		
3.4.1: Improving conservation status of CITES- listed species as shown by tools such as the IUCN Red List Index.	3.4.1: Improving conservation status of CITES-listed species as shown by tools such as the IUCN Red List Index. The conservation status of species listed on the CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved.	Indicator restated to improve clarity and practicability of using the IUCN Red List conservation status categories to measure progress. This would cross reference nicely to progress with Aichi Target 12. It will probably be necessary to show species groups or Appendices separately. It is likely some species will have increased, some decreased, and for some

		there may be no information. It may also be possible to use the CITES trade database to show trade trends for species in trade. Information for the indicator to be sourced from the latest IUCN Red List conservation status categories and the CITES Trade database, plus questions in the implementation report.
New indicator.	3.4.2: The number of Parties incorporating CITES into their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).	New indicator proposed to reflect importance of integrated delivery across Government of biodiversity policies. Obtain indicator information through questions in the implementation report.
	e with other relevant international organizations and agreen proach to species which can be endangered by unsusta 3.5.1: The number of cooperative actions taken <u>under</u>	nents dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in
prevent species becoming threatened by unsustainable trade.	established bilateral or multilateral agreements to prevent species from being becoming threatened by unsustainably exploited through international unsustainable trade.	trade and make it measurable. Some information available from Secretariat, but more is needed from Parties. "Actions" could be interpreted very broadly, so may need definition. Information for the indicator to be sourced from the Secretariat, plus questions in the implementation report.
3.5.2: The number of times other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources are consulted on issues relevant to species subject to unsustainable trade.	No change.	Information for the indicator to be sourced from questions in the implementation report and from the Secretariat.

Revised mapping of the CITES Strategic Vision: 2008–2020 objectives and the Aichi Targets in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2010-2020.

Analysis of how CITES Strategic Vision objectives contribute to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets established in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (CBD COP decision X/2)

Strategic Goals and Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan on Biodiversity	CITES contributions
Strategic Goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020
Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably	 Objective 1.4 The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation needs of species. Objective 1.8 Parties and the Secretariat have adequate capacity building programmes in place. Objective 2.2 Sufficient resources are secured at the national/international levels to ensure compliance with and implementation and enforcement of the Convention. Objective 3.2 Awareness of the role and purpose of CITES is increased globally. Objective 3.3 Cooperation with relevant international environmental, trade and development organizations is enhanced. Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development goals set at WSSD is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.
Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.	 Objective 1.1 Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through appropriate policies, legislation and procedures. Objective 1.5 Best available scientific information is the basis for non-detriment findings. Objective 3.1 Cooperation between CITES and international financial mechanisms and other related institutions is enhanced in order to support CITES-related conservation and sustainable development projects, without diminishing funding for currently prioritized activities. Objective 3.3 Cooperation with relevant international environmental, trade and development organizations is enhanced. Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development goals set at WSSD is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels. Objective 3.5 Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to achieve a coherent and collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited.
<i>Target 3</i> : By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are	Objective 1.1 Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through appropriate policies, legislation and procedures.Objective 1.2 Parties have in place administrative procedures that are

Strategic Goals and Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan on Biodiversity	CITES contributions
eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio-economic conditions	 transparent, practical, coherent and user-friendly, and reduce unnecessary administrative burdens. Objective 2.2 Sufficient resources are secured at the national/international levels to ensure compliance with and implementation and enforcement of the Convention Objective 3.3 Cooperation with relevant international environmental, trade and development organizations is enhanced. Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development goals set at WSSD is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.
Target 4: By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.	 Objective 1.1 Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through appropriate policies, legislation and procedures. Objective 1.5 Best available scientific information is the basis for non-detriment findings. Objective 1.6 Parties cooperate in managing shared wildlife resources. Objective 1.7 Parties are enforcing the Convention to reduce illegal wildlife trade. Objective 3.2 Awareness of the role and purpose of CITES is increased globally. Objective 3.3 Cooperation with relevant international environmental, trade and development organizations is enhanced. Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development goals set at WSSD is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels. Objective 3.5 Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to achieve a coherent and collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited.
Strategic Goal B. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020
Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.	 Objective 1.5 Best available scientific information is the basis for non-detriment findings. Objective 1.6 Parties cooperate in managing shared wildlife resources. Objective 1.7 Parties are enforcing the Convention to reduce illegal wildlife trade. Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development goals set at WSSD is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels. Objective 3.5 Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to achieve a coherent and collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited.
<i>Target 6</i> : By 2020, all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and	Objective 1.1 Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through appropriate policies, legislation and procedures.Objective 1.4 The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation needs of

Strategic Goals and Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan on Biodiversity	CITES contributions
harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and	 species. Objective 1.5 Best available scientific information is the basis for non-detriment findings. Objective 1.6 Parties cooperate in managing shared wildlife resources.
measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts	Objective 1.7 Parties are enforcing the Convention to reduce illegal wildlife trade.
on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are	Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development goals set at WSSD is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.
within safe ecological limits.	Objective 3.5 Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to achieve a coherent and collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited.
<i>Target 7</i> : By 2020, areas under agriculture, aquaculture and	Objective 1.5 Best available scientific information is the basis for non- detriment findings.
forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	Objective 1.6 Parties cooperate in managing shared wildlife resources. Objective 1.7 Parties are enforcing the Convention to reduce illegal wildlife trade.
	Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development goals set at WSSD is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.
	Objective 3.5 Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to achieve a coherent and collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited.
<i>Target 8</i> : By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	
<i>Target 9</i> : By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are	Objective 1.1 Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through appropriate policies, legislation and procedures.
identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are	Objective 1.3 Implementation of the Convention at the national level is consistent with decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties.
in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.	Objective 1.5 Best available scientific information is the basis for non-detriment findings.Objective 1.7 Parties are enforcing the Convention to reduce illegal
	wildlife trade. Objective 3.3 Cooperation with relevant international environmental,
<i>Target 10</i> : By 2015, the	trade and development organizations is enhanced. Objective 1.1 Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention
multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are	through appropriate policies, legislation and procedures. Objective 1.4 The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation needs of
	species. Objective 1.5 Best available scientific information is the basis for non- detriment findings.
minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.	Objective 1.6 Parties cooperate in managing shared wildlife resources.
	Objective 1.7 Parties are enforcing the Convention to reduce illegal

Strategic Goals and Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan on Biodiversity	CITES contributions
	wildlife trade. Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development goals set at WSSD is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.
	Objective 3.5 Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to achieve a coherent and collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited.
Strategic Goal C:	
To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020
Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.	 Objective 1.4 The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation needs of species. Objective 3.5 Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to achieve a coherent and collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited.
Target 12: By 2020, the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.	 Objective 1.1 Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through appropriate policies, legislation and procedures. Objective 1.4 The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation needs of species. Objective 1.5 Best available scientific information is the basis for nondetriment findings. Objective 1.6 Parties cooperate in managing shared wildlife resources. Objective 1.7 Parties are enforcing the Convention to reduce illegal wildlife trade. Objective 1.8 Parties and the Secretariat have adequate capacity-building programmes in place. Objective 2.2 Sufficient resources are secured at the national/international levels to ensure compliance with and implementation and enforcement of the Convention. Objective 3.3 Sufficient resources are secured at the national/international levels to implement capacity-building programmes. Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development goals set at WSSD is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is

Strategic Goals and Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan on Biodiversity	CITES contributions
	conducted at sustainable levels. Objective 3.5 Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to achieve a coherent and collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited.
<i>Target 13</i> : By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.	
Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020
Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.	 Objective 1.3 Implementation of the Convention at the national level is consistent with decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties. Objective 1.5 Best available scientific information is the basis for non-detriment findings. Objective 3.3 Cooperation with relevant international environmental, trade and development organizations is enhanced. Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development goals set at WSSD is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels. Objective 3.5 Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to achieve a coherent and collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited.
Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	
<i>Target 16</i> : By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and	Objective 1.1 Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through appropriate policies, legislation and procedures.

Strategic Goals and Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan on Biodiversity	CITES contributions
operational, consistent with national legislation.	
Strategic Goal E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020
Target 17: By 2015, each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development goals set at WSSD is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.
Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.	 Objective 1.1 Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through appropriate policies, legislation and procedures. Objective 1.3 Implementation of the Convention at the national level is consistent with decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties. Objective 1.5 Best available scientific information is the basis for non-detriment findings. Objective 3.2 Awareness of the role and purpose of CITES is increased globally. Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development goals set at WSSD is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.
Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.	 Objective 1.4 The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation needs of species. Objective 1.5 Best available scientific information is the basis for non-detriment findings. Objective 1.6 Parties cooperate in managing shared wildlife resources. Objective 1.8 Parties and the Secretariat have adequate capacity-building programmes in place. Objective 2.2 Sufficient resources are secured at the national/international levels to ensure compliance with and implementation and enforcement of the Convention. Objective 3.3 Sufficient resources are secured at the national/international levels to implement capacity-building programmes. Objective 3.3 Cooperation with relevant international environmental, trade and development organizations is enhanced. Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development goals set at WSSD is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels. Objective 3.5 Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to achieve a coherent and

Strategic Goals and Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan on Biodiversity	CITES contributions
	collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited.
Target 20: By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.	 Objective 2.1 Financial resources are sufficient to ensure operation of the Convention. Objective 2.2 Sufficient resources are secured at the national/ international levels to ensure compliance with and implementation and enforcement of the Convention. Objective 2.3 Sufficient resources are secured at the national/ international levels to implement capacity-building programmes. Objective 3.1 Cooperation between CITES and international financial mechanisms and other related institutions is enhanced in order to support CITES-related conservation and sustainable development projects, without diminishing funding for currently prioritized activities.

Suggestions for improvements to the CITES Online Reporting System

The CITES Online Reporting System has been designed to make reporting simpler, easier and less burdensome on Parties, and can be used with a variety of technologies. Questionnaires or reporting formats can be created and customised easily by non-technical staff, so that it can be used across multiple reporting formats and by different multilateral environmental agreements (thus sharing development costs). A variety of question types can be used – including tables, delimited yes/no or multiple choice questions, and free text. Questions can be made mandatory or optional. Sections of the report format can be delegated to multiple personnel or organisations, but final submission is by one authorised person per Party. For subsequent reports it is possible to start *de-novo*, or have previous Party responses pre-populated, so a Party only needs to provide an update. It is possible to produce a PDF format version of the report at any stage – for example to seek sign-off by senior personnel. The more structured the data that are collected are (for instance, yes/no or multiple choice as opposed to free text), the easier they will be to analyse. Data can be exported to facilitate analysis across Parties in a spreadsheet or database.

- a) Enabling the system to work in offline batch mode, and just to connect online for upload of the final report, or interim versions, would help in countries where internet access is intermittent.
- b) Facilitating the use of languages beyond the three working languages of the Convention or the six official UN languages would make it easier for non-native speakers to complete their report, recognising that this would require external financial or technical support.
- c) Allowing multiple answers to the same question by different entities could allow more accurate reporting of implementation in different parts of a Party – e.g. for federated States, or those with dependent / overseas territories.
- d) Improving the version control within the system, so the changes made as the report is prepared can be saved as needed, would allow tracking of who made which changes, or where particular data came from.
- e) Limiting some delegates to just adding information, not replacing or editing information provided by others, could reduce the risk of inadvertent deletion of data provided by someone else.
- f) Improving the linkages with standard office software such as Word and Excel could help with version control, and also with improving the functionality of the system.
- g) Making linkages across other multilateral environmental agreements when reporting on the same subject matter could facilitate streamlining and harmonisation of reporting – subject, of course, to decisions in relevant governing bodies.
- h) Providing online or other training / guidance on use of the system would help users get to grips with using it, and also help to mitigate the changes in personnel that often occur between reporting rounds.

Draft sample illegal trade report format

Date seiz	e of ure	Species	Description of specimen	Quantity	Unit	Location of incident	Detecting agency ¹	Reason for seizure ²	Means of transport	Method of concealment	Alleged country of origin	Country(ies) of transit	Alleged final destination	Estimated value in country (optional)	Nationality of offenders (optional)	Law under which charges were brought (desirable)	Sanction (desirable)	Disposal of confiscated specimens ³ (desirable)
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¹ Select option: Police; Customs; Wildlife Agency; Other (please specify)

² Select option: No CITES Permit; Mis-declared; Illegal crossing; Other (please specify)

³ Select option: Returned to country of export; Public zoos or botanical gardens; Designated rescue centres; Approved, private facilities; Euthanasia; Other (please specify)

Option	Advantages	Disadvantages	Estimated resource requirements
1. Do not publish progress towards the Strategic Vision indicators.	Reduced costs. Avoids embarrassment if little progress is being made.	Not transparent. Does not allow correction and modification of work if little progress is being made. Does not provide feedback to Parties that information provided in National Reports is being used. Could be seen as undermining the reputation of the Convention.	Minimal to none. Some resources may be required to explain that nothing is being done.
2. A basic set of global level statistics, focussing on top level messages and detail of only a few indicators.	Concentrates on top level analysis and key messages without getting lost in detail.	May not draw out enough information to allow a proper consideration of progress being made against the Strategic Vision – e.g. differences at a Regional scale. May only focus on some of the indicators and not all of them – so could lead to Parties questioning why some of the indicators (or parts of the Strategic Vision) are needed; subsidiary issue of which indicators to prioritise (and how).	Assuming the Online Reporting System is used, export of the data provided by countries in their National reports should be easy, and basic analyses could follow. Estimated as 2-3 weeks work of a data analyst, plus 2-3 weeks overview and writing, plus a sign-off process (1 week) (up to ~7 weeks work in total).
3. A more detailed analysis of progress against all indicators with regional breakdowns.	Adds information on what is happening at a regional level – which may help with seeing different pictures of implementation in different parts of the world. Would provide a full analysis of information provided by Parties and therefore a richer interpretation.	Needs care to keep top level analysis and avoid getting lost in the detail.	Estimated as a further 4-8 weeks work on top of that for Option 2 (up to ~15 weeks work in total).
4. A more polished presentation with graphics and more integrated interpretation of the indicators, and perhaps case studies.	Improved ease of presentation to policy makers and senior officials. Case studies can help to bring the information alive.	Case studies potentially increase the difficulty of presentation of the results. More resources required. A more basic presentation may be more appropriate	Estimated as a further 6- 10 weeks of work on top of option 3 (up to ~25 weeks work in total).

Options analysis for publication of the CITES Strategic Vision indicators

Option	Advantages	Disadvantages	Estimated resource requirements
	Integrating information between the indicators can help to give a fuller picture of overall progress.	for the first publication.	
5. In addition to a full analysis of progress, production of a glossy booklet with images and graphics to publicise progress with the CITES Strategic Vision.	Easy to present information to policy makers and senior officials – possibly more engaging than a more basic document or web resource.	Increased resources required. First publication will be unlikely to be able to produce comparative statistics so question if it is worth this level of production.	Would require design and publication costs on top of those of the other options – estimated as an additional 4-6 weeks work (up to ~31 weeks work in total).

Draft Guidelines for improving species-specific reporting requests by CITES working groups

- 1. The CITES Online Reporting System should be used as much as possible, as the data captured through this system can be stored easily for future reference, analysis of the results should be simpler, and adapting existing questionnaires would be quicker and easier than starting anew each time.
- 2. Species-specific reporting provides a useful opportunity to make the Convention a living mechanism to evaluate implementation intersessionally and respond to emerging issues. Working groups should however consider carefully what information is already available e.g. through the annual report, the biennial/implementation report, existing CITES processes such as the National Legislation Project, or other reliable sources such as peer-reviewed literature. It should not be necessary to ask for this information separately.
- 3. Working groups should also consider if a Notification to the Parties is the most effective way of gathering the information needed. In some cases a focussed piece of desk-work, a meeting (either electronic or face-to-face) or some analysis of existing data may be more appropriate. While that might require resources for the work to be found, it will reduce the burden of information requests on Parties.
- 4. Care is needed to avoid asking for information about ongoing enforcement cases that could affect national level prosecutions some information can only be exchanged via secure law-enforcement channels.
- 5. In formulating questionnaires to Parties, working groups should strive to ask for just the information they really need, and resist the temptation to expand the remit they have been given. Working groups should be careful to explain why particular information is needed, so Parties can see the use to which it will be put, and thereby evaluate whether they wish to make the effort to respond.
- 6. Different information is likely to be available from different stakeholders. This could be different institutions within a Party, or even different organisations such as regional or global intergovernmental organisations, non-governmental organisations working in-country, or other non-State actors at various levels. Management Authorities that are not in a position to provide all the information requested in a questionnaire independently are encouraged to consult appropriate relevant national authorities to obtain the required information.
- 7. Consideration should be given to how information will be integrated and analysed at the point the data request is made to avoid asking for something that will not be possible to use, and to make sure that the resources needed for such syntheses are available.
- 8. There are likely to be some differences between questionnaires, as they are often about different species or commodities or addressed to different users. Similarly there are likely to be different issues in each of the CITES geographic regions, leading to different perspectives or levels of information available. However these differences should not be overemphasised.
- 9. Working groups should also aim to learn from previous questionnaires if some questions are not answered by the majority of Parties responding, it may be that the question is either worded inappropriately, or in a confusing manner. Or it may just be a not very good question that should not be asked in future. The Secretariat should provide guidance and learning from previous questionnaires.
- 10. Working groups should note that it is more efficient for reporting requirements to be extended than for open ended requirements to be established. At the 16th Conference of the Parties, Resolution Conf. 11.17 (Rev CoP16) was amended, *inter alia* to include the following text:

RECOGNIZES that the Conference of the Parties, when requesting special reports, should give consideration to making those special reports time-limited, where this is appropriate, to avoid the potential for unnecessarily increasing reporting burdens;

11. Reporting against species-specific Resolutions should aim to assist in the making of non-detriment or legal acquisition findings and the monitoring of recommendations made under the Review of Significant Trade process.

Draft template for species based reporting

Questionnaire on the conservation of and trade in [species X⁵³]

Please provide as much information as possible in answer to the questions below – the information should cover at least the last [y⁵⁴] years⁵⁵

Information is requested from all Parties to CITES, not just from range States of [species X]

The term 'specimen' as used in this questionnaire is as defined in Article I, paragraph b) i) and ii) of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora⁵⁶

In a number of places in this report format questions have the same format as the annual trade report, illegal trade report, or implementation report. This is with the intention of streamlining between those reports and this questionnaire. Information which has already been provided in response to the CITES annual or implementation reports, or other notifications, should not need to be repeated in the completion of this questionnaire, which is intended to gather information that is more recent than the last of each of those reports which have been submitted. New information provided here should feed forward to the next annual trade report, illegal trade report, or implementation report.

Country	
Period covered in this report	
Function of agency completing this questionnaire ⁵⁷	
Contact details of agency/agencies completing this questionnaire	
Contact person (name, email, job title, function)	

PREVIOUSLY PROVIDED INFORMATION

If you have previously provided information to the CITES Secretariat with respect to [species X], please indicate how and when that was done:

date submitted:

last annual trade report

last illegal trade report date submitted:

last implementation report date submitted:

In response to previous Notifications or otherwise - please list:

⁵³ [species X] should be replaced throughout this format by the name of a species or group of species when the questionnaire is used. The nomenclature in the questionnaire should follow the standard nomenclature adopted by the Conference of the Parties to CITES.

⁵⁴ Specify a time period – e.g. 5 years.

⁵⁵ Please use additional sheets for any question, if needed.

⁵⁶ (b) "Specimen" means:

⁽i) any animal or plant, whether alive or dead;

 ⁽ii) in the case of an animal: for species included in Appendices I and II, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof; and for species included in Appendix III, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof specified in Appendix III in relation to the species

⁵⁷ e.g. CITES Management Authority, CITES Scientific Authority, Wildlife Authority, Police, Customs, Other (please specify)

	A. POPULA	TION STATUS					
A.1	Is your country a range State of [species X]	? Yes	; 🗌 No 🗌				
	If 'Yes', please indicate which species occur in your country.						
	Species ⁵⁸			Yes	No		
	If 'No', please proceed to Section B.						
A.2	Based on the best available information, d the last [y ⁵⁹] years:	id the wild pop	oulation of [spe	ecies X] in you	ur country over		
	Species ⁶⁰	Increase	Stable	Decrease	Unknown		
	Please indicate the source(s) of information	your answer is	s based on				
A.3.1	If available, please provide data or informative trade, on the wild population of [species X] i			national and de	omestic) <u>illegal</u>		
	Please indicate the source(s) of information	your answer is	s based on:				
A3.2	If available, please provide data or informative trade, on the wild population of [species X] i			national and c	domestic) <u>legal</u>		
	Please indicate the source(s) of information	your answer is	s based on:				

⁵⁸ Working Group to list in this table the individual species covered by a group name to make it clear which species the questionnaire is asking about (add or delete rows as necessary).

⁵⁹ Working Group to specify a time period - e.g. 5 years.

⁶⁰ Working Group to list in this table the individual species covered by a group name to make it clear which species the questionnaire is asking about (add or delete rows as necessary).

A.4	[species X]?	ny bilateral and/or multilateral agreements for co-management of Yes No tails, including the names of the agreements, and which other					
A.5	Do you have any cooperative management plans, conservation measures, or recovery plans, in place for shared populations of [species X]? Yes No I If 'Yes', please list the species for which these plans are in place and provide a link or reference to a published plan for each species:						
	Species	Link or reference to a published plan					

B. LEGISLATION / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

B.1	Has your country adopted legislation to regulate international trade in native and non-native species of specimens of [species X]?					
	For native species Yes	s 🗌 No 🗌				
	For non-native species Y	/es 🗌 No 🗌				
	If 'Yes' please go to question B.1.1	1, if 'No', please go to question B1.2.				
B.1.1	If your answer to B.1 is 'Yes', please specify the titles and provisions of such legislation; (if they differ between species, please provide details for separate species ⁶¹):					
	Species	title, date of enactment, and relevant provisions				
		of this legislation				
B.1.2	If your answer to B.1 is 'No', pleat regulated:	se explain how the national and international trade in [species X] is				
B.2	Is domestic use of specimens of [species X] regulated in your country? Yes 🗌 No 🗌				
	If 'Yes' please go to question B.2.1	1.				

⁶¹ Please add rows if necessary

B.2.1	Please provide information on how domestic use of [species X] is regulated and what forms of use are permitted or forbidden in your country.

C.1 Have any specimens of [species X] been legally imported into your country since [date] that are not reflected in the CITES annual reports⁶² submitted? Yes 🗍 No 🗌 Please indicate information about each import separately and refer to CITES codes for source and purpose⁶³: (please add rows if necessary) Specimen Country of Unit of (please specify type⁶⁴) Origin Purpose Species Quantity Date Source Last re-export measure

⁶² Data already provided in CITES annual reports do not need to be included.

⁶³ See Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP16) <u>http://www.cites.org/eng/res/12/12-03R16.php</u>.

⁶⁴ Working Group to list appropriate types of specimen in footnote.

C.2	Have any specimens of [species X] been legally exported or re-exported from your country since [date] that are not reflected in the CITES annual reports submitted? ⁶⁵ Yes 🗌 No 🗌								CITES annual reports
	Please indicate	information about eac	ch export or re-e	xport separately	y ⁶⁶ : (please a	dd rows if n	ecessary)		
	Species	Specimen (please specify type ⁶⁷)	Quantity	Unit of measure	Date	Origin	Destination	Source	Purpose

⁶⁵ Data already provided in CITES annual reports do not need to be included.

⁶⁶ Refer to CITES codes for Source and Purpose in Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP16) <u>http://www.cites.org/eng/res/12/12-03R16.php.</u>

⁶⁷ Working Group to list appropriate types of specimen in footnote.

D. ENFORCEMENT

i							
D1	Have any seizures of specimens of [species X] been made in your country	since [date]?					
	Yes 🗌 No 🗌						
	If 'Yes' please provide details in the spreadsheet format at [Annex 2 ⁶⁸].						
D.1.1	Please indicate, if possible, how seized live specimens referred to in sect Please tick all that apply	ion D.1 were disposed of:					
	Return to country of export						
	Public zoos or botanical gardens						
	Designated rescue centres						
	Approved private facilities						
	Euthanasia						
	Other (please specify)						
D1.2	Have you encountered any challenges in disposing of confiscated specimens? Please provide details:						
D1.3	Do you have good practice with respect to seizures or disposal of confise would like to share with other Parties?	cated specimens that you					
D.2	Has your country implemented any marking system for specimens of [s imported, exported or re-exported? If 'Yes', please provide details of the marking system that is used:	species X] that are to be Yes					
D.3	Do you experience in your country any enforcement challenges with retrade and other illegal activities concerning [species X] that you would like Yes No						
D.4	Are there any enforcement best practices in your country with regard to p other illegal activities concerning [species X] that you would like to highligh Yes No No I If 'Yes' please provide details:						

⁶⁸ Data already provided in CITES annual reports do not need to be included. Annex 2 should link to the draft seizure reporting format in Annex 5 of SC66 Doc xx.y.

D.5	Has your country implemented any national enforcement actions aimed at combating poaching, illegal trade and other illegal activities concerning [species X]? Yes No I If 'Yes', please describe these actions:
D.6	Has your country implemented any measures to strengthen border controls to combat illegal import / export of [species X]? Yes No Yes No If 'Yes', please describe these actions:
D.7	Has your country collaborated with other countries and/or participated in international operations e.g. under INTERPOL, WCO, etc., aimed at combating poaching, illegal trade and other illegal activities concerning [species X]? Yes No I If 'Yes', please describe these activities:
D.8	Have any administrative measures (e.g. fines, bans, suspensions) been imposed for CITES-related offences? Yes No No information I If 'Yes', please indicate how many and for what types of offences. If available, please provide details:
D.9	Have there been any criminal prosecutions of CITES-related offences? Yes No No information If 'Yes', how many and for what types of offences? If available, please provide details:
D.10	Have there been any other court actions against CITES-related offences? Yes No No information If 'Yes', what were the offences involved and what were the results? Please provide details:

E. CAPTIVE-BREEDING ACTIVITIES

E.1	Are [species X] bred in captivity in your country? Yes No						
	If 'Yes', please go to question G.1.1						
E.1.1	If your answer to G.1 is 'Yes', please complete the table below: (please add rows if necessary)						
	Species	Number of facilities	Purpose of breeding ⁶⁹	Production per year			
E.2	If your answer to G.1 is 'Yes', please provide information on the management practices and controls that have been put in place to prevent parts and derivatives from entering illegal trade through these facilities:						

⁶⁹ e.g. for food consumption, for leather, etc.

F.1	Have you implemented any supply-side activities to address illegal trade in [species X]?			
	Yes No No No, but activities are under development No information			
	If 'Yes', please provide a short summary:			
F.2	Have you implemented any demand-side activities to address illegal trade in [species X]?			
	Yes No No No, but activities are under development No information			
	If 'Yes', please provide a short summary:			
F.3	Do you set annual export quotas for [species X]? Yes 🗌 No 🗌			
	If 'Yes', do you set quotas based on population survey, or by other means? Please specify, for each species, how quotas are set:			
	Species Population Survey? Other, please specify			
F4	Have annual export quotas been set at levels which will ensure sustainable production and			
	consumption of [species X]? Yes No			
	If 'Yes', please describe how this fits into your non-detriment finding process:			
F.5	Has your country taken action under established bilateral or multilateral agreements other than CITES to prevent [species X] from being unsustainably exploited through international trade? Yes \square No \square No information \square			
	If 'Yes', please provide details:			
F.6	Have you published any non-detriment findings that can be shared? Yes 🗌 No 🗌			
	If 'Yes', please provide links or examples to the Secretariat within this report:			

F. SUPPLY & DEMAND MANAGEMENT

G. EDUCATION AND AWARENESS RAISING

G.1	Have any of the following activities to bring about better awareness of the Convention's requirements for [species X] by the wider public and relevant user groups taken place?				
		Public	User Groups		
	Press conferences				
	Press releases				
	Newspaper articles, brochures, leaflets				
	Television appearances				
	Radio appearances				
	Presentations				
	Public consultations / meetings				
	Market surveys				
	Displays				
	Information at border crossing points				
	Telephone hotline				
	Website(s) – if so please provide link(s)				
	Other (please specify)				
G.2	G.2 Have any measures been taken in your country to engage local communities in the co		conservation		
	If 'Yes', please describe these measures:				
G.3	Have any strategies to encourage the general public to report illegal trade in [species X] to appropriate authorities for further investigation been implemented in your country? Yes No				
	If 'Yes', please describe these strategies:				

Standing Committee Working Group on Special Reporting Requirements – note of 6th Meeting

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

Standing Committee Working Group on Special Reporting Requirements

6th Meeting Tuesday 27 – Thursday 29 January 2015 CITES Secretariat conference room

International Environment House 1, 11-13 Chemin des Anémones, CH-1219 Châtelaine, Geneva, Switzerland.

Note of meeting

Present: Canada (by Skype in the afternoons), China, Colombia, Germany, Kenya, UK (Chair), UNODC (28 & 29 Jan), GRASP, UNEP-WCMC, CITES Secretariat (relevant staff joined at different parts of the meeting), IUCN Primate Specialist Group, Environmental Investigation Agency.

Apologies: Australia, Costa Rica, Switzerland, European Commission.

Background information on previous work of the group was provided as a number of hyperlinks in the Agenda to the meeting.

1. Introductions and Scene Setting

The Chair welcomed members of the group and thanked the European Union for funding which had allowed the meeting to be convened. Members of the group introduced themselves.

The Chair set the scene for the meeting by recalling the mandate of the Working Group – through Decision 16.44 and related Decisions 16.43, 16.45 and 16.46 of the Conference of the Parties to CITES. The group was also reminded that part of Decision 16.67 on great apes – on consideration of 'an illegal trade reporting mechanism' had been remitted to the group at the 65th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC65, Geneva, July 2014), and a request made by the SC Working Group on Asian big cats for a generic species reporting template in document SC65 Com.4 (paragraph o).

Subsequent to SC65,

- The spreadsheet of reporting requirements had been updated to reflect the discussions / decisions at SC65 and handed over to the CITES Secretariat.
- Annexes 2 and 3 of document SC65 Doc 24.2 were updated to reflect the discussions in the WG SRR meetings at SC65, and sent to the Secretariat to form the basis of a Notification to the Parties to seek comments on the draft revised implementation report format, and the proposed changes to the Strategic Vision indicators.
- A Notification to the Parties has been issued on the special report format for seizures (No. 2014/050). This fulfils Decision 16.46(d). Responses are starting to be sent to the Secretariat.

The Working Group also noted that the *Guidelines on the preparation and submission of annual reports* (see Annex to Notification to the Parties No. 2011/019 of 17 February 2011), which had been modified following discussions at the 62nd meeting of the Standing Committee (SC62, Geneva, July 2012), should be sent out to Parties as a Notification following this meeting. Links with the IPBES assessments and anticipated UN Sustainable Development Goals were also identified.

2. CITES Reporting Timetable

The Working Group considered in detail the timetable for getting sign-off of the new implementation report format, and then getting it used. SC65 had agreed that the new draft format (Annex 3 of SC65 Doc.24.2) should be put out to Parties through a Notification to seek their comments. Unfortunately, due to pressure of

work at the Secretariat, that had not happened yet. The group concluded that it would now be extremely tight to send out a Notification, collate comments, get sign-off through a postal procedure with Standing Committee, amend and translate the format before it needs to be used in advance of CoP17.

Accordingly, the Working Group concluded that it would make sense to use the existing biennial report format (see Notification to the Parties No. 2005/035 of 6 July 2005) for the report due this year (by 31 October 2015) covering the years 2013 and 2014, with encouragement to Parties to respond to that format via a Notification which could also highlight a number of other reporting issues. The Notification should highlight that 2013 seizure data provided in response to the special report (Notification 2014/050) would not need to be provided again.

The Working Group also recommended that, subject to resources, it would be worth using the biennial report this year as a test of the new CITES biennial online reporting system. This should be optional, but would provide a real test of experiences in using online reporting within a CITES context. To make this operational the biennial report questionnaire would need to be put into the online reporting system, and guidance on its use provided to Parties (similar to the guidance provided to Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species when the online report system was used for its recent reporting round). An offline version of the report should also be made available for any Parties that may have difficulties with sustained connection to the internet. Ideally it should be possible to fill in the report offline, and then submit it all together using a single connection session.

Looking forward, the Working Group recommended that the draft implementation report, as amended following this meeting, be sent out to Parties for comment via a Notification (as agreed at SC65), with the aim of providing a revised version after Party comments for sign-off at the 66th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC66, Geneva, 11-15 January 2015). That new report format could then be used for the report due in 2018, which would cover the years 2015-2017, and feed into COP18 in 2019. This would provide an assessment of progress against the CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020 to feed into discussions about possible revision of the Strategic Vision, and input to analysis of progress against the Aichi Targets. The timetable is laid out in the figure below:



3. Reporting Against the Aichi Targets

Decision 16.44 paragraph f) requests the Working Group to:

f) consider the linkages between the CITES Strategic Vision, and its indicators, and the Aichi Targets, including how best to report CITES input to achieve the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, its Aichi Targets and related global biodiversity indicators;

The Working Group considered the detailed links between CITES work and the Aichi Targets within the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The Working Group reviewed document SC65 INF.4 and the draft implementation report in parallel, annotating / amending both on a target by target and question by question

basis. Those amended documents form the record of this part of the Working Group's discussion. In a few cases minor amendments to the implementation report format were agreed to ensure that it would capture important information to facilitate documentation of CITES contribution to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Targets, or to capture other points raised by the working group (such as simplification of question 1.3.1a). It was noted that CITES contributions to the Aichi Targets might not all need to be reported through Strategic vision indicators – in some cases a more narrative approach to capture the actions taking place within Convention processes may be appropriate.

4. Publishing the CITES Strategic Vision Indicators

Decision 16.44 paragraph h) requests the Working Group to:

h) provide advice to the Secretariat on the publication of the outcomes resulting from implementation of the CITES Strategic Vision indicators;

The new implementation report and information from other existing CITES processes should together provide a means to implement the revised Strategic Vision indicators (Annex 2 of SC65 Doc.24.2). The Working Group considered the ways in which such information might be collated and published – thereby providing feedback to the Standing Committee and the Conference of the Parties on progress with implementing the Convention's objectives. As an example of indicator publication, a booklet of the UK biodiversity indicators was reviewed by the group. It was felt that this was at the complex end of a spectrum of possibilities, but showed how information could be presented in an engaging fashion, especially when there are data from many years, and across many subjects. It may be something to aspire to in the future.

In the past UNEP-WCMC have produced reviews of the information provided by Parties in their Biennial Reports (and have also done this from the reports of Parties to other MEAs). Examples of such reports include:

SC61 Inf. 5: Analysis of Parties' Biennial Reports on Implementation of CITES 2005-2006 and 2007-2008 and An Analysis of Charging Regimes Implemented by CITES Parties <u>http://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/61/E61i-05.pdf</u>.

Document CoP14 Inf. 15: Analysis of Parties' Biennial Reports on Implementation of CITES 2003-2004 http://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/common/cop/14/inf/E14i-15.pdf.

Analysis of National Reports to CMS 2014 (UNEP/CMS/COP11/Inf. 42) <u>http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/COP11_Inf_42_Analysis_of_National_Reports_to_CMS_pdf</u>.

Analysis of AEWA National Reports for the Triennium 2009-2011 (Doc. AEWA/MOP 5.12) <u>http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/document/MOP5 12 analysis nr 2009-2011.pdf</u>.

It was noted that using the Online Report System would facilitate the collation of data on how many Parties have responded to each question in the report format. Export of such data into a spreadsheet such as Excel (which is part of the online system's capabilities) would allow relatively rapid production of basic statistics. The idea of global statistics, with regional breakdowns where appropriate, was proposed. It was noted that individual reports would normally be available on the CITES website as official statements of Parties' implementation of the Convention.

The Working Group agreed that it was important that information was collated, and an analysis of progress against the CITES Strategic Vision published, both as an official analysis and to provide a feedback loop to Parties on how reported information is used, but that there could be a number of ways to do this. Accordingly, the Working Group recommended that in developing a paper for SC66 a small number of (preferably costed) options should be prepared, so the Standing Committee could better consider the resource implications of the decision being made.

Possible options might include:

- A basic set of global level statistics in a Word document, focussing on top level messages and detail of only a few indicators.
- A more detailed breakdown with regional breakdowns and more detailed analysis.
- A more polished presentation with graphics and more integrated interpretation of the indicators, and perhaps case studies.

More work would be needed for the SC66 discussion paper to flesh out these options (or others), provide indicative costs, and a short analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of each.

5. Online Report System

Paragraph d) of Decision 16.44 requests the Working Group to:

d) consider how best to assist Parties with the preparation and submission of national reports, including the opportunities offered for using information technology to capture information using online or electronic report formats;

UNEP-WCMC and the CITES Secretariat provided a demonstration of the proposed CITES online reporting system for the new implementation report. The system has been designed to be platform independent, and easy to revise, so that it can be used across multiple reporting formats and by different MEAs. A variety of question types can be used – including tables, delimited yes/no or multiple choice questions, and free text. Questions can be made mandatory or optional. The more structured the data that are collected are, the easier they will be to analyse. Sections of the report format can be delegated to multiple personnel or organisations, but final submission is by one authorised person. Data can be exported in comma separated variable (.csv) format, which should facilitate analysis across Parties in a spreadsheet or database. For subsequent iterations of a report it is possible to start *de-novo*, or have previous Party responses pre-populated, so a Party only needs to provide an update. It is possible to produce a PDF format version of the report at any stage – for example to seek sign-off by senior personnel.

The Secretariat noted that the CITES online reporting system could be used by Parties to submit other reports or questionnaires, as appropriate..

The Working Group was impressed by the online reporting system and agreed it should be tested by CITES Parties for the new implementation report, species based reports and other reports or questionnaires, as appropriate. A number of possible improvements were suggested, including:

- Enabling the system to work in offline batch mode, and just to connect online for upload of the final report, or interim versions, would help in Countries where internet access is intermittent.
- Facilitating the use of languages beyond the three working languages of the Convention or the six official UN languages would make it easier for non-native speakers to complete their report.
- Allowing multiple answers to the same question could allow more accurate reporting of implementation in different parts of a Party – e.g. for federated States, or those with dependent / overseas territories.
- Improving the version control within the system, so the changes made as the report is prepared can be saved as needed, would allow tracking of who made which changes, or where particular data came from.
- Limiting some delegates to just adding information, not replacing or editing information provided by others could reduce the risk of inadvertent deletion of data provided by someone else.
- Improving the linkages with standard office software such as Word and Excel could help with version control, and also with improving the functionality of the system.
- Making linkages across MEAs when reporting on the same subject matter could facilitate streamlining and harmonisation of reporting – subject of course to decisions in relevant governance bodies.
- Providing training / guidance on use of the system would help users get to grips with using it, and also help to mitigate the changes in personnel that often occur between reporting rounds.

Obviously making these changes would be resource dependent; the system could be tested by CITES Parties as it exists at present.

6. Species-based reporting

Paragraph o) of document SC65 Com.4 on Asian big cats:

o) requests the Working Group on Special Reporting Requirements to consider all reporting requirements for individual species and devise a template which would form the basis for consistent reporting across species;

Many of the CITES Notifications relating to specific species request similar information from Parties, often at very short intervals between each other. The Working Group noted that there might be two somewhat different ways of approaching this issue:

- Firstly, by creation of a minimal report which could form the basis for all species based reports, and to which could be added a *minimal* number of extra questions as required by the particular species / issue.
- Secondly, by creating a maximal set of questions from which the questions for a particular Notification could be drawn (or looking at it another way questions struck-out that would not be relevant in a particular case).

Either of these approaches would enable Parties to have a better idea of the sorts of information that might be requested from them – thereby allowing systems to be created which would make it easier to respond to questionnaires and Notifications.

The Working Group considered both of these options and decided that starting with a small minimal report would be better than trying to create a maximal report – in part because there was concern that there would be a temptation for working groups building questionnaires to use all possible questions – thereby increasing rather than decreasing the burden. A distinct 'questionnaire fatigue' was expressed by some of the Parties present.

A wide variety of points were made in discussion, including:

- The CITES online reporting system should be used as much as possible for these types of questionnaires, as analysis of the results should be simpler, and adapting existing questionnaires would be quicker and easier than starting anew each time.
- There are likely to be some differences between questionnaires, as they are often about different commodities or addressed to different users.
- Similarly there are likely to be different issues in each of the CITES Regions, leading to different perspectives or levels of information available.
- Care is needed to avoid asking for information about ongoing cases that could affect national level prosecutions it was also noted that some information can only be exchanged via secure law-enforcement channels.
- Reporting requirements originate from decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties and the Standing Committee as well as recommendations adopted by the Animals Committee and Plants Committee. These governing and advisory bodies of the Convention often establish working groups to consider matters relevant to these decisions and recommendations, to identify measures that could be taken to ensure effective implementation of the Convention, and to prepare recommendations for consideration by the Convention's governing bodies. These working groups often develop very broad mandates for themselves, and the governing bodies of the Convention may need to be more sensitive to the need to avoid the adoption of working group mandates that are very broad or unclear, which could lead to the placement of significant additional reporting burdens upon Parties. Governing and advisory bodies of the Convention should carefully consider the mandate of any working group established, to ensure that these mandates are clear and explicit about what is agreed. This could reduce potential 'mandate creep' by working groups which might lead to long and complex questionnaires directed to Parties. The Standing Committee in particular may need to be more vigilant in agreeing intersessional work.
- In addition, working groups should consider carefully what information is already available e.g. through the annual report, the biennial/implementation report, existing CITES processes such as the National Legislation Project, or other reliable sources. It should not be necessary to ask for this information separately.
- Working groups should also consider if a Notification to Parties is the most effective way of gathering information needed. In some cases a focussed piece of desk-work, a meeting (either electronic or face-to-face) or some analysis of existing data may be more appropriate. While that might require resources for the work to be found, it would reduce the burden of information requests on Parties.
- In reviewing a number of questionnaires recently sent to Parties, similarities were noted (as a result
 of conscious efforts by the Secretariat to streamline these) between the Notifications on cheetahs,
 pangolins and Asian big cats, however, the rhino questionnaire was rather different. This led to a
 suggestion that it might be necessary to move in a step-wise fashion towards a single short report
 format, which could be supplemented with a limited number of additional questions on a "case by
 case" basis as may be necessary. However, in exceptional cases, as with the rhino questionnaire, a
 different report format is likely to be needed due to the nature of the information required.

- In formulating questionnaires to Parties, working groups should strive to ask for the minimum set of information they really need, and resist the temptation to expand the remit they have been given. Working groups should also be careful to explain why particular information is needed, so Parties can see the use to which it will be put, and thereby evaluate whether they wish to make the effort to respond.
- Different information is likely to be available from different stakeholders. This could be different institutions within a Party, or even different organisations such as regional or global intergovernmental organisations or non-State actors at various levels. Consideration should be given to how information will be integrated and analysed at the point the data request is made to avoid asking for something that will not be possible to use, and to make sure that the resources needed for such synthesis are available.
- The Working Group also noted the importance of learning from previous questionnaires if some questions are not answered by the majority of Parties responding, it may be that the question is either worded inappropriately, or in a confusing manner. Or it may just be a not very good question that should not be asked in future.

It may be worth drawing the bullet points above into a set of recommendations to the Standing Committee, and as a guidance note for working groups to try to encourage them to approach the concepts of gathering information in a more regular and streamlined way.

The Working Group also considered a suggestion that an overview group – e.g. a sub-committee of the Standing Committee, be created, to which draft questionnaires would have to be submitted for review, and from which approval must be given before questionnaires are sent out. It was agreed that this should be brought to the Standing Committee's attention: more discussion of the composition and mode of operation of such a group would be needed, and it may require approval from the Conference of the Parties to go ahead.

7. Reporting Illegal Trade

Decision 16.44, paragraph e), requests the Working Group to:

e) consider appropriate means for collecting statistical information on illegal trade through the annual report, taking into account the data fields contained in the INTERPOL Ecomessage or other relevant reporting formats;

The Working Group's discussion of reporting illegal trade was framed by consideration of whether illegal trade reporting should be part of the annual trade report, the new implementation report, special reports such as Notification 2014/050, or some combination of these mechanisms.

The CITES Secretariat noted the nature and scope of the research work being undertaken by UNODC on behalf of ICCWC, and its value to CITES processes. UNODC provided a presentation of their work – noting that dealing with seizure data, and triangulating that to other information is a familiar task – e.g. in analysing drug crime. Initial results from the research project were presented, including information on which countries had responded so far to the special report, and how other information from past biennial reports, and from the World Customs Organisation had also been brought together. UNODC explained how their work was taking account of different types of seizure information by relating each seizure to a value, as this allows comparisons to be made more equitably. It was noted that relatively few countries are producing and submitting ecomessages, and that INTERPOL cannot share the information contained in these ecomessages with UNODC for the purpose of the research work being undertaken, without explicit agreement of the submitting country. This is because the submitting country maintains ownership of the information provided to INTERPOL. A new ecomessage format may be under development. The Working Group noted the value of ICCWC partner organisations working together even more closely to clarify processes and procedures for sharing data to avoid Parties potentially being requested to report the same information multiple times to different organisations.

A proposal was made for a new annual report on <u>all</u> seizures made by countries, as a way to track illegal trade. This would have the advantage of providing a clear cut difference between legal trade and illegal trade, and deal with some difficulties in the annual trade report in the way in which seizures are currently reported, such as the use of the source code 'I' in annual reports for re-export of specimens seized for law enforcement purposes. There was clear agreement in the Working Group that any such report must be careful not to prejudice criminal investigations and/or judicial proceedings – nominal information was seen as particularly sensitive (and it was noted that for some Parties, this includes nationality information).

There was considerable discussion whether collecting data on illegal trade should be a separate new report or an annex to the existing annual report, and some concerns were expressed about the potential burden of such a report on Parties – particularly if Parties have to seek information from beyond the remit of their Management Authority(ies). However, it was also recognised that relying on summary information collected through the new implementation report alone would lose relevance and particularly timeliness of information provision, collation and analysis. Given that the implementation report is moving towards a triennial basis, to align itself with the timing of COPs, it would be inappropriate to rely on this implementation report for illegal trade data, since timing of reporting would be greatly delayed from the time of many seizures, and therefore less useful for acting against illegal wildlife trade. Some concern was also expressed on the authorisation of such a report, in particular that creating a new 'reporting monster' should be avoided. It was recognised that the annual report source and purpose codes are not being used entirely consistently and that separating legal and illegal trade reporting would help to clarify what gets reported and how.

After much discussion, it was agreed that if a new report on illegal trade was to go ahead it should be discussed and agreed by the Standing Committee, and possibly by the Conference of the Parties. The recommendation of the Working Group is that Standing Committee should consider two options: as a separate parallel report to the annual report on legal trade, or as part of the existing annual report. For both options consistent terms should be used as far as possible to ensure ease of completion / use by Parties. The Working Group also agreed that if a new report is to be implemented it should be mandatory not optional as it is the overall big picture that will help to fight wildlife crime.

There was also a discussion whether the Parties' responses to the new report should be in the public domain. It is normal practice that reports from Parties to an MEA are public documents, and it was noted that seizures are official Government interventions. However the Working Group also recognised that this was a somewhat sensitive area for some Governments, and that lots of seizures does not necessarily imply that a Party has particular problems – it could be that they are being very diligent. It may be that the level of access to data can be managed through the sort of information portal that exists for the CITES Trade Database – providing summary information. The Working Group agreed that the public nature of Party reports should be a question put to the Standing Committee.

The Working Group was hesitant about being over-prescriptive in recommending a report format, recognising UNODC's willingness to work with whatever format countries already have available. However, the Working Group did review the format of the second part of the Notification 2014/050 and suggested that firstly a few changes in wording should be made, and secondly specific fields should be regarded as necessary or desirable (reflected in the table below):

Date of seizure	
Description of Specimen	
Number or weight of items (please specify quantity and units)	
Specify the scientific name of the species involved (or common name if scientific name is not available)	
Location of the incident	
Detecting agency	Police
Reason for seizure	No CITES Permit
Means of transport	Air Sea Land Post
Method of concealment	

Alleged country or place of provenance	
Country(ies) of transit(if any)	
Alleged final destination	
[optional] Estimated value in your country	
[optional] Nationality of offenders involved (if known)	
[desirable] Law under which charges were brought	
[desirable] Sanction	
[desirable] Disposal of confiscated specimens	Return to country of exportImage: Constraint of exportPublic zoos or botanical gardensImage: Constraint of exportDesignated rescue centresImage: Constraint of exportApproved, private facilitiesImage: Constraint of exportEuthanasiaImage: Constraint of exportOther (please specify):

It was noted that UNODC is not at present able to commit to further analysis beyond the current research project; assuming resources are available, the Working Group strongly endorsed UNODC continuing their analysis of seizure information on an ongoing basis. The Working Group strongly felt that feedback from analysis is an important part of the motivation for Parties to report.

Having spent a considerable time discussing an annual report of illegal trade, the Working Group noted that there would also be some summary information in the new implementation report under Objective 1.7 of the CITES Strategic Vision. It was agreed that the Chair of the Working Group and the CITES Secretariat should cross check the draft implementation report and the existing biennial report to see if, in the light of the discussions, any further questions might be needed in the new implementation report to maintain information on illegal trade as the Convention moves to the new report format. Any edits made to the draft implementation report will be subject to review by the Working Group.

It was also noted that CITES currently applies a compliance mechanism to the annual report, but not to the biennial report. The Working Group discussed whether a compliance mechanism should also apply to the implementation report, and to the proposed new seizures data (to be provided on an annual basis). After discussion, the Working Group decided to bring this to the Standing Committee's attention, and to seek a decision on which reports should be subject to compliance measures.

8. Decision 16.67

Decision 16.67, directed to the Standing Committee, states:

The Standing Committee, assisted by the Secretariat, and in consultation with interested Parties, GRASP, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Animals Committee and other bodies as appropriate, review Resolution Conf. 13.4 (Rev. CoP16), with a view to establishing an illegal trade reporting mechanism, and present a summary of its consultations and its recommendations at the 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Document SC65 Sum.8, under item 37 on great apes, states:

The Committee noted the document and the oral report of the Secretariat and agreed to the recommendations in paragraph 22 of document SC65 Doc. 37.

Paragraph 22 c) in document SC 65 Doc. 37 reads as follows:

22. The Secretariat recommends that the Standing Committee:

c) extend the mandate of its Working Group on Special Reporting Requirements to consider the possible establishment of an illegal trade reporting mechanism for reporting illegal trade in great apes, as directed in Decision 16.67;

A demonstration of the A.P.E.S. Portal (Apes, Populations, Environments, and Surveys; <u>http://apesportal.eva.mpg.de/</u>) was provided by the IUCN Primate Specialist Group. The portal is underpinned by a database, and lots of geographic functionality that makes it easy to visualise the location of information and overlay various data together. Data are carefully verified and protocols on data release exist. Information is sourced from a wide variety of partners – an underpinning principle is that the portal has to be useful to those who contribute to it. It was noted that a new IUCN Red-List assessment for great apes was due to be undertaken in 2015, and that it was likely that the conservation status of some great ape subspecies would change.

The GRASP Secretariat provided a short overview of the information they collate on an ongoing basis, and which they are planning to build into a database. It was noted that GRASP are collating information from multiple sources (both from Parties and non-governmental organisations) on suspected illegal trade in great apes, primarily domestic but also potentially international. Major sources of information include sanctuaries and wildlife authorities. Verification of information was seen as key to providing credible information. It was emphasised that more rapid information provision than the planned CITES triennial implementation report was needed to respond to domestic (within country) suspected illegal trade issues. It was highlighted that a number of the pressures affecting great ape populations present themselves at a national level and not necessarily at the international level.

The Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS), which is managed by the NGO known as TRAFFIC and used as a monitoring tool in CITES, was noted as another example of a blend of official and non-official information. It was noted that the African and Asian Rhino Specialist Groups of the International Union for Conservation of Nature's Species Survival Commission (IUCN), and TRAFFIC, provide a report for each Conference of the Parties, and a suggestion was made that a similar report on great apes might be worth considering.

The Working Group noted that Decision 16.67 asks for a reporting mechanism, and that this could imply several options. From GRASP's perspective, domestic illegal trade has a serious impact on these species, and there may have been a change in emphasis from bushmeat being the main focus of illegal trade, to it becoming a by-product of capture of animals.

After much discussion, and noting the <u>international</u> trade focus of CITES, the Working Group concluded that illegal trade in great apes should be part of the annual seizure reporting already recommended, and that a separate international trade reporting mechanism for great apes was probably not warranted. However, it was also noted that the CITES Secretariat are currently supporting a study to investigate the illegal trade in great apes, and that any decisions on implementation of Decision 16.67 should not prejudge the results of that study.

9. Summary and draft recommendations for SC66.

CITES Reporting Timetable

- The existing biennial report format should be used to seek reports from Parties covering 2013 and 2014 (reports are due this year by 31 October 2015).
- The biennial report this year should be used as a test of the CITES online reporting system.
- The draft implementation report, as amended following this meeting, should be sent out to Parties for comment via a Notification, with the aim of providing a revised version after Party comments for sign-off at SC66.

Reporting against the Aichi Targets

• Linkages between the Aichi Targets and the Objectives in the CITES Strategic Vision have been documented. CITES contributions to the Aichi Targets might not all need to be reported through Strategic Vision indicators – in some cases a more narrative approach to capture the actions taking place within Convention processes may be appropriate.

Publishing the CITES Strategic Vision indicators

• A small number of (preferably costed) options on publication of the CITES Strategic Vision Indicators should be prepared. The idea of global statistics, with regional breakdowns where appropriate, was proposed.

Online Report System

• The CITES Online Reporting System should be tested by CITES Parties for the new implementation report, species based reports and other reports or questionnaires, as appropriate. A number of possible improvements were suggested.

Species-based reporting

- With respect to creating a specific species reporting template, starting with a minimal set of
 questions would be better than trying to identify all of the questions that could possibly be asked. It
 might be necessary to move in a step-wise fashion towards a single short report format, which could
 be supplemented with a limited number of additional questions on a "case by case" basis as may be
 necessary. In exceptional cases different report format(s) may need to be considered due to the
 nature of the information required.
- The Working Group's discussions could be documented as a set of recommendations to Standing Committee, and as a guidance note for Working Groups to try to encourage them to approach the concepts of gathering information in a more regular and streamlined way.
- An overview group e.g. a sub-committee of Standing Committee, could be created, to which draft questionnaires would have to be submitted for review, and from which approval must be given before questionnaires are sent out. This idea should be brought to the Standing Committee's attention.

Reporting Illegal trade

- A new report on illegal trade should be discussed and agreed by the Standing Committee, and
 possibly by the Conference of the Parties. The recommendation of the Working Group is that
 Standing Committee should consider two options: as a separate parallel report to the annual report
 on legal trade, or as part of the existing annual report. For both options consistent terms should be
 used as far as possible to ensure ease of completion / use by Parties.
- The Working Group also agreed that if a new seizures report is to be implemented it should be mandatory.
- The Working Group strongly endorsed UNODC continuing their analysis of seizure information on an ongoing basis.
- The Chair of the Working Group and the CITES Secretariat should cross check the draft Implementation report and the existing biennial report to see if, in the light of the discussions, any further questions might be needed in the new Implementation report.
- The Standing Committee should be requested to provide guidance regarding whether seizure reports should be made public or if their circulation should be restricted.
- The Standing Committee should be requested to consider if the CITES compliance mechanism should also apply to the implementation report, and to the proposed new seizures report.

Decision 16.67

• Illegal trade in great apes should be part of the proposed annual seizure reporting.

10. What next?

The Chair agreed to draft a note of the meeting by the end of February, with Working Group members then being invited to comment on the note by the end of March. The note of the meeting should then provide a basis

to start drafting the paper for SC66; the Chair's aim is that this should be substantively complete by the end of August. The Working Group would of course be expected to comment on at least one draft of the SC66 paper.

The Secretariat should:

- Check if resources can be made available to put the Biennial Report format into the CITES Online Report System.
- Issue a Notification with the revised draft implementation report format for comment by Parties and requesting Parties to use the existing Biennial Report format and the online report system for the report due on 31 October 2015.
- Issue a Notification with the amended Annual Report Guidelines noting these might need further revision in future, but that they should be made available now.
- Make the list of reporting requirements available on the CITES website (with further information if needed).

11. Depart

The Chair thanked the Secretariat for their help in making the meeting run smoothly, and the Group for the rich and fruitful discussions over the past three days and wished them safe journeys home.