

# A Guide to Interpreting Outputs from the CITES Trade Database



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## Introduction

The following explanatory notes have been prepared as an aid to the understanding of CITES trade data. The two main types of output produced by UNEP-WCMC, and the codes used in them, are described in the following pages.

### 1. Compilation of CITES trade data at UNEP-WCMC

#### 1.1 The CITES Trade Database

The CITES Trade Database, managed by UNEP-WCMC on behalf of the CITES Secretariat, is unique and currently holds 6 million records of trade in wildlife and c. 30 000 scientific names of taxa listed by CITES. Around 500 000 records of trade in CITES-listed species of wildlife are currently reported annually and these data are entered into the CITES Trade Database as soon as they are received by UNEP-WCMC.

CITES Annual Reports are the only available means of monitoring the implementation of the Convention and the level of international trade in specimens of species included in the Appendices.

The trade information is stored in an Oracle relational database. [For technologically minded of you, it is held on a Sun Fire V480 with two 900MHz UltraSparc 3 processors and 4 Gb of RAM, its operating system is Sun Solaris 9, and the version of the Oracle database is 9i release 2.]

The CITES Trade database can now be queried and data downloaded from the UNEP-WCMC website [www.unep-wcmc.org](http://www.unep-wcmc.org) (URL address: <http://sea.unep-wcmc.org/citestrade>) and from the CITES Secretariat website [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org). You can contact UNEP-WCMC directly (See Annex 6 for contact details) if you have a specific data request that you are unable to answer using the on-line data querying facilities.

#### 1.2 Annual reporting requirements of the Parties to CITES

CITES provides a legal framework for regulating international trade in species threatened or potentially threatened by that trade. It is based on a system whereby permits or certificates are issued for international trade in species listed in one of three appendices providing varying degrees of trade control. Each Party's Management Authority is responsible for issuing permits and compiling annual reports on their international trade in CITES-listed species. This is a requirement [under Article VIII, paragraph 7 \(a\)](#) of the Convention. Under the provisions of [Resolution Conf. 11.17 \(Rev. CoP12\)](#), annual reports may be sent either to the offices of the Secretariat in Switzerland or directly to UNEP-WCMC (in which case a note should be sent to the CITES Secretariat informing them that this has happened), which has been the Secretariat's consultant for the management of computerized CITES trade statistics since 1980. Annual reports are submitted in various different formats: copies of permits, printed reports and in electronic or digital form. The annual report data are entered into the UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database and outputs are generated to allow global statistics to be derived for analysis.

### 1.2.1 Annual report compilation

Parties are requested to compile their reports in accordance with CITES Notification to the Parties No. [2002/022](#) of 9<sup>th</sup> April 2002 which sets out 'Guidelines for the preparation of CITES annual reports'. Common departures from these guidelines are as follows:

- Many annual reports do not clearly state whether the data were derived from the actual number of specimens traded or from the quantity for which the permits or certificates were issued (often considerably different);
- Information on seized or confiscated specimens is often absent or provided in insufficient detail;
- Information on the source of the material, e.g. wild-caught or bred in captivity, and the purpose of the trade, e.g. for commercial or non-commercial purposes, is sometimes lacking or used in a different way by trading partner countries; and
- Non-standard terms are often used to describe the articles/commodities in trade.

### 1.2.2 Annual report submission

Under the terms of CITES [Resolution Conf. 11.17 \(Rev. CoP12\)](#), Parties are required to submit annual reports to the CITES Secretariat by 31 October of the year following that in which the trade occurred. If the data are submitted in the form of permits it is advisable that Parties submit these to UNEP-WCMC well before that date, as these records have to be entered into the database manually. Not all Parties submit their annual reports on time, some are incomplete, and some Parties do not submit an annual report at all for some years due to internal problems such as civil war, lack of personnel or resources, etc. In special circumstances, a Party may request, and the Secretariat may grant, an extension to the 31 October deadline. As a result of these reporting problems the most recent year for which comprehensive trade statistics are available is normally two years prior to the current year.

Note: Not all countries are Parties to CITES (see Annexes 4 and 5 for a list of Parties). However, it is possible to determine some levels of trade involving non-Parties from the records of Parties that trade with them.

## 1.3 Why analyse CITES trade data?

The objectives of many analyses are as follows:

- To assess whether the information supplied by each Party provides an accurate representation of its trade in CITES-listed species and whether the data were provided in sufficient detail to fulfil the requirements of CITES;
- To ascertain whether the available data provide evidence of trade infractions or inadequate enforcement of CITES and national regulations;
- To discern the most important trade in terms of volume;

- To provide a summary of major trade between countries and thus facilitate, over time, the analysis of trends in trade;
- To identify major anomalies in the reporting of imports and exports; and
- To identify where the levels of trade might adversely effect wild populations

#### **1.4. Status and accuracy of CITES annual report data**

The data entered into the UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database undergo a four-stage checking process.

- i) Visual check of each annual report is made to attempt to identify any obvious problems;
- ii) Several of the data input fields have mandatory values against which the data are compared.
- iii) Records are checked for correct species distribution (fauna only) and valid combinations of taxon and term, taxon and source etc. It should be noted that this checking process has only been functioning since November 1995; and
- iv) A further visual check is made of all database outputs.

Where concerns arise over the clarity or accuracy of the data submitted, these are normally communicated directly to the relevant Management Authorities. It is recommended that Parties base their annual reports on permits that have been used, however some Parties base their reports simply on the permits or certificates they have issued. It is not uncommon for the quantity of specimens traded to be considerably less than the amount specified on the permits, or for permits not to be used at all. Thus trade transactions which may never have taken place at all, as well as inaccurately reported volumes of trade will exist in the CITES trade data. Details on the method of reporting used for reports received are available from UNEP-WCMC on request (see Annex 6 for contact details).

CITES Notification to the Parties No. 788 of 10 March 1994 stated that, "as information on trade in manufactured products is of limited use, it is recommended that records of trade in manufactured specimens of species in Appendices II and III be summarized". This is re-iterated in subsequent and replacement Notifications to the Parties on Annual Reports. Thus from January 1994 UNEP-WCMC has not been required to computerise re-exports of manufactured products of Appendix II and III species under the terms of its contract with the CITES Secretariat. Also, since 1992 the only data on artificially propagated Appendix II and III plants held in the database are those which can be directly input electronically. Since data for these two groups are therefore incomplete they are usually excluded from outputs unless specifically requested by the user.

## 1.5 Referencing the CITES trade statistics

The data source for statistics derived from the UNEP-WCMC *CITES Trade Database*, should be referenced as follows:

"CITES trade statistics derived from the *CITES Trade Database*, UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge, UK."

UNEP-WCMC and the CITES Secretariat would appreciate receiving copies of any products or reports produced using data derived from the UNEP-WCMC *CITES Trade Database*. Thank you.

We have tried to include enough information in this document to enable a good understanding of the printouts we provide and the data therein. If you have any queries concerning the outputs or this guide then please contact the staff at UNEP-WCMC who will be pleased to offer further assistance (see Annex 6 for contact details). We are also interested to learn of any anomalies or potential errors you may find in the statistics.

## 2. Comparative Tabulations

### 2.1 Interpretation of the Data

This output is most commonly used to determine the accuracy of reporting. Reported exports or re-exports from one country can be compared with the imports reported by another. They are extremely useful for assessing compliance with national and international trade controls, e.g., trade bans and quotas. Comparative Tabulations also show the reported sources, e.g. wild, captive-bred, artificially propagated, etc., and the purpose of the trade, e.g. commercial, scientific, personal, etc. It is useful to examine the reported purpose and source of the specimens in trade (where this is available), especially with regard to trade in Appendix I species and exports from non-range states. The Gross/Net Trade Tabulations described in Section 3, do not contain information on source and purpose.

Normally all the data presented in Comparative Tabulations are summed. This means that all quantities traded are added together for all records where the following details are the same - taxon, description of items traded, importer, exporter, country of origin, purpose of transaction, source of material and the year in which the trade occurred. If all the details of transactions (except quantity) are reported identically by both importer and exporter/re-exporter they will appear on the same line of the tabulation. It should be appreciated that trade between two countries, involving the same shipments, frequently fails to show perfect correlation. Below are some examples to illustrate the various reasons for lack of correlation (these are fabricated examples of trade in *Crocodylus niloticus*). Purpose, source, term and unit codes are available in Annex 1 and Annex 2.

Year	App	Species	Imports				Exports			Purpose	Source	
			Imp	Exp	Term	Quantity	Unit	Term	Quantity			Unit
1. In this first example the records have not been matched because the purpose codes reported by the importer and exporter are not the same (although note in this case they are both equally correct)												
1998	1	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	US	TZ	SKI	1					P	W
1998	1	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	US	TZ				SKI	1		H	W
2. Here the exporter has not reported a purpose for the transaction and the records do not therefore correlate												
1998	2	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	ES	ZW	SKI	100					T	W
1998	2	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	ES	ZW				SKI	100			W
3. In this case the exporter has reported exporting bellyskins and the importer skins (no units), again both have reported the trade accurately but the records will not correlate												
1998	2	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	JP	BW	SKI	500					T	R
1998	2	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	JP	BW				SKI	500	BSK	T	R
4. The transaction may have been reported using different terms by the two trading partners												
1998	2	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	GB	KE	MEA	200	KIL				T	R
1998	2	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	GB	KE				1	BOD		T	R

Year	App	Species	Imp	Exp	Imports		Exports			Purpose	Source	
					Term	Quantity	Unit	Term	Quantity			Unit
5. One of the trading partners may not have submitted a report for the year in question or may be a non-CITES party (SB in this example. Alternatively the export permit may have been issued at the end of 1997 but the skins not imported until 1998.												
1998	2	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	FR	ZA	SKI	250					T	
1998	2	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	SB	ZW				SKI	1		P	W
6. The records may correlate but be for different quantities												
1998	2	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	US	ZW	SKI	200		SKI	250		T	R
7. The records may match exactly												
1998	2	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	IT	ZW	SKI	50	HRN	SKI	50	HRN	T	R

To summarise, reporting of a transaction for a single shipment between countries might not match in all respects and therefore will not appear on the same line of the comparative tabulation. This is usually because of one or more of the following reasons:

- Differences in the units used, e.g. skins may be reported by number, area or weight;
- The source of the items and the purpose of the transaction are often poorly reported, if at all;
- Specimens may be exported at the end of one year but not received by the importer until the following year;
- Trade may be reported at species level by one country, whilst another country reports it at a higher taxonomic level. This is particularly common in the reporting of artificially propagated plants; or
- Some countries report on the basis of the permits they have issued rather than on the actual number of items traded. This may lead to an overestimation of trade volume (see section 1.4, paragraph. 2).

## 2.2 The scope of data to choose from

The composition of the comparative tabulation is variable. For example, any of the following can be selected:

- All exports/re-exports from a specified country;
- All imports by a specified country;
- All trade involving a specified country (including trade where it has been reported as the country of origin of a re-exported specimen);
- All trade in a particular species or other taxon; or
- All trade in a specified item.

All of the above outputs can be provided for a specified year or range of years. Of course, combinations of these can also be produced, such as: all exports of Nile crocodile, *Crocodylus niloticus*, skins from a specified country in a specified year.

## 2.3 Report format

Comparative Tabulations can contain up to 16 columns as follows:

<b>Year</b>	year in which trade occurred
<b>App</b>	CITES Appendix
<b>Species</b>	scientific name of animal or plant involved
<b>Country of Import</b>	(where exports are reported, this is the declared country of destination)
<b>Country of Export</b>	(where imports are reported, this is the declared country from which the specimens were consigned)
<b>Country of Origin</b>	(this column is blank if the country of export is the country of origin or if the country of origin is not reported)

### **Reported by the Importing Country: Imports Reported**

<b>Quantity</b>	of specimens reported as imports
<b>Unit</b>	e.g. kg. If no unit is shown, the figure represents the total number of specimens
<b>Term</b>	description of specimens traded
<b>P</b>	purpose of the transaction - see Annex 2
<b>S</b>	source of the specimen - see Annex 2

### **Reported by the Exporting Country: Exports Reported**

<b>Quantity</b>	of specimens reported as (re-)exports
<b>Unit</b>	e.g. kg. If no unit is shown, the figure represents the total number of specimens
<b>Term</b>	description of specimens traded
<b>P</b>	purpose of the transaction - see Annex 2
<b>S</b>	source of the specimen - see Annex 2

A list of the term and unit codes used is given in Annex 1, purpose and source codes in Annex 2 and a list of two-letter ISO Country Codes is attached as Annex 3. However, if the data was requested directly from UNEP-WCMC then the term and unit codes will normally have been translated prior to delivery of the comparative tabulation to the user, and several of the columns (term, unit, purpose and source) may have been merged to make data interpretation easier.

### 3. Gross/Net Trade Tabulations

#### 3.1 Interpretation of the data

This output is most commonly used to determine the volume of trade in a given species or genus, however one can also use it determine the volume of trade involving a particular country. As the UNEP-WCMC *CITES Trade Database* data dates from 1975 to the present (although the last year for which comprehensive statistics are available is usually two years before the present one) trade levels and patterns can be analyzed over a period of time.

Gross exports are the sum of all reported exports and re-exports in a particular commodity or species in a particular year or series of years; gross imports are the sum of all reported imports. Gross trade is thus a simple measure of the total number of items recorded in international trade. However, gross trade may be an overestimate of the total number of actual specimens in trade as re-exports are not deducted from the total. Net trade is the gross trade less export/re-export data.

For example, 1000 items are exported from country A to country B. Country B then re-exports 500 to country C. The gross trade total would therefore indicate that 1500 had been exported, but subtraction of the re-export data would result in a total net export figure of 1000 (Country A has net exports of 1000; Country B, net exports of 0 and net imports of 500; Country C has net imports of 500).

**Net exports = the positive difference between total (re-)exports (gross) and the total imports (gross).**

**Net imports = the positive difference between total imports (gross) and total (re-)exports (gross)**

**Gross exports = the total quantity (re-)exported of a given commodity**

**Gross imports = the total quantity imported of a given commodity**

*The total quantities derived for net exports and net imports for a given taxon will be the same and likewise for gross exports and gross imports. It is the countries involved in the trade, whether an importer or an exporter, which will differ.*

UNEP-WCMC's gross/net trade output program looks at the trade reported between countries and initially calculates the total number of items imported or (re-)exported. Each trade record is treated both as an export and an import record for the purpose of the calculation and, in the case where one of the trading partners reports more than the other, or perhaps one party fails to report (e.g. where the trade involves a non-Party), the higher figure is selected in order that the trade is not underestimated. The program then subtracts each country's re-exports from their gross imports in order to calculate the net trade. It should be noted that total gross exports will be the same figure as total gross imports for a given taxon in a given year and similarly, total net exports will be the same as total net imports.

Careful manipulation of the raw data before using the program makes the production of outputs very flexible.

### 3.2 Scope of the data

The user can define the composition of any Gross/Net trade Tabulation. For example, any of the following can be selected:

- Gross exports/imports from a specified country
- Gross imports/exports by a specified country
- Gross/net trade in a specified species (or higher taxon)
- Gross/net trade in a specified item
- Gross/net trade in a specified year
- Gross/net trade over a period of time, e.g. 1993-1998

Of course, combinations of these can also be produced, such as:

- Gross exports of Nile crocodile, *Crocodylus niloticus*, skins from a specified country in a specified year.

#### **Important for on-line CITES Database users:**

**Net trade is the result of subtracting a country's re-exports from its imports. Therefore if your data selection involved imports to or exports from specified countries then you cannot calculate net imports or exports. The result will be gross import or export.**

### 3.3 Report format

The Gross/Net Trade tabulations are not completely standard in appearance. They may contain a combination of the following headings:

Taxon	Scientific name of animal or plant involved
Term	Description of specimens traded
Unit	For example, kg. If no unit is shown, the figure represents the total number of specimens.
Country	Country involved in the trade (if you have selected gross/net imports this will be the country of import, if you have selected gross/net exports, this will be the country of export.)
Year	The year in which the trade took place.

The output may also include the country of origin but it should be noted that the data would no longer be true gross or net figures. For example, if one of the trading partners reports a country of origin (in the case of re-exports) but the other partner doesn't then the same transaction will be counted twice and thus lead to an overestimation. Gross/net trade is therefore normally calculated without reference to the country of origin.

## Annex 1. Terms and Units

The preferred term and unit codes to be used by CITES Parties are described in CITES Notification to the Parties. No. [2002/022](#). Below is a list of those terms and units (highlighted in bold). Additional terms and units that have previously been used in the UNEP-WCMC *CITES Trade Database* are also included.

### TERMS

<b>BAR</b>	Bark	<b>GAL</b>	Gall	<b>SCA</b>	Scales
<b>BEL</b>	Belts	<b>GAR</b>	Garments	<b>SCR</b>	Scraps
<b>BOC</b>	Bone carvings	<b>GEN</b>	Genitalia	<b>SEE</b>	Seeds
<b>BOD</b>	Bodies	<b>GRS</b>	Graft rootstocks	<b>SHE</b>	Shells
<b>BON</b>	Bones	<b>HAI</b>	Hair	<b>SHO</b>	Pairs of shoes
<b>BOP</b>	Bone pieces	<b>HAN</b>	Handbags	<b>SKD</b>	Skin sides
<b>BPR</b>	Bone products	<b>HAP</b>	Hair products	<b>SKE</b>	Skeletons
<b>BUL</b>	Bulbs	<b>HEA</b>	Heads	<b>SKI</b>	Skins
<b>CAL</b>	Calipee	<b>HOC</b>	Horn carvings	<b>SKO</b>	Leather items
<b>CAP</b>	Carapaces	<b>HOP</b>	Horn pieces	<b>SKP</b>	Skin pieces
<b>CAR</b>	Carvings	<b>HOR</b>	Horns	<b>SKS</b>	Skin scraps
<b>CHP</b>	Chips	<b>HOS</b>	Horn scraps	<b>SKU</b>	Skulls
<b>CLA</b>	Claws	<b>HPR</b>	Horn products	<b>SOU</b>	Soup
<b>CLO</b>	Cloth	<b>IVC</b>	Ivory carvings	<b>SPE</b>	Specimens
<b>COR</b>	Raw corals	<b>IVP</b>	Ivory pieces	<b>SPO</b>	Sponges
<b>COS</b>	Coral sand	<b>IVS</b>	Ivory scraps	<b>STE</b>	Stems
<b>CST</b>	Chess sets	<b>LEA</b>	Leather	<b>SWI</b>	Swim bladders
<b>CUL</b>	Cultures	<b>LIV</b>	Live	<b>TAI</b>	Tails
<b>DER</b>	Derivatives	<b>LOG</b>	Logs	<b>TEE</b>	Teeth
<b>DPL</b>	Dried plants	<b>LPL</b>	Large leather products	<b>TIC</b>	Timber carvings
<b>EAR</b>	Ears	<b>LPS</b>	Small leather products	<b>TIM</b>	Timber
<b>EGG</b>	Eggs	<b>LVS</b>	Leaves	<b>TIP</b>	Timber pieces
<b>EGL</b>	Eggs (live)	<b>MEA</b>	Meat	<b>TIS</b>	Tissue cultures
<b>EXT</b>	Extract	<b>MUS</b>	Musk	<b>TRO</b>	Trophies
<b>FEA</b>	Feathers	<b>OIL</b>	Oil	<b>TUS</b>	Tusks
<b>FIB</b>	Fibres	<b>OTH</b>	Other	<b>UNS</b>	Unspecified
<b>FIN</b>	Fin	<b>PEA</b>	Pearls	<b>VEN</b>	Veneer
<b>FLO</b>	Flowers	<b>PIE</b>	Pieces	<b>VNM</b>	Venom
<b>FOO</b>	Feet	<b>PKY</b>	Piano keys	<b>WAL</b>	Wallets
<b>FPT</b>	Flower pots	<b>PLA</b>	Plates	<b>WAT</b>	Watchstraps
<b>FRA</b>	Spectacle frames	<b>POW</b>	Powder	<b>WAX</b>	Wax
<b>FRN</b>	Items of furniture	<b>QUI</b>	Quills	<b>WOO</b>	Wood products
<b>FRU</b>	Fruit	<b>ROO</b>	Roots		
<b>GAB</b>	Gall bladder(s)	<b>SAW</b>	Sawn wood		

### UNITS

<b>BAG</b>	Bags	<b>FLA</b>	Flasks	<b>PCS</b>	Pieces
<b>BAK</b>	Backskins	<b>GRM</b>	Grammes	<b>PND</b>	Pounds
<b>BOT</b>	Bottles	<b>HRN</b>	Hornback skins	<b>SET</b>	Sets
<b>BOX</b>	Boxes	<b>INC</b>	Inches	<b>SHP</b>	Shipments
<b>BSK</b>	Bellyskins	<b>ITE</b>	Items	<b>SID</b>	Sides
<b>CAN</b>	Cans	<b>KIL</b>	Kilogrammes	<b>SKI</b>	Skins
<b>CAS</b>	Cases	<b>LTR</b>	Litres	<b>SQC</b>	Square centimetres
<b>CCM</b>	Cubic centimetres	<b>MGM</b>	Milligrammes	<b>SQD</b>	Square decimetres
<b>CRT</b>	Cartons	<b>MLT</b>	Millilitres	<b>SQF</b>	Square feet
<b>CTM</b>	Centimetres	<b>MTR</b>	Metres	<b>SQM</b>	Square metres
<b>CUF</b>	Cubic feet	<b>MYG</b>	Microgrammes	<b>TON</b>	Metric tons
<b>CUM</b>	Cubic metres	<b>OUN</b>	Ounces		
<b>FEE</b>	Feet	<b>PAI</b>	Pairs		

## Annex 2. Purpose and Source Codes

The preferred purpose and source codes to be used in annual reports, as specified in Notification to the Parties No. [2002/022](#), are as follows.

The reported **purpose** of the transaction is shown as a one-letter code:

<b>B</b>	Breeding in captivity or artificial propagation
<b>E</b>	Educational
<b>G</b>	Botanical Gardens
<b>H</b>	Hunting trophies
<b>L</b>	Enforcement (e.g. evidence in court, specimen for training)
<b>M</b>	Bio-medical research
<b>N</b>	Reintroduction or introduction into the wild
<b>P</b>	Personal
<b>Q</b>	Circuses and travelling exhibitions
<b>S</b>	Scientific
<b>T</b>	Commercial Trade
<b>Z</b>	Zoos

The reported **source** of the transaction relates to the original source of the species being traded and again is shown by a one-letter code:

<b>A</b>	Plants that are artificially propagated in accordance with Resolution Conf. 11.11, paragraph a), as well as parts and derivatives thereof, exported under the provisions of Article VII, paragraph 5, of the Convention (specimens of species included in Appendix I that have been propagated artificially for non-commercial purposes and specimens of species included in Appendices II and III).
<b>C</b>	Animals bred in captivity in accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev.), as well as parts and derivatives thereof, exported under the provisions of Article VII, paragraph 5, of the Convention (specimens of species included in Appendix I that have been bred in captivity for non-commercial purposes and specimens of species included in Appendices II and III).
<b>D</b>	Appendix-I animals bred in captivity for commercial purposes and Appendix-I plants artificially propagated for commercial purposes, as well as parts and derivatives thereof, exported under the provisions of Article VII, paragraph 4, of the Convention.
<b>F</b>	Animals born in captivity (F1 or subsequent generations) that do not fulfil the definition of 'bred in captivity' in Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev.), as well as parts and derivatives thereof.
<b>I</b>	Confiscated or seized specimens (may be used with another code)
<b>O</b>	Pre-Convention specimens (may be used with another code)
<b>R</b>	Specimens originating in a ranching operation
<b>U</b>	Source unknown ( <b>must be justified</b> )
<b>W</b>	Specimens taken from the wild

NB. Please note that the UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database does not contain source information for most reports prior to 1991 unless the transactions were specifically reported as captive-bred or artificially propagated.

### Annex 3. Country Codes

AD	Andorra	CZ	Czech Republic
AE	United Arab Emirates	DD	former East Germany
AF	Afghanistan	DE	Germany
AG	Antigua and Barbuda	DJ	Djibouti
AI	Anguilla	DK	Denmark
AL	Albania	DM	Dominica
AM	Armenia	DO	Dominican Republic
AN	Netherlands Antilles	DZ	Algeria
AO	Angola	EC	Ecuador
AQ	Antarctica	EE	Estonia
AR	Argentina	EG	Egypt
AS	American Samoa	EH	Western Sahara
AT	Austria	ER	Eritrea
AU	Australia	ES	Spain
AW	Aruba	ET	Ethiopia
AX	Åland Islands	FI	Finland
AZ	Azerbaijan	FJ	Fiji
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	FK	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
BB	Barbados	FM	Micronesia, Federated States of
BD	Bangladesh	FO	Faroe Islands
BE	Belgium	FR	France
BF	Burkina Faso	FX	France, Metropolitan
BG	Bulgaria	GA	Gabon
BH	Bahrain	GB	United Kingdom
BI	Burundi	GD	Grenada
BJ	Benin	GE	Georgia
BM	Bermuda	GF	French Guiana
BN	Brunei Darussalam	GH	Ghana
BO	Bolivia	GI	Gibraltar
BR	Brazil	GL	Greenland
BS	Bahamas	GM	Gambia
BT	Bhutan	GN	Guinea
BV	Bouvet Island	GP	Guadeloupe
BW	Botswana	GQ	Equatorial Guinea
BY	Belarus	GR	Greece
BZ	Belize	GS	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
CA	Canada	GT	Guatemala
CC	Cocos (Keeling) Islands	GU	Guam
CD	Congo, Democratic Republic of	GW	Guinea-Bissau
CF	Central African Republic	GY	Guyana
CG	Congo	HK	Hong Kong
CH	Switzerland	HM	Heard and McDonald Islands
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	HN	Honduras
CK	Cook Islands	HR	Croatia
CL	Chile	HT	Haiti
CM	Cameroon	HU	Hungary
CN	China	ID	Indonesia
CO	Colombia	IE	Ireland
CR	Costa Rica	IL	Israel
CS	Serbia and Montenegro	IN	India
CU	Cuba	IO	British Indian Ocean Territory
CV	Cape Verde	IQ	Iraq
CX	Christmas Island	IR	Iran, Islamic Republic of
CY	Cyprus	IS	Iceland

IT	Italy	NU	Niue
JM	Jamaica	NZ	New Zealand
JO	Jordan	OM	Oman
JP	Japan	PA	Panama
KE	Kenya	PC	former Pacific Trust Territory
KG	Kyrgyzstan	PE	Peru
KH	Cambodia	PF	French Polynesia
KI	Kiribati	PG	Papua New Guinea
KM	Comoros	PH	Philippines
KN	Saint Kitts and Nevis	PK	Pakistan
KP	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	PL	Poland
KR	Korea, Republic of	PM	St Pierre and Miquelon
KW	Kuwait	PN	Pitcairn
KY	Cayman Islands	PR	Puerto Rico
KZ	Kazakhstan	PS	Occupied Palestinian Territory
LA	Lao People's Democratic Republic	PT	Portugal
LB	Lebanon	PW	Palau
LC	Saint Lucia	PY	Paraguay
LI	Liechtenstein	QA	Qatar
LK	Sri Lanka	RE	Réunion
LR	Liberia	RO	Romania
LS	Lesotho	RU	Russian Federation
LT	Lithuania	RW	Rwanda
LU	Luxembourg	SA	Saudi Arabia
LV	Latvia	SB	Solomon Islands
LY	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	SC	Seychelles
MA	Morocco	SD	Sudan
MC	Monaco	SE	Sweden
MD	Moldova, Republic of	SG	Singapore
MG	Madagascar	SH	St Helena and Dependencies
MH	Marshall Islands	SI	Slovenia
MK	Macedonia	SJ	Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands
ML	Mali	SK	Slovakia
MM	Myanmar	SL	Sierra Leone
MN	Mongolia	SM	San Marino
MO	Macau	SN	Senegal
MP	Northern Mariana Islands	SO	Somalia
MQ	Martinique	SR	Suriname
MR	Mauritania	ST	Sao Tome and Principe
MS	Montserrat	SU	former Soviet Union
MT	Malta	SV	El Salvador
MU	Mauritius	SY	Syrian Arab Republic
MV	Maldives	SZ	Swaziland
MW	Malawi	TC	Turks and Caicos Islands
MX	Mexico	TD	Chad
MY	Malaysia	TF	French Southern Territories
MZ	Mozambique	TG	Togo
NA	Namibia	TH	Thailand
NC	New Caledonia	TJ	Tajikistan
NE	Niger	TK	Tokelau
NF	Norfolk Island	TL	Timor-Leste
NG	Nigeria	TM	Turkmenistan
NI	Nicaragua	TN	Tunisia
NL	Netherlands	TO	Tonga
NO	Norway	TR	Turkey
NP	Nepal	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
NR	Nauru	TV	Tuvalu

TW	Taiwan, Province of China	XA <sup>1</sup>	French Antilles
TZ	Tanzania, United Republic of	XC <sup>1</sup>	Caribbean
UA	Ukraine	XE <sup>1</sup>	Europe
UG	Uganda	XF <sup>1</sup>	Africa
UM	United States Minor Outlying Islands	XM <sup>1</sup>	South America
US	United States of America	XS <sup>1</sup>	Asia
UY	Uruguay	XV <sup>1</sup>	Various
UZ	Uzbekistan	XX <sup>1</sup>	Unknown
VA	Vatican City State (Holy See)	YE	Yemen
VC	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	YT	Mayotte
VE	Venezuela	YU	former Yugoslavia/ Serbia & Montenegro
VG	Virgin Islands (British)	ZA	South Africa
VI	Virgin Islands (U.S.)	ZC <sup>1</sup>	former Czechoslovakia
VN	Viet Nam	ZM	Zambia
VU	Vanuatu	ZW	Zimbabwe
WF	Wallis and Futuna Islands	ZZ	Introduction of the sea
WS	Samoa		

<sup>1</sup> non-ISO codes

NB. Up to date information on two-letter country codes and English country names can be obtained from:  
<http://www.iso.ch/iso/en/prods-services/iso3166ma/02iso-3166-code-lists/list-en1.html>

## Annex 4. CITES Parties (chronological) with date of entry into force

(as of 28.04.04)

United States of America (US)	01.07.75	Guatemala (GT)	05.02.80
Nigeria (NG)	01.07.75	Tanzania (TZ)	27.02.80
Switzerland (CH)	01.07.75	Liechtenstein (LI)	28.02.80
Tunisia (TN)	01.07.75	Israel (IL)	17.03.80
Sweden (SE)	01.07.75	Japan (JP)	04.11.80
Cyprus (CY)	01.07.75	Central African Republic (CF)	25.11.80
Ecuador (EC)	01.07.75	Rwanda (RW)	18.01.81
Chile (CL)	01.07.75	Suriname (SR)	15.02.81
Uruguay (UY)	01.07.75	Zambia (ZM)	22.02.81
Canada (CA)	09.07.75	Portugal (PT)	11.03.81
Mauritius (MU)	27.07.75	Argentina (AR)	08.04.81
Nepal (NP)	16.09.75	China (CN)	08.04.81
Peru (PE)	25.09.75	Liberia (LR)	09.06.81
Costa Rica (CR)	28.09.75	Mozambique (MZ)	23.06.81
South Africa (ZA)	13.10.75	Zimbabwe (ZW)	17.08.81
Brazil (BR)	04.11.75	Cameroon (CM)	03.09.81
Madagascar (MG)	18.11.75	Belize (BZ)	21.09.81
Niger (NE)	07.12.75	Philippines (PH)	16.11.81
Morocco (MA)	14.01.76	Colombia (CO)	29.11.81
Ghana (GH)	12.02.76	Guinea (GN)	20.12.81
Papua New Guinea (PG)	11.03.76	Bangladesh (BD)	18.02.82
Germany (DE)	20.06.76	Austria (AT)	27.04.82
Pakistan (PK)	19.07.76	Malawi (MW)	06.05.82
Finland (FI)	08.08.76	Sudan (SD)	24.01.83
India (IN)	18.10.76	Saint Lucia (LC)	15.03.83
Congo, Dem. Rep. (CD ex-ZR)	18.10.76	Thailand (TH)	21.04.83
Norway (NO)	25.10.76	Congo (CG)	01.05.83
Australia (AU)	27.10.76	Belgium (BE)	01.01.84
United Kingdom (GB)	31.10.76	Algeria (DZ)	21.02.84
Iran (IR)	01.11.76	Luxembourg (LU)	12.03.84
Russian Federation (RU ex-SU)	08.12.76	Trinidad & Tobago (TT)	18.04.84
Paraguay (PY)	13.02.77	Benin (BJ)	28.05.84
Seychelles (SC)	09.05.77	Netherlands (NL)	18.07.84
Guyana (GY)	25.08.77	Honduras (HN)	13.06.85
Denmark (DK)	24.10.77	Hungary (HU)	29.08.85
Senegal (SN)	03.11.77	Afghanistan (AF)	28.01.86
Nicaragua (NI)	04.11.77	Somalia (SO)	02.03.86
Gambia (GM)	24.11.77	Spain (ES)	28.08.86
Malaysia (MY)	18.01.78	Singapore (SG)	28.02.87
Venezuela (VE)	22.01.78	Dominican Republic (DO)	17.03.87
Botswana (BW)	12.02.78	El Salvador (SV)	29.07.87
Egypt (EG)	04.04.78	Burundi (BI)	06.11.88
Monaco (MC)	18.07.78	Saint Vincent/Grenadines (VC)	28.02.89
France (FR)	09.08.78	Chad (TD)	03.05.89
Panama (PA)	15.11.78	Gabon (GA)	15.05.89
Togo (TG)	21.01.79	Ethiopia (ET)	04.07.89
Kenya (KE)	13.03.79	Malta (MT)	16.07.89
Jordan (JO)	14.03.79	New Zealand (NZ)	08.08.89
Indonesia (ID)	28.03.79	Vanuatu (VU)	15.10.89
Sri Lanka (LK)	02.08.79	Burkina Faso (BF)	15.01.90
Bahamas (BS)	18.09.79	Poland (PL)	12.03.90
Bolivia (BO)	04.10.79	United Arab Emirates (AE)	12.05.90
Italy (IT)	31.12.79	Cuba (CU)	19.07.90

Guinea-Bissau (GW)	14.08.90	Jamaica (JM)	22.07.97
Brunei Darussalam (BN)	20.08.90	Yemen (YE)	03.08.97
Namibia (NA)	18.03.91	Myanmar (MM)	11.09.97
Bulgaria (BG)	16.04.91	Cambodia (KH)	02.10.97
Mexico (MX)	30.09.91	Antigua and Barbuda (AG)	06.10.97
Uganda (UG)	16.10.91	Uzbekistan (UZ)	08.10.97
Djibouti (DJ)	07.05.92	Fiji (FJ)	29.12.97
Czech Republic (CZ ex-CS)	28.05.92	Mauritania (MR)	11.06.98
Slovakia (SK ex-CS)	28.05.92	Azerbaijan (AZ)	21.02.99
Equatorial Guinea (GQ)	08.06.92	Grenada (GD)	28.11.99
Estonia (EE)	20.10.92	Ukraine (UA)	29.03.00
Greece (GR)	06.01.93	Iceland (IS)	02.04.00
Barbados (BB)	09.03.93	Kazakhstan (KZ)	19.04.00
Korea, Republic of (KR)	07.10.93	Slovenia (SI)	23.04.00
Viet Nam (VN)	20.04.94	Croatia (HR)	12.06.00
Saint Kitts and Nevis (KN)	15.05.94	Macedonia (MK)	02.10.00
Mali (ML)	16.10.94	Republic of Moldova (MD)	27.06.01
Romania (RO)	16.11.94	Qatar (QA)	06.08.01
Eritrea (ER)	22.01.95	Sao Tome and Principe (ST)	07.11.01
Sierra Leone (SL)	26.01.95	Lithuania (LT)	09.03.02
Côte d'Ivoire (CI)	19.02.95	Ireland (IE)	08.04.02
Comoros (KM)	21.02.95	Serbia and Montenegro (CS ex-YU)	28.05.02
Dominica (DM)	02.11.95	Kuwait (KW)	10.11.02
Belarus (BY)	08.11.95	Bhutan (BT)	13.11.02
Mongolia (MN)	04.04.96	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (LY)	28.04.03
Saudi Arabia (SA)	10.06.96	Syrian Arab Republic (SY)	29.07.03
Georgia (GE)	12.12.96	Albania (AL)	25.09.03
Turkey (TR)	22.12.96	Lesotho (LS)	30.12.03
Latvia (LV)	12.05.97	Lao People's Dem. Rep. (LA)	30.05.04
Swaziland (SZ)	27.05.97	Palau (PW)	15.07.04

## Annex 5. CITES Parties (alphabetical) with date of entry into force

(as of 28.04.04)

Afghanistan (AF)	28.01.86	France (FR)	09.08.78
Albania (AL)	25.09.03	Gabon (GA)	15.05.89
Algeria (DZ)	21.02.84	Gambia (GM)	24.11.77
Antigua and Barbuda (AG)	06.10.97	Georgia (GE)	12.12.96
Argentina (AR)	08.04.81	Germany (DE)	20.06.76
Australia (AU)	27.10.76	Ghana (GH)	12.02.76
Austria (AT)	27.04.82	Greece (GR)	06.01.93
Azerbaijan (AZ)	21.02.99	Grenada (GD)	28.11.99
Bahamas (BS)	18.09.79	Guatemala (GT)	05.02.80
Bangladesh (BD)	18.02.82	Guinea (GN)	20.12.81
Barbados (BB)	09.03.93	Guinea-Bissau (GW)	14.08.90
Belarus (BY)	08.11.95	Guyana (GY)	25.08.77
Belgium (BE)	01.01.84	Honduras (HN)	13.06.85
Belize (BZ)	21.09.81	Hungary (HU)	29.08.85
Benin (BJ)	28.05.84	Iceland (IS)	02.04.00
Bhutan (BT)	13.11.02	India (IN)	18.10.76
Bolivia (BO)	04.10.79	Indonesia (ID)	28.03.79
Botswana (BW)	12.02.78	Iran (IR)	01.11.76
Brazil (BR)	04.11.75	Ireland (IE)	08.04.02
Brunei Darussalam (BN)	20.08.90	Israel (IL)	17.03.80
Bulgaria (BG)	16.04.91	Italy (IT)	31.12.79
Burkina Faso (BF)	15.01.90	Jamaica (JM)	22.07.97
Burundi (BI)	06.11.88	Japan (JP)	04.11.80
Cambodia (KH)	02.10.97	Jordan (JO)	14.03.79
Cameroon (CM)	03.09.81	Kazakhstan (KZ)	19.04.00
Canada (CA)	09.07.75	Kenya (KE)	13.03.79
Central African Republic (CF)	25.11.80	Korea, Republic of (KR)	07.10.93
Chad (TD)	03.05.89	Kuwait (KW)	10.11.02
Chile (CL)	01.07.75	Lao People's Dem. Rep. (LA)	30.05.04
China (CN)	08.04.81	Latvia (LV)	12.05.97
Colombia (CO)	29.11.81	Lesotho (LS)	30.12.03
Comoros (KM)	21.02.95	Liberia (LR)	09.06.81
Congo (CG)	01.05.83	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (LY)	28.04.03
Congo, Dem. Rep. (CD ex-ZR)	18.10.76	Liechtenstein (LI)	28.02.80
Costa Rica (CR)	28.09.75	Lithuania (LT)	09.03.02
Côte d'Ivoire (CI)	19.02.95	Luxembourg (LU)	12.03.84
Croatia (HR)	12.06.00	Macedonia (MK)	02.10.00
Cuba (CU)	19.07.90	Madagascar (MG)	18.11.75
Cyprus (CY)	01.07.75	Malawi (MW)	06.05.82
Czech Republic (CZ ex-CS)	28.05.92	Malaysia (MY)	18.01.78
Denmark (DK)	24.10.77	Mali (ML)	16.10.94
Djibouti (DJ)	07.05.92	Malta (MT)	16.07.89
Dominica (DM)	02.11.95	Mauritania (MR)	11.06.98
Dominican Republic (DO)	17.03.87	Mauritius (MU)	27.07.75
Ecuador (EC)	01.07.75	Mexico (MX)	30.09.91
Egypt (EG)	04.04.78	Moldova, Republic of (MD)	27.06.01
El Salvador (SV)	29.07.87	Monaco (MC)	18.07.78
Equatorial Guinea (GQ)	08.06.92	Mongolia (MN)	04.04.96
Eritrea (ER)	22.01.95	Morocco (MA)	14.01.76
Estonia (EE)	20.10.92	Mozambique (MZ)	23.06.81
Ethiopia (ET)	04.07.89	Myanmar (MM)	11.09.97
Fiji (FJ)	29.12.97	Namibia (NA)	18.03.91
Finland (FI)	08.08.76	Nepal (NP)	16.09.75

Netherlands (NL)	18.07.84	Somalia (SO)	02.03.86
New Zealand (NZ)	08.08.89	South Africa (ZA)	13.10.75
Nicaragua (NI)	04.11.77	Spain (ES)	28.08.86
Niger (NE)	07.12.75	Sri Lanka (LK)	02.08.79
Nigeria (NG)	01.07.75	Sudan (SD)	24.01.83
Norway (NO)	25.10.76	Suriname (SR)	15.02.81
Pakistan (PK)	19.07.76	Swaziland (SZ)	27.05.97
Palau (PW)	15.07.04	Sweden (SE)	01.07.75
Panama (PA)	15.11.78	Switzerland (CH)	01.07.75
Papua New Guinea (PG)	11.03.76	Syrian Arab Republic (SY)	29.07.03
Paraguay (PY)	13.02.77	Tanzania (TZ)	27.02.80
Peru (PE)	25.09.75	Thailand (TH)	21.04.83
Philippines (PH)	16.11.81	Togo (TG)	21.01.79
Poland (PL)	12.03.90	Trinidad & Tobago (TT)	18.04.84
Portugal (PT)	11.03.81	Tunisia (TN)	01.07.75
Qatar (QA)	06.08.01	Turkey (TR)	22.12.96
Romania (RO)	16.11.94	Uganda (UG)	16.10.91
Russian Federation (RU ex-SU)	08.12.76	Ukraine (UA)	29.03.00
Rwanda (RW)	18.01.81	United Arab Emirates (AE)	12.05.90
Saint Kitts and Nevis (KN)	15.05.94	United Kingdom (GB)	31.10.76
Saint Lucia (LC)	15.03.83	United States of America (US)	01.07.75
Saint Vincent/Grenadines (VC)	28.02.89	Uruguay (UY)	01.07.75
Sao Tome and Principe (ST)	07.11.01	Uzbekistan (UZ)	08.10.97
Saudi Arabia (SA)	10.06.96	Vanuatu (VU)	15.10.89
Senegal (SN)	03.11.77	Venezuela (VE)	22.01.78
Serbia and Montenegro (CS ex-YU)	28.05.02	Viet Nam (VN)	20.04.94
Seychelles (SC)	09.05.77	Yemen (YE)	03.08.97
Sierra Leone (SL)	26.01.95	Zambia (ZM)	22.02.81
Singapore (SG)	28.02.87	Zimbabwe (ZW)	17.08.81
Slovakia (SK ex-CS)	28.05.92		
Slovenia (SI)	23.04.00		

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